## HINRY HAYS.

TERMS—\$1,50 in savance, or if paid within six months \$2,00 will be charged on all subscrip-tions running to the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, and Business Notices insert-ed at the usual rates, and every description of

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JAS. BUCHANAN, FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

GEORGE SCOTT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

JACOB FRY, Jra OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL.

OHARLES R BUCKALEW, WILSON MCCANDLESS

OHARLES R. BOURALEW,
WILSON MCCANDLESS

REPRESENTATIVE.
District ist—GEORGE W. NEBINGER,
Do. 3d—PIERGE BUTLER,
JD. 3d—EDWARD WARTMAN,
Do. 4th—WILLIAM H. WITTIK
Do. 5th—JOHN M. BRINTON,
Do. 7th—JOHN M. BRINTON,
Do. 7th—JOHN M. BRINTON,
Do. 10th—HALLES RESELER,
JD. 10th—HALLES RESELER,
Do. 10th—HALLES RESELER,
Do. 11th—WRANCIS W. HUGHES,
Do. 17th—HALLES RESELER,
Do. 15th—ABRAITAM EDINGER,
Do. 15th—ABRAITAM EDINGER,
Do. 15th—ABRAITAM GENCHER,
Do. 15th—ABRAITAM FINGER,
Do. 15th—ABRAITAM WILLIAM,
Do. 15th—JAWES R. ACK,
Do. 15th—JOHN M. BOLLAN,
DO. 15th—JOHN ST. CHNIN,
Do. 25th—JOHN KEALTY,
Do. 15th—JOHN KEAL

AGOOD EXAMPLE.

The clergyment of Richmond have to an appeal to the ultras of all sections of the torebearance. Their example is worthy of being iniffated by the clergy in every other part of the land. It is in consonance swith the teachings of Christianity, to promete peace and good will on earth. The address carnestly urges:

# Let us sodulensly stoid every word and deed which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless riolence, whether in low or high places. Let us seek by every practicable method to strengthen and brightn the Bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And, above all, let Christions ferrently pray to the Father of Light for His bleasing on our rulers -that they may be wise, firm, consolating and patriotic. have seen company after company pass down and for our people -that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. we are talked individually to self-examination, the confession of our sins, penitence, and a reformation of our lives; and by these methods, far Rhode Island. more readily than by flerce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now weentrest you our beloved land. And now we entreat you by way of the Ohio and Misa is ippi radroad Louis. The cheapest pew in this church pety—by the memory of our fathers—by to St. Louis. This is the short est and most rents for two hundred and fifty dollars per perity, so greatly increased under our ex-cellent government, to follow the things which make for beace.

SPIRIT OF BLACK-REPUBLICANISM .- At a Black-Republican meeting at Monroe, Greene ticket at Pittsburg, for Chicago, Davenport, county, Wisconsin, on the 31st ult., the fol- Dubuque, or at any point they desire to lowing resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kanssa, ta. revolutionize the govern-

The Poughkeegsie (N. Y.) Telegraph are the most suitable and the most needed states that its editor heard a fewglays ago a in the west. Black-Republican political clergyman make

the following declaration : "I pray daily that this accursed Union selves, with your orchards touning with all

These utterances, says the Detroit Fice Press, show the scutiment by which the Black-Republican party is animated. Can

any lover of his country lend the slightest aid toward the elevation of such a party

dan soun am Dunn Bonn.

feebly attempted to give a faithful account

ideas and views of many of our eastern

friends, we are unprepared to say; but we

feel an honest conviction in our own heart

that we have not enlarged upon or detracted

from the real merits and advantages of the

"Great Prairie Country." We had long

been an observer of men and things in the

west, and have in no little measure a practi-

cal knowledge of how the "ropes are walk-

ed" and the "wires worked," and, if by

our opinions, we have been instrumental in

leading some "strays" upon the "right

track" we shall be amply repaid for the la-

bor the writing of these chapters has

We are asked sometimes, what State is

the best to go to for the purchasing of good,

cheap lands, and for the doing of a good bu-

siness? We answer, that in our opinion,

Illinois stands unrivalled in all the western

country, for cheap and good lands, and for

the doing of an extensive business of any

kind. The State is rapidly filling up with

eastern people, and all the inhabitants are

an enterprising, industrious and an accomo-

ponding to its wide, extensive prairies and

person you meet is in a hurry; there is no

tions by the voice of time. There is

no other State that has so many railroad fa-

cilities as this, and that properly considered,

become cultivated, it will favorably compare

half of the advantages that Illinois has. It

prairies are more scarce, and as to its health,

Wisconsin and Munesota are the health-

est States, and also have the greatest bodies

of timber. It will be many years, however,

bet ore the greater portion of them will ever

It is, in our opinion, cold enough in the

Middle States, without going farther North

entre of attraction. We have been cred-

more mild, and with less changes. We

the Chicago and St. Louis road, en route for

The proper way to go, is to take the cars

go to. The ticket will be good for ninety

We would now wind up our narrative of

the West, by a few remarks upon the sub-

ject of candidates; which, in our estimation

Aged and hoary headed farmers-you that

and shady woods-with your enviable stock

-with your aged and devoted neighbors

Iowa, in our opinion does not possess

with any one of the Middle States.

Illinois.

be so ttled.

every day.

dating class of people, with hearts corres

cost us.

How near, it will approximate to the

of the "Great West" so far as we have seen

present your household in the west. CHAPTER XIII.; Vhat State is the best-Illinois, Vowa, Minus-sota, Wisconsin and Kannas Considered— Who should, and should not go West-Conclu In the twelve preceding chapters we have

> go, go, prepared not to find everything as distance one thousand and forty-three portion of this sum will be drawn from the you anticipated, but to bravely and industriously push forward to the ring, with a determination to "see the Flenhant" or to die Louis we were organ board the agential to their circulation and deposites, and to bank turn an affectionate gaze back to the "stony fields" "cragged mountains" and "rocky vales," and shout exultingly,

Ho! for the West—the "Glorious West,"
That country is chiefest, where the land lays best

## CHAPTER XIV.

"Sunny South" -St. Louis - Its Attraction -Steambout "Virginia" - Trip down the Riv-er, etc, etc

It is our purpose to give in the following chapters a brief description of the "Sunny South" and our journey thither. We do not profess to be anything like "well posted" in regard to the great attractions of the 'sunny land;" therefore, we shall only write about those things which have come under our own observations.

After we had spent many months in the Western country, we concluded paying a visit to our friends in the "far South," prompted to this conclusion more by the repeated attacks of the "chills and fever." which we were subject to, than anything road blue lakes. Everything moves off at else, we hastily, in the month of October, locomotive speed in this State; persons do made the necessary preparations for our denot stop their horses to make a bargain, or a parture. We took the cars upon the Chihalf day to make an arrangement. Every cago and St. Louis road at Pontiac, in Illinois, in the afternoon of a very beautiful stops to rest; but like the cars upon their day in the said month, and arrived in the various roads, they haste to their sta- city of Alton on the same evening. At this place we got aboard of the steam packet 'Winchester," and in a short time we were gliding down, at the rate of ten miles per is the "bone and sinew" of any State. As hour, upon the waters of the Upper Missisfor healthfulness, we have no doubt upon our sippi. The boat was well crowded with mind, whatever, that as soon as its prairies passengers, some discussing politics, some smoking, some playing cards, some reading and others drinking. Among flose engaged in political discussions, was ex-Senator Atchison, who has distinguished himself from rian" in the Kansas excitement. Considercountry, in which they urge moderation and it can be placed upon the same page with ing his extraordinary corpored developments, we do not think him inappropriately-

> Five miles below the city of Alton, the Great Missouri" empties her large body of water into the channels of the Mississippi.

On arriving at the steamboat landing in the city of St. Louis, we heard nothing for a short time but the frequent wellings of the libly informed, was sixty thousand dollars. Kansas, of late, has become the great "hotel runners," "cab drivers," "coach men," &c. Being persuaded by a friend, ibly informed by persons who have been with whom we were somewhat acquainted travelling and living in that region, that it we were induced to go to "Barnum's St. is a well timbered, well watered, and a Louis Hotel," which is a large and beautiful healthy Territory. The chimate of course is four story building, situated on High street, between Market and Vine streets.

.The next day being Sabbath, we coucle ded to attend as many churches as possible Kansas. They were principally men from Accordingly in the morning we attended "Mass" in the best and principal Catholic Church. At eleven o'clock we heard a 'ser mon at the "Church of the Messiah," which at Pittisburg for Cincinnatt, and from thence by the way, is the prelliest church in St. the blood which purchased our liberties—direct route. Many go, however, by way of year, and the highest for eight he by the Hantious deeds of Bunker Hill and Chicago, and from thence to St. Louis, but the afternoon we visited the Methodist Kpisthe millions, living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of our
Union and especially by our religious prosperity, so greatly increased unborn whose welsource reverse the millions, living and unborn, whose welthis is quite an "around about" w.ay. At
this is quite an "around about" w.ay. At
this is quite an "around about" w.ay. At
the afternoon we visited the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the erecing we attended the celebrated Dr. Rice's church, and
perity, so greatly increased unborn. Persons travelling to the extreme Western | ters give unto your servants that which is statute-books one measure of general interthe road, can do so by purchasing a through | next day we spent in visiting the various

> ma mfactures, steamboat landing, &c. The city of St. Louis is very beautifully situated upon a kind of second bottom that gises gently from the river to a considerable ury system, that it has become the settled eminence. Back of the city an extensive plain covered with bushes and shrub oaks any party is insame enough to propose to belt of grassy prairie is visible. "The city freely acquiesce in the independent treasury neat and and well furnished mansions—with sistippi, are seen at all seasons of the year misrepresentation of a speech of Mr. Buchanaround you with your convenience and disperse in passait of their various objects

After spending three days very, pleantly Mechanics and lahorers, you that have in the city, we started in company with our long been oppressed by small wages and friend to the stramboat landing, in scarch or "long outstanding debts" for labor done by you, quickly shoulder your carpet sack and haste to the West. That is the only way gaged a passage to Baton Rougel Lousiana: we know for you to redeem time and save that being the place we had covelided to stop at for the purpose of titting our mand for gold and silver to the amount of the government you will create an additional demand for your carpet sack and save that being the place we had covelided to stop at for the purpose of titting our Young men of every calling in life, the friends and seeing the country. The fare two million of dollars per annum, according west is the place for you. But, when you to Baton Rouge was twenty dollar, and the to the estimate of the President. A large

termination to "see the Elephant" or to die Louis, we were again aboard the magnific in the attempt. And when you conquer, cont steamer "Virginia" and plowing down the great "Father of waters" -the Missis-This boat had on board two hundred Sipi. and thirty cabin passengers, on hundred degree, diminish our imports, especially after and twenty-two steerage passengers, forty June, 1842. I most flearthy conduct with head of horses, fifty head of cattle, seventy head of sheep, and twenty head of males, all destined for the southern parts. The river being low and the boat drawing eight fect, it required very careful pileting to get un safely over the bars, without "running aground."

The "Virginia" was a magnificent boat being fitted up in the most kostly style pilet anjeoti mas quel à panique and fastefully painted and carpited. The state rooms, seventy-two in minber, were wide, spacious and well ventilated. The ladies' parlor was fitted up in the most splendid array, well furnished, with spring cushioned sofas, marble topped centre tables, piano, music books and 'all the other et ceteras necessary for the accomodation and entertainment of the most fashionable ladies. The hall was lit up at night by four of the most costly chandeliers. 'The "bar" was also fitted out in confly style, and the able with its selection and dainties was one of the best we have ever had the pleasure of seeing or setting down to. No regard seemed to be paid whatever, to the expense of the selection; the object being to make

nost right connoisseur. The officers of the bost were kind and obliging; always manifesting a disposition to please, and every person commected in any one way with the business of the boat, made themselves untiring and useful upon all occasions.

all hard to the theatrical continue about of the St. Louis Theatre, and who were destined for New Orleans to take charge of the "St. Charles" in that city. This troupewere a very lively and entertaining not of individuals, and we shall in its proper place notice them more fully.

The speed of this boat did not exceed ten miles per hour, and her cost, we were cred-TO BE PONTINIED.

## POLITICAL.

From the Washington Union THE WAGES OF LABOR MR BUCH ANAMS VIEWS-AN OLD CALUMNY EXPOSED

In the memorable presidential canvass 1849, one of the charges against the Democratic party by which the people were deceived into the support of the Whig nomina ton use the false allegation, that in advoca ting the undependent-treasury system the Democrats favored the reduction of the wages of the laboring man to "ten cents a day." This, together with other misrepresentations equally unfounded, succeeded for the time being in effecting the overthrow of the Democracy. Within less than a year after that result, the people discovered the impositions which had been practised on them, and there is now not to be found on the States, and are desirous of stopping along just and equal'—Collossians iv: 1. The est which was enacted by the Congress which next day we spent in visiting the various was elected during the same temporary de-places of attraction in the city: the several lusion in the popular mind which caused the the people. The constitution of the country was elected during the same temporary dedefeat of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Experience has so fully vindicated the wisdom of the independent-treas policy of the government, and no man of opens to view, beyond which an expansive disturb it: But whilst all menof all parties has extended theelf along the hill, and some policy, there are some who indulge the illuhave long tilled the soil profitably to your- of its best houses are built on that pleasant pry idea, that because the people were elevation. A great number of keel boats, cheated in 1840 by the false classor about dissolved, even if blood have to be kinds of fruit—with your large and com- and river craft of all descriptions, bound to low wages they can be cheated again in 1856 modious and well filled barns -with your all points of the boatable waters of the Misyour cool flowing Thrings with your large lying in the harbor. Miners, trappers, hunters, adventurers, emigrants and people of law that the charge as to the reduction of all character and languages, much here and wages was made, it is supposed that now; when he is the Democratic candidate for the

eriment from all banks, to begin the pop-ple's money from the wreck of the banking

less. This so far as it may go, will strike at the root of the existing evil. I fear, however, that it will prove to be but a very inac-equate restraint upon excessive banking.

In the second place, this bill will in some

the senator in desiring this result. What is the condition of the importing business at the present moment? It is almost exclusivey in the hands of British agents, who sell other portions of the world, and then bring the residuum here to glut our markets. According to our existing laws, they receive a redit from the government to the of its duties. They sell the goods for easi, and this credit becomes so much capital in their hands to gnable them to make fresh their hands to gnable them to make fresh the first the fill of the fi requires that all duties shall be paid in gold and selver; and after June 1842, the compromise law will take away the credi s altogeth-

er. We shall then have a system of cash duties in operation, which will contribute much to reduce the amount of our importations and to encourage domestic manufac "In the third place, this bill will make the banking interest the greatest economist in the country, co far as the government is concerned. Their nerves of self-interest will

be touched in favor of economy; and this will induce them to units with the people in reducing the revenue and expeaditures of the government to the lowest standard consistently with the public good." Mr. Buchanan regarded the United States

Bank as the antagonist proposition, and on that subject he spoke as follows; - "The senator ridiculal the idea that the establishment of a new bank of the United it austably excellent to the fancius of the

States could prove dangerous to civil liberty. Such a bank, with a capital of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, with branches in every State of the Umon, directing, by its expansions and contractions, when tpansions and contractions, when puces sould rise and when they should fall, would be a most tremendous instrument of irresponsible power. It would be a machine as the fancy of some gentlemen has painted

it. There is a natural alliance between wealth and power. Mr. Randelph once said, Male and Iemale created he them.' Combine the moneyed aristocracy of the country through the agency of a national bank, with the administration, and their united power would create an influence which it would be almost impossible for the people to with-stand. We should never again see these powers in hostile array against each other. In the days of General Jackson we witnessed the exception, not the rule. Give any President such a bank as I have described and we shall hereafter have a most peaceful elect himself and to nominate his successor

an empty name.

The immense power of such an institution was manifested in the tremendous efforts which it made against General Jack-

would become the most presperous rianufac-turing country that the sun ever shone upon. Why cannot we manufacture goods, and es pecially cotten goods, which will go into suc-caseful competition with British manufac-tures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the indus-try? Have we not the machinery? And, above all, are not our skill, energy and en-terprise proverbial throughout the world? I and in also sheaper here than it any other country on the face of the earth. We pos-sess every advantage which Providence can The florester—The Springfold Argus

| Accounts to market—with your long attend| Argus | presidency | presid around you—with your convenience and composed to power?

The Dobragary—The Springfold Argus etc.—with your you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of church close by you, and with your value of country of the city which they disperse in passific their various objects in presidency, the same charges has be rowied and pressed with equal success. So far from objecting to the requal success. So far from objecting t

them their portion and let them was at the portion of the pop of the sub
Chem their portion and let them was at the pop of the sub
Company of the suboffice and to one sham first interiorally, they are affected by our bloated banking and credit system, and would enable them to apply the proper corrective."

In answer to Mr. Clay's allegation, that the object of the friends of the independenttreasury was to establish an exclusive metallic currency, Mr. Buchanan stated the following to be his position:

" But the senttor from Kentucky | Mr. Clay leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the independent-treas-ury desire to establish and exclusive metallie currency as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union, and also, to reduce throughout the Union, and, also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labir so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. Now, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, an ant in favor of establishing an exclusive me talke currency for the people of thise unity. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number, and would if I could confine their number, and would, if I could confine their for limited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the com-munity as the ordinary course of their business might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and profession-al men tempted by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods, to abandon the own proper and useful and respectable oform the present banking system, so as to independent treasury on the onfine it within such limits as to preven future suspensions of specie payments; and, without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter which should again suspend. Establish these or basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to ten, and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the enemy, of banks. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they can-not be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not to destroy is my motto To confine them to their appropriate business, and to prevent them from immistering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be deaired. But this I shall say: If experience should prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regula led banks would afford, without at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses of the present banks have should consider he the leaser out to aboush
me altogether. If the State legislature
shall now do their duty, I do not behave
that it will ever become necessary to decide on such an alternative.'

the wages of laboring men. As this is the charge which it is now sought to revive, we invite special attention to Mr. Buchanan's

ing man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth and we shall nereatter have a most peacettiff ingman. Labor is the foundation of the succession. With all the power of the Excantive, combined with all the wealth of the country, he would be the most arrant blockhold in the world if he were not able to rether than the world in All the forms of the constitution might still most consideration for the laboring man, all, that, upon the occurrence of an ermain. The people might still be deluded by the whole of fortune is constantly revolting and the closed at once, and their affairs placed in the bulk of the animating spirit of our free institutions, would be gone forever. A secret, the wealthy man of to-day may become the that such must be the inevitable effects. but all-preventing, moneyed influence would poor labour of to morrow. Truly wealth of another suspension would do mage

the price of every article which he consultes the price of every article which he consultes is rapidly rising. He is at length missio to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or eyen more than he that the construction of the wages of the laboring man, to greatly benefit the laboring man, to great

in making such liberal quotations is to vindicate the wisdom and fir ism of Mrs. Bushanar. . Wo desired how nobly he sustained General Jacks n his struggle with the United States Band -how faithfully an lably he mantanied the Democratic position on the independenttreasury system-how clearly he comprehended and how foreibly he presented the nerits of that system—and how clearly and carnestly he advocated the interests of the aboring man. It is, indeed, strange that the charge of a wish to reduce the wages, of laboring men should be based of anything in this speech. But it must be recollected that it was during the remarkable canvage of 1840 that this charge obtained of In the then condition of the popular mind nothing was so absurd or preposterous not to be acceptable to the deprayed fants of the times. This remark is fully illustra-ted by the manfier in which Mr. Buchanan's speech was perverted, and a charge de ed from it which was in direct contra of the speech itself.

Amongst others who undertook to answer Mr. Buchanan's speech was the Hon. John Davis, Ma sachusetts-he t'at was usualle known as " hon de John Davis." He assume in his argument, directly in the teethol tile fact, that Mr. Buchanan had advocated the would establish an exclusive metalic currency. Starting with this errop tion, he argued to show that it would being down the wages of labor to the standard of prices in countries where the currency is exclusively metallic. To this speech, when published, there was not assistable; is which he introduced a table showing that, in record of the exclusively metallic countries of Larope laborers only received ten cenis a day. Putting the speech and the appendix together, the hint was taken, and a clemen raised that the Democrats were in favor of reducing the wages of the laborer to ter cents a day.

In a subsequent speech, made on the 91 of March, 1840, Mr. Buchanan denounced the charge against him in the strongest lan guage, saving :

"Self respect, as well the respect which I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giffill such a contradiction to thus allegation as it deserts. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to the to the Senator and apply the epishas which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that

Mr. Boohean repried Mid soil published as laid down in his original speech, Ma

reply. It was as follows;

"We are also charged by the senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agitators on our sale of the house. It is something new under the sun to hear the senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to cleviate the wealthy manufacturers at the arranges of the laborius man and the necessary of the laborius man and the necessary of the laborius man and the necessary to meet their immediate species. cie basis for our paper currency she laid by prohibiting the circulation notes, at the first under the denomina dollars. 3d. That the ambidollars. 3d. That the ambidollars. 3d. That the ambidollars. 3d. That the ambidollars about the suspension, the doors of the banks about the closed at once, and their affairs placed in a from the community of the commu that I should do them wrong! Of all the dollars. 3d. That the amount of the should be limited. 4th. And, above the idends should be limited. 4th. And, above the idends should be limited. 4th. And, above the idends should be limited. fortune rately lasts beyond the third genera- and not to destroy was my awwed motte tion, even if it endure so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to circulation of bank paper are so identified labor for their daily bread whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular pronot be abolished, even if this were generally.

ton was manifested in the tremendous efforts which it made against tieneral Jackson. Had he not enjoyed more personal popularity in this country than any man who ever hired, these efforts would have not here ease to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the proved irresistable. As it was, the conflict was of the most pertentions character, and shook the Umon to its centre. Indeed, the lank, at one time, would, in all human probability, have gained the victory, had the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have with the election of the President chanced to occur at the period; and we should then have with the election of the President Chanced to occur at the proof of the Dresident Chanced to occur at the proof; and we should then have with the election of individuals obliged to the distinct of the election of individuals of the should elected the option of the most probability to protect the rights of the election of the President Class, by their industry and country that the sum of the proof of the bank in proof the bank of the election of individuals obliged to the elast of t

Buchanan said, in reference to the reduction