Hon. George M. Dallas's Speech at Hollidaysburg.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the address of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, on his arrival at Hollidaysburg, (Pa.) made in reply to an address to him by Hon. Geo. R. McFarlane.

Mr. Dallas said:—It is not possible for me, sir, to convey, by words, to you and to my fellow-citizens of Hollidaysburg, the feelings excited in my breast by this unexpected and overflowing manifestation of welcome.—As a public servant, I cannot be insensible to such a proof of unimpaired confidence and approbation; as an individual, I am profoundly sensible that it far transcends my deserts, and that its overpowering character leaves me no resource but a short and heartfelt declaration of gratitude and thanks.

Sir, a sentiment of thankfulness is genial to us all just now. The times are marked by public and pervading blessings, which gladden the heart of every patriot. In the course of a short journey, I have seen written upon the face of our noble commonwealth the incontestible truths of prosperity, happiness, content. All her institutions are flourishing, all her public works are productive, all her industrial interests are thriving; her farmers, her traders, her iron and coal miners her wool-growers, her manufacturers and mechanics, are all, sir, with the moneyed capitalists themselves, whose stocks and other investments—whether in railroads, canals, insurances, factories, or even banks—yield remunerating dividends—all, all, are full of activity, confidence, and exultation! I have seen it beneath the thick cloud of smoke issuing from the countless forges and foundries of our great western workshops; I have seen it on the flock-covered slopes of Washington, and the rich undulations of Westmoreland—I have seen it amid the teeming coal-pits of the Monongahela and your neighboring mountain. I have seen it—heard it acknowledged by men of every shade of political opinion; it is a reality, as palpable as it is glorious!—Pennsylvania never has witnessed a period of greater actual prosperity or of prouder promise. God grant nothing may occur to disturb her progress or diminish her abundance.

This delineation, sir, need not be restricted to the State; it is applicable to our whole country, to every part of our whole country. The southern planter, the western farmer, and the eastern spinner, with the merchant at every port, proclaim its justice.

I do not pretend to tell you the causes of this great onward and upward movement; much less am I willing to ascribe it to any single measure of national policy. It is the "*manifest destiny*" of the free, intelligent, and virtuous people of America, when wisely govered through the action of equal and liberal laws. Their destiny is greatness, wealth, and happiness—a destiny which nothing can mar or impede but narrow, illiberal, and oppressive legislation,

But, sir, you have been pleased in a manner far too flattering, to advert to the course of my own public life as explanatory of your own unexpected and generous reception. It is certainly true that my sympathies and sentiments have always sided with the democracy; it is true, also, that on the instant the Bank of the United States threw itself, with all its means and motives to corrupt, into the arena of political struggle, I ranged myself ardently and actively on the side of the more than Roman Tribune, under whose repeated blows it finally fell: and it is true that when recently, as Vice President, called upon to fulfil the obligations of my office, to redeem a recorded pledge, to yield to the ascertained sense of the nation, and to decide between the rights of labor and the privileges of classes, I gave *the casting vote*. Sir, there is no merit in all or any of this. Many thousands of our fellow-citizens on the two first points [illegible] that there is an honest American democrat, and scarcely an honest American federalist, who, in the same official, political, and personal position, would hesitate in giving that *casting vote*. I come not here, however, or anywhere, to explain, justify, or uphold that vote—it is now an indelible portion of the history and policy of our country—posterity will be better able to judge of it than we are; but this I will say, that he who can look at the *wonderful happy effects*, domestic and foreign which, in a single year's trial, have flowed from the tariff of 1846, and yet be angry with the *casting vote*, is, to say the best of him, very inaccessible to the feelings of patriotism.

Our horizon is dimmed but by a single, small cloud—so small as in no respect to have obstructed the general prosperity to which I have referred. It is nevertheless a cloud on which the political pilot must keep a wary eye. It is the Mexican war. Under any circumstances, war is a calamity, to be avoided whenever it can be avoided consistently with safety and honor. It demoralizes society, breaks into the domestic relations and private pursuits of life, inspires unchristian passions, and eats out the natural and regular resources of government. It is especially hostile in its tendency to republican and simple institutions and habits. Still, this calamity must sometimes be encountered. With all its evils, it is a hundred fold better than national dishonor. However bitter and poisonous it may be it is purifying nectar compared to the loathsome and noxious drug of cowardly disgrace. Our war was forced upon us by a presumptuous, perfidious, and invading neighbor; it is on our side a just and righteous contest to protect our soil, the lives and property, of our citizens, the security and union of the States. Commensurate with the justice of our cause has been the victorious progress of our arms, until, at last, defeating our enemy at the very walls of his capital, we may expect from the instinct of self-preservation the indemnities we have a right to exact, and the honorable peace for which we have fought.

Let but an honorable peace close this brilliant war, and none will regret the treasure expended in its prosecution. Let but our gallant soldiers return to their homes, their "brows bound with victorious wreaths," and bearing in their hands the emblems of a conquered peace, and who will count the cost?—I rejoice at the prospect which the recent accounts open—a prospect which closes the war at once, upon terms fair to the American people, and not humiliating to the Mexicans. Sir, we Pennsylvanians have cause to feel some pride in an incident which marked the very latest battle of which we have heard and which, I know, has not reached your ears. I read it in a letter written on the 28th Aug. upon the field of victory, by one of our best and bravest officers. A company of our artillery, attached to the command of Col. Duncan, was led on to attack the only remaining and unsilenced battery of the enemy, by Captain Simon Drum, of Greensburg. He was rapidly successful—drove the enemy from their guns, and bore away in triumph the very two cannons which had been snatched by Santa Anna from our forces at Buena Vista, and which had been forwarded to the Mexican metropolis as trophies of valor. Thus a Pennsylvanian has redeemed from the foe the only spoil he could even affect to have torn from Gen. Taylor.

It is said, sir, that this yet unfinished foreign war is not the only speck upon our national horizon—that our domestic tranquillity is shadowed by a dark and threatening cloud, rapidly rising and spreading: and that the bolt is forging, if not launching, which, aimed at the domestic institutions and equal rights of our southern sister States, must penetrate the mere parchment of our constitution and shake the confederacy into fragments. A few words, sir, upon this interesting topic, and I have done.

Let us not be alarmed at any matter which however, apparently portentous, is exclusively to be controlled by the American people. They are a just and a wise people. They have entered into the national compact, and will maintain its obligations, in the strictness of the letter and the fullness of the spirit!—They have long felt, and well know, not merely the benefits, but the positive political necessity of the Union.

There are some questions of public and social order which the framers of the constitution and the people of the respective States who ratified it, never intended to submit, and have not submitted, to the decision of a congressional majority. Had they done so, the wholesome sectional equipoise and the essential sovereign equality of the members of the confederacy would, at once, have been made to yield to the spirit and power of consolidation. Whatever a congressional majority has a right under the provisions of the constitutions to legislate upon, that is a matter to which the American people have agreed to apply the principle, and bear the consequences of consolidation; what has been withheld from the action of a congressional majority, that is beyond its reach—reserved either to the respective States or the people.

Sir, to my mind, the whole character of the constitution must be changed before you can discern in it a communication, express or implied, of a power to Congress to mould, modify, change, establish, or prohibit, actually or prospectively, the domestic relations of any portion of the American people. Such a power rests with the people themselves alone; it is the vitality and inalienable right of self-government.

I cannot yield my assent to the broad pretension that the "power to dispose of and make all *needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property*, belonging to the United States"—a power given by the constitution to Congress—involves any authority whatever to deprive the people of territories of every right, and subject them absolutely to the will of the majority of that body. This conspitutional clause bears solely upon *ropperty*, upon *naked* land. If the territory be tenanted by men, and especially if those men have already their civil institutions and their domestic relations, and, still more strongly, it that territory has come to us, covered with established societies, by conquest or purchase, I cannot for an instant indulge the extravagant construction of this article which would empower Congress to extinguish the privilege of self-government, and to do precisely with the local communities what it pleased. At that rate, we might, one of these days, be shocked by an act of Congress formally *establishing* slavery among a people who disclaimed and excluded it; for if this clause of the constitution import any power *to prohibit*, equally imparts the power *to originate and legalize*.

But, sir, in an address on such an occasion as the present, I should trespass unpardonably were I to enter more minutely into constitutional views connected with this subject. I know it to be a topic of extreme interest; I know the extra-constitutional and transcendental manner in which it is treated to the north and east; and I know the heart-sickening solicitude and the impetuous vivacity with which its very mention is met by our southern brethren. But, sir, I repeat, let us not be alarmed; let us keep our faith untarnished; let us firmly and fearlessly stand by the constitution, in its pure purpose and its fundamental spirit; and the gloomy cloud, whence disaster has been predicted, will gradually dissipate, as mist touched by the morning sun.

Political Sermons.—The Barre Gazette talks thus sensibly about the anti-war sermons of the day:

"We confess that we have little charity for even the most general war sermons at this time. We can hardly relieve ourselves of a suspicion that the preachers of such, mistake prejudice for conscience and party feeling for a call to preach the truth. We do not find [illegible] intemperance and the parade of intoxicating drinks as a most powerful means of electioneering. In 1844 we heard nothing like rebuke of the spirit of duelling from the clergy—and yet duelling is a myriad times more inexcusable, as the sin of an individual, than war. Now why has the sacred desk been so alive to the sins which are committed by parties, at this time? We may judge uncharitably, we are entirely without warrent in supposing that the leaven of a party has not been entirely purged from even the students of divinity.

American Tea.—We learn by a communication in the Union, that the Hon. James Buchanan, *Secretary of State*, has recently received a package of tea, grown in Brazil, from our consul at St. Catharine's. The leaf is something larger and darker than the Chinese tea: its flavor is strong and aromatic, and resembles the best specimens from China.—When prepared it strongly assimilate the mixture of black and green tea, so much—indeed, almost exclusively—drunk in England; after China, the greatest tea drinking country in the world. The tea plant was first introduced into Brazil by King John, of Portugal.—The writer of the communication states that the successful cultivations of this plant in the United States, may be looked upon as a matter of certainty, as a climate exists in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, extending one degree South of the Rio Grande, precisely similar to the tea growing districts of China.

Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.—We have conversed with an officer of the army, recently from Vera Cruz, who states it was asserted and believed there, that Sant Anna slept in Vera Cruz on the 30th ultimo, and that his object was to leave the country. Various circumstances had occured, which went to confirm the truth of this report.

For ourselves we do not credit it, but believe he intends to remain in Mexico. It is, however, possible, and even probable, that fearing for his personal safety, amid the many jealousies and heart-burnings created by recent events, and the charges of treason, publicly made against him, that he has concluded to abandon the country, at least for the present.

One thing which gives some color to the report is, that there does not appear to be any reliable information as to his whereabouts, since he left the capital. The intelligent officer from whom we have the information, believes in the report.—*N. O. Bulletin*, 18*th*.

No Moar Armistices.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

The Government sends frequent messages to Gen. Scott. A messenger left this morning with despatches for him. I learn, from various sources, that the Administation has given such orders to Gen. S., as well prevent him from again offering or accepting an armistice, or inviting the Mexican Government to make peace. The day has gone by, too, for offering any pecuniary inducements to the Mexican rulers, or compensation for territory.

☞ The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the North Carolinians have discovered in their State a grape of peculiar qualities. The vines grow in wonderful luxurience, and produce abundantly a large green fruit, hanging in clusters, composed of three or four grapes each but possessing a very fine flavor. The Carolinians are civilizing the vine, and making wine from it of excellent quality.

☞ A young gentleman named Sawyer, of respectability, was riding at a very fast rate to see a female acquaintance in Dearborn county, Indiana, a few days since, when he came up against the telegraph wires, which cut his throat, producing almost instant death. The Wires had been lowered for the purpose of making certain repairs on the line. He was a resident of Whitewater township, Hamilton county, Ohio.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, November 6, 1847.

☞ Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

Speech of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

In the absence of farther Mexican news, we have devoted a column and better to the forcible and able speech of the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, at Hollidaysburg. His views in regard to the war, tariff, and the Wilmot Proviso, we commend to general attention.

☞ We have had all sorts of weather for a week past, rain predominating; with an occasional warm and beautiful day. Tuesday was emphatically one of this character, and forcibly reminded us the genial climate of some of our Southern States.

A good time Coming.

The Gazette goes the "Wilmot Proviso" strong—the Commercial repudiates it, and says it is "belongs exclusively to the locofocos—a bantling of their own begetting,"—"The whigs will not father it." "A good time coming" is there not?

☞ A German named Zapp, was killed on Friday week, by a body of earth falling upon him in the excavation at the foot of State Street. He had just commenced work that day, and had not been in the country but about three months.

☞ Are we to have two telegraghs? that's the question. The old company don't appear to be going ahead, but the new one is sticking up its stakes on the opposite side of the road. Two lightning lines between this and Buffalo we reckon will be sufficient to do all the business.

☞ Five or six soldiers deserted from the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the night of 17th, taking with them $1,700 belonging to the government. They have not been heard of since.

☞ A Frenchman, giving his name as Michael Mornaut, was caught in the act of appropriating to himself a portion of a box of goods in the ware house of Messrs. Walker & Cook, on Friday night of last week. He was tried on Monday, of the present Court, and convicted, and will undoubtedly, before another week, find himself in Allegheny city.

Teachers Convention.

An error occurred in our notice last week of the time of meeting of this body. It is to be held on Tuesday, the 23d November, instead of Thursday.

☞ Judge Thompson's speech at the Court House on Monday evening was acknowledged by both political friends and foes, to be an able effort—a masterly vindication of the War and the Administration—and yet the critic of the Gazette calls its a "gross" piece of "demagoguism." We, however, could expect nothing less from a print that has *endorsed* Mr. Senator Corwin's wish that our soldiers might meet with "hospitable graves" in Mexico—that weekly deals out, second handed, the low sentiments of Greeley, and [illegible] War!

Emigration.

Emigration to this country this year has been unprecedented. The thickly populated countries of the old world has poured out their thousands and tens of thousands upon our shores, and the cry is still they come.—So extensively has this fever for emigration raged that we have seen it stated that whole districts in some of the German states have been depopulated—villages en mass have rushed to our shores and sought wealth and freedom in the far west. Well, let them come! We have room enough for them all. We have forests to subdue, prairies to cultivate, swamps to drain, rail roads to build, canals to dig, wars to fight, and a vast region in the far west to explore and bring under cultivation. In all these departments the emigrants from the old world have proved themselves equally qualified. In nine cases out of ten they make sober and industrious citizens, and besides the wealth they add to the country by their productive industry, they in nine cases out of ten, bring with them a goodly supply of ready money. We have been led to these remarks by noticing in one of our exchanges an account of a settlement of Hollanders in the new county of Marion, Iowa. About eight hundred have already located there, and many more are expected in the Spring. They left Holland on account of political and religious persecution. They have purchased two townships, 40,080 acres.—Many of them are wealthy, well educated and intelligent, and are of a better class than some of our foreign emigrants. The president of this Association of Settlers is a man of education and intellect. He was a student at the Leyden University at the time of the Belgian Revolution, and took an active part in that event. He is an author of several works, and edited a periodical at Utrecht, where he was persecuted and imprisoned on account of his liberal views. Near two hundred of these Hollanders declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States at the late term of the Marion County Court. They are generally very attentive to business and accumulate property when other scarce gain a subsistence; but they are sometimes too economical.

☞ Some of our exchanges have named our cotemporary, Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of the Butler Herald, for speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, Jacob would make a good one we doubt not—editors always do.

Alla Mistake.—It appears that the newspapers have all been mistaken in their announcement that U. S. Senators were to be chosen this winter in Ohio, Florida and Georgia. There will be no election for United States Senators by the Legislature of any State in the Union until the winter of 1848–'49.

We find the above in the Louisville Courier. Is it correct?—if so there's a good deal of whig thunder knocked into a cocked hat, or some other good place.

☞ Judge Patton, of the Supreme Court, has decided that where a master became a habitual drunkard, after receiving an apprentice it is sufficient cause for the apprentice to claim a discharge from his indentures. This is a righteous decision.

"NO MORE TERRITORY" AN OLD ISSUE OF FEDERALISM.

As in times past, when Federalism scorned to be found arrayed in borrowed plumage, this cry of "No More Territory" finds many tongues to speak and lips to utter arguments in its favor. It is no new issue presented to the American people for their consideration; it is, in fact, coeval with our existence as a nation. Scarce had the shout of battle that went up from the bloody fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill died upon the ear, before the attention of the colonies was turned to the acquisition of the Canadas by the strong arm of conquest. *There were those then who condemned it*—but *they* also condemned the separation of the colonies from the mother country! Again in our last war with Great Britain the attention of the government was immediately turned to the invasion and subjugation of those provinces. But *there were then those who condemned it*—but *they also* condemned the war! The first were *Tories*—the latter, *Federalists!* We hope our readers will not imagine that we would thus intimate that the former party is the father of the latter, or the latter at all connected by the laws of consanguinity with the former; but we do say that the latter is the direct paternal ancestor of that party which is now so industriously opposing the further addition of territory to the Union. Let us refer to facts for proof.

The Federalists of 1803 opposed the acquisition of Louisiana—the Whigs of 1843 opposed the acquisition of Texas. The Federalists of 1812 opposed the admission of Louisiana as a State—the Whigs of 1845 opposed the admission of Texas as a state. The Federalists of 1819 opposed the acquisition of the Floridas—the Whigs of the present day sacrificed a portion of the sovereign state of Maine to the unjust claims of England. They also opposed the admission of Florida, voted away a portion of Oregon, and have successfully opposed, by speaking against time in the Senate, the bill creating a territorial government over the balance. Verily, is not Federalism and Whigerey one and the same in its opposition to the acquisition of territory. Inconsistent on most measures as this party has been, it has still been uniformly consistent in its opposition to this; we can therefore more readily trace the connection between the Federalists of the past and the present. The language made use of in 1803, in 1812, in 1819, in 1844 and in 1847, against the further acquisition of territory is identical—the arguments are founded upon the same unsound hypothesis, and the evils predicted are uniformly and strikingly alike! If we had ever entertained a doubt that the names were all that constituted a difference between the federal and Whig parties, this fact, sustained and supported as it is by a similarity of views upon all the other political questions of this and that day, would be sufficient to dispel it. Whigery, then, is federalism in disguise—it is still the same old *ass*, and although it has covered itself with the lion skin of the revolution, its ears are still visible, and its *name* can deceive no one.

Contra-distinguished from federalism, the Democracy of the country have ever been the friends and champions of the extension, by [illegible] and under their benign influence prosperity. It has also sought, and we trust will still continue to do so, the acquisition of territory deemed essential to the safety, defence and well being of the Union. For these reasons combined, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas were annexed. For these reasons, the whole of Oregon was sought to be brought beneath the ample wings of our eagle. And the question now arises, *shall such acquisitions stop here?* Mexico, by forcing upon us the present war, has laid herself liable, according to the usages of nations, to have a portion of her territory wrested from her; and already, in anticipation of such an event, the federalists are galvanizing their old cry of "No more territory," and appealing to the people to sustain them. Shall we listen to this appeal and let the "golden opportunity" pass for acquiring the Californias? Shall we endure for years the insolence, the abuse, the wrongs, and the arrogance of Mexico, and when at last driven by necessity to redress ourselves, and our victorious arms have subjugated well nigh one half her territory, shall we withdraw our troops, recross the Rio Grande, and ask of Mexico nothing for the expenses her stubborn pride, her injustice, duplicity and dishonesty, have compelled us to incur? We say no! Our safety as a nation, our rights as a creditor, our power as a conqueror, demand that Mexico should cede to us a territorial indemnity, as the only means she possesses of satisfying our claims. Believing thus, the Administration demanded of her, in the recent negotiations of Mr. Trist, the Californias and a portion of New Mexico. But as of old, Federalism is opposed to any such acquisition—as of old, it seeks to excite the sectional jealousies of the people, and array both the north and the south against the further acquisition of territory.—Here in the north, they gravely tell us, and one would think in doing so they were communicating that which would strike terror into the breast of every northern man, that if any more territory is annexed or acquired it must be slave territory and ultimately become slave States. The same cry was raised when Florida, Louisiana, and Texas were acquired, and although they are slave States, we have seen nothing bad result to the north therefrom. On the contrary a wider market has been opened to our products, both agricultural and manufacturing. But, says Southern Federalism, (and here we will quote from General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, endorsed by the National Intelligencer, the organ of whigery at the seat of Government:) "*I would not take the country, because* the non-slaveholding States already have a dangerous and constantly-increasing preponderence in the confederacy, and *slavery never can exist in the country of which I am speaking*. In all the country of Mexico lying upon the gulf, the mountains rise to an immense elevation *very near* to the coast. There is but a very small portion of the country the climate of which will allow the culture of those staples in which experience has shown that slave labor can be profitably employed; and even that small portion, besides being the most sickly region on this continent, has no navigable river or other means of transportation for those heavy staples. *I do not express an opinion lightly formed, but one upon which I would stake my existence, that, whether the principle of the Wilmot Proviso be enacted by Congress or not, slavery never will exist in any State which may be hereafter formed west of the Rio Grande.*"

Thus it will be seen that while the Federalists at the north, headed by Webster, Corwin, Seward, Greeley, & co. oppose the further acquisition of territory because they fear that it will be slave territory, while they are beseeching their followers to stop the present "ungodly, unrighteous, and barbarous war," while they proclaim from the stump, from the press, and in some instances, from the pulpit, that it is waged by the slave power for the purpose of securing a preponderance in our national councils, the federalist at the south—the same party, men engaged in the same great struggle to put down and drive from power the democratic party, to overturn the present prosperous commercial and financial policy of the country and substitute in their places the "obselete" dogmas of protection and a national bank—are equally industrious in urging upon their southern adherents to stop the war and oppose the acquisition of tearitory on the ground that "the *non-slaveholding* States already have a dangerous and constantly increasing preponderance in the confederacy, and slavery never can exist in the country" *to be acquired*. These two negative positions destroy themselves—and although one neutralizes the effect of the other, and shows the true position of those who advocate them, they add another page in the evidence that the federal whig party know well they never can succeed when they meet us upon national grounds—their only hope being to array the north against the south, and the south against the north.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL.

We are enabled this week to present our readers with the official result of the election in this State. The returns, says the Pittsburgh Post, present some curious results.—The whole vote for Governer, in the State, is about 30,000 less than 1844; and the falling off has been very general. In Armstrong, Cambria, Carbon, Schuylkill and York counties, the vote has increased on both sides.—In Centre, Clinton, Potter, Venango and Wyoming, the Democratic vote has been partially increased, and the Federal vote diminished; while in Pike county, there are 28 votes for Gov. Shunk, beyond the vote of 1844, and Mr. Irvin has received the exact number then cast for Gen. Markle.

	Governor.		Canal Com.	
	Shunk.	Irvin.	Longstreth.	Patton.
Allegheney,	4,453	5,763	4,381	5,716
Adams,	1,558	1,946	1,546	1,957
Armstrong,	2,136	1,518	1,883	1,551
Berks,	8,088	3,357	7,931	3,117
Beaver,	2,034	2,203	2,006	2,379
Burks,	4,685	4,341	4,638	4,381
Bedford,	2,458	2,205	2,435	2,218
Blair,	1,254	1,854	1,217	1,885
Butler,	1,931	1,860	1,919	1,856
Bradford,	3,058	2,520	2,971	2,385
Cambria,	1,139	974	1,075	1,030
Carbon,	786	484	787	475
Chester,	4,614	5,152	4,559	5,175
Centre,	2,477	1,782	2,722	1,713
Cumberland,	2,867	2,559	2,861	2,579
Columbia,	2,913	1,506	2,896	1,507
Crawford,	2,265	1,686	2,162	1,661
Clarion,	1,607	531	1,560	579
Clinton,	966	685	949	681
Clearfield,	867	582	834	549
Dauphin,	1,872	2,790	1,951	2,604
Delaware,	1,484	1,719	1,441	1,714
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette,	2,811	2,113	2,768	2,096
Franklin,	2,762	3,218	2,732	3,242
Greene,	1,914	880	1,835	861
Huntington,	1,641	2,012	1,656	1,971
Indiana,	1,415	2,052	1,379	2,033
Juniata,	986	975	991	966
Jefferson,	709	454	703	398
Lebanon,	1,600	2,149	1,603	2,141
Lancaster,	4,931	8,741	4,824	8,866
Lehigh,	2,583	2,239	2,586	2,194
Lycoming,	1,874	1,528	1,942	1,426
Luzerne,	3,296	2,017	3,460	2,089
Monroe,	1,118	347	1,448	270
Mercer,	2,617	2,616	2,588	2,555
Mifflin,	1,431	1,289	1,416	1,325
Montgomery,	5,141	3,723	5,077	3,688
M'Kean,	313	252	300	239
Northampton,	2,862	2,359	2,797	2,057
Northumberland,	1,971	1,231	1,930	1,225
Perry,	1,728	1,106	1,708	1,067
Philad. city,	3,918	6,512	3,931	6,371
" county,	12,692	7,605	12,650,	7,245
Pike,	671	142	599	129
Potter,	530	183	509	178
Schuylkill,	3,720	2,833	3,584	2,703
Somerset,	913	2,162	870	2,166
Sullivan,	317	130	303	132
Susquehana,	2,352	1,463	2,298	1,456
Tioga,	1,750	972	1,663	980
Union,	1,479	2,463	1,478	2,406
Venango,	1,326	802	1,259	786
Westmoreland,	4,525	2,337	4,503	2,306
Washington	3,531	3,335	3,526	3,321
Warren,	849	659	824	610
Wayne,	1,291	686	1,238	671
Wyoming,	819	653	807	650
York,	4,007	3,103	3,961	3,112
	146115	128138	143833	126115

The *Native* vote amounts to 11,247; and the *Abolitionists*, it appears, polled 1027.

The Senate will stand 19 Federalists to 14 Democrats; and the House 74 Democrats, and 55 Whigs, giving us 23 majority on joint ballott.

☞ There were three cases of bigamy before the Court this week. Two were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, one for one year and a half, and the other for two years, the utmost limit of the law. The other was convicted, but had not received his sentence when this article was written.

☞ The Gazette thinks Judge Thompson would not dare make such a speech as the one he made at the Court House, on Monday night last, on the floor of Congress. This reminds us of the fellow that dared another to make mouths at his sister.

☞ The Pittsburgh Journal says: "The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now sitting in this City, has decided the "No License Law" of Pennsylvania to be *unconstitutional*. The opinion of the Court has not yet been delivered, but their opinion is known.

☞ The North American calls upon Henry Clay to step forward and give his opinion on the Wilmot Proviso. It might as well call spirits from the vasty deep—it will not be forthcoming.

☞ A new paper, called the "Day Book," edited by Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq., formerly of the "Times," Philadelphia, has made its appearance in Pittsburgh.

☞ Col. Martin Scott, who was killed in the assault upon the city of Mexico, rose by merit, from the ranks. He was native of Vermont, and enlisted during the war with England.

☞ We read of a lady in Bangor, Me., giving $200 to an Orphan Asylum in person, with her face veiled. This is true charity.—It is obeying Christ's injunction.

THE GAZETTE ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

A recent number of the Gazette contained an article on "National Politics," which assumed such strange ground, and withal contained so many absurbities and contradictions that we cannot refrain from devoting a few words in noticing it. The writer sets out with the expression of belief "that some of the questions which have heretofore agitated the popular mind in national contests will hereafter be measurably superseded by other questions of more immediate and pressing importance."—Meaning, we presume, that hereafter the questions of protection, bank, distribution and opposition to the Independent Treasury, will be abandoned. True, the writer does make out to say that "protection to home industry" will not be lost sight of, but every one can see that all enthusiasm in its advocacy has vanished before the practical benefits of a revenue tariff, like the morning mist before the rising sun. Heretofore when whig essayists on "National politics" touched upon this topic, they were not wont to dispose of the question so summarily—they were not wont to place *the dagger of faint praise to its breast*, and drive it to the hilt with the freezing deliberation of a hired executioner. But times have changed, sadly changed, and the old issues, "obselete" as they will soon denounce them, are to be "superseded by other measures of more immediate and pressing importance."—Well be it so—it will be a tacit acknowledgement that they have for years been warring against the true interests of the country, the just and enlightened policy which the Democracy have successfully labored to establish.

But what are the "other questions of more importance," which are to "supersede" "the questions which have heretofore agitated the popular mind"? The war with Mexico is one, and, according to the Gazette, *slavery* is another—"No more territory" is another—how many more there will be it is hard to tell. We will pass over, however, the writer's affected horror of slavery—although we might question his sincerity, seeing that his favorite candidate's "human slaves" are "fat and sleek"—his "no more territory" issue, with the mere remark that while he is opposing the farther acquisition of territory because it will extend the area of slavery, his friends at the South are opposing it because it will extend the area of freedom, and come directly to his position in opposition to the war. He says "that war, (the Mexican war) in its character and incidents, in every phase in which it can be viewed, revolts and shocks the enlightened mind, uninfluenced by partizan bias." In the second paragraph below he again says:

"In regard to the War itself the position of the Whigs cannot be misunderstood. They have, in the forcible language of a cotemporary, "supplied its means, have contributed its heroes, and have endeavored to urge on the Administration to its vigorous prosecution and successful close."

Need we ask the reader to note the total inconsistency of these two positions? The whigs have supplied the means to carry on a war which "in every phase it can be viewed, revolts and shocks the enlightened mind!"—Monstrous! The whigs contribute heroes and urge the administration to vigorously prosecute a war, which this same writer asserts "which can neither give us "wealth," "commerce," "political power," nor "domestic concord and prosperity." More monstrous still! But says the Gazette, "the avowed object of the war is *now*, not the conquest of a part of Mexico, but the appropriation of all. We are about to absorb Mexico." And yet for this purpose the whigs are "still prepared" to contribute more "heroes" and "urge on the administration to its vigorous prosecution and *successful* close," are they? They are opposed to the acquisition of territory, but yet *they*, and they alone, have "supplied the means" "contributed the heroes," and are still willing to contribute more, to prosecute a war which has for its object the acquisition of the *whole* of Mexico. O, consistency, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

Our Future Course Toward Mexico.

We are glad to notice a disposition manifested by the press to sustain the Administration in the most vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico. It appears to be the general desire that there shall be no more misplaced magnanimity shown towards that nation—that war with all its rigor & its evils, shall be forced upon them, and that if negotiations for peace are again opened, the proposition must come from them. In reference to this, the Washington Union, speaking we doubt not by the card, says that the war must now go on till Mexico shall ask for peace; that the next overture for peace must come from Mexico; that the war must, to the fullest extent be henceforth waged at the expense of Mexico, and that she must be made to feel the weight of military contributions, under the rigor of martial law in her provinces & in her cities. From another source, entitled to much consideration, we learn that the despatches to Gen. Scott taken out by Mr. Tassistro, contain instructions such as will prevent him from again offering, or accepting, an armistice, or inviting the Mexican government to make peace; and that the day has gone by for offering any pecuniary inducements to the Mexican rulers, or compensation for territory.

New York has gone Whig.

Although at the present writing (Thursday) we have but few returns from New York, yet their complexion is such that we have no doubt the whigs have swept the State. It is, however nothing more than we had expected—the unfortunate division among our friends rendering such a result a "fixed fact" in our mind long since. Although at this juncture it is deeply to be deplored, we firmly believe it will ultimately redound to our benefit both in the State and the nation. Already are the whigs proclaiming it an anti-war triumph, and pointing to it as evidence that New York is opposed to its further prosecution. Next fall the Democracy of New York will remember this, will imitate the example of the Keystone, and knowing no such division as "Barnburner" or "Hunker," will come up to the work in solid phalanx, and cast her vote for the Democratic candidate for President.

P. S. We feel better—We have returns from New Jersey showing the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by about 2000. New Jersey has always been whig, and although not quite as large as New York, will offset the whig cry, "Have you heard from New York?" New Jersey has proclaimed in favor of the war, Hurah!

Probable Murder

Our community has been much excited of late on account of the misterious disappearance of Mr. J. W. Hitchcock, formerly of this city, but more recently of Tiffin, Ohio.—He was engaged in buying cattle, and was last heard from by his friends at Chatham, Chester county in this State, on the 21st of August, from which place he proceeded to Philadelphia with the proceeds of two droves which he had disposed of. At Philadelphia he put up at the "Mansion House," where he registered his name, took supper, and walked out, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The supposition is that he has been murdered for his money, and a young man is now under arrest in Philadelphia on suspicion. From a letter received on Thursday night last by some of Mr. H.'s friends here, we learn the prisoner has acknowledged taking a walk with him on the evening of his arrival in that city, of asking him how much money he had with him, and of drinking beer with him several times; and the supposition is that he by that means drugged, and afterwards robbed and murdered him.

What renders the guilt of the person under arrest more apparent is the fact that Mr. H. had become acquainted with him on some of his previous visits to the city with cattle, that he had proposed to become a partner of H's. in buying cattle, that the day before the disappearance of Mr. H. he was ragged and pennyless, and the day after he was seen with a large amount of money, among it bills of large denomination—that he went to Baltimore soon after in company with another individual, the expenses of the trip being paid by the prisoner—that after he returned he went on a spree, exhibited his money, said he was a partner of H's, and that he had returned to Ohio to buy more cattle.

Democratic Meeting.

In accordance with the call published in the Erie Observer, for a Democratic meeting at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on Monday evening Nov. 1, the house was crowded filled with the Democracy from various parts of the county, and organized by calling Hon. M. Hutchinson to the chair, and the appointment of E. Duncombe, Jas. Dunlap, D. W. Howard, D. S. Brown and Dr. F. W. Miller, Vice Presidents, and W. A. Galbraith and Benjamin Grant, Secretaries.

On motion, M. Whallon, Esq. was called upon to state the object of the meeting, and did so in a few remarks, in which he alluded briefly to the late glorious victories in this and other States—and also to the existing state of national affairs.

On motion, A committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of Smith Jackson, Carson Graham, W. A. Galbraith, Murray Whallon, and G. L. Cutler, Esqrs.

On motion, Hon. James Thompson was called upon to address the meeting; who, in a brief manner alluding to the glorious victories achieved by the Democracy at the elections, and to the general principles of national policy as advocated by the Democratic party, entered very fully and lucidly into the causes of the existing war with Mexico; and in a most succinct, terse, and able manner showed that the causes of the present war were clearly to be traced to Mexican aggressions upon the citizens and government of the United States. He then, from authorities indisputable, showed that our right to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was as good as to any other part of the State of Texas. And then by way of application took occasion to show the doctrines and courses of the two great parties towards the Mexican war, and very happily defended the course of the President upon this great question.

The committee, through their chairman, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the recent contest in this State has resulted in the glorious victory of Democratic principles over whig error and misrepresentation. And whereas, the result of the elections in other States, so far as heard from, is highly favorable to the progress or Democratic measures—rendering the election of a Democratic President in 1848 a matter of little if any doubt. And whereas, the present time and posture of national affairs calls for loud and decided expression of the people's favor of a vigorous prosecution of the present war with Mexico. Therefore,

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and the restoration of democratic ascendency in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, by such large and national majorities, is cause of hearty congratulation among the Democracy of this State, as evinces the steady adherence of the people to the principles that have so long governed her destiny, and gives assurance to the democracy of the Union that the Keystone is as firm as steadfast as ever.

Resolved, That the placing of the late political contest by the whigs in this State on the great national question of the war with Mexico affords matter of congratulation to every true Democrat, as by that issue the question was fairly met, and not only the whigs but the world convinced that the Democracy of the Keystone State are ever true to the cause of their country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, and that we utterly and heartily reprobate as unpatriotic and unjust the attempt by a large majority of whig presses, as well as whig senators, to place our country in the wrong in regard to the causes of the