

yet (except among themselves) to agree to stop fighting because they feared they would have the worst of it; and this comes from their true religion, and true law, and their love of both beyond all other considerations.

Now, as before said, if you take my advice it is: Don't waste money in an idle protection, as you call it, of your Colonies here; just keep military force enough to aid your civil authorities in executing the laws, and if such a force is required, make it a military as far as practicable. Good Laws won't require much to aid them; push the Common School principle, and that always makes good laws and militia too; for it creates a common interest. Give your soldiers "quarter sections" of land in Canada, and put them all on half pay, to aid them in clearing up ground for a year or two, and they will soon become profitable citizens, instead of paid soldiers. And then what consequence is it to England's glory or England's happiness whether they choose to live under laws of their own and pay their own taxes; so long as they speak and pray in plain English, and extend the blessings of human liberty and comfort; two words that are only known to that tongue, and can't be written or clearly understood by any other. Swarms of the old Hive, who are ready and dispute among themselves on minor points but in any great contest between liberty and oppression, are always true to the main chance: sound laws, liberty, and good order. This is the doctrine that should prevail at the old Hive. It makes no odds in what quarter of the world these swarms may go, they are part and parcel of the mother stock—and any quarrel between them and their old Mother is a scandal, and should be avoided if possible—for, as they prosper, so you prosper: if they fall, you may fall; and who can then tell what ling shall be law. Foreigners may get uppermost all the world over, and when that is the case, I, for one, if living, would just as leave be in *Araby* as any where else; for one place is just as unsafe as any other, when folks don't speak plain English.

This doctrine, perhaps, won't suit some folks, but the time is come to speak out truly and frankly. The Anglo-Saxon family, wherever located must be true to themselves, to their laws, their religion, and their notion of human liberty; or foreigners may triumph. We should tell of all nations to keep the peace, or we shall make them do so, and if we walk in among 'em, it is only to teach 'em English and steam power, and by common schools and other improvements put aside human oppression.

I send you with this a copy of General Harrison's Inaugural address to our folks, just before he took the oath to administer as President, the laws of the United States.

It is considered here a considerable complete document, in its way—setting forth general principles; and when Congress meets he will give his notions more particularly on matters that Congress is likely to act on.

Times here in the money way are not very good, owing to a fact that your country and our country both about the same time, some five years ago, took a notion to limit the power of their two respective paper money regulators—supposing it would make matters better—but the experiment proved otherwise. The new Banks in both countries puff'd the bladder till it burst, and then want of confidence followed—and very high prices fell to very low prices—and credit came down to hard currency—for credit and confidence is pretty much like steam which can lift mighty piston rods and turn big wheels, but when a cold breath is thrown upon it and it is condensed, its power is reduced to a small quantity of cold water. But foreign nations mustn't think because your country and my country can't pay all debts, in gold and silver on demand, that we are poor and can't pay debts, or fight for rights. You fought and lick'd pretty much all creation (except us) with paper money, and we can do that too on a pinch, and continue fighting and then working, till we bring our paper money to the value of gold, just as you did.

If I write you another letter, I will tell you the best and most economical way for you to spend your money in this quarter of creation—but for the present depend on it the worst use you can make of it is to spend it on troops in Canada, or building war steamers on the Lakes, or organizing nigger regiments in the West Indies. And if you don't think so now, you will before you hear more from your obedient servant

DOWNING.
Major, &c., &c., &c.,

HINTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We indulged yesterday in a few remarks upon the different circumstances in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts influencing the means of prosperity, and operating at the present moment in favor of the latter and against the former state.—The views taken are, we believe, original; we think they are correct; and had we followed the impulses of our mind, we should have extended to include many other circumstances; but we know the fate of long newspaper essays; they are laid away for future reading—that future which never comes. But the ideas, crude as they are, which we threw out have suggested some other thoughts, which, if suited at all for publication, are now in season.

Massachusetts while she wishes for the

prosperity of Pennsylvania, evidently takes a tone of patronizing kindness, somewhat mortifying to us of the Keystone State; and the pain is enhanced by the recollection that with all the occasion for boasting of punctuality that we once possessed, it is but too evident that we are indebted to the east—indebted for cloths, spelling books, broad axes, wooden clocks and paper. The wool of *Washington county* is brought three hundred miles from our interior into Philadelphia, sent to the east, made into cloth, returned, sold, and the payment made (the cost of the wool deducted) for the hands and materials employed on the fabric.

The men of *Juniata* cut down the wood of the forest, and dig up the ore of their bogs for their own works, with shovels and axes made at the eastward, from iron manufactured in Juniata, brought down to our city and thence transported to the east.

The cotton of Tennessee comes up the Ohio, and down the whole length of our state improvement, is shipped at our own port to the east, is there spun and woven into muslins, and returned to Philadelphia for payment of eastern laborers. The very paper which we buy of our eastern brethren is made part from rags bought in Pennsylvania, and we are the rewarders of eastern ingenuity, eastern labor, eastern capital, eastern enterprise set in operation by eastern liberality.

How is this? Why is this? Have the people of Pennsylvania no ingenuity?—Look at our work shops, our steam engines. Is labor not to be had in Pennsylvania? Listen to the thousands who now seek employment to maintain wife and children. Has Pennsylvania no enterprise? Look at her coal mines, her iron works. Has Pennsylvania no capital?—The money of Pennsylvania is employed in a vast number of factories in New England, where only New England labor is rewarded. Has she no streams to propel the wheels of her factories? "Pharpha and Abana"—Delaware and Schuylkill, the Susquehanna and L-high, and the thousand streams that gush from our mountains; are these not equal to the Connecticut, the Nashua, and the lesser torrents of New England?

Is Pennsylvania deficient in LIBERALITY?

In that lies her deficiency, the amount of capital necessary to conduct a factory to any considerable profit is not within the command of a single individual, or of one or two citizens, especially when all fabrics and manufactured articles are liable to the fluctuations of a market affected by the accidental scarcity or plenty of money; and of course large sums are required to enable the owners to hold over and command the rising market. Our Legislature affects great chariness in granting charters while Massachusetts and the other New England states hold out all inducements for investment of capital in manufactories and chartered privileges. They have derived all and more than all the advantages which they could have anticipated from such liberality, while Pennsylvania, with all appliances and means to boot, with an ample market, ample capital, ample powers and ample enterprise, has been the factor of those who became the principal by their own liberality.

Let the Legislature of Pennsylvania look to these things, as among the causes of present depression, and the means of future alleviation and prosperity.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.—A correspondent of the Advertiser, writing from Plymouth, says that the ship *Beldere*, of Boston, Captain L. Hersey, from Provincetown for Boston, with sand, anchored in the Cow Yard on Friday night. During the snow storm she filled with water—the anchors were slipped and she drifted upon *White Flat*. About 2 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, they got the vessel afloat, and in attempting to make the harbor were carried outside of the beach and grounded on Brown's Island.

As the vessel struck, the Captain was knocked over by the boom, and drowned. The crew consisted of four men, clung to the shrouds for four hours, the waves dashed over them every few minutes, when, after two unsuccessful attempts, three were rescued from their perilous condition. The fourth, an Irishman, named James Fearing, became exhausted, and just when the other men were taken off, fell into the water.—*Boston Mer. Jour.* of Tuesday.

FURTHER & LATER FROM FLORIDA.

Office of the News, }
St. Augustine, March 7. }

Information reached here last evening, that an express arrived at Piltka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted) came up with the Indians, (whom Lieut Alburts had been compelled to retreat from, on account of the smallness of his force,) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a reserve, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner having cut off these men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six and the other three retreated to the Fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Piltka, without knowing anything further. The wounded men state that Capt B. was still fighting.

Capt Carr, 2d dragoons, with one hundred men was sent out from Piltka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provisions, and started for Capt B's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt B. has met with Lieut. Alburts had lost six or seven men the day before, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

Brownson, Editor of the Boston Quarterly Review, a strong writer, and a rabid locofoco, but somewhat of a latitudinarian in politics as well as in religion, gives the following as one of the causes of their defeat in the recent election:

"Aside from certain constitutional and political reasons, what arguments can you bring against a National Bank that do not bear with equal force against State banks? Nay, once admit the policy of a paper circulation, and it is questionable whether you are not unwise in opposing a National bank. If the States are to be suffered to issue, either directly or indirectly, through institutions of their own creating a paper currency like the one we now have. It may be contended with justice, that a National bank is needed; nay, all but indispensable. Nothing can be worse than as many different currencies as there are States, and as many different currencies there will be, if the currency be left to the States. A principle reason for desiring a union of the States was, that we might have a currency which should not vary with each other State, but be of uniform value throughout all the States.

The interest of trade, nay, of industry of labor, imperiously demand that the currency of Massachusetts and Mississippi should be of the same value. Does any body believe this can be the case, so long as our currency is paper, and this paper is issued by State institutions, and subject to the action of the State Legislatures?

Now the administration party has opposed the United States Bank, without opposing paper money; it has opposed the only measure which can possibly render that policy in any degree tolerable. This has been its error."

FREE BANKS OF NEW YORK.

The numerous country banks in New York, that sprung up under the General Banking Law, are getting into hot water, and a number of them into discredit. We learn, through a source that may be relied on, that the following institutions, organized under the General law, in Buffalo, have refused to redeem their notes, viz: Union Bank, Bank of America, Merchant's Exchange Bank, and U. S. Bank of Buffalo. Report says the free banks generally, except those of New York City, are looked upon with distrust. We see by the Albany Evening Journal that the notes of the Union Bank of Buffalo are under protest at the Bank Department, and that the circulating notes of the Union Bank amount to \$46,000, for the redemption of which \$44,000 Illinois 6 per cent stocks, and \$14,000 New York 5 per cent, have been deposited with the Comptroller. The notes of the Rochester bank of Western New York are also under protest. Its circulation amounts to \$83,158, for the redemption of which the Comptroller holds \$100,000 Indiana 5 per cent stocks. The Journal supposes that in the present condition of the money market the Comptroller will not offer their sureties for sale.—*Clev. Her.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the finances and revenue of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgement, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet at the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information, respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and power, to require.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L.S.] eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Mathew Burchard, removed.

John Williamson, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office, in the place of Hudson M. Garland, removed.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, March 24, 1841

Democratic Candidate

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Our Legislature:

What have they done? What are they doing? Are questions that we are every day asked, and which we find it impossible to answer in any other way than to say—nothing! to the first, and—nothing! to the last. Perhaps, however, it may be doing injustice to many industrious members. But no matter, though the labour ever so industriously, their labors end in nothing. Every bill of any importance, that has been passed after long discussion, has been stopped by the Executive Veto.

But a few years ago the passage of a bill by the two Houses was considered as in fact making the law, for who then heard of vetoes? Now, unless the Legislature and the Executive are of the same stripe, every bill is vetoed and the Legislature sets for months and are paid out of our treasure, and have done just nothing when they adjourn but give the Governor a chance to issue his political barangues at the expense of the State. During the present session not less than four vetoes, we think, have been sent in; and it is universally supposed that there will be several more. The Huntingdon breach bill has again passed, to appoint a committee to settle up the accounts. A bill to settle this matter has been twice vetoed, and in all probability will be again, for no other reason than they desire to keep the lies of Geo. R. Epy and David R. Porter for political capital during the coming contest, and they want the money (which is, and has for years, we believe, been appropriated,) to squander and electioneer with, although the State is paying double interest. First to the United States Bank and the Harrisburg Bank, where it was originally borrowed, and again to the banks that took the loan when the money was appropriated.

Now, we ask, why should our Legislature stay there laboring to no end? Why saddle the state with the expenses of a long session, when the Executive dictator will not sanction any of your acts? Go home! we say, and so does the people of this county. Pass such laws as your judgment thinks best; and pass them quickly, if they are vetoed go home and tell your constituents that you felt it a duty that you owed to the interest of the state. Go home and tell them it is useless to legislate at all, so long as no law can be created, except such as pleases the Executive, in every particular! You bare the censure of the protracted and do-nothing-session. The Legislature are charged with all the blame; and if you would preserve your honor as well as dignity, as legislators, leave the Hall and let David R. find ways and means to bring his administration out of the mire. As it is now he opposes what you do to make political capital for his party, at the expense of the State.

The Banks.

What will be done with the banks? Is another question as often asked, and much harder to answer. There are numerous plans suggested, and nearly all of them are wound up with a belief that the Governor will veto them. The impression now is, that the Legislature will repeal the laws of 1824 and 1840, and do nothing more. The repealing of those laws will allow the banks to issue small notes and will give the people the same chance to collect specie of the banks that they have from an individual. But the question is, will David R. Porter sign such a repealing law? Some say yes, others no! and others suppose that he will veto it and in a long political tirade endeavor to awaken all the old prejudice against banks; that the Legislature will circulate a few thousand copies of this precious document throughout the State; and that, consequently, Porter will again be admitted into full fellowship in the ranks of the Loco Focos, and his faux pas of last year be forgotten; and that after all this, his partizans in the

Legislature will offer themselves up as scape Goats to their party, and will assist to carry the said measure through by a majority of two thirds, thus victimizing themselves to save the party and its unworthy head.

Such is one of the opinions which has evidently gained ground for some days. But we really trust that our legislators will at once go home, if this vetoing system is still to be kept up. Pass the law, we say, and we shall then see if the Governor is as "fearless of denunciations from any quarter," as he was last year. Pass the Canal Commissioner law as a part of the improvement bill, and if he again refuses to sign the Huntingdon Break bill attach that to it also. Make it a Cab for three passengers, but not an Omnibus, pass the bill in this shape one day and adjourn the next, and let Mr. Porter fight it out with himself and party: Now that's our advice. It is not worth much, you may say. Very very well, it did not cost much, and as the old Indian said, "If it is poor preach—it's poor pay too."

Coming to their Senses!

The mis-named Democratic party, or some of its leaders, got their "Ebenezer up," as Major Downing would say, because a few of their leading and influential men would not shout huzzas at the misfortunes of the banks, and the triumph of New York intrigue in its assault upon our institutions; and what did they do? Why held a meeting and formally read them out of the democratic fold, and pronounced them recreants and traitors to party! because they, forsooth, had too much state pride to join in the war against their own State, with her already too powerful rival.

After they had been formally drummed out of the camp, the "Keystone" saw the danger of their using up, or at least endeavoring to, all those whose love of country overbalanced their adherence to party; and held the following language, which shows pretty clearly that they are convinced that they have no votes to spare at the coming election. We take this extract from the "*Blairsville Record*," into which it had been copied; and in which there were some of the real radical notion of party fealty. That paper goes in for reading out every man that will not bow in obedience to every humbug of party; and treats the Keystone, to speak as mildly as possible, very cavalierly.

But to show that "the party" are convinced that they cannot spare any of their strength, the have again admitted the recreants to a high seat in the Grand Sachheim of their party. For be it known that at the 4th of march Convention, Peter Hay & Co. were allowed a prominent place on their State Committee.

The Keystone talks plainly as to the folly of reading out; and by a kind of side hint, tells Gov. Porter that he—did not tell the truth, when he said in his veto of the Canal Commissioners bill, our friends had not a majority in this State, at the last election, for it acknowledged that the were in the minority in the popular vote; but, as they are both of the same family, they can settle the dispute of whose tale is false between themselves.

Read the article, and see if there is not an evident indication that they feel as if they were in a fair way to get most gloriously beaten the coming fall. By way of advice, we say, read in all you can, for so many will leave you without the trouble of being read out, that you will be without a quorum to read in without you soon begin.

READING OUT.

We observe that the late meeting in front of the state house in Philadelphia, has read Geo M Dallas and John K Kane out of the democratic party, and Dr Petriken in a letter to the Danville Intelligencer, calls those of our party who voted for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and a tariff, federalists and recreant democrats.

Now when it is recollected that the democratic party are in a minority in our legislature, and were upon the popular vote for President in the minority at the late election, we respectfully suggest whether it would not savor more of policy to begin to read in instead of reading out.

Keystone.

Our Township Elections

Have in a language too plain to be misunderstood, told the tale of the popularity of David R. Porter (or more properly speaking the unpopularity) in his own county. Three years ago they opposed him "because they knew him," and Old Huntingdon, by a majority of 926 against him, said they would not trust "a rogue or

a fool." That majority has always been, by our opponents, accredited to the "big break." This time the canal is in the hands of Mr. Porter's partizans, and we can without exaggeration say, that that majority will be nearly double if not quite—Indeed we should not be astonished should the majority in this county over run 2,000.

WE KNOW HIM, is the brief but decisive answer of our people to all interrogatories. Even many, very many of his active and ardent friends have left him, ashamed and disgusted, and have exclaimed, "I did not believe it before, but the books were in the garret." Under such a state of things it cannot be imagined that his popularity has increased in his own county. At any rate the question was very fairly tested at the election held in this borough on Friday last. For the first time this many years we have given a majority of eleven in the borough for Judge, and with the whole vote of the township the majority was only five against our Judge, and when David R. Porter ran his majority was 152, now it is 11 down to 5, and we feel no hesitation in saying that we will give a very respectable majority in this township against honest David. The people of the state can, however, learn how well he is esteemed at his old home.

The elections throughout the county have all resulted as disastrously to his hopes as here. In Hollidaysburg the Harrison Democratic majority was 54, last year 1. In Alexandria we carried our Judge, last year Van Buren. In West we carried our Judge. In Walker ditto, and so we might go on to the end of the chapter. And we believe in every case it was a strict party contest. We shall close with an expressive O. K.

Disreputable.

We do not know when we have seen a more disreputable article in any journal, which professes to claim respectability, than the attack in the Advocate upon J. G. Miles, Esq. charging him with a violation of the Sabbath. The character of Mr. Miles, both as a man and a christian, is beyond such petty malevolent assaults, and we should not deem a notice necessary, if he were as well known abroad as at home. The charge is, that Mr. Miles traveled on the Sabbath. Now the truth is simply this. The stage for Harrisburg leaves here between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Miles took the Sunday evening stage, in order to be in his seat during the action upon an important bill which came up on Tuesday. Had he left on Saturday evening he would have to ride all day on the Sabbath. Therefore, according to the morals of the Advocate, he would be precluded from traveling two days out of the seven.

For Mr. Miles, we can say, that we believe he performs his duty to his constituents, not as though it were paramount to, but in obedience with the will of his Creator.

We are only astonished that the citizens do not pointedly rebuke such unmerited attacks upon men who conduct themselves, in every walk of life, with exemplary propriety.

Judge Burnside.

We learn from Harrisburg, that the Hon. Thomas Burnside, President Judge of our Court, has been appointed to fill the chair of Judge Fox, resigned, in Montgomery and Bucks. We presume his appointment will be confirmed.

We can simply say, that we feel certain, that the great majority of our people will ere long regret the loss of Judge Burnside. For we feel confident that his place will not be easily supplied. His profound knowledge of the law, with a clear and distinct knowledge of its application, rendered him eminent as a jurist in our State.

It is not known who will be his successor.

ELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Our Canadian friends are very busy in the election campaign for members of the first Parliament under the new order of things. If we can rely on reports in the newspapers, there are considerable excitement in some of the Eastern townships and some lies have been lost. The following we copy from the last St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

Canadian Liberty—Riot and Death.—By a gentleman direct from Henryville, (Canada,) we have an account of the most disgraceful and bloody riots, at the now pending elections, which we hasten to give, just as we are going to press.

From our informant we learn that at the close of the polls on Tuesday, the radical candidate was 84 ahead of his Tory opponent. Upon this being stated, the Tories made an attack upon the radicals,