From the National Intelligencer of March 5.

## THE INAUGURATION.

The consummation of the great political contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States took place yesterday, the glorious Fourth of March, by the inauguration of the President at the Capitol preceded by the installation of the Vice-President, in the presence of an immense multitude of citizens who had travelled from all parts of the Union to witness the imposing and interesting solemnities of the occasion.

For several days previously, the metropolis of the nation had been gradually filling with visitors from the more distant States of the Union. Yesterday, and the day previously, the contiguous counties of Maryland and Virginia and the city of Baltimore poured in vast multitudes, and parties of eager citizens, who travelled on in various ways, by land and water, on foot, in carriages, or in boats, to witness the inauguration of their beloved Chief.

It cannot reasonably be expected that we shall lay before the public a very detailed or accurate account of yesterday's interesting proceedings and ceremonies. To satisfy, however, the demand of an early notice, we present the following sketches of the scenes and incidents of the day.

### THE MORNING.

Early in the morning, long before sunrise, the shrill whistle of the cars and the tramping of feet along Pennsylvania avenue towards the hotels and boarding houses, gave notice that our number of visitors was greatly increasing and that the auspicious day of the Inauguration had arrived. The morning broke somewhat cloudily, and the horizon seemed rather to betoken snow or rain. At sunrise a salute of twenty-six guns were fired from the Mall, south of their gun-room, by a party of the Columbia Artillerists, acting under the command of Capt. Bockenheimer. Soon after the firing of these guns the entire body, apparently of our citizens and numerous visitors, roused from their slumbers, thronged the Pennsylvania avenue and were in social streets, and gave to them a very animated and lively appearance; the throng continuing to increase until 8 o'clock, when the various delegations, military companies, Tippecoe clubs, associations, and citizens assembled at their respective posts.

### THE PROCESSION.

Soon after 9 o'clock the procession moved from the head of Four-and-a-half street, when a salute of three guns announced their march towards the quarters of the President, which is Fifth street to 11th street, up 11th street to F street, up F street to 15th street, down 15th street to Pennsylvania avenue, down Pennsylvania avenue to the south gate of the eastern yard of the Capitol, exactly as laid down in the programme.

Occupying a favorable position in front of Brown's hotel, we noticed the procession as it passed along the most public part of Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol. The scene was highly interesting and animating. The ladies every where, from the windows on each side the avenue, waved their kanker chiefs or hands in token of their kind feelings, and General Harrison returned their smiles and greetings with repeated bows.

The enthusiastic cheers of the citizens who moved in the Procession were, with equal enthusiasm, responded to by thousands of citizen spectators who lined Pennsylvania avenue, or appeared at the side windows, in the numerous houses, on the tops of houses, or on other elevated stands. At the head of the procession was the Chief Marshal, who was mounted on a fine horse, splendidly caparisoned, as were also his two Aids.

The military portion of the Procession was remarkably fine and soldier-like—Much of this no doubt was owing to Major Fritz, of the Philadelphia National Greys, whose company and excellent band of music were objects of particular notice and admiration. The military marched along in the following order:

1. The Potomac Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Mason a fine body of cavalry, consisting chiefly of citizen soldiers from Georgetown. We never saw the Potomac Dragoons turn out so well, or appear to so great advantage.

2. The Columbia Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Buckingham. Their revolutionary costume, venerable appearance and precise movements, as they marched along, with their two field pieces, gained them great credit.

3. The National Greys, of Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Fritz, a fine body of men, well disciplined and soldier like in all their movements.

4. The Washington Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Frances, a full company, numbering about eighty muskets, all well uniformed and showing to more advantage than on any former occasion.

5. The National Blues, commanded by Capt. Middleton, marching well, and also making a soldier like appearance.

After the officers and soldiers who fought under General Harrison came

### THE PRESIDENT ELECT,

mounted on a white charger, and accompanied by his suite of personal friends.

On a right were seven citizen marshals; on his left were the marshal of the district of Columbia and his four aids.

Then followed in the order of the programme, the delegates of the Young Men's Convention, held at Baltimore, May 4, 1840. The delegates bore along with them in the procession some very handsome banners, and also the citizens of each State and Territory, as they appeared with the respective Tippecanoe clubs and associations. Among the banners which seemed to attract very particular notice was a very large one from Cayuga county, New York, representing Gen. Harrison in military costume on horseback; several other hand some banners, bearing patriotic and sensible mottoes, appeared with the South Carolina and Alabama delegations, and with the delegations from Prince George's county, Maryland. From the latter county the delegation was very numerous and spirited. Besides their handsome and appropriate banner, there was exhibited a vehicle drawn by six splendid white horses, all suitably caparisoned and bearing bells, containing weaving apparatus, &c., with the operatives working therewith as they moved in the procession. This curious and interesting machinery, which was furnished and directed by Mr. Capron, of the Laurel Factory, Md., attracted universal notice.

Along with the Prince George delegation was also seen a large Log Cabin (the emblem of a sturdy yeoman), drawn by six horses, the sides of the Cabin had suitable mottoes and inscriptions. On its roof were numerous white flags, bearing the names of the several States that voted in favor of Gen. Harrison.

The Virginia delegations were also remarkable for their numbers, fine appearance, and handsome banners. The delegation from Loudoun county, had a good band of music with them. The delegation from Winchester was very numerous, and had also a band of music.

The corporations of Washington and Georgetown, the Tippecanoe Clubs, and the citizens of both places, turned out in great numbers and with suitable distinctions, banners, and mottoes. Not the least interesting part of the procession from Georgetown was the long line of Georgetown college students, who appeared in the college uniform, with their faculty, bearing a handsome white silk banner, representing, with various mottoes, a golden eagle with extended wings.

### APPROACHING THE CAPITOL.

The approaches to the Capitol presented a scene to gratify the eye of a painter, while it swelled the patriot's heart. The throng of crowds, the groups, the solitary foot passenger—and then the stately coach, with its freight of fashion and beauty, all eager, all animated, all in conversation, and all pressing on towards the Capitol. Soon after the firing of these guns the entire body, apparently of our citizens and numerous visitors, roused from their slumbers, thronged the Pennsylvania avenue and were in social streets, and gave to them a very animated and lively appearance; the throng continuing to increase until 8 o'clock, when the various delegations, military companies, Tippecoe clubs, associations, and citizens assembled at their respective posts.

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Tyler having been presented to the Presiding Officer, took the oath of office, and then ascending to the chair, which had been vacated for his reception by Mr. King, delivered with much grace, dignity, and self possession an address to the Senate of moderate length, marked by modesty, propriety and sound sense, a copy of which will be found in another part of this paper.

The new Senators were then successively sworn in, and took their seats.

At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the warning notice was heard from the balcony of the Vice President, when Gen. Harrison entered and took the seat prepared for him in front of the Secretary's table. He looked cheerful but composed: his bodily health was manifestly perfect: there was an alertness in his movement which is quite astonishing, considering his advanced age, the multiplied labors he has throughwhich his frame has passed and the fatigues he has lately undergone.

After he had retained his seat for a few minutes, preparations were made for forming the line of procession to the platform prepared for the ceremony of the Inauguration, erected over the front steps of the portico of the east front of the capitol. The procession was in the prescribed order, as yesterday announced by authority of the committee of the Senate.

It was not without great difficulty and very severe pressure that the body of citizens who followed and accompanied this train passed out of the east door of the rotunda; such was the inadequate and improportionate size of that entrance (always a defect at least, if not a deformity) was never more sensibly manifested. Some ladies suffered severely in the pressure of the crowd, but no serious accident is known to have occurred.

On the platform, seats had been provided for the President and Chief Justice, who were placed immediately in front. On their right, seats were assigned to the Diplomatic Corps. Behind sat members of both Houses of Congress, officers of the army and Navy, and many distinguished characters now assembled in the city, intermingled with a great company of ladies, who occupied not only the steps in the rear of the platform, but both the broad abutments of stone which support the steps on either side. Temporary balustrades had been placed around these exposed spaces without which they would have been a very unsafe station, more especially for females.

But the sight which attracted and arrested and filled the eye of those who were fortunate enough to get a favorable post of observation from which to witness the scene, was the people. There they stood, and had stood for hours in a solid, dense mass, variously estimated to contain (in the space before the capitol and extending back some distance into the open square,) from 18 to 15 thousand souls. Every inch of ground was then no doubt could climb upon railing, or post, or pillar, to obtain a better sight of the scene. Every member with the exception of the Allegheny County Delegation who were instructed to vote for Mr. *Denny*, and Mr. Graham of Westmoreland voted for Mr. *Banks*.

Mr. *Darsie* on behalf of those who had voted for Mr. *Denny*, rose immediately on the announcement of the vote, and moved that the nomination of JOHN BANKS BE UNANIMOUS, which was carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. *Reed* the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention:—

Messrs. Reed, Brodhead, Cox, Stevens, J. J. Pearson, Dickey, Patterson, Campbell, and Hiester.

The committee appointed on this morning to report officers, were further instructed to report the names of suitable persons to act as a State Committee for the ensuing year.

Several admirable speeches were then made, when the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the *President*, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. *Kerr* of Washington county, from the Committee on that subject, reported the following as the State Committee for the ensuing year.

*Henry Montgomery*, Harrisburg.
*Thos. S. Smith*, Philadelphia.
*Geo. Ford, Jr.*, Lancaster.
*Herman Denny*, Pittsburgh.
*Wm. M. Watts*, Erie.
*John G. Miles*, Huntingdon.
*John Piggart*, Northumberland.
*Charles Tyson*, Reading.
*Jacob Wagganit*, Easton.
*Wm. P. Hughes*, Philadelphia county.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention represent the great Democratic party which on the 30th of October last made a glorious victory in the election of General William Henry Harrison, the time honored soldier of the Orth Western War, appeal to their constituents, a majority of the people of this Commonwealth, and invoke a fair and cordial support to 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, anxious to support the Constitution and Laws, in the face of day and before assembled thousands of glad and grateful countrymen, announced the principles which should guide his administration, and proclaimed the pure principles of Democracy which he had learned in youth and which 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 distinguished by the same principles of wholesome reform which is now 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 perjury, fraud, and abuse intrusted to him, has alienated the good feeling of those who once confided in him, has misapplied the patronage which the Constitution gave him, has bestowed 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 where endurance ceases to be and where the people will be forced to decide, unless immediate and thorough reform be instituted, whether a favorite policy shall be abandoned or the contribution 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 army of office holders on the canals and rail roads be disbanded, so that revenue may be husbanded, and 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 hardworking man's private family be applied to the household of the State.

*Resolved*, That this Convention knows no mode of effecting these reforms, and this retrenchment of patronage and expense but by a change of the Executive, as the people and 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 unscrupulous use of the vetoe power to resist all attempts to the power 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 crimes, and are compelled to witness the degrading spectacle of the abuse and prostitution of merciful prerogative to afford immunity of 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 to deserved preminence an honored son of Pennsylvania, a man whom the people have trusted and who never has deceived them, a man of unsullied 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 Democratic citizens 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 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 sales of the Public Lands should be made to maintain the credit of the Commonwealth, and relieve her citizens from taxation.

*Resolved*, That this Convention, now about to separate, pledges those whom it represents and those whom it represents and those whom it represents to the cause of Reform and Democracy which is the cause of the people, and invoking the blessings of Providence on its labors, confidently trusts under Providence to the efficacy of that harmonious 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.

On motion of Mr. REED, the thanks of the Convention were voted to the late State Committee for their exertions in the cause of Harrison and Reform.

Mr. FORD offered a resolution, which was adopted, returning thanks to the officers of the Convention for the manner in which they presided over its deliberations.

A vote of thanks was also given to the Commissioners of this county for the use of the Court House.

On motion of Mr. Worral, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers of the Commonwealth.

After a number of able speeches, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed by the officers.)

From the National Intelligencer.

### COMPLETE LIST OF LAWS.

*Passed by Congress at the 2d session of the 26th Congress, which terminated March 3, 1841.*

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners for the year 1841.

An act making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

An act to amend the act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain land therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands therein described; passed April 18, 1806.

An act making further provision for the expenses of an exploration and survey of that part of the Northeastern boundary line of the United States which separates the State of Maine from New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

An act further to continue in force the act to prevent the importation of horses and other property into the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1841; (of which there was for the Post Office $4 912,620.)

An act making appropriations for the Navy for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Army for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the payment of certain Indian claims.

An act making appropriations for the United States under the following reply;

SIR: I receive with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the distinguished 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 minister event will, for ages, impair.

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

I by 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 you represent as long as you may continue among us.

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


# THE REPUBLICAN BANNER AND

GETTYSBURG, March 10, 1841.


*Democratic Candidate*
FOR GOVERNOR,

## JOHN BANKS,

*OF BERKS COUNTY.*

### The Governor.

"With heart and soul, this Ball we roll."

The Convention of Wednesday last, have, by *their unanimous* voice, placed before the Democracy of Pennsylvania the Hon. JOHN BANKS, as the candidate for their support at the approaching election. We shall take occasion at some early day to present the character of this able advocate of our principles before our readers. No man could have been selected with greater unanimity—none more unexceptionable in public or private life. Whether as a citizen, a Representative, or a Jurist, he has always secured and maintained an enviable popularity—even his enemies being judges. He is now before the people—choose ye between *Honest John Banks* and *David Rittenhouse Porter*, who by his PARDONS and VETOES is bidding *defiance* to the *Laws* and the *Legislature*

### The Inaugural.

When the *neutral papers* of the day speak of this paper as ranking next to the addresses of the Father of his country," it is evidence from a most impartial source, that it is of no ordinary character. The vein of exalted patriotism and devotion to the *real* interests of the Union which extends throughout has not failed to strike our opponents—their organs evidence it. We have rarely met with a document so far above cavilling as is the message. The stern tone in which party spirit is rebuked—the expressed determination to use the vast patronage and power of the country, and to have the treasury far above the reach of the Executive—are sacrifices which would be made by *every* administration just at the moment when it has *myriads of patriots* to satisfy.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, is said to have despatched a special messenger to England by the steamer President. There's something in the wind.

Mr. Edward Dyer, of Washington city, has been elected Sergeant-at-Arms by the United States Senate.

The conduct of Gov. Porter during the past winter towards the people and those who have been constituted their representatives, cannot have struck so much surprise as indeed it must have, despotic and tyrannical. As chief Magistrate he has failed in almost every important particular to perform, what good faith demanded of him. Instead of carrying into effect the spirit of our constitutional rights, and extending his authority to secure them, he has repeatedly, assailed the rights of the people, and attempted to establish executive prerogative by lawless acts—and has prevented the exercise of law, which whether sectional or general in their operations, were *demanded* by a large majority of the people. He has trampled in the *spirit of the pardoning power*," as the "Pennsylvanian," a *prime* Porter organ styles it, there have been added a series of *vetoes*, which bid fair to continue during his administration. The veto power, it is justly said, is purely "*conservative*" in its nature—intended to *protect* the people from the operation of laws which may have been enacted under the influence of *local feelings* to the prejudice of the minority, or the State interests. If for instance, the friends of the improvement system should disregard the embarrassed condition of our finances, the bankruptcy of the State, the heavy demands which are made upon her to pay the interest of her enormous debt, and with an eye simply to their favorite agrandizement, should pass a heavy improvement bill, with some propriety could the Executive interpose as guardian of the whole State and upon objections founded in *reason and prudence*, arrest the consummation. But, that upon every bill which is presented, some captious political Partizan should procure the interposition of the Executive to defeat the measure, is at once a stride from *«right to might*," too dangerous to be tolerated.

## *Senators Clay and King.*
## An Unpleasant Affair.

A painful and rather unparliamentary scene occurred in the Senate on Tuesday evening last between Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and Mr. King of Alabama. During the debate on the resolution for the dismissal of Blair & Rives, elected printers to the Senate during the late session, Mr. Clay commented with much severity on the character of the Globe and its editor, Mr. Blair, which roused the ire of Mr. King, who declared that Mr. Blair's character was on a level with that of Mr. Clay's. Mr. Clay replied that he considered the Globe a libel, and its editor a *libeller*, "and that under these circumstances," said Mr. Clay, "for the Senator of Alabama to put me on a level with Blair, is *false, foul, and cowardly*." Mr. King made no reply, but wrote a note and sent it to Mr. Clay, who returned an answer. The whole proceedings created considerable excitement; and the Senate adjourned in great confusion.

We have since learned that steps were immediately taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to prevent, by process of law, any hostile prosecution of their difference. Mr. King was bound over in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.—A beautiful specimen of the economy practised during the past administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is furnished by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, in a communication published in the Madrid Intelligencer. It appears from that gentlemen's statement of facts obtained from documents in the State Department, that the Mission to Spain has cost the Government of the United States, during the last six years, the enormous sum of *one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars!*

PRINTING TO THE SENATE.—The Senate, on Friday last, after a long and animated debate, dismissed Blair and Rives, from the office of printers to that body. Their successors will not be elected until the next meeting of the two Houses.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, was, on Thursday last, on the retirement of the Vice President of the United States for the remainder of the present session from the Chair of the Senate, elected President *pro tem.* of that body.

On Friday last, the Senate confirmed the Governor's nomination of GEORGE STEARNS, Esq. to be Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, in the room of Judge M'Clean.

GOV. GRAHAM of Maryland has issued his proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State on the 24th of the present month.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star and Banner.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1841.

*Dear Sir.*—To day was another working day. Upwards of a dozen Bills on various subjects were passed. A Bill being under consideration providing for the election of County Treasurer in Bucks County by the people, a motion was made to amend it by extending the same provision throughout all the Counties in the State; whereupon another motion was made to commit the Bill together with the amendment, to the Committee on the judiciary; which after some opposition by Messrs. Smyser and Hinchman, was carried.

A Bill to repeal an act of last session making certain changes in the 11th and 13th Judicial Districts was taken up, in Committee of the whole, and negatived, Mr. Lusk advocating and Messrs. Wright and Smyser opposing it.

A message was received from the Governor containing *a Veto of the Bill to authorize the populated voters of Lancaster City to elect a Mayor, and to abolish the Mayor's court of said City.* What are we coming to! Do we live in the nineteenth century! Do we live in a free country? Or are we conquered? Is it unconstitutional, being defeated, by the arbitrary power of the kingly Veto power by the Executive is carried much further for such! I can see, the Legislature must be reduced to the mere shadow of a Veto to the Governor and go home! Eight vetoes last session, and three already at this! Why, I ask again, what are we coming to!

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The Committee of ways and means this morning reported a Bill authorizing the Governor to issue certificates of stock not less than one hundred dollars each, leaving an interest of 6 per cent, for the payment of debts due to Contractors and for repairs, the certificates to be transferable on the books of the Auditor General and Treasurer of State stocks, and to be reimbursable in 1870 or sooner at the pleasure of the Commonwealth.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bill, when Mr. Lusk of Susquehannah offered an amendment to authorize the issue of $3,000,000 in like certificates, to be expended not only for the purposes mentioned in the Bill, but for such appropriations that may be made for the further prosecution of the unfinished lines of the public works, and that the certificates, not on the Books of the Auditor General, but shall be issued to—in other words to make them *Bills of credit* which the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits State Legislatures from issuing and to introduce a new species of circulating medium—*State Treasury Notes!* This *queer* amendment, *queer* coming from a hard money advocate, was at once rejected, but it succeeded at great length in Committee of the whole, between Messrs. Lusk and Church, for, and Wright Darlington and Shanklin and others against. In the course of the discussion very angry recriminations of a very *unfriendly* character passed between Messrs. Church and Wright in which both parties had rather the worst. It was a very sharp quarrel, *among friends*—a family quarrel! Each accused the other of inconsistency and political tergiversation, and each in the opinion of the House deserved it in this case. Finally the amendment without a vote, reported progress and asked leave to sit again—which was refused, and the Bill was made to undergo its second reading, and on second reading, the amendment of Mr. Lusk was again offered; and after a long and tedious consideration of the Bill was postponed for the present with the view of having the Bill and amendment printed. A Bill passed to incorporate stables and other out-houses where duty is made by law to attend elections—for the purpose of preserving the peace" one dollar a day for the same, was taken up and, after some amendment, was passed on second reading.

This will be a memorable day in the history of this Country, as the day upon which the Van Buren dynasty goes out of power, and the auspicious commencement of the administration of the man of the people." It is also the day upon which the packed Convention for the nomination of Gov. Porter assembles in Harrisburg. This town is full of Delegates, several counties having sent double delegations. It consequently adds to the *paramount* importance of the doings of this body over the business of Legislation, the interest attaching to the presentation of petitions was over, on motion of Mr. Lusk (a Loco foco,) adjourned, yeas 48 nays 36—*both* your members voting against it. And this is Legislation! Your's &c.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1841.

*Dear Sir.*—An important Bill was this morning by one of the members from the county of Philadelphia, praying that taxes upon property made taxable by the act of last session may be increased.

A long discussion was had upon a resolution offered by Mr. McKinney providing for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The resolution was finally agreed to, after having been so amended as to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays only.

The committee on accounts made a report for the payment of the committee appointed some time since to investigate the affairs of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road. The amount allowed each member was about sixty eight dollars. Mr. Wright, who is one of the committee, arose apparently under considerable excitement and expressed his determination that he would either have more or accept nothing. A motion was then made to recommit the report to the committee on accounts with instructions that they report an amount more commensurate with the services rendered. This motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 42, the Speaker voting in the negative. Very unexpectedly Mr. Wright opposed the commitment and seemed very desirous that the report of the committee should be adopted. The report was finally agreed to, and I have no doubt Mr. Wright will take the amount reported by the committee, his declaration to the contrary, notwithstanding. Thus ended the labors of the day in the House.

The Senate were engaged all day in the consideration of the nomination of Judge Fox, which was finally rejected. There is a very strong opposition to the confirmation of the nomination, and it is most probable that it will be concurred in. The Senate will stay many delegates to the 10th of March convention in attendance.

Your's &c.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1841.

*Dear Sir.*—The Senate yesterday occupied to-day, in the discussion of the bill authorizing the issue of six per cent. certificates of State stock for the payment of the contractors on the several lines of improvements, and adjourned over to the first of January last, and for repairs made prior to the first of November last, amounting to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading. It is impossible to ascertain the amount due contractors prior to the first of January; it is without doubt, however, very considerable. It is a deplorable fact that the amount required for repairs and for the payment of the arrears of office holders with which our works are burdened, far exceeds the revenue arising therefrom.

It must be apparent to all that the Keystone State is not in a very enviable condition, with a million of dollars, the interest of which exceeds annually two million of dollars, without even the most remote prospects of realizing even a sufficient amount for years from our State works to keep them in repair and to pay the political cormorants who are draining the State of every dollar that can be raised upon her almost exhausted credit.

The nomination of Judge Fox as President of the seventh judicial district, was withdrawn by the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The bill for the payment of contractors for work done on their contracts prior to the first of January and the payment of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars for repairs, by the issue of certificates of state stock at six per cent. was passed on third reading and sent to the Senate for concurrence in several amendments. On motion of Mr. Lusk, the House adjourned over until 11 o'clock, when the members generally attended the convention assembled to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be supported at the ensuing election in opposition to the present unworthy incumbent.

The convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Wm. M. Watts, of Erie, as President, and Joseph Buffington, of Armstrong, and Nathaniel Clapp, of Bradford, as Secretaries. A committee was then appointed corresponding in number to the Senators in our State legislature, to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention; the convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock, when John H. Ewing, of Washington county, was nominated as President, with eighteen Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries.—The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor, when Gen. Markle, of Westmoreland, Harmar Denny, of Pittsburg, Nev Middlesworth, of Union, and John Banks, of Berks, were put in nomination. Letters were then read from Messrs. Middlesworth and Markle, requesting that their names should be withdrawn. The names of the delegates were then called over, when it appeared that Hon. John Banks received one hundred and twenty-eight votes against forty-two for Harmar Denny six votes. On motion of Mr. Darsie, of Allegheny, the nomination of Judge Banks was unanimously concurred in.

A committee of nine was then appointed to report resolutions, and a committee corresponding in number to our Senators to nominate a State committee. The convention then adjourned to meet at seven o'clock this evening. It is presumed that their labors will be completed to-day.—If unanimity and good feeling in the nomination of a candidate, be any indication of success at the polls, Judge Banks will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Buckeye blacksmith entertained the citizens for a short time with one of his best speeches, which he concluded by a very excellent song.

Your's, &c.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1841.

*Dear Sir.*—The bill authorising suits to be brought against the Commonwealth in certain cases, and to give the parties the right of trial by jury, was passed through committee of the whole, and called up on second reading, when a motion was made to refer the bill to the committee on the judiciary system. Upon this a very long debate ensued, which occupied the remainder of the day, and before the question was taken the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The first business in order this morning was the reference of the above bill to the judiciary committee, the motion to refer was agreed to—The above bill gives certain contractors the right of instituting suits against the commonwealth.

The bill relating to an alteration in the license law was passed unfavorably upon on the third and second reading and ordered to be prepared for the third reading. This bill requires notice to be given by three insertions in the nearest newspaper to the place where the public house is to be opened, together with a certificate from twelve reputable citizens bearing testimony to the character of the individual applying and that the house has the necessary accommodations for the entertainment of travellers, &c.

Your's, &c.

RECORD YOUR MORTGAGES.—In a case decided on Thursday last in our Superior Court, it appears that Mr. Aaron G. Gano, being the owner of one of the finest steam Pork Houses in Cincinnati mortgaged it to the Commercial Bank for $19,000, to secure a bona fide debt. The mortgage was correctly drawn up, executed and acknowledged, according to law, but was not immediately recorded by the Bank. Before it was recorded the Bank of the United States obtained a heavy judgment in Cincinnati against Mr. Gano, without notice of the mortgage. The Court (Judge Esto) decided that the judgment was the prior lien on the lot and buildings, and thus for want of recording in due time the Commercial Bank has been cut out of $19,000. Such is the law of our State, vide Statues of Ohio, vol. 29, page 348.

The case we understand, will be appealed to the Supreme Court.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

REV. GEORGE COOKMAN, recently Chaplain to the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society as their Delegate to the British and Foreign Institution. It is expected that Mr. Cookman will leave London, next May. Mr. Cookman is an Englishman by birth, his father still holding high rank in that ecclesiastical body in Great Britain. He is also a Doctor of Divinity, President for London. Although not an American by birth, yet he will represent the piety, zeal and sterling intelligence of the pulpit of the Western World.—*Phil. North. Amer.*

THE SUPREME COURT.—*Case of the Amistad.*—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says:—For some days past we have not been enabled, owing to the bustle of the Court, to lay before our readers the usual account of the daily sittings of the Supreme Court. They are all brought up, however, to day.

The reader will perceive that yesterday the decision of the Court was rendered in the case of the United States, appellant, vs the Amistad, &c. and that the Judgment of the District and Connecticut Courts in this case was affirmed in every respect, except as to sending the negroes back to Africa; they are by the decision discharged as free men.

The Court is expected to end its annual Session and adjourn this day, Wednesday.

A man by the name of Crumb, was killed on Tuesday, 23 ult. near New Orleans, by an elephant attached to a menagerie. It appears there were two of these animals in company, the deceased Mr. Crumb keeper of one, to which he addressed some words the other elephant immediately struck him with his trunk, knocking him and the horse on which he rode down, and taking him up in his mouth, crushed him to death. The elephant then became unmanageable and broke away; he had not been secured as late as 10 o'clock of Tuesday night.

### HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *John Willard*, of Jefferson, Frederick county, Md., to Miss *Louisa Wantzman* of this place.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Josiah Forrest, Rev. *John M. Jones*, of the Baltimore conference, to Miss *Sophia Walter*, daughter of Mr. George Walter of Strasburg township.

In this place, on Wednesday last, by the same, Mr. *Grafton Grimes*, to Miss *Ann Rebecca Gilbert*—both of Mount Pleasant.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. *John Grumbine*, senior editor of the "Hanover Herald," to Miss *Diana Bart*—both of that place.

### OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 23 inst. in Mercersburg, Pa. *Frederick A. Rauch*, D. D. President of Marshall College.


The Harrison Democrats of the Borough are requested to meet at the "Eagle Hotel" (Thompson's) THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7 o'clock, to hear the ticket be nominated by the *Friday the 19th inst.*

MANY.

March 10, 1841. —81


APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

*By and with the advice and content of the Senate*

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of war.

GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina to be Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, to be Postmaster General.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon D. DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties comprising the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Termin