PLORIDA.

A letter from Florida under date of 27th ult, says -A gentleman direct from Tampa says, that Gen. Armistead has 389 of the enemy ready for emigration, and that their embarkation will not pe delayed beyond the first proximo. These Indians have been induced to come in by the Askansas delegation, and having agreed upon terms, the General is determined to prevent the oscilation of their leg bail inclinations, by assigning them to the care of a body, inner and outer picket guards-a distinction their former good conduct richly entitles them to, No white person, unless a commissioned officer, is permitted to visit them, and after retreat this privilege is denied to all. But two as yet have evinced a desire to escape, the first was wounded in the attempt by the sentinel on duty, and finally killed by a dragoon. The second was run through with a bayonet, from the effects of which he died. This summary punishment has doubtless deterred others from the attempt to escape.

Major Belknap, 3d Infantry, has been ordered to the duty of escorting them to their new homes, West of the Missi-sippi.

The Savannah Republican of the 7th instant supplies the following intelligence, in a letter da-FORT RUSSEL, E. F., March 2d, 1811.

Gentlemen-I hasten to inform you ere the express starts for Pilatka, of the re-appearance of the Indians this evening at Orange Creek, within three miles of this Fort. Lt. Albertis, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, who was detached from Fort Russel some few days since to Garrison Fort Brooke, about five miles distant, was startled about 11 o'clock this morning by hearing the wild cry of the Indians Bandits in the direction of Fort Ruswell. Taking with him twenty four men of his small command, Lt. A. immediately left Fort Brooke, and following the direction of the cries, encountered the Indians in force at Orange Creek Hammock, only three miles from Fort Russell. On perceiving the Indians, Lt. Albertis opened a heavy fire upon them, which continued for an hour; but as the Indian force continued to increase, number, ing about one hundred, and Lieu. Albertis having fired away all his ammunition, he was compelled to retreat back to Fort Brooke, bearing with him five of his men severely wounded. Having depossted the wounded in a block house, together with the females of the post, and established a guard with orders to fight or die should the post be attacked during his absence, Lieu. Albertis again i sued forth, accompanied by only seventeen men, with the determination to cut his way through the Indians in order to communicate with Capt. Barnum, the commander of Fort Russell.

On arriving once more at Orange Creek, the In dians emerged from the hammock and offered Lieut Albertis battle, in the broad pipe barren. That officer, with bravery almost unparalleled, with only seventeen men, again fought the enemy nearly an hour, and at times although hemmed in by him, made his way through the whole force of Alex. Tastenuggee to the post of Fort Russell, losing a long the guartlet of fire only one man. The commanding officer of Fort Russell immediately left in pursuit of the enemy. Our wagons have already brought into Fort Russell 2 killed, 1 corporal and 1 Private-6 wounded, I Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 4 Privates, and one is missing.

A Lady "Postmaster."

In a recent debate in the Senate, which took a wide range, and included the subject of removalfrom office, Mr. Buchanan made the following reference to Mrs. Dickson, who for a number of years has been at the head of the Lancaster Post Offlice and has given great satisfaction by the mode in which its affairs have been managed:

This lady was the only relic which remained of the olden time, when no rule existed to prevent ladies from being appointed postmasters. Her comcomion had been a respectable lady who was postmaster at Georgetown; but even this companion had recently deserted her, and got married. She was, therefore, left solitary and alone, being the only female in the United States who now held a post office whose emoluments exceeded one thousand dollars, and who, under the law of 1836, had received her appointment from the President and Senzte. Even this old lady became apprehensive, from the whig movements around her, that she might not be permitted to serve out her term of office. He had told her not to be uneasy-that General Harrison had too much gallantry to remove her, whatever might be the fate of other office hol-

A Robber shot dead.

High Constable Young, of this City, succeeded in arresting in Washington, last week, two men named McCoy, and George Corderoy, on suspicion of their having been concerned in the extensive robbery of Hallowell's silk store, in North Frent street, a short time lack. Young was bringing the prisoners on to this city. On his arrival at Bultimore on Saturday, he placed them for safe keeping in Baltimore jail, During the night of Friday, the prisoners succeeded in breaking out of the cells in which they were confined, and were making their escape through a sewer, when they were discovered. They were driven back by the keepers into their cells, upon entering which they threatened to blow the brains out of the first man who attempted to enter. It was then ascertained that they were armed with pisto's. One of the keepers being armed and seeing no possibility of securing the prisoners immediately, fired into the cell and shot Mc-Cov. The ball entered the eye, and penetrated the brain. He died instantly, the other prisoner was immediately secured .- Cronicle.

Pickpockets.

These gentry were very industrious in Washington on the day of the Inauguration, and numbers of gentiemen lost their pecket books, wallets, &c. Only two of the thieves have been apprehended, one of . hom had "a curious ring on his finger, in which weater, on the touch of a spring, to cut out a peck- Port of Philadelphia.

et or pocket book with great facility, when the hand of the operator had been slyly introduced into the pocket of the intended victim." The papers contained repeated, but it seems, ineffectual cautions, to be guarded against the ingenuity of these sharpers. Balt. Ocean.

"I love thre still," as the quiet husband said the chattering wife.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 20, 1841,

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

Snow to the depth of nearly a foot has fallen this week. Sl. ighing is excellent.

The Gazette must have been swfully hard run for a paragraph, when they sur posed we did not send them the Am rican because we were afraid of

Tr It appears by the return of the assessment, that the State Tax, assessesed in this county, upon real and personal property, amounts to \$3,999 72.

O'r We have received the first number of the YEOMAN, a neat and spirited small paper, published at Harrisburg, by Messrs, Hutter & Bigler. The Yeoman is a democratic paper, and advocates the re-election of Gov. Porter.

The enterprizing pullishers of the New World announce that they are about to commence the publication of "BARNABY Rupor," a new story by Charles Dickens, (Boz.) author of Nicholas Nickelby, Oliver Twist, &c.

We publish this week part of the proceedings, including the resolutions of the 4 h of March Convention. The unanimity of the delegates in favor of Gov. Porter, is a sufficient guarrantee of his re-election. No chief magistrate, since the days of Simon Snyder, has exhibited as much independence in pursuing a course, best calculated to preserve the interests of the people. The fact, that some of the more radical portion of the party have been displeased with his course, is a sufficient evidence of his straight forward honesty. Many of the Whigs themselves admit that he has made an excellent Governor, but will vote against him upon party grounds. Why then should we not unite and re-elect him, as we certainly can do, by an old fashioned democratic majority ?

g ? We have heard it stated as a fact, that Gen. Harrison told Ex-Governor Ritner, that a man who once had been the Governor of the great state of Pennsylvania, should be ashamed to be running after the office of Collector of a port, especially when not in need. We have this from a Whig, who says he knows it to be true. Ex Governor Shultze hearing of his friend Ritner's ill success, backed out. determined that they should not come Josey over Old Tip certainly deserves credit for his honest independence.

tish government has avowed the act. It has there- to "put on a hard cheek." fore become a national affair.

False Economy.

The world never has been, and probably never will be, without false economists: men who are "penny wise and pound foo ish." Those most deserving this appellation, is that class of men who say that they can't afford to take a newspaper, and for the purpose of saving two dollars a year, deprive their families of the means of obtaining information invaluable in itself, and which cannot be computed by dollars and cents. The truth is, there are but few that can afford to do without a paper, and those are generally the wealthy idle, who have no occasion to work, and who are too lezy to read. A good newspaper in a family has been estimated equal to a quarter's schooling for each child. This is undoubtedly true when children can be induced to read, and nothing is so likely to give them a taste for reading, as the variety generally found in newspaper teeming with articles 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe" Let any one who doubts the above, take the trouble of examining the children of a family who have ready access to a supply of newspapers, and compare them with those who do not possess such advantages. The difference is too apparent to escape the observation of any intelligent mind.

Almost a Duel.

In a debate in the U. S. Senate, upon the subject of dismissing Blair and Rives, the editors of the Globe, as printers to the Senate, Mr. Clay called Mr. Blair a libeller, and said that the Globe was a libel. Mr. King of Alabama defended the editors of the Globe, and said they were equal in respectability to Mr. Clay himself. Mr. Clay retorted, and said that the conduct of Mr. King, in comparing him to Mr. Blair, was false, unjust and cowardly. Mr. King did not really, but sat down and wrote a chailenge, which was handed to Mr. Clay by Dr. Linn and accepted. In the mean time the Sergeant at arms went before a magistrate, made the necessary oath, and had both gentlemen bound over to keep the pe ce, in the sum of \$5,000. The affair has since been amicably arranged, through Mr. Tyler, the Vice President, and a captain of the Navy.

O' Messes. Clay and King have explained, was contained an acceedingly sharp instrument, like shock hands, and made up in the Senate chamber. the blade of a renkmife, which would enable the Mr. Todd, it is said, is appointed Collector at the

Locomotives.

The Baltimore American gives an account of new locomotive, invented by Ross Winans of that city, which exceeds in its performance any thing ever heard of in this country or in Europe. The Engine has eight wheels, all of which are driving wheels, which gives it a greater degree of traction than the Engines heretofore in use. Another advantage is, that the weight of the Engine is more equally distributed over the road, and although this Engine weighs about 19 tons, it would cause less injury to a road than the ordinary engines, of 10 to 12 tons weight, having but two driving wheels. The Engine made its experimental trip over the Wash ington and Baltimore rail road, during the inauguration season, and drew 25 eight wheeled cars, containing nine hundred passengers, at the rate of 30 miles per hour. With an Engine of this character, transportation can be done almost as cheap upon tail roads as upon canals, and with much greater

Finance. Mr. Reed of the Senate made an able rep rt on the Finance of the State. He strongly advocates the necessity of providing a permanent fund for the payment of interest on the State debt. This debt we know, appears to be overwhelming to some, yet if we consider our immense resources, it is but a trifle in comparison with the public debt of some countries. The Coal of Shamokin and the Iron of Monteur's Ridge, would alone, if properly worked, be more than sufficient to keep down the interest of this debt. Our Canals and Railroads in this country, as in Europe, will, in the course of time, be worth double their cost; and instead of being a lurden, will become a source of wealth. In France the revenue of the government falls short of the expenditures something like twenty millions of dollars for the present year, nearly equal to two thirds of our whole debt. Yet the natural resources of France are probably not greater than those of Pennsylva-

The Boston Atlas, in an article commenting on the public debt of Pennsylvania, and the eff rts made by her to meet her engagements by taxation.

"With her Banks broken, her obligations depreciated to two thirds their nominal value, with th whole country, and of foreign countries, turned upon her in wonder, that with the rickest soil, the grea test water power, the most abundant mines of iron and coal, and with as sturdy and frugal a people as any State in the Union, she should be wavering about the policy she will pursue, either to pay o not to pay her honest debts. We cannot b that the people have had the subject fairly presented to them, or they would not have suffered their native State to be pointed at with the finger of scorn and

The above remarks are not only unjust, but the remark that Pennsylvania has ever entertained any doubts whether "to pay or not to pay her honest debts," is a libel upon the character and morals of her citizens. We have some knowledge, of a large portion at least, of the people of the interior of this State, and think we are not ignorant of their feelings upon this subject, and yet we have never met with an individual who expressed or even insinuated that Pennsylvania should falter for a moment in sustaining her integrity and uniform good faith.

Hard Times.

FANNY ELLSLER is engaged to dance at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, at a thousand dole her heels somewhat higher than the laws of decorum would sanction. No modest young lady in It is probable that McLeod will be released upon the country could be induced to witness such a speca requisition of the general government. The Bri- tacle, but city girls on such occasions, have learn d

Harrisburg Correspondence. MARCH 17, 1841.

The great Whig Harrison convention met in this place on the 10th inst., and nominated John Banks, the President Judge in the district composed of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, as the Whig candidate for Governor. John Wetherill, the President of the defunct Schuylkill Bank, was one of the Vice Presidents of the convention, and from this fact you may form some idea of the sort of people of which it was composed. A motion to appoint a committee to draft resolutions was opposed by Thaddeus Stevens, on the ground that Gen. Harrison had been elected by a union of the fag end of all parties, without any declaration of principles, and that as the same no-principle men would support Banks, it was inexpedient to make any declaration for the public eye. The motion however prevailed. and the committee brought in a set of resolutions, him. as non-committal as possi le. They do not touch one of the important subjects now agitating the publie mind, and the people are to take this no-principle party candidate on credit; but they have had enough of the humbug of this political credit system, and it will be totally exploded next fall.

The House has finally passed the bill to authorize the Governor to issue certificates of state stock to the contractors upon the North Branch.

In the Senate, Mr. Reed of Philadelphia made an able report on the finances of the commonwealth, accompanied with a bill to establish a Sinking Fund, by which all the revenues, except those necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, are appropriated to the payment of the interest, and the liquidation of the principal of the state debt. The bill passed through the committee of the whole on Monday, on the same day the bill to establish the Lancaster County Bank on the principle of real and personal security, passed the committee. A bill of a similar character passed both Houses last year, but was vetoed by the Governor,

Yesterday the Bank bill was passed through the ommittee of the whole in the House without debate. Several of the provisions of the bill bearing seriously upon the small banks, were modified at the instance of Mr. Hinchman, chairman of the committee on Banks. The bill will be up on second reading in a day or two, when considerable talk upon it is expected. Its fate is uncertain, but the general impression seems to be, that the bill le- HOUSE PORTER, the present Executive of the and the Commonwealth; and that, to prevent the

issue of small notes and containing some wholesome restrictions, will be passed through both Houses.

This day has been a working day in both Houses. The bill requiring the publication of applications for tavern licences, passed the House after considerable debate, and now only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. A bill making appropriations for repairs of the canals, passed through the committee in the Senate. Mr. Brown reported a bill to provide for two canal comm'ssioners by the people, each voter to vote for one, and the two highest to be considered elected, and the Governor to appoint the president of the board. In the same body, bills to provide for the election of prosecuting attorneys, deputy surveyors and the election of county treasurers in most of the counties, among which, I believe is your county, passed through committee.

ly of a local character.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Temperance Meeting at Shamokin.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., a large and respectable meeting assembled in Shamokin Town Hall, for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society, on the principles of total abstinence.

On motion, Charles Dering, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Wm. P. Irland secretary protem., and after having read the constitution and pledge, drawn up by previous arrangement, and edopted, a respectable number came forward and signed the pledge. The Society then proceeded to election of officers. The result was as follows:

President, Jehu John: Vice President, Pemperton Bird; Secretary, Dr. Wm. P. Island; Treasurer, Milton Kerr.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, Resolved, that the proceedings be published in all papers friendly to the cause. CHARLES DERING, Pres't. Dr. WM. P. IRLAND, Sec'y.

Democratic State Couvention.

The Delegates assembled at the Court House at Harrisburg, March 4th, 1841. The convention was regularly organized, by appointing the follow-

Gen. HENRY W. BEESON, of Favette, President; GEORGE G. LEIPER, of Delaware, EDWARD WARTMAN, of Philadelphia, Asa Dimock, of Susquehonna, Jour Busst, of Adams, BENJAMIN TTson, of Berks, J. M. BERRILL, of Westmoreland, Vice Presidents; John M Reynolds, of Columbia. G. W. Marchand, of Armstrong, G. L. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, Wm. Barr of Cumberland, Secre-

On motion, the Convention proceeded to business, when

report upon the contested seats, made a detailed report in which they recommended that both delegates from Luzerne,&c., be admitted to scats, that they have but one vote, and in cases were they cannot agree their vote not to be counted.

In regard to Dauphin County, they recommeded that Simon Cameron and Benjamin Stees be admitted to seats, and

In regard to Bucks, they recommended that both

The question was taken separately on the report, and that part relating to Luzerne and Dauphin counties was unanimously adopted by the Conven-

Mr. Cameron moved that both sets from Bucks be admitted under the same restrictions provided in the case of the delegates from Luzerne, which motion was agreed to.

The names of the delegates are:

Luzerne, Wayne and Pike,-Hendricks B. Wright, Luther Kidder.

Bucks .- Stokes L. Roberts, Jesse Johnson, Isnac Hess, John S. Bryan. Henry Chapman, C. B. Wright, John N. Solli-

day, Wm. Booze. Dauphin,-Simon Cameron, Benj. Stees. The motion to proceed to the nomination of Gov-

ernor was then taken up, when Mr. H. B. Wright, nominated DAVID R. POR-

TER, and the question being taken upon said nomination it wat confirmed by the Convention. Mr. Findley, from the committee appointed to

wait on Gov. Porter, and inform him of this pomination, reported that they had performed their duty. and that the Governor had agreed to accept the nomination, and returned his thanks to the Convention for this evidence of their impartiality towards

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1841. Pursuant to adjourment, the President took the Chair at 10 o'clock.

Mr. J. L. Dawson, of Fayette, from the committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, made the following report:

WHEREAS, This Convention assembled, in observance of democratic usages, to nominate a candidate, for the Gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing elections, has, in discharge of the trust confided to its members by the great body of the democracy of the State, nominated for re-election, with an almost entire unanimity, the present distinguished incumbent: And whereas, believeing that the democratic party is now, as it has ever been when harmoniously united, in a decided majority, and that the loss of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, at the recent Presidential election, was owing to untoward circumstances, which no longer exist, Be it therefore

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania has never sustained, and never will sustain, two successive defeats: that possessing a clear and cortain majority, and conscious of its strength and its rights, adversity has ever been, and now and again is, the harbinger of that union, moderation and activity, which must lead to renewed and brilliant vic-

Resolved, That in the unanimity with which this Convention has nominated DAVID RITTEN-

galizing the suspension for a year, authorizing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for re-election to unhappy recurrence of such consequences, we that responsible and elevated station, we have but followed out the wishes and desires of the great democratic party of the State, by whom is reposed entire confidence in his integrity and abilities, and in the wisdom and firmness with which, during an administration of unparalelled difficulty, he has con-

ducted the government of the Commonwealth. Resolved. That the people of Pennsylvania recognize in DAVID R. PORTER all the traits which make a safe and desirable Cneif Megistrate in the crisis like the present-a devotedness to the rights of the people, and the honor of the State; an independence that spurns dictation ;-a fearlessness that disregards personal consequence; a coolness and wisdom in council; which command the public confidence and esteem. That these qualities have rendered his Gubernatorial career illustrious, and compelled, from all parties, both at home and The other business in both Houses was general- abroad, the tribute of praise which ever waits upon an unsuffied integrity, when guided by wisdom, and sustained by courage.

Resolved, Thut, when DAVID R. PORTER assumed the government of the State of Pennsylvania, it was at a period of unprecedented difficulty, with a state debt of thirty-five millions of dollars, and no provision for the payment of either its principal or interest; with an overgrown and tottering banking system; with the public improvements in an unfinished condition, out of repair, and a source of expense, instead of revenue: That he was the first to tear away the veil from the dangers and corruptions of this system of extravagance and threatened ruin, and make the people aware of the real condition of the commonwealth: That he has successfully combatted with the difficulties thus presented-has exhibited to the people their true situations and duties-and has evinced a bright example of fearless patriotism in reference to the developements of the past, and of statesmanlike sagacity in regard to the future.

Resolved. That the independent and lofty position assumed by Govenor PORTER in reference to the public credit of Pennsylvania, and the disposition which she has ever manifested to redeem her plighted faith, commend his administration to the approval, and himself to the confidence, not only of every member of the democratic party, but of every citizen of the Keystone state to whom her character and honor are dear; and who would shrink from beholding her false to her pledges and promises and faithfully to those who have coufided as a s upendous fraud, and upon its pretention

the state government, at this period of deranged currency and commercial embarrasment and distress, would be but productive of increased difficulties and disasters : that the policy of the present incumbent's administration has been frankly and boldly avowed, is well known, and has been sustained by the great mass of the people : and that to exchange an executive who has thus acted and been approved of, for any other, whose sentiments are unknown. whose views are an entire mystery, and who is committed to no particular course of policy, would be only to thicken the embarrassments which already prevail, increase the distress that now exists, and delay the returning confidence which, under the administration of Govenor PORTER, may with reason be anticipated.

Resolved, That the sentiments avowed by the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March, leader in suspension, and the only obstacle 1838, by which the name of DAVID R PORTER sumption, we have no desire but to get rid was first presented to the consideration of the people of Pennsylvania as the democratic gebernatorial candidate, are those of this convention; That while the democratic party of the state desires and demands a thorough reformation of the present unwholesome and corrupt banking system, and contends for the eradication of its abuses and vices; it does not seek the destruction of the banks: That it most cordially approves of the doctrines and views a Jackson. of policy which, upon this subject, were communi cated to the legislature by Govenor PORTER, in his first annual message-and believes that, had they received the legislative sanction, the mon tary derangement which now exists, if not wholly prevented, might at least have been made to assume a greatly mitigated form, with every reasonable prospect of a speedy removal.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylvania has received with enthusiastic approbation, the gubernator al veto of the vicious and inquitious bill, dividing that branch of the executive duties which relates to the public works, between the two Houses and the Govenor: That the system proposed was one anomolous and monstrous-dangerous in principle, if not impossible in practice: That the patriotism which prompted Gov. PORTER to divest himself of the appointing power of the Canal Commissioners, in order to secure it immediately to the people, is deserving of the highest commen dation; and that the shallow artifice of an accidental legislative majority, [elected by an actual popular minority, to transfer power to themselves, under the pretence of restricting the executive patronage, when the petitions of the people were that such power should be committed directly to them, is perfeetly understood and properly appreciated-as are also, the sagacity which dictated and the nerve that pronounced its rebuke: And that the vefo of such a bill is the more especially to be commended, when it is a matter of notoriety that, even before its pagsage, the two commissioners, to be elected or appointed by the two Houses, had been already determined upon, and were to consist of two members of their own bedies; in utter contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of corres- State. pondence for each of the counties of the Commonwealth be respectively appointed by the several delegations from each county, comprising this Con-

Resolved, That defeat and disaster have never been visited upon the democratic party of Pennsylvania, except when its ranks have been distracted by internal divisions and dissentions That the results of defeat have ever been most disastrous to the great interests both of the party

most earnestly urge upon the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania the necessity of immediately reconciling all minor differences, if any, and wherever any, may exist-and to unite harmoniously, vigorously, and determinedly, in a persevering effort to preserve the pure and cardinal principles of the democratic faith and to promote the success of the democratic par'y, and that with a view to the thorough attainment of this great end we recomend the policy of an immediate and effectual orginization in each and every county; and the propriety of frequent public meetings in the respective wards, boroughs, townships and counties of the state.

On motion of Mr. Burnside, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. S. Black, from the same committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That uncompromising hostility to the establishment of a National Bank, is a fundamental rule of our democratic faith as expounded in the school of Jefferson and Jackson.

Resolved. That we have now, as heretofore, the same unabated confidence in this part of our creed that we have on all other points of our politica faith, not only because we believe the creation of bank by Congress to be a gross violation of the Contitution, but also because the experience of forty years, and the united testimony of some of th greatest and wisest statesmen of the nation, prov that such an institution is decidedly hostile to th principles of republican liberty, pernicious in its e fects upon the commerce and currency of the cour try, and subscrient only to the interests of the who profit by fertilizing the rich man's field wit the sweat of the poor man's brow.

Resolved, That if any other evidence than o own experience were needed for the purpose of su porting their position, it might be found in the mission deliberately made in 1836, by the leader the federal party, the chief of their forces in the w against Gen. Jackson, and the president of the lank, that the connection of the late National Ba with the national government was injurious to be and beneficial to neither.

Resolved, That we look upon the re-charter the present Bank of the United States, by the I federal administration of Governor Ritner, to be been an act of unmitigated folly, if not someth still worse than that, upon its subsequent cond be the regulator of the currency, the greatest his Resolved, That a change in the administration of bug that federalism has played in these L

Resolved, That while we deplore the emba ment and distress which this bank has brought on our country at home, and the disgrace she inflicted upon our reputation abroad as heavy amities, we, as members of the democratic p have a right to congratulate ourselves upon fact, that in our steadfast adherence to principle truth we never yielded to her seductions nor q ed before her power, but met her with the same flinching opposition, when she bounded into political arena with the whole federal party a heels, that we do now when her character is the spell of her enchantment is broken, and " her ruined fortunes her families slink away."

Resolved. That believing this institution the great disturber hf our monetary system as soon as practicable.

Mr. McManus submitted the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention do highly prove of the late administration of Martin Van 1 ren-as every act of his administration was baupon the true principles of democracy, as promgated and advocated by a Jefferson a Madison

Mr. Shattuck submitted the following resolut: which was adopted

Resolved, That the war worn veteran of Thames, Col. Richard M. Johnson, enjoys, as always had done, the confidence of the Democr of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Florence submitted the following resoluti which was adopted.

Revolved, unanimously, That this Convent pledge themselves to devote their untiring energ in the support of David R. Porter, and that t will contend manfully in the good cause of distinguished statesman placed in nomination.

Mr. H. B. Wright submitted the following to lution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Convention approve of course of our two distinguished Senators in C gress, James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon. Mr. Chapman submitted the following resoluti

which was adopted. Resulved, That the thanks of the members of Convention, are due to its presiding and other of

cers, for the able and satisfactory manner in wh they have discharged the duties of their respect Mr. H B. Wright submitted the following relution, which was considered and adopted.

Rosolved, That the manks of the Convention presented to the Commissioners of Dauphin for use of the Court House.

Mr. Sterigere submitted the following resolut which was adopted.

Resolved, That one thou-and copies of the ; ceedings of this Convention be published in pr phlet form, and that the proceedings be publis in all the democratic papers in Harrisburg, and

HENRY W. BEESON, Pres'l GEORGE G. LEIPER. EDWARD WARTMAN. ASA DIMOCK. V. Pres't. JOHN BUSBEY, BENJAMIN Traon, J. B. BCHRILL, Isaac McReynolds, G. W. Marchand, G. L. Ashmead, Wm. Barr.

No glasses affect the eyes more unfavorably ()

glasses of brandy.