

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates of the Democratic State Convention, assembled at the Court House in the borough of Harrisburg, March 10th at 11 o'clock, A. M. and organized by the appointment of WILLIAM M. WATTS of Erie, President pro tem—JOSEPH BURINGTON of Armstrong, and NATHANIEL CLAPP of Bradford, Secretaries.

The delegates appeared, presented credentials and took their seats in the Convention.

On motion of H. C. Maxwell, Esq., a Committee of thirty-three, from the Senatorial Districts, in proportion to the senators elected in each, was selected for the purpose of nominating officers for the organization of the Convention.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment:

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

For President, JOHN H. EWING of Washington.

For Vice Presidents, E. T. McDowell of Bucks; Bela Badger of the county of Philadelphia; Thomas Carson of Franklin; Maj. John Wilcox of Allegheny; Thomas Henry of Beaver; Henry King of Lehigh; H. G. Worrell of Chester; Jacob Kirk of York; David F. Gordon of Berks; George Medlar of Schuylkill; John L. Butler of Luzerne; Joseph Lipincott of Westmoreland; George Muller of Bedford; Isaac Fisher of Mifflin; David Leah of Armstrong; Joseph Hunter of Montgomery; David Hartman of Lancaster; C. L. Ward of Susquehanna.

For Secretaries, Henry D. Maxwell of Northampton; Joseph C. Hays of Crawford; Nathaniel Elmaker of Lancaster; J. Hall Brady of the city of Philadelphia; which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor.

Mr. Leech nominated John Banks. "Wagnseller" N. Middlewarth. "Cox" Joseph Markle. "Darsie" Harmar Denny. " " Chester Butler.

Mr. Morehead rose and said that the name of Gen. Markle having been presented to the Convention, he held in his hand a letter from that gentleman declining a nomination, which was read.

A letter from Mr. Middlewarth declining a nomination was also read.

The names of Messrs. Markle, Middlewarth, and Butler were then withdrawn; and the Convention proceeded to vote *via voce* for a candidate for Governor, which resulted as follows:

John Banks received 127 votes. Harmar Denny received 6 " " "

JOHN BANKS being declared duly nominated, it was received with a tremendous burst of applause, from the Convention, and the mass of spectators that crowded the Court House.

Mr. Darsie said that as he and those that voted for Mr. Denny had done so under instructions, he now moved that Mr. Banks be unanimously nominated by the Convention, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Reed, a Committee of nine was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the Convention.—The Committee were Messrs. Reed, Brodhead, Dickey, Cox, Patterson, Campbell, Stevens, Heister and Pearson.

On motion of Mr. Burrows, modified by Mr. Reed, the grand Committee appointed to report officers for the Convention were appointed a Committee to report a State Committee of Correspondence.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. REED from the Committee appointed on resolutions reported the following—

Resolved, That this Convention representing the great Democratic party which on the 5th of October last achieved a glorious victory in the election of General William Henry Harrison, the time honored soldier of the North Western war, appeal to their constituents, a majority of the people of this Commonwealth, and invoke a fair and cordial support of his administration, thus far characterized by solicitude for the public weal.

Resolved, That the appeal thus made is justified by the past career of a veteran patriot against whom no word of just reproach has ever been uttered, and who on the 4th of March 1841 swearing to support the Constitution and the laws, in the face of day and before assembled thousands of glad and grateful countrymen, announced the principles which should guide the administration, and proclaim the pure principles of Democracy which he had learned in youth, and in age he has not forgotten.

Resolved, That to render that support effectual, and to accomplish the permanent deliverance of this State from the thralldom by which it has been so long oppressed, it is necessary that the State Administration should be changed and the same principle of wholesome reform which is now applied to abuses at Harrisburg be applied to abuses at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, a large majority of the people of this Commonwealth have withdrawn their confidence from the present State Executive, who by the abuse of the power entrusted to him has alienated the good feeling of those who once confided in him, has misapplied the patronage

which the Constitution confers, by bestowing honor and office on individuals confessedly unworthy, and forcing the people painfully to realize that the burthens the law imposes on them, are to have no alleviation in the honesty and ability of public agents.

Resolved, That the expenses of the State Government and especially of the administration of the public works which are exclusively under the charge of the Executive, have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished—having reached that point when endurance ceases, and where the people will be forced to decide, unless immediate and thorough Reform be instituted, whether a favorite policy shall be abandoned, or new contributions be made by an impoverished people to its support.

Resolved, That the number of agents on the public works ought, in the opinion of this Convention at once to be reduced, and the useless array of office holders on the Canals and Rail Roads be disbanded, so that revenue may meet expenditures, the public purse be relieved from the dear support of those who receive wages without doing work to earn them, and the rules of economy which regulate each hard working man's private family be applied to the household of the State.

Resolved, That this Convention knows no mode of affecting these Reforms, and this retrenchment of patronage and expense, but by a change of the Executive; as the people of the Legislature have been made to realize that the present Governor sees objections in all measures which have a tendency to Reform, and is pledged by his past acts and the unscrupulous use of the veto power to resist all attempts to reduce his patronage, such as the people demand, and the People's Representatives have approved.

Resolved, That by the acts of the Executive, the people are taught to doubt the efficacy of the Laws and the certainty with which punishment ought to follow admitted crime; and have witnessed the degrading spectacle of the abuse and prostitution of merciful prerogative to afford immunity to slander—the violation of Judicial rules by a pardon before trial, and a general warrant to a licentious press to defame as much as it pleases, so long as it is secure in Executive favor.

Resolved, That it is the popular voice which now calls for deserved promotion, an honored son of Pennsylvania, a man whom the people have trusted and who has never deceived them; a man of unswerving integrity and commanding talents, pledged to the cause of his Country, of Reform, and the supremacy of the laws, by a life of public service, and endeared to the affections of various portions of the state who know and respect him. Our Candidate—the Harrison Candidate—the Candidate pledged to economy and reform—the Candidate the Convention now presents to the people, is JOHN BANKS of Berks County.

Resolved, That the true interests of Pennsylvania require that no occasion should be omitted of asserting the true Pennsylvania doctrine, that Domestic Industry should be protected by an adequate tariff of duties on foreign merchandise, by which employment will be furnished to American Industry, and permanent prosperity be secured by preventing the exportation of the precious metals to purchase foreign fabrics, which can be better and more cheaply manufactured at home, holding out the fostering hand of protection, till our mineral wealth be fully developed, and our industry meet its due reward.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, in common with her sisters of the confederacy, claims to have and possess her just and equal share of the public domain acquired by the blood and treasure of our ancestors, and that the present condition of our Finances as well as the principles of justice, require that an early distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, should be made to maintain the credit of the Commonwealth, and relieve her citizens of taxation.

Resolved, That this Convention, now about to separate, pledges those whom it represents, to zealous and resolute cooperation, in the spirit of the late contest of 1840, from this day forth till the election shall be decided, and imploring the blessings of Providence on its labors, confidently trust, under Providence, to the efficacy of that unanimous action, which has saved the Nation, and will save the State.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Harrison party of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to meet forthwith in their respective counties and organize by appointing County Committees, and Committees of Vigilance in their respective wards, townships and districts.

Mr. Reed, moved the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the late State Committee for their diligence and activity during the late contest—which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr, from the grand Committee, reported the following

STATE COMMITTEE.
Henry Montgomery, Harrisburg.
T. S. Smith, Philadelphia.
George Ford, Jr. Lancaster.
Harmar Denny, Pittsburg.
William M. Watts, Erie.
John G. Miles, Huntingdon.
John Taggart, Northumberland.
Charles Troxell, Reading.
Jacob Weygant, Easton.
Wm. F. Hughes, Philadelphia county.
The report was agreed to.

From the N. Y. American.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1841. THE INAUGURAL.

For once we have a President resolved to be the beneficent chief magistrate of a great and free people, himself free to pursue a conscientious course, simply because he stands before the people for

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

It is amazing that a difference (this makes. The President has now no motive but to do good, and to glorify himself by glorifying and exalting the nation.

A NEW ERA.

is begun. Look at that frank, open, manly, bold relief, statesman-like document, the Inaugural. It has burst upon us like an angel's visit, not having had the like before for a long time. All its parts stand forth in sunlight, and reflect the brightest beams of good promise. It has in it the soul of independence and manliness of thought, of kindness and patriotism. It is a new start in our history. Envious, indeed, is the position of President Harrison. We know what power he has in his hands—for he has no other favor of the kind to ask of the nation—but we doubt not, we know, he will use it for good.

The Inaugural speaks right out, is explicit, plain to all, and gives token of better times. We begin again to breathe the air of freedom, to feel that we are Americans, about to enjoy American privileges.

The novel, amiable, vigorous and truly American character of this document, must strike the mind of the whole nation, and attract the attention of the whole world. It will be seen that we have a MAN (not a granny) at the helm of our affairs—a man not to suffer in comparison with any in the history of our Presidents. Harrison is a light that dawns upon us after dark and troublesome times—he comes to show what good a patriotic President may do, after a most unlucky, disastrous and oppressive dynasty of twelve long years. We see the bow of promise in this first address to the people of the country. They will understand it—they will appreciate it.

THE NEW CABINET.

Is one of virtue and of power, and augurs a rich blessing to the nation. I am sure they will have a nation's confidence. Weak and puny is the arm that strikes at such a man as the Secretary of State.—Alas, poor Cuthbert! Had he wit enough to see his own weak points, he would have kept his seat.

THE SENATE REGENERATED.

Yesterday the men who have so long ruled to the sorrow of this nation, found themselves at last to the joy of the nation, in the minority. Long may they stay there, as they are eminently worthy.

"A message from the President of the United States," comes now from a quarter not to be dreaded. All is new, the Senate, Congress, the Nation is regenerated.

THE MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the State Legislature, furnishes us with the following facts in relation to the numbers of the militia and volunteers, the ordinance arms and stores of the State. There are 15 Major Generals, 34 Brigade Inspectors, 34 Brigadier Generals, 16 Divisions, 34 Brigades, 145 Regiments, 1391 Militia Companies, 191 873 Militia, 580 Volunteer Companies, 4,807 Cavalry, 3,754 Artillery, 13,247 Infantry, 11,955 Riflemen. The aggregate of the brigades is 217,232. The aggregate of divisions is 217,232. The number of field pieces is 18 brass six-pounders and two four-pounders, 15 iron six-pounders and two four-pounders. There are 34 sets of harness, 12,351 muskets, 12,351 bayonets, 12,891 cartridge boxes, 12,551 belts, bayonets and scabbards, 3,554 rifles, 2 " " powder horns, 6,656 pistols, 3,449 holsters, 3,846 cavalry swords, 3,846 sword belts, 44 artillery swords, 176 tents and marquees, 155 knapsacks, 139 canteens, 791 drums, 555 files, 41 bugles, 171 company armories and 3 camp kettles.

The report of Gen. Diller represents that in order to give encouragement to the volunteers, it is necessary that the whole system should be made to bear equally on every class of citizens. At present it is partial and aristocratic; the volunteers and a portion of the militia are compelled to bear the whole burden, whilst professional men and those holding lucrative offices are exempt. Every able bodied man, no matter what his situation in life may be, should be enrolled and required to bear a portion of the burden. The report also recommends that the volunteer companies hereafter raised shall be uniformed alike; the present mode of each company pleasing its own fancy in the choice of a uniform is attended with unnecessary expense, and presents a very unimpressive appearance when brought together. The uniform of the U. S. Army is recommended as the pattern to follow. The Adjutant General thinks that a uniformity of dress would give strength, energy and durability to volunteer companies. He also recommends the establishment of company armories, and that no arms of the State be issued unless the volunteers have a safe repository to keep and preserve them.

The Standing Army of France is to be kept at 500,000 men, whose duration of service is to be eight years, but one half of them, after having served four years, will be allowed leave of absence, and be incorporated as a corps of reserve, liable to be called into active service; by this means the nation will save about half the expense of maintaining so large a force.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. JOHN TYLER

To the United States Senate, on taking his seat as President of that body.

SENATORS: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I cannot withhold the expression which I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled an adorned—to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors—by an Addams, a Jefferson, a Garry, a Clinton, and a Tompkins—names that, although belonging to the dead, still live in the recollection of a grateful country, is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of moral and intellectual power which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it; by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and above all, by the important duties which have devolved on it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this confederacy which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest.

To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against Executive encroachments on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance in which are weighed the powers conceded to this Government, and the rights reserved to the States and the people. It is its province to conceive what has been granted—to withhold what has been denied, thus in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over private rights, and tramples laws and constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding in this Hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be, deliberative in its character, unbiassed in its course, and independent in its action, then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in Parliamentary law, and have been little used to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse of my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

ONE TERM.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the resolution for an amendment of the State Constitution, so as to render the Governor ineligible to a second term of office, came up for discussion on second reading, and after a short debate, passed that body by a vote of 16 to 8. The days were all loco focus, and there was one loco foco among the yeas, Mr. Plummer of Westmoreland.

Whether or not the Constitution of Pennsylvania be amended, so as to make the one term principle a part of the fundamental law, there is no reason to doubt that for all practical purposes, that healthful and saving principle is already established. The tendency of healthy public opinion in that State, as elsewhere, is decidedly in favor of one term principle; inasmuch that although a Governor may manage, by the aid of his interested dependents in the various counties, to work his passage through a nominating Convention, yet it is hardly possible that, from this day forth, a Governor of Pennsylvania can be elected for two consecutive terms. In the altered state of things in regard to office seekers and official patronage, this is a great thing gained to the cause of good government and the freedom of elections. And for this the country is greatly indebted to the early and firm position assumed by General Harrison in favor of this conservative one term principle. For that, as for other eminent services rendered in the hour of need, the country owes a deep debt of gratitude and is under lasting obligations to the faithful and pure minded patriot who has been called to the helm of state from his retirement at North Bend.—Balt. Amer.

SEVERE REDUKE.—On the day of the Inauguration, among the multitude who called to pay their respect to President Harrison, was a junior officer of the Navy who was quite inebriated. The President, with a piercing eye, saw his situation, and said—"Sir, I am very sorry to see you or any other person in your condition here." It is needless to say that the officer retired apparently cut to the quick. This circumstance we know to be true.—N. Y. Express.

PRESENTATIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The members of the Diplomatic Body, now in Washington, and accredited to the Government of the United States, were received by the President yesterday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Fox, the British minister, on being presented by the Secretary of State, made to the President the following address:

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the confidence of your fellow citizens has conferred upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our respective governments and countries, in offering this testimony of regard and respect for your person and your station. We rejoice, sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your Inaugural Address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of natural friendship and peace between the United States and Foreign powers; and we are happy to recognize, in your personal character and qualities, the strongest assurance, that the efforts of your Government will be faithfully directed to accomplish so wise and noble a purpose.

To this address the President of the U. States made the following reply:

SIR: I receive with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the Diplomatic Body now present, the Representatives of the most powerful and polished nations with whom the Republic which has honored me with the office of its Chief Magistrate, has the most intimate relations—relations which I trust no sinister event will for ages interrupt.

The sentiments contained in my late address to my Fellow Citizens, and to which you have been pleased to advert, are those which will continue to govern my conduct through the whole course of my Administration. Lately one of the People, the undisputed sovereigns of the country, and coming immediately from them, I am enabled with confidence, to say that in this acting I shall be sustained by their undivided approbation.

I beg leave to add, sir, that both from duty and inclination I shall omit nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness and that of the friends whom, on this occasion your represent, as long as you may continue amongst us.

The other ministers with their Secretaries, and the persons attached to their respective Missions, were then successively presented to the President. The Minister of Russia, we learn, was prevented from being present, by indisposition, which we are happy to be able to say, is not serious.

From Washington our information is, first, that there is no reason to apprehend a rupture with England—and secondly, that an extra session of Congress, to be convened as soon as practicable, possibly towards the end of May, will be held.

All the old Cabinet Ministers resigned their seats on the 3d inst.

On the 5th it is understood that Mr. Bell took charge of the War Department, whose business was urgent, and probably the others entered upon their duties on Saturday, except to the Treasury, where, according to the Spy in Washington, it seems some difficulties, or unexpected occurrence have required the direct intervention of the Executive.—N. Y. Amer.

LOSS OF A STEAMBOAT.—AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.—The Tallahassee Star of the 23d ult., contains the following melancholy account.

Capt Cross of the Revenue service, arrived last week, and reported that he had left Apalachicola on the 13th ult., in the steambot Lamplighter, Capt Wood, bound for Tampa Bay, via Port Leon and Cedar Keys. When near Dog Island, and about twenty miles from Apalachicola, the Lamplighter broke her main shaft and was consequently compelled to cast anchor—a severe gale blowing at the time and the sea running high.—While in this condition the steambot Caroline, Capt Pettis, from Port Leon to Apalachicola, was discovered passing about five miles distant, hugging the land close. Capt Cross and his brother put off in a small boat and pulled for the Caroline. The distressed condition of the Lamplighter was made known to Capt Pettis of the Caroline, who stated that he could not possibly go to her assistance, as his boat was too small to encounter a heavy sea, and besides that he had on board a large number of passengers, among whom were several ladies, and that he was under contract to land at least a part of his passengers, (Mr. Hart's theatrical corps.) at Apalachicola, during that day. (Sunday.)

After this ineffectual attempt to procure assistance, Capt Cross and his brother returned in search of the Lamplighter but could not discover her; she had disappeared entirely from her anchorage, and has never been seen since. The probability is that she went to pieces and sunk. There were thirty-five souls on board the Lamplighter, all of whom must have perished. Capt Cross's wife and family were on board, and his condition is truly deplorable, having lost his all, his family, money and clothing.

It is barely possible that the Lamplighter may have drifted to the shore. But learning from a gentleman of our city, who was passenger on board the Caroline, that the wind was blowing a gale off the land, we can scarcely indulge a hope of her safety.—Balt. American.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—The N. O. Picayune of the 24th says—The united menageries of Messrs Humphrey & Lynes was to have opened to-day, but as the elephant of Mr. Lynes killed a man yesterday, who travelled with the menagerie, and broke off the opening of the exhibition is postponed till to-morrow, Thursday. The name of the deceased was Crumbs. He was the keeper of Mr. Humphrey's elephant. Yesterday afternoon, when about six miles from this city, up the coast, on the opposite side of the river and as both elephants were walking along together, the deceased addressed some words to the elephant of which he had charge when Lynes's elephant made a lunge of his trunk at him, that knocked him up, put him in his mouth and crushed him to death. When he came on near Algiers, he met a mule on the road, which he threw over the fence out of his way. He then became unmanageable, passed down through Algiers created great alarm and was at large as late as 10 o'clock last night.

THE SPOILS TO THE LAST.

We just learned that Mr. Poinsett has appointed as Cadets, on the recommendation of Messrs. Jas. J. Roosevelt and John McKen, members of Congress elect, but who have not taken their seats—a son of the infamous Stevenson, alias Jarvis, and a youth named Brady.

The flagitiousness of this transaction is that the War Department professes to act on the rule that the members of Congress shall present candidates from their districts, and that from among these the cadets should be selected. It was in conformity with the rule that Mr. Wise advertised, through the papers of his district lately, that the Secretary of War had apprized him that a vacancy existed for his district, and invited him to make a nomination—and therefore he called upon his constituents to send in applications.

In like compliance with this rule, the four members of Congress were called upon to recommend candidates, and they did recommend two; the names of these, however were set aside, and the nominees of men not entitled to any voice were preferred.

We as the Secretary of War to look into this matter, and if the facts as here stated, to revoke warrants thus granted in utter contempt of decency and law.

We have before suggested it as worthy of the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the list of acting appointments as midshipmen made by his predecessor, and if they be, as is believed altogether disproportionate to the wants of the service, to take order for a due reform therein.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, appointed for the ensuing year by the late Democratic Convention, Gen. Ford, jr Esq., of Lancaster, was elected Chairman, Henry Montgomery of Harrisburg, Secretary, and T. S. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Hon. Harmar Denny of Pittsburg, John G. Miles, Esq., of Huntingdon, and T. S. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, were appointed an Executive Committee.

FALSE ARISTOCRACY.

The following excellent remarks upon the subject of false aristocracy, are from an Address delivered by Dr. Bethune before the Philomathean Society, New York.

"The prejudice of dark ages, when a false aristocracy contended labor in any form as a dishonorable necessity, is passing away, and should have no place in a philosophical or republican mind. To determine a man's position in society by the honest calling he follows in life, is as contrary to the justice of good sense, as it is genius of our political institutions.—The petty distinctions of social rank, which have obtained in this country, excite the deserved ridicule of calm observers from other lands. Nothing can be more absurd than pride of family, in people who scarcely know the birth-places of their grandfathers; or an assertion of superior nobility, by one who sells cloth in packages, over another who sells ribands by the yard; or by the importer of bristles in hogheads, or hides in cargoes, over him who makes brushes or shoes; or by the professional man over either, when he is in reality the paid servant of all. We are members of one body, necessarily dependent upon, and contribute to each other's well being. To look down upon a neighbor because his way of serving the community differs from our own, is to despise ourselves. We should own no superiority but that of age, worth, and wisdom. The highest officer of government is entitled to honor only as he faithfully ministers to the people's good; and for one, without any reference to parties or individuals, I can see no humiliation in the retirement of a statesman, conscious of truth, from his lost magistracy to his farm; while I rejoice that there is but a single step from the log cabin to the Capitol. It proves the working like leaven of that blessed doctrine which our fathers wrote upon the bond of our confederacy, the native equality of the people."

EXACTLY SO.—The Boston Post says that two advertisements were recently published in a newspaper one for a clerk in a store, the other for an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade. The number of applicants in one day for the former place, was FIFTY; for the latter not one.