

Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

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TERMS.

The "CARLISLE HERALD & EXPOSITOR" will be issued every Tuesday afternoon, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Letters addressed to the editor on business MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will receive no attention.

AGENTS.

The following named persons have been appointed Agents for the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," to whom payment for subscription and advertisements can be made.

- D. SHELLEY, Esq., Shirenewtown, Camb. Co.
- SCOTT COYLE, Esq., Newville, do.
- P. KOONTZ, Esq., Newburgh, do.
- T. W. HAZEL, Esq., Shirenewtown, do.
- J. WUNDERLICH, Esq., do.
- J. MATTER, Esq., Hopewell, do.
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- WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Hopewell, do.
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- Dr. ASA WRIGHT, New Cumberland, do.
- T. W. BLAIR, Esq., Bloomsfield, Perry county.
- A. BLACK, Esq., Landisburg, do.

POETRY.



With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens call'd with care."

ADDRESS TO HOPE.

Hence! must this heart forever be thy sport?
Decadent shadow of transient joy!
Fleeting rest in solitude I'll court,
A rest thou canst not soothe or destroy,
Thou'lt seek some island of the wint'ry wastes,
Where Silence, hushing from his ancient throne,
Starts at the footsteps of his wretched guest,
That break the distant night-wind's dying moan.
On golden clouds the sun this morning roars,
I gaze—in ecstasy intensely given,
As the red waves in living splendour glow'd
Beneath the basement of the burning Heaven.
Thy treacherous finger, false dissembler, thine,
First led my bark to dash the dangerous sea,
I quaff'd the vision'd bliss I thought was mine,
And trod the dizzy dance of joy with thee;
Wild roared the winds, the th'under-skies grew black,
Yet thy bland presence ever fair controll'd,
Till one rude wave ascends the trembling deck
And wraps'd the struggling victim in its fold.
Hence! must this heart forever be thy sport?
Decadent shadow of unreal joy!
Deep Lethian rest in solitude I'll court,
A rest thou canst not soothe or destroy.

The following is from the "Madisonian," and ought to be written in letters of gold, and set up in Tammany Hall as a perpetual testimony against its worst enemy.

Who is the greatest tyrant that
Upon an earthly throne sits?
Who gnaws our marrow bones and fat?
Who bids the angry tempests roar?
And sends your ships and briggs ashore?
Who fires your house and robs your store?
Who is it all our crops destroys?
Who is it buys our states, as boys
Buy for amusement little toys?
Who was it Mr. Morgan slew?
Who cholera caused in Thirty-two?
That dreadful New York fire too?
Who blows up Mississippi boats?
Who cuts the pockets from your coats?
Who makes the counterfeit bank notes?
Who is the cause of all our woes?
And in our way such mishap throws?
Why surely every body knows!
Who is the cause of all our woes?
And in our way such mishap throws?
Why surely every body knows!
Nick Biddle!

From the Petersburg Rambler.
REMEMBER ME.
There is a charm of magic power,
In Friendship's voice, by Heaven design'd,
To light affliction's darkest hour,
And cheer the sinking, sorrowing mind;
And still, through many a rolling year,
When doom'd a stranger's clime to see,
By distance made more sweet, we hear
That holy sound—Remember Me.
Remember me!—at evening hour,
When memory's sacred mists prevail,
With pensive step we seek the bower
Where last we heard affection's tale.
And still we trace the glancing tear,
The form, though lost, yet lov'd, we see;
In every whispering breeze we hear
The parting pray'r—Remember Me.
Full many a bitter pang the heart,
Through life's dark paths, is doom'd to prove;
But none so severe as those that
Thy friendship lost, or never lov'd
In vain we strive that woes to heal,
In scenes where others' joy may be;
We only hear, we only feel,
Love's last farewell—Remember Me.

SPRING MORNING.
'Tis morn'g on a fair Spring morn',
When hush'd is every ruder wind,
And Nature, like a mother kind,
Smiles joyous on her babe just born.
What sparkling dew is on the ground,
And how the birds are building proud,
And how the bees are humming round,
'Tis morn', oh, 'tis morn'!

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1838.
The Treasury Note Bill has been carried through the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate; in a manner which gives to the result far more of the character of defeat and overthrow, than of victory.—The motion to reconsider the decision of last night was lost; but in a manner which swells the number of indications of the Administration's weakness, manifest wherever we turn our eyes. It was lost by a majority of *nones*—by a tie—and the vote of the Speaker, an officer of "the Party" making that tie!
When the order of the day was called this morning, Mr. RARDEEN, of Indiana, according to notice, made the motion to reconsider.
The previous question was instantly sprung upon it, by the Speaker (U. P. G. Cushman). There were the usual preliminaries of calling the House, &c. &c. At last the test vote on reconsidering was taken; and stood, ayes 110, nays 109.
The Speaker exercised his privilege as a member, and voted, in the negative of course. Thus the motion was defeated.
The same vote, had it been taken last night, would have defeated the bill. Heavy is the responsibility on those few Whigs by whose negligence, or indolence, or love of pleasure, the bill was carried. Their names ought to be published, so that their constituents may bring them to a rigid account.
During the morning hour, Mr. RUSSELL of New York offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Deposit Act of 1835 as prohibits, in the payment of public dues, the reception of the notes of specie paying banks, which issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars; and also that part of the act relating to the payment of pensioners the notes of banks which issue bills of a less denomination than twenty five dollars. Objection was made; and the House refused to suspend the rules.
Books of Indiana, made another attempt to get up the System-Circular-repealing Resolution, but failed.
The Senate to-day "contemptuously" laid on the table, Mr. ALLEN's resolution of inquiry into the condition of the Banks of this District, and the concerns of private individuals with them.
That your readers may fully understand the nature of the investigation proposed by this "young Demosthenes of Ohio!!!" as those who would pass off declamatory twaddle for oratory, are accustomed to call him. I give you the resolution in all its length:
Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia procure and report to the Senate, statements of the several Banks in the District of Columbia, that have applied for an extension of their charters in regard to the following particulars:
1. The names of the officers and directors of the banks, the amount of stock owned by each, and the debts due from each to the banks respectively, discriminating between the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the Government among them, and also between residents and non-residents.
2. The stockholders of the banks respectively, the amount of stock owned by each, and of debts due from each, discriminating as above.
3. The debtors to the banks respectively, and the amount due from each, discriminating as above.
4. The number of suits that the banks respectively have instituted against their debtors since the suspension of specie payments, and the amount due from each, discriminating as above.
When it was first called up, Mr. ROANE, of Va., after some remarks on the impropriety of calling for such information, moved lay it on the table. The Senate was thin however; and the motion failed by one vote.—Ayes 17. Nays 18.
ALLEN then poured out a long and loud anti-bank, agrarian tirade, approving him a worthy disciple of his teacher, BENTON.—He, however, got very few voices to join him; while several of his political associates, made no concealment of their distaste for his proceeding.
Mr. SEVIER, of Arkansas, opposed the adoption of the resolution with great strenuousness. He was tired of this eternal railing against bank, bank, bank! Politicians and Editors talked of nothing else.—Having succeeded in destroying the Bank of the United States, we are now, it seems (he said) led into a crusade against the Banks of this District.
He ridiculed the idea of Congress setting examples to the States by their Legislation, in regard to the banks here—of making the District banks models for the imitation of the State Institutions.—Why, sir, (said he) my own little State would laugh at this motion. *It is time to begin to think soberly!* He was far fostering and protecting, not for, tampering with these institutions. He believed them necessary in order to bring the "Democratic Party" together again.
He demanded of ALLEN whether he meant to insinuate that there are Senators who are bribed by these Banks? Those who talk most about virtue are frequently most in want of it. Is it a crime to be in debt? Is it a crime to borrow money? The Senator's own State (added Mr. SEVIER) is now borrowing money from the Banks of England. Let him tell his own State that it is a crime to borrow.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New Hampshire, was no less earnest and decided in his opposition to the resolution. He admitted that he was a debtor to a District bank; and all that he wished was that when exhibited as a debtor, his means should also be made to appear. Mr. ALLEN, he presumed, wished to show that if there were in either branch of Congress debtors to the Bank, they could not take any part in rechartering these institutions.—But, said he, I owe anything my debts must be paid, whether these institutions shall be rechartered or not.
If any insinuation was intended, he hoped the charge would be made openly and directly.
He had been a Bank Director, for years, and this is the first time he ever heard of a resolution to inquire into the indebtedness of private individuals.
After a few remarks from Mr. ROANE, against the resolution, Mr. TIPPON of Indiana, moved again that it be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed. Ayes 31. Nays 10.
So this idle and invidious proposition has been buried beyond resurrection.
The Treasury Note Bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee; who reported it back without amendments.
During the remainder of the sitting, the Senate was occupied with the Bill to continue the corporation existence of the Bank of the District of Columbia. No decision was come to, respecting it. I believe this Bill will fail, and that another will be passed, extending the charters, for a short time, say two years.
D.
Washington, May 18, 1838.
Mr. WEBSTER—Mr. CALHOUN.
THE TREASURY NOTE BILL, is a law of the land. It passed the Senate last night; and never, I venture to say, did President VAN BUREN sign any bill with so much anxiety.
The debate has been seldom surpassed in interest, on the display of the great gifts of our most distinguished orators and statesmen.
Mr. WEBSTER was the first to raise his voice against the measure.
He had no disposition, he said, to throw obstacles in the way of any measure necessary to the support of public credit. So far as it might depend on his vote, the Government should have enough to enable it to go on—to defray the public expenses—and to meet the expectations of its creditors. He had voted for the Treasury Note Bill of October. He did not regret it. The emergency was acknowledged to have been pressing. The President and Secretary concurred in declaring that some provision for meeting the demands on the Government was absolutely necessary—that the emergency would be only temporary. The friends of the Administration had urged the Treasury Note Bill of the last session as designed to meet a temporary emergency. All of them distinctly disclaimed the idea of repeating it. Several of them openly declared they would not vote for another bill; and others that they would not have voted for that bill with the construction as to interest which the Secretary had put upon it.
Mr. WEBSTER declared his strongest opposition to this mode of raising money.—The notes, he maintained, would always fall below par and be objected to by the Administration going back to a system of note paper money. If Government cannot sustain its issue at par, how can it be expected that individuals or corporations will. He contended that there was no sudden emergency, such as the financial organs urged as a pretext and apology for this measure.—We are now in the fifth month of the session. All this time has been wasted without proposing any thing. Could no regular, systematic plan for providing revenue have been proposed during these five months? But even if there was an emergency, the Senate was furnished with no estimate to show there was any necessity for the amount proposed. Considering what the Senate has already done, he thought there was no such exigency. The Senate has parted with its power of the bonds of the United States, the value of which is equal to 44 millions.
Mr. WEBSTER objected to the mode of argument by which the measure was urged on the Senate. After less than twenty-four hours from its introduction, they had been called on to vote for its engagement; and stimulated to net by a clamour about the Treasury being in want—that the Government must stop until the Senate should grant what the Executive has proposed.—Sir, said Mr. W. do gentlemen expect that we are to be driven into the adoption of their schemes by this last? By this talk about "exigency"—"crisis"—"emergency"? When it is notorious that nothing has taken place to create a sudden demand. Such an attempt is to treat Senators with no regard for their sagacity.
Mr. WEBSTER then said he wished to know whether the design was, that these Treasury Notes should be used until Government should resort to some established and regular financial system?
He proceeded to show that the bill could not even answer its purposes under a fair construction. It authorizes the Secretary to issue the notes "according to the provisions, and subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions" of the October act. These terms cannot be fairly construed as leaving the whole of the October law—They do not revive the penal clauses.—They apply only to the action of the Secre-

tary in issuing the notes. They apply to nothing else.
This bill, he further maintained, creates inequality every way. There must always be inequality, when the Government pays in depreciated paper, to say nothing of the dishonor, and injustice. It must be unequal to the tax-payer (and the consumers are these tax-payers).
Mr. WEBSTER concluded with declaring his readiness to do every thing necessary to supply the Treasury by regular provision. He would vote to authorize the issue of two millions, or three millions; or, if there were bills unpaid, an amount sufficient to pay those bills.
He moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso, that the notes to be issued should not exceed two millions.
Mr. WEBSTER made a brief reply. He argued that there was a necessity for the amount of notes now called for. He was rejoiced to hear that Mr. WEBSTER was for paying the public creditors in nothing less than the legal standard.—But there was nothing at all in the Treasury to give them—not even these Treasury Notes. On the day before yesterday \$60,000 were all that remained unissued. He contended that the notes did not depreciate any where but in New York. They had not depreciated in the South and West.
He objected to the proviso proposed, as insufficient. More money would be wanted before Senators would get out of sight of the Capitol, if the session was closed without granting the authority to issue at least ten millions of dollars.
Mr. WEBSTER in reply, said that as bank paper in the South and West, was fifteen per cent. below par, it was no great matter to say that Treasury Notes are better than that. The true question is, shall we offer any thing less than par?
We have heard (said Mr. W.) a great deal of declamation about a paper party, and we now see which is the paper party. (The month of the Government is shut against those who pay in depreciated paper, when itself pays in such a medium.)
But it has been asked, what else can be done? I will tell you what ought to be done. The Treasury notes ought to bear six per cent interest, and then let them be sold; and let the Government pay its creditors specie, or its equivalent. Why should not this be done? If the notes cannot be sold at par, who ought to bear the loss?—The Government, surely not the creditor. Are the individuals to whom the Government are in debt, to be subjected to inconvenience and a heavy tax, because the Government has no funds but depreciated paper?
But he proceeded to say, there was no difficulty in the Government paying all, and in funds also at par. We all know however, that these notes are not at par; and if we pay in these notes, we are manifestly forcing on the public creditors depreciated paper.
Mr. CALHOUN next rose, and with an air of triumph, which was quite amusing, declared that Mr. WEBSTER's speech was an irresistible argument for the Divorce! The option of taking bank paper or specie, which the creditors ought to have, could not be given, unless Government made its collections in gold or silver! There was nothing equivalent to these precious metals!
He then proceeded to argue that the Government was out of money, in consequence of its fatal competition with the banks! Money must be raised, and he was not less opposed to raise it by loan, than was the Senator from Massachusetts, by Government credit. A loan in bank paper, he regarded as a direct fraud. The Banks, (said he) cannot stand without our credit; and yet we are called upon to exchange our credit for theirs—and pay for the exchange besides!
Mr. CALHOUN declared he would never, under any circumstances, vote for a loan—neither in war, nor in peace; but that he would go cheerfully for this bill.
Mr. WEBSTER rejoined with great spirit and effect.—He said he was not surprised to hear the Carolina Senator characterize his speech as an argument for the divorce; because he believed that gentleman was so engrossed by the idea that he saw a reference to it in every thing. If he were to hear a theological discourse—or a piece of pleading at the bar,—he would find in them arguments for the divorce! What (asked Mr. W.) what have I said about their Divorce? Did any one here express opinions different from those I have just declared? Did any one ever here contend for the reception of notes which are not equal to specie? It is wonderful that gentlemen of intelligence will so laboriously confound things which have no resemblance to each other. I contend that the Treasury notes are not at par. The gentleman from S. C. says they are at par in New York—with bank paper! He might as well say they are at par with broadcloth. He declares they are at par in England. He declares they are at par in their being at par in Ohio! I contend that Government has no right to give money to its creditors not adequate to its legal import. I say these notes are not equivalent to specie. If the Senator cannot meet that question, I offer no other.
Mr. WEBSTER truly said that Mr. CALHOUN exhibited a remarkable confusion of ideas or used words very confusedly, when he spoke of credit. He certainly did confound things which are entirely distinct. The fact that a loan of the Government from the banks would be an exchange of credit for credit, as Mr. CALHOUN had

represented it, and endeavored to enforce. He dwelt upon this point, and illustrated it with remarkable vigor and felicity.
Mr. CALHOUN had asked if any man had ever done as it was proposed the Government should do?—if, for instance, JOHN JACOB ASTOR had ever "exchanged his credit for bank credit?"
Mr. WEBSTER said that what was proposed, by way of a loan, is precisely what is done by every body.—Is it not common for men to exchange their credit for bank notes? But this is not credit for credit because the bank notes are money—the equivalent of specie.
The truth is, all of Mr. CALHOUN's opinions and arguments in reference to this subject, are founded upon notions perfectly false and illusory. It appears to have lost sight of the very conception of receipts and disbursements made by account. He forgets that every thing taken is credited as specie; and that the disbursements are not in piles of paper.—What can be more Utopian in the estimation of all men of sound judgment and who know the facts, and have been accustomed to reflect upon them, than his singular dogma that to authorize the receipt of bank paper, deprives the Government of the power to pay in the equivalent of specie.
Mr. CALHOUN must hereafter be regarded as the great advocate of a Government paper. He will not borrow in specie or in bank notes. So he boastfully declares.—But he comes back to Government paper, as the only fit currency in receipts and disbursements.
The debate which followed was most animated, interesting, and instructive; but neither my time nor your limits will allow me to give such notices, as I would otherwise present to your readers, of the splendid eloquence of PATROUS—the epigrammatic point of DRYDEN like language, and inimitable sarcasms of CARTWRIGHT—and harmonious, captivating, and impressive oratory of GLAZIER.
I reluctantly defer then to another day. Mr. PATERSON read an amendment which he said he would submit, if the proviso proposed by Mr. WEBSTER should succeed. It is to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to make requisitions on the States, according to the provisions of the act of July 23, 1836, for such sums as the exigencies of the Government may require.
But Mr. WEBSTER'S proviso, limiting the amount of notes to be issued to two millions of dollars, failed; and Mr. PATERSON did not press his amendment. The division on Mr. WEBSTER'S proviso was as follows:
Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Spruce, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White—16.
NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morris, Mouton, Nichols, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—27.
The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and finally passed. Ayes 27.—Nays 13.
BENTON did not vote at all!
The Senate adjourned till Monday, immediately after they voted these supplies—at 7 o'clock in the evening.
The House was engaged during the whole day with private bills.
D.
A gang of counterfeiters, eleven in number, were seized at Mobile, April 29th, while they were comfortably enjoying a game of billiards. They have been enjoying the south for some time, passing off counterfeit money on the City Bank of N. Orleans, Texas scrip, United States Bank bills, &c. a great quantity of which was found upon them.
"Travelling in America."—The Neptune steam packet from Charleston which arrived yesterday, brought passengers who left Augusta, Georgia, in the rail road cars Saturday morning, and will be in Boston this morning, after stopping one day in N. York, and not losing one night's rest or sleep on the route!
The "Bolton Inquirer" has been transferred by King & Mower to J. L. SLENTZ, who will continue to conduct it as an able auxiliary in behalf of the people's rights.
FIRE.—A fire occurred on the night of the 20th ult., at East River, N. Y. which destroyed the annery works of Mr. Horton. Considerable amount of leather was destroyed, together with all his books, accounts, &c. Loss estimated at \$3,000. The building was insured by the Courtland County Mutual Insurance company, for \$500.—Courtland Republican.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS WEST.
—The Convention of Delegates of Western Banks, held at Auburn last week, responded to the determination of the New York city convention to resume specie payments May 10th, and appointed a committee to confer with the latter.
The Firemen of Lancaster had a grand parade last Thursday. It is said to have been one of the most splendid pageants ever got up in that city.
In St. Louis, the residence of Thomas H. Benton, the Whigs have elected their Mayor, by a majority of over two hundred.

POLITICAL.

RITNER MEETING.
The Ritner meeting, in this borough, on Wednesday last, was a noble gathering of the Young Men of Chester county. Not less than SIX HUNDRED were present—being the largest turn-out ever made by the young men of Chester county. All was unanimity—spirit—enthusiasm. A patriotic ardor, and a fixed determination to do their duty, glowed in every countenance.—The meeting was eloquently, ably and factually addressed by Francis James, Wm. H. Dillingham, and U. V. Pennypacker, Esquires.
No one left the meeting disappointed.—All were pleased, interested and instructed. The doctrines of Van-Buren and his administration were condemned by the whole multitude. All were bent upon doing what could be done for the election of Governor—the Presidential question was left to be decided by a national convention.
Upon the whole, we are satisfied, that Chester county is fully awake to the great contest before her. This meeting showed it. We eagerly doubt, but that fifty persons pledged themselves at the meeting to go for Ritner, who never went for him before.—And it has left the firm impression that if our friends stir themselves, as they ought, Chester county will give Ritner a majority of ONE THOUSAND or FIFTEEN HUNDRED.—Village Record.

Great Meeting of the People.
At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Chester county, friendly to the re-election of JOSEPH RITNER, and opposed to the Sub-Treasury Bill, held at the Court House in the borough of West Chester, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, Dr. JOS. HOOKMAN was called to the chair; Dr. J. B. BRISTON, EDWARD GARRIGUES, Jr., Esq., PASPAUL MORRIS and Wm. BAKER, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Benjamin F. Miller, and Thomas K. Bull, Secretaries.
On motion of Wm. Darlington, Esq., a committee of twenty-five was appointed, to nominate a delegation to the Young Men's Convention at Reading, who after a short absence, reported FOUR HUNDRED NAMES, which were unanimously agreed to by the meeting.
[For want of room we are compelled to omit the names.]
On motion of U. V. Pennypacker, Esq., a committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense and views of the meeting, who, after a brief retirement, reported the following, which having been read and considered by sections, was unanimously adopted:
Whereas the time is approaching when the freedom of this great commonwealth will again be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate to watch over her destinies; We, the Young Men of the county of Chester, do hereby pledge our untiring efforts to the re-election of JOSEPH RITNER, the tried friend and fearless advocate of the people's interests;
—Because he has been tried and not found wanting in the requisite qualifications to make a good Governor.
—Because he is honest in his views, sound in doctrine, straight-forward and independent in his measures of State policy;
—Because he is one of the yeomanry of the state, a farmer who tills the soil, knows what it is to cur money by the sweat of his brow, and is acquainted with the wants and feelings of the laboring part of the community;
—Because his name is identified with the true interests and prosperity of the people, the resuscitation of trade, the revival of commerce, and the restoration of a sound currency;
—Because he is opposed to the shin-plaster scourge brought upon the people through the folly of their rulers at Washington, and in favor of sustaining the credit system by well regulated banks, with a proper metallic basis and paper convertible into specie at the will of the holder;
—Because he has reformed the monstrous prodigality, waste and extravagance of the public money, which was committed under George Wolf's administration; and pledged himself to complete the state improvements of the "unborrowed resources" of the commonwealth, without taking a cent by direct tax from the pockets of the people;
—Because he stood up for Pennsylvania in the dark hour of her adversity, when the minions of a hostile power would have betrayed her honor and her credit into the hands of the Philistines;
—Because he vetoed "the mammoth improvement bill," and thereby saved the State from a state debt of \$4,000,000;
—Because he is one of the best old fashioned farmer Governors Pennsylvania has ever had; and his administration betokens a firm adherence to principle and devotion to the true policy and interests of the state; and lastly;
—Because the redeemed and victorious states of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, Indiana, and "Old Kentucky," expect every man to do his duty.
Resolved, That so far as the Young Men of Chester county are concerned, THEY WILL DO THEIR DUTY.
Resolved, That the coming election is one of transcendent importance to the people, involving their future prosperity and the blessings of good government, and should arouse to vigilant and unceasing exertions, of every true-hearted son of Pennsylvania, against the desperate attempts of the partisans of a corrupt administration, to sustain the odious principles of Van Burenism in the defeat of our candidate for Governor.
Resolved, That as our sister states have left it to the freemen of this state to drive the last nail in Van Buren's political coffin, we will do that, and then settle the question who shall be our candidate for the next Presidency, by a national convention.
—Resolved, That we cannot support David R. Porter for Governor, because we don't know the man; but Joseph Ritner we do know, and know him to be of the right stamp—an honest old fashioned German farmer, with a clear head and sound heart, who has made as good a Governor as Pennsylvania ever had.—We cannot support David R. Porter, because his acquaintances in Huntington county, have resolved "that they cannot support him," BECAUSE THEY DO KNOW THE MAN; and further because he belongs to that class known only as politicians, who regard low cunning as political wisdom and the people as their instruments and dupes and only to be used to advance themselves, and whose unprincipled designs and ambitious views are centered in their affections for office.—Because as citizens of the same county, we have for long series of years watched his career, and openly and fearlessly declare that on no occasion, in no situation have we ever seen any evidences of political wisdom or a knowledge of political economy.—Because he voted for the mammoth improvement bill, and showed himself to be an ultra sub-treasury man by voting against the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the postponement of the measure.
Resolved, That the message of Governor Ritner in relation to his approval of the improvement bill of the last session of the legislature, shows that he is a friend to the true policy of the improvement system of this state.
Resolved, That we are opposed to the sub-treasury scheme and all experiments on the currency, the Loco Oco doctrine, now fangled notions and agrarian principles of Van Burenism, which have spread their pestiferous influence over the country.
Resolved, That the crusade against all banks, by the Van Buren party, meets with our decided disapproval, and that we abhor the doctrine of specie for the office holders and irreclaimable bank paper and shin-plasters for the people.
Resolved, That the sentiment avowed by the President in his late message to Congress, that "the people were apt to expect too much from government, and that the government should take care of itself and the people of themselves," is the language of a despot, and in direct contravention of the declaration of independence, which says governments are instituted among men to effect their happiness and safety.
Resolved, That the conduct of the Van Buren Senators in voting to strangle the resolution lately offered by Henry Clay designed to aid the banks in a speedy resumption of specie payments, and restore confidence and credit to the country shows clearly that their destructive warfare against all banks, is uncompromising, and that credit and commerce may perish ere they will offer relief to the people.
Resolved, That in these times of political profligacy, the people should look to the ballot box as the only means of their redemption, from misrule and oppression.
VAN BUREN MEETING.
After all the exertions of the opposition, with the aid of the government paper, to get up a Porter meeting, it was a complete failure. Numerous officers, and a large committee were appointed. That was that it might sound large abroad; but there were few indeed left, after they were told.
We are not surprised at this failure. Indeed, we expected as much. We have repeatedly said, and we say again, now, that the democrats of Chester county, who have heretofore gone with the general administration, are divided in sentiment; and very many of them not only dislike its course, but conscientiously regard its measures as inimical to the best interests of the country. How then could they turn out in favor of a gubernatorial candidate, whom they have no reason to suppose, agrees with them in sentiment? There were hundreds of people here on Tuesday—an unusual crowd, few, however, could be coaxed into the meeting. What resolutions were adopted, we know not; we have not yet seen them; if, however, they go the whole figure in favor of the Sub-Treasury Scheme as advocated at Washington, we much mistake the Democracy of Chester county. This we do know, however, that nearly or quite half of the meeting were opposed, heartily opposed, in sentiment, to the Sub-Treasury. If resolutions were adopted there, we predict that they will not be swallowed by the Democratic party of Chester county.
This language of ours, we trust, will not be considered an officious intermeddling with a party whose affairs do not concern us. We mean no disrespect to that party. We wish to conciliate—to enlighten—to convince. The democrats of Chester county are deliberating what course they will take—whether they will sustain JOSEPH RITNER, the tried servant of the people, or whether they will go for David R. Porter, whose course to them is yet unknown because untried.—Village Record.