

have been the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, since the commencement of our public improvements, that the receipts were equal to the expenditures without making a loan; and since that period there has been a gradual extinguishment of the public debt, as we have before stated, up to the commencement of Governor Johnston's term of office. Thus we have the full and complicated machinery of a system of taxation and revenue in complete operation, before he assumed the reins of government. These laws have been faithfully administered by Democratic officers, including Auditors General, a majority of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and State Treasurers, with the single exception of Hall's term of one year—above all, the people have readily and heartily responded to the calls made upon them, and contributed of their substance for the common good, and paid their taxes into the public treasury. Besides, since Governor Johnston has been in office, he has been assisted in the duties of government, by a Democratic House of Representatives, and yet he has not increased the burden of the commonwealth to a healthy condition, paid a half million of the public debt, and having done all this without an increased taxation upon the farmers of the commonwealth.

In order that I may not misrepresent the Governor in this respect, I quote a passage from his carefully revised speech delivered at Lancaster, after he was renominated, on the 25th June last, in relation to the much vaunted "sinking fund," as published in the Whig papers. He says:

"Upon my accession to office in 1849, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first object was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in part funds, and restoring the sunken credit of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January 1849, I urged the establishment of a sinking fund, as the only mode required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation fulfilling the expectations of the friends of the public, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, that the vast debt now upon them will gradually disappear. At least one-half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have raised the remaining improvements more valuable, and that extend to the most important branches of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

An act was passed on the 10th April 1849, entitled an act "to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the State debt." Pam. Laws, page 570.

The act provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor General, shall be the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be Commissioners, who are hereby authorized to receive the revenues appropriated by this act, or which may be hereafter appropriated for the same object, and to purchase therewith the debt of the State of Pennsylvania, at its market price, to the extent of said revenues.

The 2nd section enacts that all revenues from the following sources, to wit, the taxes on collateral inheritances and the per centage assessed upon any bank or railroad, or coal mining, or railroad and coal mining, or improvement company charter, all taxes assessed on distilleries and breweries, on billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and on gaming, on new counties, on circus and menagerie exhibitions, and on eating houses, beer houses, and restaurants, and all such revenues as the Legislature may from time to time set apart for the purposes mentioned in said act, shall as soon as the same may be received at the treasury be paid over to the said Commissioners to purchase the debt of the commonwealth on the terms and for the purposes set forth in the 1st section of this act.

Now the only new sources of revenue provided in this act, is that arising from the 7th section, authorizing the said Commissioners of the sinking fund to receive any gifts, or bequests, or donations, that may be made to them by any and all persons, or to pay to them any stock broken, or any other thing, or any additional sum upon each bill, and to exchange broken notes, and to pay to the amount by any person who may be required to pay by the act of 27th May 1841, entitled "An Act to authorize the licensing of stock brokers, exchange brokers, and bill brokers, &c."—by the 18th section which extends the provisions of the act just referred to, to real estate brokers and merchandise brokers—by the 19th section which provides for the payment for billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and on pin alleys—by the 20th section authorizing the licensing of beer houses, eating houses, and restaurant or oyster cellars—and by the 31st section for licenses for distilleries and breweries.

Now the revenue derived from the 7th section, in relation to gifts, grants or bequests, has not yet amounted to one solitary cent, no one being found so liberal as to make such bequests. Gov. Johnston can have the credit of being willing to give the benevolent citizens of the commonwealth and elsewhere, the privilege of paying off our State debt if they can.

By the report of the Auditor General for the year 1849, the whole amount paid for brokers' licenses of all kinds and descriptions, is \$10,888 01, and for the year 1850, \$10,298 73; but there does not appear to have been any thing received from the class of brokers included in the 17th and 18th sections already named, as no revenue is set down in the Auditor General's report for either of those years, to the credit of the Sinking Fund from brokers' licenses. If any revenue whatever has been derived from this source, except what has been derived prior to 1849, it has been deemed so small as not to be worth calculation by the accounting officers of the government.

The revenue derived from the license of billiard rooms, bowling alleys and pin alleys by this act, as appears by the report of the Auditor General for the year 1849, is \$2,985 50, and for the year 1850, \$4,035 81.

The revenue derived from eating houses, beer houses and restaurant licenses, as appears by the report of the same officer, amounted for the year 1849, to \$5,876 70, and for the year 1850, \$6,539 97.

The revenue derived from licenses for distilleries and breweries for the year 1849, was \$395 00, and for the year 1850, \$4,203 01. (Auditor General's Report, 1850, page 123.)

So we have the additional revenue derived under this act for the year 1849, as estimated in the official reports of the finances, at \$9,247 20, and for the year 1850, \$13,780 58.

Now there was collected for the Sinking Fund in the year 1849, \$227,639 01, so that if we deduct the \$9,247 20 from that amount, we have the sum of \$218,391 81, derived for the Sinking Fund from taxes levied under laws in existence before the year 1849. F. Johnston occupying the position of Governor of the Commonwealth. For the year 1850, the revenue derived under this act, is only \$13,780 58, while the amount received on account of the Sinking Fund, is \$197,109 74, making \$123,413 05, which was raised under previously existing laws.

The act, therefore, upon which Gov. Johnston appears to have staked his official reputation, and for which he, and he alone, claims so much credit, is nothing more than a paying the people's debts with their own money, which had been furnished to his hands by prior laws enacted by prior administrations—not a very difficult task I should presume.

But giving Gov. Johnston credit for the \$9,247 20 additional revenue for the year 1849, and the \$13,780 58 for the year 1850, to which he is now entitled from the Democratic House of Representatives, which passed the bill for the Sinking Fund, we find that he is spending more money in his administration, than his predecessors expended under Mr. Shunk's administration, even as follows: For the year 1846, \$230,304 20; 1846, \$376,532 23; 1847, \$300,113 37. The year 1848 was partly under the administration of Mr. Shunk and partly under that of Mr. Johnston, and the government expenses that year were \$230,550 78.

But under Governor Johnston's administration these expenses have been for the year 1849, \$327,105 33; 1850, \$302,899 71—being a difference in the ordinary expenses of the government, between the last year of Mr. Shunk's administration, and that of Mr. Johnston's of \$62,766 34, against the

latter—more than four times as much as the \$13,780 58 for which we have given him credit. We therefore arrive at the conclusion, that all the boasted performances of the present Governor in relation to paying the State debt, evaporate in thin air upon the slightest examination.

Governor Johnston appears to imagine that every dollar which goes into the sinking fund diminishes the State debt, when its effect is merely to apply certain sources of revenue to certain specific objects, instead of their going into the general treasury—in other words it is the mere application of means, not the creation of them. The sinking fund may be constantly increasing, while our debt may be constantly growing in immensity. It is the mere taking of the money from one pocket and putting it into another—that the pocket from which it is taken may not be replenished from sources which will lessen the general burthen or diminish the aggregate indebtedness. The funded debt may be diminishing under its operations, while the floating debt may be largely on the increase, until the connection too bulky and hard to be funded also. It is the mere trading in a circle from which we can never escape, unless our aggregate receipts overbalance our aggregate expenditures, on settling the accounts at the close of each year. The system has been tried in England and has failed. The sinking fund of the younger Pitt was established in 1766, when the debt of England amounted to only two hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling, and under its operation that debt has already increased until in 1810, it amounted to eight hundred and eleven million pounds sterling, or nearly four thousand millions of dollars. That debt is still increasing and will never be paid, but the debt and the government itself will one day tumble together into ruins. The oppressed people of that country will rid themselves of the load which bears them down to the dust, by pulling down the splendid and corrupt government which sustains it and crushes them.

The only true sinking fund is to balance the accounts, and make our receipts overbalance our expenditures—use a rigid economy in the administration of the government, and faithfully apply the revenues derived from the people to paying off the liabilities of the commonwealth. Demagogues, who can never aspire to be statesmen, may, to promote their own selfish schemes, and to gratify their pride in a sinking fund, but the only true sinking fund, is to pay more debts than we contract. Without this a sinking fund is an idle thing, to be used only for electorizing purposes. Governor Johnston boasted at Lancaster, and afterwards at Allegheny city, that by means of this sinking fund, he had reduced the debt of the commonwealth a half a million of dollars, while I have shown from official documents, that the State debt during his administration, has been reduced only \$158,374 38, and that during Governor Shunk's administration that debt was reduced \$511,656 29, when this wonderful sinking fund had no existence.

One other matter claims your attention, and I have done. The Governor stated in his speech at Lancaster, which I have before quoted, that this reduction of the public debt, a half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, had been effected "without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the commonwealth."

This idle boast is again refuted by "the facts and figures" which I have before quoted. By 1850, page 118, we find that the State tax assessed upon the several counties of the commonwealth for the year 1846 was \$1,324,594 61, and for 1847, \$1,433,371 72—making for the two years named an aggregate of \$2,757,966 33. While by the same authority we find that the State tax assessed for the year 1849 was \$1,446,908 36, and for 1850, \$1,545,256 44—an aggregate for the two years of \$2,992,164 80—thus showing that during the last two years of Governor Johnston's administration, the State tax assessed was \$234,208 47 greater than during the last two years of Governor Shunk's administration.

In the county of Cumberland the State tax assessed for 1846, was \$26,269 06, and for 1847, \$30,128 51—making for those two years an aggregate of \$56,397 57. While for the year 1849 the State tax assessed was \$30,296 21, and for 1850, \$32,806 33—making an aggregate of \$63,102 54—and an increase of State tax assessed for the years 1849 and 1850 over the year 1846 and 1847 of \$4,707 97 for the county of Cumberland alone. (Auditor General's Report for 1850, page 97.)

Thus we find that the farmers of the commonwealth have paid far more tax into the State treasury during Governor Johnston's administration than they ever did before, while the debt of the State has been reduced less, in the same length of time, than it was during Governor Shunk's term of office. It is a sad reflection, that the only benefit which has been received in the administration of Governor Johnston's administration, and less of the public debt has been paid, we will have to pay for a sinking fund, and for the maintenance of his administration by his fruits. Verbum sat sapientibus.

CARLISLE BIGLER CLUB.

A very large meeting of the Club was held at Durkholder's hotel, on Saturday evening last. The President of the Club being absent, Col. Andrew B. Bonham was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed in a most able manner by J. Ellis Bonham and James Agnew, Esqrs. The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Agnew, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Col. WILLIAM BIGLER we have a true and able exponent of the principles of Democracy, a man in the proper acceptance of the term, and fully capable of carrying out the great end and designs of the Democratic party, thus promoting the interests of our glorious Commonwealth. Having risen from a humble to an exalted position in life, by an untiring zeal and energy worthy of his name, he knows the best means for promoting the interests of our people. In him we can safely repose the reins of government of the old Keystone State.

Resolved, That in Gen. SETH CLOVER we have a long and well tried champion of Democracy, a firm follower of true republican principles, and in every way capacitated to perform the duties appertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That we will give our united support to our able and respected fellow citizen, JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., the Democratic nominee of this Judicial District for President Judge. In him we have an able lawyer, an exemplary citizen, and a high minded and honorable man.

Resolved, That in the nominations of Hon. JOHN CLENDENIN and WILLIAM KERR, Esqrs., to the office of Canal Commissioner, we have men whose names in public and private life have always been characterized for honesty and truth.

Resolved, That we endorse all the nominations made by our late County Convention, and commend to the good of our Commonwealth at heart, pledge our cordial and hearty assistance to the cause of the whole ticket, and nothing but the defeat of the ticket, let it be the vote of all true Democrats, and a triumphant victory will be the result of our exertions.

On motion of A. Gallaher, Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Aurora's tavern on Saturday next, the 13th inst.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published. (Signed by the officers.)

A PARSON'S OPINION.—The Whig editors about here are fond of picking up the sayings and doings of their friend Parson Brownlow, of the Jonabero, Tenn., Whig. Here is one of his sayings which they have not yet echoed:

"Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1852, and I can see now. Should Mr. Fillmore be the candidate, we will do battle in his cause to the very best of our humble abilities; should Gen. Scott be the candidate, we will not support him under any circumstances whatever, having no confidence in the man."

The Pittsburg Post of Friday last—the leading Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania—carries at its mast head the names of James Buchanan, for President, and William R. King for Vice President, accompanied with an able article in favor of their nomination.

TAKING THE VAIL.—The ceremonial of taking the vail was performed last week in Providence. The services were performed by the Bishop, assisted by a large number of his clergy. The fair devoted, who took upon themselves the yow of poverty, chastity and obedience, were three in number. They were youthful and graceful in person, and when they entered the church were all beautifully attired, as for their bridal.

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLISLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM BIGLER
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
SETH CLOVER
OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JEREMIAS S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
LEWIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

COUNTY TICKET.
President Judge,
JAMES H. GRAHAM, of Carlisle.
Associate Judges,
Hon. JOHN CLENDENIN, S. Spring.
WILLIAM KERR, W. Pennsborough.

Assembly.
J. ELLIS BONHAM, Carlisle.
J. C. DUNLAP, Allen.
Prothonotary.
JOHN P. RHOADS, Hopewell.
Clerk of the Courts.
SAMUEL MARTIN, S. Middleton.
Register.
HENRY S. RITTER, Carlisle.
Commissioner.
Col. W. GRACEY, Frankford.
Treasurer.
MOSES BRICKER, Monroe.
Director of the Poor.
GEORGE SHEAFFER, S. Middleton.
Auditor.
S. MEGAW, Millfin.

Bigler Club of Carlisle.
A Meeting of the Club will be held at Aurora's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 13th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Turn out, Democrats, turn out!
JOHN B. BRATTON, Pres't.
Carlisle, Sept. 4, 1851.

Attention Democrats!

WILLIAM BIGLER.
The Democratic Candidate for Governor,
Will address the citizens of Cumberland county,
on Thursday, the 25th of September.

At the following places and hours—At Springtown, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day. And at Carlisle, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the evening of the same day.

Turn out, Democrats, and give a welcome to your distinguished standard-bearer, Col. WILLIAM BIGLER. It will be the only occasion you will have to see and hear the "Susquehanna Statesman." Keep the ball rolling, Democrats! Turn out from the hills and valleys to the meetings, and let each one be a grand rally in favor of the good old cause!
By order of the Committee appointed by the "Carlisle Bigler Club."
Carlisle, September 11, 1851.

REMOVAL.—Our young friend WORMLEY, as will be seen by his advertisement, has removed his Confectionery, Fruit and Variety Store to the new brick building on Main street, a few doors east of the Post Office. His store presents a very neat and beautiful appearance, and is well filled with all articles in his line. He has recently received a fine lot of "crack segars," which can't be beat. Give him a call, all who want good articles, at moderate prices.

Col. BOLGER'S VISIT.—Col. Bolger will certainly be here on the 25th inst. He will speak at Shippenburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., and in Carlisle at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., of said day. We hope to see a large turnout at both these meetings. Turn out, Democrats, and hear Col. Bolger advance the principles that will govern him in the administration of his duties as Governor. Come one, come all!

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., of Millfin township, announces himself an independent candidate for Associate Judge. Mr. Kennedy, being a Whig, he desired his card to appear in the Herald, but the editor refused him the use of his columns! This is proof that the Herald is muzzled, and does not practice what it preaches in regard to the election of Judges.

At a meeting of the "Union Fire Company," held September 6th, 1851, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—E. Corman.
Vice President—Samuel Wetzel.
Secretary—Thomas D. Mahon.
Treasurer—Peter Monyer.
Directors of Engine Class—1st Joseph H. Wetzel, 2d Robert B. Smiley.
Directors of Hose Class—1st John Monyer, 2d George Wetzel.
Engineers—Chief, Monroe Morris; Assistant, Andrew H. Doyle.

Magic Ventriloquism.
AND THE LEARNED CANTER BUREAU! For one afternoon and evening only, SIGNOR BLITZ respectfully announces that he will give his popular and grand entertainments in Education Hall, Carlisle, on Saturday afternoon and evening, September 13th. The afternoon performance will commence at 3 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock, admission 25 cents—children under ten years 12 1/2 cents.
We would advise our friends to go and witness the performances of the renowned Signor!

THE ARLOMANS.—These celebrated vocalists will give a Concert in this place on the evening of the 15th inst. From the very flattering notices they have received from the Press, we feel no hesitancy in pronouncing them unsurpassed in their profession. They have attracted crowded houses wherever they have been, and we have no doubt they will be liberally patronized by the lovers of good singing in Carlisle. The following notice of this company we take from the Statesman, a paper of high reputation, published at Indianapolis, Pa.:
"THE ARLOMANS.—We were honored with a concert given by these truly American Artists—two ladies and two gentlemen—on Monday evening last. So far as we were capable of judging, the performance was rich in sentiment and song. This company are natural in their feelings, their tastes, and in their 'wood notes wild.' 'The Happiest time is now,' 'The Laughing Chorus,' and 'The Barber's Shop,' are gems. Their singing, embodying the very spirit of melody, was the genuine 'poetry of sweet sounds,' and the soprano with its silvery tone and varied modulation, was as soft, as sweet, so soothing that it fell on the ear like the lute of the Eolian harp, as they float on the evening breeze that lingers in the vale of Cashmere."

THE HERALD—ITS HYPOCRISY.

The Herald, with that hypocrisy for which it is noted, would make the people believe that the Whigs of this county do not desire to make the election of Judges "a political question." Our neighbor affects to believe that the people are entirely indifferent as to the political opinions Judges may hold. He says Judges should be elected without respect to their politics, and, after giving us this information, he modestly proposes the names of two Whigs and one Democrat to be run as candidates for President and Associate Judges! How exceedingly modest!—how very interested! In this Judicial District there is a Democratic majority of eleven or twelve hundred, and yet our neighbor appears to think it presumption in the Democrat to present a candidate! And in this county, with a Democratic majority of three hundred, the Herald maintains that the question should not be made "a political one," and that the people should elect one Whig and one Democrat (and that paper very graciously tells us who they shall be) to the offices of Associate Judges! If the editor could bamboozle Democrats into this belief, he would certainly be entitled to a medal from his party. To get two out of the three Judges, in this district and county, would certainly be doing a very good business for the Whigs.

But, is the Herald honest, when it preaches up the doctrine that the office of Judge should be open for all to seek? Is it honest, when it says that no man should be prevented, by political parties, offering himself as a candidate? No, it is not honest in these professions. If our neighbor is favorable to the policy he advocates in his paper, why did he refuse to publish the card of that staunch Whig and honest man, JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., offering himself as an independent candidate for Associate Judge? Why did he refuse to publish the card of that prominent Whig and good citizen, WILLIAM B. MULLIN, Esq., offering himself as an independent candidate? We can tell our neighbor why he refused to publish for these gentlemen. It was because the Carlisle clique, of which the editor is one, had, in secret conclave, determined that no man should be candidates except such as they named. Our neighbor pretends great innocence in this matter—ho, according to his paper, desires that all men who please, may announce themselves as candidates for Associate Judge, but yet when he is asked to publish the cards of those who are desirous of making it public that they are candidates, he refuses them the use of his columns! Now, we ask the honest Whigs of this county whether they can be deceived in the object of the editor of the Herald, and the little clique that surround him? They (the clique) would not agree that the Whig County Convention should name the candidates for Associates Judges—oh, no; that would be "making it a political matter," but this squad of political adventurers take it upon themselves to name the candidates; and, for the purpose of, choking off all who may aspire to be candidates, the Herald is directed not to publish their advertisements! This is not making it "a political matter" with a vengeance! Why it is a very worst species of political corruption. It is an attempt, on the part of two or three men, to nominate candidates for Judges, in defiance of the wishes of honest men of both parties. It is an attempt of a small and contemptible clique of desperate and corrupt politicians, to put the people of the county at defiance. What right has this self constituted cabal to say who shall be our Judges? What right have they to say that James Kennedy and William B. Mullin, shall not run as independent candidates? What right have they to assume the authority delegated to the Whig Convention? Why not the Whig Convention as capable as these few men, to nominate candidates for Judges? Let the Herald answer these questions before it dares again to insult the people by proclaiming that the election of Judges should not be made "a political question." We are as much opposed to "political Judges," as the Herald can be. If we thought that James H. Graham, John Clendenin, and William Kerr, could so far forget themselves as to permit their party predilections to influence them in the discharge of their duties upon the bench, we would feel it a duty to oppose them. But it is a libel upon these gentlemen to assert any thing of the kind. We don't believe there is a Judge in the State, or ever will be, Democrat or Whig, who has been or will be influenced by political bias when on the bench. No man believes it. Political trimmers and traders may make the assertion, and with true hypocrisy preach up against "political Judges," but it is all for effect, and the very men who make these professions are politicians of the worst character themselves, and desire, more than any others, to secure the election of "political Judges."

The Herald must think that Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin and their numerous friends, are green indeed, if it expects to bamboozle them, by so shallow a device. It can't preach up one doctrine and practice another, with impunity. We may refer to this subject again.

MR. BONHAM'S SPEECH.
In accordance with a resolution of the "Carlisle Bigler Club," we this week give to our readers the speech of our able Representative in the State Legislature, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., recently delivered, upon the finances of the Commonwealth.

He has treated the subject, as he does all subjects, which he discusses thoroughly, and we commend his remarks to the Democracy of the State at large, as being the only searching exposition of Johnston's demagoguism on the subject of paying off the State debt, which has been given to the public, and think it worthy of republication in all parts of the Commonwealth. We commend the speech especially to our own readers in this county, as well worthy an attentive perusal, containing, as it does, much useful information, and giving evidence of research and sound political sagacity, which would do credit to a veteran statesman.

Mr. Bonham's speeches on other political topics during this present campaign, have been equally elaborate and interesting, but we will not find room for their publication, nor would it, perhaps, find time to prepare them for the press. We say again, we hope our readers will give the speech in this day's paper a careful reading. Let the people have light, and truth will always triumph.

VENANGO COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Venango county met at Franklin, on Wednesday week, and after settling a ticket, appointed Hon. Arnold Plumer and Col. William H. Lamberton delegates to the next State Convention, and instructed them unanimously for Mr. Buchanan.

HEAVY DEVALUATION.—John B. Trevor has resigned the Cashiership of the Philadelphia Bank, and is charged with being a defaulter in the sum of \$200,000! B. D. Comgys is now Cashier.

The Board of Directors have published a statement in which they put down Mr. Trevor's default at \$169,000, and say they have security for the whole amount, probably. At any rate the Bank has a surplus of \$300,000, so that its legitimate operations will not be curtailed.

THE FATE OF LOPEZ AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The news from Cuba, which we give in another column, informs us of the melancholy fate of Gen. Lopez and his deluded followers. We confess we were prepared for this news, for we always considered the undertaking of Lopez wild and hazardous in the extreme. Nor, from all we could learn of him, he was not the man for the crisis. The very fact of his attempting to take and subdue Cuba with a few hundred men, was evidence of his want of judgement. It makes the heart of an American bleed when he reads the account of the butchery of his countrymen. They were condemned and put to death without trial, which, to say the least of it, was barbarous, cruel, and unjust. The Cubans may yet regret their haste in sending the souls of those unfortunate men to eternity.

Gen. Lopez, as will be seen, was condemned to the awful punishment of the garrote. The garrote is described as placing the victim in an easy chair, clamping his limbs, placing a band round the neck, and gradually pressing a screw until the neck is broken! Horrible cruelty!

ASSOCIATE JUDGES—THE WHIGS OF PERRY COUNTY.
The late Whig County Convention of Perry county (controlled by the same influences that prevailed in the Whig Convention of this county), "deemed it inexpedient to nominate candidates for Associate Judges." The Whigs of that county, however, are not so pliable as they appear to be in Cumberland. They consider themselves freemen, who are not in the habit of yielding to the dictation of party trimmers. They are disgusted at the cowardice of their late County Convention, and are determined not to submit to its behests. They are not afraid to speak out, and express their views fearlessly. Such being the case, a large mass meeting of the Whigs of Millersport borough, and townships of Greenwood, Juniata, Oliver, &c., convened at Millersport, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of condemning the truckling course of their late County Convention. The meeting is said to have been large and respectable, and from the resolutions unanimously adopted, we take the following:

Resolved, That we direct the old Whig Standing County Committee to recall the delegate convention, to meet at Bloomfield on Saturday the 12th of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Associate Judges.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the mistaken policy of the late convention, in deeming it inexpedient to nominate candidates for the office of Associate Judges, feeling confident, as we do, that had they consulted the true interests of the Whig party in the county, or the opinions of individual Whigs, they would most certainly have made a full Whig county nomination.

Resolved, That this meeting is willing to support any candidate whom that convention may see fit to nominate, but a nomination they want, and will not be satisfied with any thing short of it.

Now, we venture to say that the Whigs of Cumberland county—the real men of the party—are equally disgusted at the course of their late Convention, in refusing to nominate candidates for Associate Judges. It was a cowardly policy, and a mean policy, which never had the sanction of the true men of the party. It was a course dictated in Carlisle, by two or three men who use the Whig party for the purpose of accomplishing selfish objects. The Whigs of the county (or at least one third of every ten of them) were in favor of nominating Judges. But yet they had to yield their opinions merely to gratify a little, contemptible, aristocratic clique in Carlisle. Will the honest men of the Whig party tamely submit to this dictation? Will they not, like their brethren in Perry, denounce the action of their late Convention, and demand a full ticket? We shall see.

Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund.
Gov. Johnston and his friends are endeavoring to make a little political capital by their efforts to mislead the people in regard to his sinking fund. It is to be regretted, that whilst his Excellency is holding forth on the merits of "my measure," his proverbial modesty does not permit him to enlighten his hearers as to the share he took in creating the necessity for such a fund. We shall take frequent opportunities of supplying the hiatus caused by his extreme diffidence when speaking of his own merits. One or two facts will suffice for the present.

It is a conceded truth that, if no appropriations had been made to works, which, if completed, would have been of no public utility, the State debt would have prevented the necessity of a burdensome tax upon the people. What was Gov. Johnston's course upon works of that character?

The Gettysburg railroad, "commencing in the woods, and ending nowhere," has cost the State near SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This work was so totally useless for a State purpose that it has been entirely abandoned, and the money spent upon it by Whig profligacy, lost to the Treasury. Yet Gov. Johnston's modesty will not permit him to proclaim that he was one of the most steadfast supporters of the appropriations to this scheme of plunder.

Again, Gov. Johnston was the father of the celebrated Kittanning feeder, another Whig scheme of folly and plunder. The pretence for undertaking this work was to afford a second feeder to the last thirty-five miles of canal above Pittsburg!! It commenced at Kittanning, (the place of Gov. Johnston's residence) and was to have been extended fourteen miles down the river, and to intersect the canal within six or seven miles of the highest and best feeder dam on the public works—a dam, too, where THE SURPLUS WATER WASTIEN'S ABUNDANT, that it was subsequently found expedient to lose it to a gentleman who has created a large manufacturing establishment at that point!! The estimated cost of this plundering Whig scheme, concocted and voted for by Gov. Johnston, was between \$650,000 and \$700,000. The decision was, however, too glaring, and the work was abandoned after an expenditure of about FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

These works were voted for, and advocated by Gov. Johnston. He thus aided in increasing the State debt and sinking THE FUNDS OF THE PEOPLE to the tune of NEAR SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

We cite these two instances for the purpose of explaining (as his Excellency's modesty will not permit him to do so) what Gov. Johnston means when he speaks so glowingly of "MY SINKING FUND." As the same sort man says, we have a few more of the same sort left.

HORRIBLE DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—The Potomac (Pa.) Emporium says that on the arrival of a train of coal cars at Mount Carbon, during Saturday night, fragments of a human body were found attached to a brake of one of the cars, and on examination other portions of the same body were found strowed along the road from below Schuylkill Haven to the point above mentioned, a distance of some six or eight miles. It turned out to be the remains of Thomas Garraghan, one of the night watch at Fort Clinton, who was intoxicated that night, and who had gone off to the cars in spite of the remonstrances of his wife and friends.

DEATH OF JUDGE WOODRUFF.—Hon. Levi Woodruff, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday evening last. He was, at the time of his death, 61 years of age. His disease was inflammation of the stomach.

The Island of Cuba.

This Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 60 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural production in 1849 was \$63,781,035. It exports during the same period worth \$26,988,991, of which \$3,700,224 went to the United States. Its imports during the same period were \$26,707,342, of which \$7,390,214 came from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the Island, during the same period, was 501,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commodities, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceeds \$4,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railway in operation upon the Island. Of the 827,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, \$16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States furnish more readily than any other country, but through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

J. Ellis Bonham.
The following well merited compliment is from the West Chester Republican. It affords us peculiar pleasure to endorse what is here said of Mr. Bonham. His many course in the Legislature last winter attracted the attention and secured the approbation, not only of the radical Democracy of Pennsylvania, but of the Union:

J. Ellis Bonham who so ably represented Cumberland county in the Legislature, was, we are pleased to see, been again nominated to the assembly by the Democracy of that county. He eminently deserved this mark of the continued confidence of his constituents, and we trust he will be triumphant in the contest. For he is a Democrat of the genuine stamp, and in him the principles of the party have an able and eloquent champion, and we believe, to a more extensive field of public action, than any to which he has yet been called. By a strict adherence to the right and the true, regardless of the consequences, and the purpose of would be leaders, he cannot fail to become a general favorite of the Democracy of the State and Union."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.
Destruction of the Cuban Expedition—Arrest and Execution of Gen. Lopez.
The mail steamer Empiro City, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon. She left New Orleans on the 28th ult., and Havana on the morning of the 1st inst.

We copy from the N. Y. Sunday Herald, the following details of the news:

Havana, for the last three days of August, had been a theatre of the most intense excitement ever witnessed in the Island of Cuba. On Saturday, the 30th ult., the news reached Havana of the capture of General Lopez and his forces; and never was news received with more joy and interest. It was a day of jubilee and rejoicing! In the streets the principal buildings in the city were illuminated, torch light processions formed, &c. The next day (Sunday)—which is generally a holiday throughout the city—was doubly so, in honor, as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops. Guns were fired from morning till night. Shots and vivas for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in a full uniform of a General, and under his left arm was a gamecock. In his right hand he held a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day.

General Lopez was condemned to be garrotted on Monday, the 1st of September. On Sunday morning, the war steamer Empiro City, which had been dispatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel, to bring up the troops, preparatory to the execution. It was reported that the Pizarro had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been on the Empiro City, and was kept perfectly quiet, in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon the steamer Habano, Almenares, Puerto de Isabel, Catholica all arrived, loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were ordered to the Plaza de Harnas, where they were inspected by Concha, after which they retired to their rendezvous, completely exhausted and tired out.

At half past six o'clock, on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled in the Plaza de Harnas, which was at the "Fonfo," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, 3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before 7 o'clock Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (some fifteen feet high) of which was the chair of execution. He turned, and facing the multitude assembled, addressed them with a short speech; the conclusion of which (and his last words) was, "I die for my beloved Cuba. He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at one turn of the screw his head dropped forward, when all that remained of him, he had propped on the floor and the dread of the Cuban government, was a cold black lifeless body. He uttered the slightest trembling or fear—his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few lines and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution—save that, everything was orderly and quiet.

There are now in Havana over one hundred prisoners (Lopez's men) who are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. The remainder of the forces are supposed to have perished from hunger and fatigue. From a report of the soldiers, who were themselves their sufferings before capture were intense—they say that they lived several days on the leaves of trees, and the last meal they had was the horse of General Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves.

Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report that he went to a farm house and asked for something to eat—and permission to lay down—which was granted. He then lay down, and while the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men, who bound Lopez hand and foot, then dispatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure.

The prisoners say that, in no instance have the Creoles of the Island