

(From the National Gazette.)

A passage in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday will be particularly worthy of attention. The motion of Mr. Thomas Buttler King was before the House, "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of lines of armed steamers between some of our principal Northern and southern ports, and to foreign ports; and advertise for proposals for the establishment of such lines as he may deem most important and practicable; and to report to this House at the next session of Congress." To which Mr. Irvin of the Twenty-Second Pennsylvania District offered the following amendment:

"After the words 'foreign ports' insert the words, 'and on the rivers Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and the Lakes.'"

"And then insert as additional resolutions the following:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to inquire and report to the next session of Congress as to the expediency of purchasing and establishing a site for a shipyard on the Ohio or Mississippi river, to serve as a depot for naval stores and to give the means for repairs.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be also instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of establishing coal depots to be used in the naval service at Mobile, Pensacola, Key West, and such other points as may be deemed suitable."

The main proposition, to aid private enterprise in the building of vessels which in time of war may be used by the government, is one embracing palpable advantages. We are among those who advocate the least and most economical force with which the country can be rendered secure; and while it is admitted that some addition to our naval defences is requisite it is clear also that if practicable the plan indicated in the above resolution will cost the least money and prove the most efficient. The successful adoption of it by the British government is sufficient example on this head.

The amendment of Mr. Irvin must be held advisable or otherwise in proportion to the outlay required to carry it into full execution. If the national interests upon the Lakes, in the Mississippi Valley and upon the gulf of Mexico can be actually promoted by Mr. Irvin's suggestion, it cannot be too soon adopted. But it seems to us that the return for the contemplated expenditures should be clear before they are made. As the British government has now two armed steam vessels on the Lakes, in that quarter certainly equal preparation for attack is dictated by prudence.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

The Miner's Journal notices briefly the perpetration of a BARRISTER OUTRAGE on the person of a young lady in Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, and proceeds to remark as follows:

"Mr. Laughlin was arrested and is now in jail—but what is the use of going to the trouble to try him—so long as the Governor is ready to grant a pardon to almost every criminal convicted now-a-days, it matters not for what offence he may have been sentenced.

This is the second attempt to commit a rape in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, since the pardon of the wretch by Governor Porter, who was recently convicted for a similar offence, and sentenced to TEN YEARS imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Those who were instrumental in obtaining that pardon, must be held accountable at the bar of public opinion—a fearful responsibility rests upon their shoulders.

Crime stalks abroad in the open day—and the case of those unfortunate families yesterday, may be ours to-day. Let the citizens therefore convene a public meeting, and demand of the Governor the names of those who petitioned for the pardon, and at the same time publicly repudiate the gross outrage upon the moral sense of the community, proclaimed to the world that the "most respectable citizens of this county" signed the pardon on the ground that they considered eighteen months sufficient punishment for a man convicted of a crime, which in Massachusetts, Louisiana, and a number of other States, would have been punished with death."

How goes the fight?—From every section of the state, we have the most cheering accounts of the onward course of the cause of John Banks. Our friends in many counties have organized for a vigorous campaign and where there has, as yet, been no public demonstration of opinion, the quiet influences of truth a just conception of the true principles of democracy are silently working changes in favor of our People's candidate. From the day when John Banks was first nominated, we have been sanguine of his success, but never more so than at the present moment. There is no county in the state that gave Porter a majority in 1838, that will not decrease its vote for him 25 per cent, and all the counties opposed to him will increase their votes handsomely. Let every friend of John Banks look at the changes which he knows to exist in his own immediate neighborhood, and be convinced that the whole state is equally awakening to the importance of a thorough Reform! There is no mistake in this—

Telegraph.

GOV. PORTER AND HIS WHITE-WASHING COMMITTEE.

In the last address of the Loco Foco State Committee, the records of the past have been ransacked to show that others have before done what D. R. Porter has, during his administration, been charged with and censured for doing. This we consider a hard and desperate effort to prop the sinking popularity of Gov. Porter; and like most of the numbers which have preceded it, fairly proves that his acts will not bear the test of close examination. When resort must be had to precedent alone, to justify an act, it is fair to conclude that it cannot be done on any other ground. That Gov. Porter has made a free use of the pardoning power, cannot be denied, although probably not to the extent to which some of his predecessors carried it—but if former Governors erred in this matter, how, we ask, does it justify him? If they did wrong, how will that make his actions right? We know, and the public also know it, that Governor Porter has, by the mistaken application of the pardoning power, turned loose upon the community rogues, whose proper sphere was the solitary cell, or the precincts of the prison house; and this for a purpose we have not yet seen contradicted—to wit: the promotion of his own political views. And beside all this, notwithstanding the array of a few cases of "previous pardons," that occurred upwards of thirty years ago, they have not attempted to show a case where a Governor pardoned before trial, a political partizan for publishing a libel in a political paper in which he was interested, AND WHICH WAS ADVOCATING HIS OWN ELECTION. This act, we say, is without precedent, and it is not in our opinion, wonderful that it is so; for however much the kindness of a man's feelings may be influenced, still, few would so far brave public opinion, as has been done in this case, unless an important stake were to be played for, or the force of circumstances prevented escape from its commission. But we deny altogether the force of the argument made use of by the Committee, that because other Governors pardoned convicts, it was right for Governor Porter to do so, until it is shown that his acts and the cases cited, with all their circumstances, were similar. And we say, that if under the same circumstances they had pardoned ten thousand criminals, every such act was wrong, and ten thousand such precedents would not make it right for Governor Porter, or any other man, to follow in their footsteps.—Bedford Inq.

From the Newburyport Watchtower. SHAKERISM.

Mr. Canter, a renouncing shaker, visited this place a few weeks since, and gave two or three lectures on Shakerism, and sung some twenty songs, danced, exposed Miller's theory, and did several other things for the amusement of his audience. The shakers' creed is a very curious one. They believe in one God, and two persons in the Godhead—male and female or Father and Mother—called Power and Wisdom.

They believe that Adam was the Father of the Old Creation, and Eve was the Mother—both being created after the image of God; and that Christ is the Father of the new Creation, and Ann Lee the Mother—and that the Millennium commenced with the appearance of Ann Lee on earth.

They believe in the immortality of animals, as well as of men. They say that John saw horses in the world of spirits, as recorded in Revelations. They believe that all the ugly and venomous animals on earth are symbolical of the evil spirits that inhabit the lower regions of the invisible world, and that all the beautiful creatures, such as birds with gorgeous plumage, are symbolical of the good spirits in the mansions of bliss.

They believe that the souls of Shakers, in their trances and visions, really visit the heavenly world. The lancest has been applied to them, and their flesh has been scarified, while in that state, without producing a particle of blood. One person who visited the land of spirits in a trance, saw all the patriarchs and kings of olden time; saw King David travelling, and Solomon on a snow-white horse; saw Christ and all the Apostles.

HARD WORK.

It's hard work, (says the Sunday Mercury,) to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning one way or the other.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking—and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot, unless they are all well boiled—and it's hard work to digest a fool's argument if it be soaked in something like reason.

It's hard work to do nothing, and have too much of it on hand—and it's hard to collect a debt of one who says, "I'll pay it to-morrow."

It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick bat—and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours!

It's hard work to refuse a good offer—and it's harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

It's hard work for many people to live—and doubly hard for some to die.

And it's hard work for a printer to live on promises—and it's still harder to get money from some of his patrons.—Ed. Journal.

The Ruling Passions Strong in Death.

One of the most striking features of Locofocoism is, the desperation with which it clings to office. It can surrender to every thing—principle, profession, consistency, personal independence, party adhesion, every thing, personal or political, before it will yield up office and the emoluments which its mal-practices and corruption have so greatly multiplied. In its very last death struggle it clings to office, as the miser clutches his keys in the delirium of his last expiring agony. It matters not that the will of the people has pronounced its doom, and sentenced it to give up the trusts it has abused, into honest hands. It matters not that the judgment of forfeiture has been rendered against it, and that a *capias ad redendum* has been awarded by that tribunal whose mandates none ought to resist or disobey. It still holds on to office, as though it were to be surrendered only with life itself.—While it was in power, if a Whig or Conservative was discovered holding office in any part of the country, he had his walking ticket before he could say "Jack Robinson." If other reasons were wanting, "rotation in office" was a cardinal Democratic principle; now rotation is pronounced as proscription.

These remarks are elicited by the Locofoco newspapers, and that of the opposition in Congress. Instead of lending their aid to accomplish the business for which Congress was convened, the opposition are occupying much of the time, daily, in delivering harangues to the galleries, about "proscription," and deprecating their removal of their Locofoco friends from office; as though it was of more importance than dividing measures for the relief of the people.

They have introduced into both Houses, resolutions calling for information respecting appointments and removals, on which to hang their speeches about proscription. Whoever goes up to the capitol, will see now large a portion of every day is occupied in this way, by the opposition, instead of aiding or maturing the great measures of relief for which the whole country is so anxiously looking. Instead of lending their assistance to secure a uniform currency, and to revive the business and prosperity of the country, they employ their time in endeavoring to keep their Locofoco friends in office, against the settled judgment of the people. Instead of assisting to provide the ways and means to pay off the "Van Buren debt," so called, contracted by their own mismanagement and improvidence, they are endeavoring to increase the public burdens, by prolonging the session with denunciatory speeches against the very principle of rotation, of which they have so long been the advocates. And when they shall have in that way extended and increased the expenses of the session, the party will turn about and charge it upon the administration.

We wish the people to understand these things. We wish them to know who is endeavoring to relieve the country, and who is seeking to perpetuate the evils which Mr. Van Buren and his office holding partizans and supporters entailed upon us.

We stepped into the Senate Chamber, talking or two since, and found Mr. Pierce saying very loud, and deprecating, in "set terms," the removal of some Locofoco from office. He could not endure the thought. Coming from New Hampshire, where such a thing as a Whig holding an office, after the discovery of his politics, longer than it would take Isaac Hill to snap his fingers, was never known, he seemed to suppose that the Locofocos had a prescriptive claim by the Constitution to hold all the offices, and enjoy all the emoluments of them, "through every king's reign." He was much distressed no doubt, at the thought of any departure from what, in New Hampshire, is considered sound law.

That the Locofoco federalists have an exclusive prescriptive right to all the offices, is no new idea. When General Jackson came into power, he recognized the doctrine to the fullest extent. Within fifteen days after his inauguration, his organ announced that "these men (the Whigs) have not only no claim for a continuance in office, but men of homogeneous sentiments may be brought in, the better by concert of action, to restore the Democracy of its long lost rights." Mr. Adams, his predecessor, without making removals, made new appointments from among his political friends. Gen. Jackson found a few in office, therefore, besides his own political partizans. This was not to be endured. It was an invasion of their prescriptive monopoly of office; and he promised to "restore Democracy to her long lost rights."

He kept his promise, and "Democracy" has retained the monopoly ever since. Now, that these anti-monopolists are in danger of losing the monopoly, they are thrown into spasms. It is a sort of epidemic cholera, very dangerous at this season of the year. We advise them, in order to avoid the fatal consequences which might ensue, to eat no crude, unripe vegetables, and to preserve as much cheerfulness and equanimity of mind as possible. Let them put their shoulders to the wheels, and help to finish up the business of the session, and then go home to their constituents, who will whisper in their ears that it is a very silly discreditable business for grave and honorable Senators to be fighting these little battles for office after the contest is over, and the people have decreed that the reform shall take place.—Madisonian.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny.

Huntingdon, Aug. 4, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION,

AND Democratic Meeting.

The citizens of the several Townships and Boroughs of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 7th of August, to elect two delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Wednesday, the 11th of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket to be supported by the opponents of the present State Administration, at the coming election.

By order of the County Committee, THOS. FISHER, Chairman. July 21, 1841.

Our Meetings.

We hope that the friends of Banks will not forget that on Saturday of this week, the meetings are held in the different townships, to elect delegates to the county convention. We have "many a time and oft" called upon our friends to be attentive to the primary meetings,—to begin the work there, if they would wish to make reform effectual.

We have once more to ask of them, not to neglect this important duty. If you select honest delegates, you can have no occasion to make objections to the ticket when it is formed. And if you will go to these meetings—the people will elect their delegates, instead of staying at home and permitting two, three, or even half a dozen political fags to attend to the matter, there would be less occasion to complain of the political chicanery which secured the nomination, and of the inability and unfitness of the officer after his induction into office. We do hope that this matter will be attended to. The delegate system is the same as the system of our Government. The people delegate their rights to individuals; and if the delegate acts in accordance with a majority of his constituents, they are bound as true Republicans to not only submit to the opinion, but also to assist in carrying out the wishes of the majority. We say again, let the people be up and doing.

OUR TICKET

Will be formed by the delegates selected on that evening; and we earnestly trust that every good man and true will at once acquiesce in the doings of that convention. Let not either sectional nor personal animosity excite any heart burnings, but let every man be true to his professions and his principles.

Every honest man should have much to do this fall. Every honest man acquainted with facts, will be busily engaged in uniting every interest to break down the system of charlatanism and political knavery which has characterised the present State administration; and we feel confident that no man who pretends to believe that his political principles are right, can ever so far admit himself wrong, as to lay down his professions, to carry out private spleen, or sectional differences.

OUR OPPONENTS

Are on the look out. They will not formally nominate any ticket, we imagine, this fall. Notwithstanding our neighbor's (of the Watchman) boast that "all's well" in this county, we feel assured that they intend to try and get up a ticket, or part of one, of the disappointed among our friends. We shall be much mistaken if such is not the case. They hope to divide us by throwing a fire brand upon the temples of some of the most contentious, or captious; and while they lend excitement and interest to the strife, they will run off with the prizes.

Now we say, remember it! The Locos will not regularly nominate a ticket, but will endeavor to gather up such discordant materials as they may deem most useful for their purpose, and will try to divide and destroy us; and allow us to say to every anxious expectant for a nomina-

tion, that the chances are that you will be disappointed, exactly in the ratio of the number of applications; and just so sure as you are disappointed, will you find yourselves the object of the especial sympathy of your loco foco neighbors. Their daily task will be to impress upon your mind that you have been badly treated by your own friends, and that they can do wonders for you if you will only run as a volunteer. In truth, they will endeavor to make you the instruments to prostrate your own friends, and to exalt themselves. We have nothing more to say to our friends, only not to be made the dupes of any politicians, of either party; pursue the honest, steadfast, and candid course you have always done. Let not either the intrigue or cunning of your political foes, nor the folly or madness of your political friends, force you from the path of honor and truth.

Let us have an Answer.

We have, on several occasions, asked our neighbor of the "Watchman," a few troublesome questions; but he seems determined to not get himself into any vexatious disputes about his patron's character. It seems not a little extraordinary that he cannot tell the people of this county, by what particular operation he learned that David R. Porter was a "slandered and vilified" man. You have said it was so, now tell us the why. If you will look at your paper of last week, you will observe that you do not place much reliance on assertion; and you certainly ought to practice what you preach. Give us an answer or two, friend Everhart. Your friends will begin to think that they cannot be answered very creditably to Mr. Porter's character, if they do not see some effort made to save "the slandered and vilified." You have asserted that he was "slandered and vilified." We deny it—now come on with some of your proof.—We have asserted that he was a FRAUD. ALENT INSOLVENT; and when you go on with your proof, in its proper order, we will prove our assertions, as soon as our turn comes. You are an Attorney, and know that the proof is with you.

But unless you should think that we are willing to let you quietly off, without making at least another effort to bring you to the scratch, allow us in the most friendly manner to make the enquiry, where did you learn that it was slander in this county to tell the truth of another? And have you not been long enough conversant with our Court Records to know, that at least a part of what our enquiries implied, was true? If so, why don't you admit, that that portion is true to the letter? If you are so anxious to have truth, as many of your articles would imply; and seek to give that alone to your readers, do tell us if the plea of the "Statute of Limitations" was not entered by the defendant, in the suit of Crain's heirs vs. David R. Porter?

The "Standard" is disposed to be very cunning about the Union county story of Mr. Porter's tennant. We have only one word to say to them about that story. They DARE NOT seek after and publish the truth of that story. If they will agree to do so, we will put them on the right track. The scene is laid nearer home. Within four miles of this town, is the location of the farm, and within ten miles of the town lives the injured tennant. If you will agree to publish the truth about the matter, we will give you the address, and you can ask any questions you please. Let us hear from you. DARE you tell the truth?

The Loco Foco central committee have attempted to screen Davy, for his abuse of the pardoning power, by appealing to the precedents of other Governors.—The argument is not available. The misdeeds of one man is not an excuse for another. Horse thieves, Pick pockets, highwaymen, and the brutal assailant of female virtue, should be punished. The laws say it and the HONEST people believe it. We do not wonder at Porter for Pardoning Dr. Dyott, if precedent is to make a law. Porter's precedent may save himself some day.

The "Standard" says the papers that advocate Bank's election, do not speak plain, but do every thing by asking the question. "IS IT SO?" If they make the rule general, we deny the position. Will you have the goodness to examine the "Journal." Of some things, touching the character of Porter we have said. IT IS SO. Will you have the goodness to take up the cudgel, and try your hand at meeting the charges, your friend the "Watchman" seems disposed to "back his boat."

Political Judges.

A person would think, by looking at the papers which support Porter, that they abhorred even the appearance of politics in a Judge. Almost every paper contains something about Judicial purity; and then winds up by laying it at the door of John Banks, simply because he has been invited by his friends, to beat Porter this fall. Now is it not a little strange that they could not see the political slime and corruption, through which James Madison Porter crawled, when he crept into the Judge's seat at Harrisburg, and defiled the Ermine of Justice, with the gangrene of party malignity, and the odiousness of political favoritism. Is it not a little strange that they cannot remember the shoal of Associate Judges that Porter created, to be but the playthings of power; and to bask in the sunshine, created by the "magnanimity of his own great soul," for a day; who sported their brief authority only till justice asserted her sway, and they, like Sampson when shorn of his locks, "became as other men." These things are forgotten. But certainly there is one thing that they cannot well get out of. It is this. On their list, among the names of the Central Committee, we see the name of Judge Parsons. Aye! one of the men under whose authority these long addresses are written; and one of the authors of that "flagitious attempt" to injure the title of the heirs of J. Miller dec'd, to certain lands, which was so ably handled by G. Taylor, Esq. in our last paper! Here is one of their Judges sending forth weekly a manifesto of miserable sophistry, and more paltry falsehood; and yet they cannot see anything but Judge Banks.—Are they not consistent? The truth is, they want to frighten or scold Banks from the Bench, and then brother Jim can take his place. Poor fellow; we doubt he "can't come it."

The Banks,

or, as Mr. Porter used to call them, the rascally Banks, have within a few days been waited on by the Governor, to obtain more money. We hope for the credit of our state, as well as the success of our Public Improvements, that the application may prove successful. Yet we cannot but smile, to see the brotherly love that exists between Mr. Porter and the Institutions he has so long reviled. Cannot any of the honest old Democrats see, that Porter was always a friend to the Banks at heart, although from the teeth out one would think him their bitterest foe. He called them every thing bad in 1837—8 because they did not resume.—In 1839 he signed a law legalizing a suspension. In 1840 he declared that there should not be another suspension; and before the words had died on his lips, the vaults of the Banks were closed, and still Mr. Porter, performed no wonders in the way of bringing them to the work; and finally he vetoes the Bill to raise revenue, through the agency of the Banks and their small notes; and after having done so, he persuades a number of his partizans, to go into the house and vote for it and carry it by two thirds, which was done; and in his veto of a previous Bill, he openly declared that one of his reasons why he vetoed the Bill, was because the Banks did not like it. And these are the same institutions which he in 1838 abused so much, which he now vetoes a bill for, because they do not like its provisions, they being a little too hard to suit the Banks. Readers don't you think Porter, has a great many principles to stick to?

The "Standard" is as good as in mourning because, F. S. Key Esq. has been removed from the office of district attorney of the U. S. Mr. Key was the author of the Star Spangled Banner, a Song breathing patriotism in every line. We love the Song and its inspiring sentiments but we cannot see why that or any other particular act of his life should save him from the odium which has attached itself to him, on account of the company he kept. Do you mind the story of "honest Tray"—the moral is not inapplicable to Mr. Key.

LOOK OUT—BE CAREFUL!—All the money obtained from the Revenue Bill is gone, and Gov. Porter wants more to electioneer with. He has gone to Philadelphia to supplicate the banks for more—he wants them to issue the balance under the Bill, and give his friends another chance for grabbing. We warn the banks to beware—let David R. Porter once get his fingers in your vaults, and he will suck them dry, even as he has the State Treasury, until an honest Treasurer was appointed, who may save the wreck. The Governor will implore you, on his knees, perhaps, but beware how you yield to his intreaties.—Telegraph.