

Convention Proceedings.

Correspondence of the Inquirer & Courier.

EDUCATION.

Extract to the Editor, dated

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10, 1837.

Mr. Keim offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to furnish the convention with a copy of the last statements of the affairs of the banks of this Commonwealth. Laid on the table.

The order of the day, the consideration of the report of the committee on the seventh article of the constitution, was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Keight in the chair.

Mr. Ingerson then moved a reconsideration of the vote of last evening, agreeing upon the first section of the report.—Mr. Martin believed there could be nothing gained by a reconsideration, and was opposed to it.

Mr. Forward hoped if any gentleman desired it, that the vote would be reconsidered. He was not sure that the committee of which he was chairman had recommended the best possible plan for the sake of appearance, if nothing more opportunity should be given to every gentleman to offer his propositions.

The motion agreed to—Yeas 117—Nays 5.—Mr. Martin himself not choosing to stand alone.

Mr. Ingerson then moved the following as a substitute: The Legislature shall provide, by law for the immediate establishment of Common Schools, in school districts, in every county of the State, wherein all persons may receive instruction, at public expense at least three months every year, in the English or German language as may be by law directed.

He made a few remarks in favor of his amendment, in the course of which he read a letter from Mr. Duponceau, in favor of continuing the German language, and making the German literature more understood in this country. He also took occasion to pay a just and well-merited tribute of respect to the present Superintendent of Common Schools, Thomas H. Barrow, Esq.

Mr. Martin, at considerable length opposed the amendment, and advocated the report of the committee.

Mr. Read then offered the following amendment as afterwards modified: The Legislature shall provide, by law for the education of all the children and youth in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Chandler was in favor of education in every language, and apprehended that the mention of the English and German might operate as a restriction. He thought the latter amendment not sufficiently extensive.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Merrill, Still, J. M. Porter, Dickey, Brown, Read, and Saeger; upon the propriety of making any constitutional provision of the language to be taught.

Mr. Dickey, Mr. Clark of Indiana, and Mr. Cunningham, complimented in warm terms the exertions of Mr. Stevens to establish the School System in Pennsylvania, and his exertions to prevent its repeal in 1835.

Mr. Clark was very ingenious in paying this well-deserved compliment, and he did not forget the exertions of our worthy Governor, and the Superintendent, whose course in this question had given him great pleasure.

The efforts of Mr. Stevens to create and perfect the School System, deserve a passing notice. In 1833 he was the main framers of the system, and by his eloquence carried it through the House against strong prejudice and opposition. In 1834 a bill to repeal it, passed the Senate, and the fierce opposition it sustained from the people, but Mr. Stevens prevented its passage through the House, and his speech, as noticed to-day by Mr. Dickey, was so effective even upon the Senators who heard it, that it was not further urged in that body.

Mr. Dunlop, in the course of his remarks, which were against any distinction between the German and English language, preferred to the consequence of the distinction now. He said that the Scotch-Irish had no more chance, however, in all respects worthy they might be, of being Governor of this State, than a Cimae, born in the furthest part of Asia. None but some one of German descent would do—and pointing to Mr. Ingerson, your prospects also are gone.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 17, 1837.

Mr. Roulson.—A petition was presented from Bucks County by Mr. Sellers, of some tenures as those presented yesterday by Mr. Stergere.

quire into the expediency of taking the right of suffrage, or holding office; from all foreigners, arriving subsequent to the fourth of July, 1831. He made a speech of considerable length and much power in favor of this amendment. He believed our climate, soil, and other natural advantages, with the protection and religious and civil liberty held out sufficient inducement to foreigners, besides inviting them to come in and control our elections. Generally, they were men with little knowledge of our government and institutions, and some of them he feared, cared less, besides other governments were not reciprocal in this respect. We had been too lavish of our favors, and he feared unless something was done by the people of the United States, we should have no favor to give. He had long reflected upon the subject, and believed the time of action was near at hand. He did not know that the State Government had resolved to act on the subject, and at the suggestion of his friends, withdrew it.

This was a pretty bold speech, and it came with effect, because Mr. Woodward is a leading democrat. One of the greatest faults in the democratic party has been the encouragement they have given to foreign paupers to meddle with our concerns.

Old Mr. Cummin, an Irishman by birth, he seems to hold the foreigners in much higher estimation than Americans, for he said they had often saved our government, but he supported the resolution. He bears great hatred to black foreigners.

Mr. Earle opposed both the resolution and amendment. The previous question was finally called to order, and the original resolution passed, 56 to 50—and a committee of seven was ordered.

In committee of the whole, the amendment of Mr. Keed to make stockholders of banks liable, individually, for the debts of the corporation, was lost by a vote of 43 to 51.

Mr. Read spoke more than two hours to-day in his favor, and no one replied. He then offered the following: "No bank shall issue any bill, check, note, or paper, credit, of a less denomination than ten dollars; nor after the 4th day of July, 1842, of a denomination less than twenty dollars."

Mr. Forward, for the purpose of consideration, moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

MOUNT ATLAS ON FIRE.

The country about Bona in Africa, was lately set on fire by the Kabyles, partly to fertilize the soil, and partly to provide themselves with a stock of coal and dry wood. A letter from Bona, of the first of September, describes the conflagration. The French army was obliged to remove its position to prevent the destruction of its stores and ammunition. Then followed a scene which is thus described: "Fortunately, at about 6 o'clock the sirocco ceased; and a strong North-west wind sprung up, by which the fire was driven back to the hills. Without this providential interposition all efforts to arrest the blazing torrent would have been in vain; and this calamity alone, by destroying a great part of the materials for the expedition against Constantine, would probably have rendered that expedition impossible for the present year."

The conflagration now rolling toward the mountains, threatened the huts of the Kabyles. With our telescopes we could see these barbarians, in their ragged robes and brown leather aprons, fleeing over the heights. The men were laden with their worldly wealth, the women with their younger children. It was towards midnight that the spectacle of the fiery mountains became truly magnificent. Immense columns of fire, driven along by the North wind, rose higher and higher toward the summit of the hills. The gloomy Atlas seemed to be stormed by an army of fire-giants. The wild beasts fled from fear to crag, and the howling of the panic-struck jackals and hyenas could be distinctly heard in the town.

Several hundred of white-headed vultures, driven from their eyeries, flew screaming over the flames, while the appearance of the scattered barbarians, sometimes towards the summit of a hill, and sometimes nearer to the plain, wasted the fury of the conflagration. He would not detain the assembly, except to speak a single word with relation to those citizens of New York who had quitted the party of the administration, and contributed to produce the recent glorious result. He, for one, received them with gratification. He was rejoiced that he had exhibited sufficient firmness of character and patriotism of spirit, to prefer, even at great personal sacrifices, the interests of the country to those of their party. In New York there were many such, and while congratulating them on their course, he would call on others to follow their example—to stop short at no half-way principles of conservatism. He warned them not to hold to any such principles. There was before the country but one question, and that question had but two sides. The great current of public opinion pointed to the success of the Whig cause, and he who would stand with one foot on land, and the other in the Whig boat, would probably be convinced that he was trying a disastrous and embarrassing experiment.

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

From the Boston Atlas.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL LAST NIGHT.

Faneuil Hall was crowded last evening, by one of the greatest assemblages of citizens, that ever convened within its time-honored walls. Upon the entrance of Mr. Webster, and the distinguished Whig representatives who had been invited to attend, the old hall rang with loud and prolonged acclamations. Three cheers for Webster!—three cheers for Bell!—three cheers for Hoffman!—three cheers for Curtis!—three cheers for Graves! were given in quick succession, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and immediately the appointment of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER as Chairman, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP as Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Webster was greeted with nine distinct rounds of applause, and he then addressed the audience in a few remarks, which were received with the greatest applause.

He observed that it was more than six years since he had had the pleasure of meeting his fellow citizens in Faneuil Hall, and he desired to be thankful that he had lived to see one more such occasion. He assured his fellow citizens that he had never assembled with them with feelings of deeper exultation and gratification, than on the present occasion, whether he considered the agreeable duty assigned him, or the auspicious circumstances under which that duty had devolved upon him. It would be his province to introduce to his fellow citizens the distinguished members of Congress who honored the city with their presence.

They were from the mighty West, and from the great State of New York; and they came, not as strangers to strangers, but as fellow countrymen; and they were beloved to us—we and ours belonged reciprocally to them. They represented the great Western States of Tennessee and Kentucky—States where first appeared the flashes of that light, which for the last six months has been spreading over the condition of the country, and illuminating its darkness. He could have wished that the other great States of the West—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri—States full of a constitutional, free, independent, and Whig spirit which could never be expunged, had also been represented.

They came, too, from the great State of New York. What should he say to them. He confessed that when, this morning, he opened his letters from New York, and saw in what manner that mighty City, that mighty State, had spoken their sentiments and intimated their desires—he breathed deeper and freer than he had for eight years stood.—The air seemed sweeter! Men stood more erect—and their countenances beamed with more delight than they had done for that long period. It would be his pleasing duty to present to the meeting the representatives from that great commercial capital, who had brought the good news themselves, the greatest good they could have brought.

He should be called upon to introduce to the personal acquaintance of his fellow citizens the distinguished ornaments of the National House of Representatives—Messrs. Bell, of Tennessee; Graves and Underwood, of Kentucky; and Hoffman and Curtis of New York.

Turning to these gentlemen, he bade them welcome to Massachusetts; he bade them welcome, one and all, to the city of Boston; he bade them heartily welcome to this place—not obscure or unknown in the history of American liberty—to old Faneuil Hall.—They did not come unknown among us—they followed only their reputation. The respect, sympathy, and regard they met here were accorded to them long before they left their homes for the place. Though they dwelt afar, on the banks of the Western rivers—they would be received by the people here as fellow American citizens. As such they would be welcomed—as such they deserved to be welcomed.

How much should Old Massachusetts, who has seen some service in the controversies of liberty against power, and who, God be thanked, had never been disgraced in any campaign of those controversies—how much ought she to be gratified at the events now in progress throughout the country. Every where the strength of public opinion was making itself felt—and who could determine the effect it would produce.

He would not detain the assembly, except to speak a single word with relation to those citizens of New York who had quitted the party of the administration, and contributed to produce the recent glorious result. He, for one, received them with gratification. He was rejoiced that he had exhibited sufficient firmness of character and patriotism of spirit, to prefer, even at great personal sacrifices, the interests of the country to those of their party. In New York there were many such, and while congratulating them on their course, he would call on others to follow their example—to stop short at no half-way principles of conservatism. He warned them not to hold to any such principles. There was before the country but one question, and that question had but two sides. The great current of public opinion pointed to the success of the Whig cause, and he who would stand with one foot on land, and the other in the Whig boat, would probably be convinced that he was trying a disastrous and embarrassing experiment.

Old Massachusetts Forever.

Toryism bites the dust in Massachusetts. Loco Focoism does not hold an inch of her territory from the rock of Plymouth to the hills of Berkshire.—The Bay State is now as ever—invincible. She stands as firmly as she stood in '76. Her children are still worthy of the ancestry—whom the love of religious liberty drove to the refuge of a wilderness—and worthy of the soil where the love of civil liberty kindled the first beacon fires of the revolution. We cannot but feel proud that New York has so proudly vindicated her claim to a sisterhood with this proud old State—this true Democratic Republic—if there were one on the face of the earth, where the principles of rational, constitutional freedom are better understood and carried into more liberal practice than they have ever been before, or elsewhere, since the dawn of time.

In the city of Boston, the Whigs for the first time, carried every ward—and the aggregate Whig majority for Gov. Everett, is 3,376, being a net gain of 1,515 on the vote of last year. Charlestown, the seat of Bunker Hill, hitherto a strong hold of Loco Focoism, and the scene of a Loco Foco Convention, which profanely promised to mark the year 1836; as the commencement of a new era, not less illustrious than that of Christianity; has given a majority of 86 for Governor Everett; and elected its entire ticket of Representatives.

Norfolk county has defeated Alexander H. Everett, the Tory candidate for State Senator, and given the Whig Governor—1,086 votes.—Last year his majority in the same town was 309! The famous manufacturing town of Lowell was so unfortunate last year as to be represented by half a score of Loco Foco—and gave Morton, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, a majority of 44 votes. This year the town is Whig to the core—and gives Governor Everett a majority of 431!

The county of Middlesex entire, which was so thoroughly Loco Foco last year as to elect a Loco Foco member of Congress and Loco Foco Senator, now gives the Whig Governor an estimated majority of fifteen hundred votes, and the Whig Senators 1200 majority, certain. Their Representative in Congress, Mr. Parmenter, is also radically Democratic (!) in his doctrine, that we should not be surprised if he were to receive this indication as a hint to resign.—But your radical Democrats (!) never take hints.

Plymouth county, last year Tory, now gives a Whig majority of a thousand votes. Bristol county is also redeemed—the Whigs carrying it by a majority of more than three hundred.

To sum up the whole matter as briefly as possible, Governor Everett will be elected by a majority of at least 20,000. There will be about 50 Tories in a House of Representatives of some six or seven hundred—and in all probability, not a single Tory in the Senate!—We annex to the Boston Atlas, the following:

RECAPITULATION OF VOTES.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1837, 1836) and various candidates/counts.

Majority for Gov. Everett in these towns, 9,560. Majority for Gov. Everett in the same towns last year only 8281.

WHIG NET GAIN 8732. The majority for Everett in the state last year was 3991. Net gain so far 8732.

The Whig majority in the state cannot fall short now of TWENTY THOUSAND! Once more, then, we say, Old Massachusetts forever!—Make way for the Bay State in the ranks of the DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS!

STILL LATER. A MAJORITY OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND, & WHIG GAIN OF TEN OR TWELVE THOUSAND. The steamboat arrived late yesterday afternoon, bringing us returns from 127 towns. The Whig majority in these towns is NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY! The WHIG GAIN over last year, EIGHT THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY!

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 16.

Massachusetts to the United States, and the officers of the General Government, Greeting.—The Eastern waters last evening, after the departure of the express mail for the South, waited to our shores the most welcome news from Old Massachusetts—the Land of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Concord, Cambridge, and Plymouth—the home of the ADAMSSES, of Warren and Hancock. The Boston boys, and the sons of the Pilgrims, and the sons of the Fathers of the Revolution, have responded, gloriously responding to New York, through the medium of the New York Herald, North Carolina, Georgia, and the whole of the Whig stars are everywhere in the sky above us, and the earth upon which we tread, is now embosomed with signs of victory. The song of hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens seems to be like that which first led our fathers to conquest—which inspired them in the field of battle, and which welcomed them when returning from their triumph and tented battle fields to their homes and firesides. Laus Deo! Our country is once more safe and happy, and soon thank Heaven! will be prosperous enough to ride over and overcome the tempest which by long has encompassed her.

Massachusetts has not now merely done well. Well and gloriously well, too, she has always done, but never so well as now. In Boston—the Whigs have every ward, and a majority in the city of 3,373.

The number of towns in the State is 305, and 180 towns, from which returns have been received, show a WHIG GAIN since last year of TEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINE, and a Whig majority of more than twelve thousand for Governor Everett. Gov. E.'s majority in all the towns in the State last year was only 5,950! This year it will be FIFTEEN THOUSAND, and may be SEVENTY EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND! The Boston Atlas thinks it will reach TWENTY THOUSAND!

Almost every one of the 180 towns heard from, the Whigs have made immense gains. The number of Whig Representatives is increased in every county, and the prospect, was at Boston yesterday that the Whigs would have every Senator in the State.

Lowell, Haverhill, New Bedford, Fall River, Bradford, all of which towns last year went against us, have come back, and given the Whig ticket great, and in some instances, overwhelming majorities! With no exception, the commercial, the farming, and the manufacturing interests of the Bay State have declared themselves against the Experiment. I have room to say no more now. The 128 towns not heard from will soon send in their returns, so that by Saturday I can give you results from the whole State except three. So far we have 35 Whig Senators, and five remain to be heard from. I believe we shall have every Senator in the State.—Such also is the opinion in Boston.

MICHIGAN is coming! We have returns from Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair, and Monroe—leaving twenty-three counties to be heard from. Van Buren majority in the whole State, last year, 1,150.—In the counties heard from, this majority has been reduced one-half. A letter dated Detroit, the 9th, says that the roads are bad, and much time will elapse before full returns are received. Both parties felt sanguine, on the 9th, of having carried the whole State. If the Van Buren ticket has it, it has it by a greatly reduced majority.—Nat. Int.

NEXT PRESIDENT—NEXT GOVERNOR.

One soul—one impulse appears to actuate the Democratic Republican party throughout the State, upon the questions of who shall be the Presidential and gubernatorial candidates. HARRISON and RITNER the East regards.—HARRISON and RITNER the West responds in thundering peals—and the North and the South join in the shout, and the echo of HARRISON and RITNER is heard reverberating along the mountains and in the valleys of the old Key Stone State.—The people delight to honour those who have shown themselves faithful servants—their glory in being the rewarders of merit and worth, and are ever prompt to award the meed of deserved commendation to those of her sons who reflect honour upon their country. The Press—that unerring index of public opinion—has with singular unanimity, run up the flag of the Democratic Republican party, with the names of HARRISON and RITNER inscribed thereon in bold characters. The people demand this course, and the Press is never loath to act in obedience to the call. We predict that Pennsylvania will sustain the pretensions of these men, with an enthusiasm and ardor unequalled in her political history. There is an oneness of sentiment and of feeling upon these vitally important questions, unprecedented in the political annals of this State.—Every where is heard the cry of HARRISON and RITNER—the first the veteran soldier and patriot, whose whole public life has been one noble and self-denying devotion to his country—the latter the high minded and ardently devoted son of Pennsylvania, whose public career has reflected honour upon his state and won the highest encomiums of a grateful consistency whose best interests he has invariably observed as the Chief Magistrate of a vast intelligent and growing Commonwealth.—Penn Int.

Pennsylvania Elections.

For Members of Assembly in 1836 and '37.

OFFICIAL RETURNS. We have taken considerable trouble, and care in obtaining the official returns of votes for members of the Assembly, in 1836 and 1837, and the highest candidates on each ticket have been invariably and impartially taken. In a few counties—Venango, Potter, and one or two other small counties—we have not been able to procure the Assembly vote of 1836, and have substituted the Congressional vote which was polled at the same time. In Armstrong, Tioga and Warren, no opposition was made to the Loco Foco ticket, although the Loco Foco papers of this city very modestly appropriated the 535 votes thrown in Armstrong, 1834 votes in Tioga, and 800 in Warren. In Armstrong and Tioga, the same candidates were voted for by both parties.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania have great and abundant reason for rejoicing, when they compare the Assembly vote of this year with that of last—electing in '36 but 23 members of Assembly out of 100, and this year electing 45 members, and reducing the Loco Foco majority of near 14,000 votes to the pitiful amount of little more than 3,000; and even granting them the same majority they had '36, in the counties of Armstrong, Tioga and Warren, it will but reduce our gain one thousand. It will also be seen that the Whig vote has not been near polled, as in 1837 it was 93,866; this year 85,244; a decrease of nearly nine thousand; but the Whigs will poll a strong vote when Farmer Ritner is again in the field, and Loco Focoism will never again trespass upon the free soil of Old Pennsylvania.

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Table with 4 columns: Year (1837, 1836), County, and various candidates/counts.

Total, 85,244 89,079 76,500 90,301. In Luzerne, Warren, Potter, McKean and Pike, no decided opposition was made to the Loco Foco ticket; we have therefore taken the votes for Senator. The Whig candidate for Convention in Luzerne, was elected by a small majority, which is said by the Whigs of that county to be a party test.

The majority for the Loco Foco ticket in '36, was 1068 in the counties of Armstrong, Tioga and Warren.

JOYFUL ECHOES.

The whole country is joining in the congratulations on the unexampled victory in New York. The farmers, the producers of the nation, are individually sending in their joyful echoes to the myriads of the cities. The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from an esteemed friend in the country. Its contents speak the feelings of a patriot, rejoicing over the downfall of the worst enemies to constitutional liberty.

"BALTIMORE COUNTY,"

Nov. 13, 1837.

Had I not caught a severe cold yesterday, I should certainly have been in town to-day, to congratulate you on the unexpected, unparalleled, and glorious Whig victory in New York.—It deserves a hundred guns from Baltimore, and a magnificent triumphal celebration: It should be echoed from all sections of our country, and our babes should be taught to sing Hallelujahs. As I have no one to talk to on the subject, I must pour out my thanksgiving to the ducks, chickens and trees.—I thank God that Whig victory in New York.—It deserves a hundred guns from Baltimore, and a magnificent triumphal celebration: It should be echoed from all sections of our country, and our babes should be taught to sing Hallelujahs. 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