

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SETH CLOVER,
OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELIAS 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 GLENDEIN,** 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, Mifflin.

Bigler Club of Carlisle!

A Meeting of the Club will be held at Scott's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 27th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Turn out, Democrats, turn out!

JOHN B. STRATTON, Pres't.

Sept. 25, 1851.

Democrats of Silver Spring.

TO THE RESCUE!

An adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of John Lov, in KINGSTOWN, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2d, at early candle light. Addresses may be expected.

September 25.

New Goods.—Our merchants of Carlisle have nearly all returned home from the eastern markets, well supplied with fall and winter goods. Perhaps the most extensive and truly elegant assortment ever opened in Carlisle can be seen at the store of our enterprising friend, O'Leary. His goods are beautiful, fashionable, extensive, and, what is better than all, very cheap. Give him an early call if you wish great bargains.

Meats.—Woods, Hittner, Benly, and Arnold have also received their full supply of goods, and are now prepared to offer great bargains to their customers. They have purchased extensively, and believe in the policy of "quick sales and small profits." Give them a call. They charge nothing for exhibiting their goods.

Sept. 25. —As this is the season of the year when keepers make use of large quantities of vinegar, we think we are but discharging a duty to them to inform them where they can obtain a top article. It is to be had at the store of Mr. HITTNER. We have tried it, and speak of our own knowledge. It is the pure clarified cider vinegar, and sour enough to make a pig squeal. Give it a trial, and our word for it, you will pronounce it the best you ever used.

The Carlisle Volunteer of Thursday last has nearly a column of highly injudicious denunciations of the Herald for an alleged refusal to publish the cards of Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin, who offer themselves as candidates for Associate Judges. The Volunteer writes very warmly over such an exhibition of "muzzling the press," &c. The beauty of the thing is, however, that the Herald of the day before contained THESE VERY CARDS.—Herald, of last week.

When we wrote the article which our neighbor alludes to, we had not received the Herald "of the day before." The Herald, it is true, is dated one day earlier than the Volunteer, but yet our paper generally goes to press as early as the Herald, which prevents us answering any thing that paper may contain in its issue of the day previous. Our heavy edition makes it necessary that we go to press a day in advance of the date of our paper.

But our remarks in reference to the refusal of our neighbor "to publish the cards of Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin," were, after all, true to the letter. The editor did refuse, for two weeks, to give the cards a place in his columns. Let him deny this if he dare. We know he is reckless enough to deny anything—we know he is ever ready to publish the most damnable falsehoods, if by so doing, he can serve his masters. But, we are prepared with the proof that he refused, time and again, to give publicity to the cards of Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin. In his paper from which we take the above extract, he modestly accuses us of "downright falsehood," and then points us to the column of his paper containing "these very cards." When we accused our neighbor of having refused to publish for Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin, of course we did not pretend to say what he would do in the matter; we only stated what he had done. He had, for two weeks, refused to publish the cards, and this we can prove, and it was only after he had discovered that his course gave offense to nearly all his subscribers, that he consented to give the cards a place.

Even after our neighbor had been forced to publish the cards, he could not let pass the opportunity to give Messrs. Kennedy and Mullin a lecture because of their presumption in announcing themselves as candidates without first having consulted the Carlisle clique! Such has been the course of the editor in this matter. We shall see whether the honest portion of the Whig party are the slaves of the three or four men who nominated, in the Herald office, the Independent Judicial Ticket, or whether they are freemen, with nerve enough to resist the dictation of a contemptible and selfish faction.

YORK COUNTY.—In no county of the State are the Democrats more enthusiastic and active, than in old Democratic York. Never have we known our brethren more zealous in that county than at the present time. On the 13th inst. a very large Democratic meeting was held at Dilltown, which was addressed by our townsman, James A. NEW, Esq. The speech of this young Democratic champion is very highly spoken of by the York papers. At the same meeting a Bigler Club was formed, of which our valued friend, Col. SAMUEL N. BAILEY, is President.

SIMPLY RIDICULOUS.
The last week's Herald, the editor of which does whatever he is told to do, and says whatever he is bidden to say, by his masters, contains the most contemptible parcel of trash, in relation to the State debt, Mr. Bonham's position, &c., &c., that could well be put on the same space of paper.—For any man of any pretensions to intelligence, to serve up such trash to his readers, gives striking evidence of his being a knave himself, and of his thinking the people fools—as most *Aufolten* Federal politicians do—and that they can be humbugged by any silly assertion which may be made in the columns of a Federal newspaper. The people are more intelligent than upstart Federal politicians imagine—they know the truth from falsehood, and will nail to the counter as spurious the base fabrications of such mendacious sheets as the Herald, as the result of the coming election will verify.

Among other ridiculous things in the Herald of last week, was a puny attempt to show that Mr. Bonham had misrepresented the facts as to the amount of taxes being greater during the last two years of Gov. Johnston's administration, than they were during the last two years of Gov. Shunk's administration.

In order to prove this, the wisecracks of the Herald have, instead of taking the assessments, which is the only true criterion, have taken the amount of the taxes received to the end of each fiscal year at the State Treasury, which is just no criterion at all. The taxes assessed are sometimes not all collected during the year they are assessed, but are always collected eventually, and paid into the treasury, excepting some slight exonerations, the per centage of the collectors, and recently the five per cent. abatement if paid within a certain time, which would be as much one year perhaps as another. The difference as to that would be scarcely perceptible, yet we often find that the amount paid into the State Treasury during the fiscal year, is far greater than the amount assessed, which would be a startling phenomenon to the Herald, and to those persons of the mental caliber we so often witness in Federal small beer politicians.

To take the taxes received at the State Treasury as any criterion of the amount of taxation for any fiscal year, would be nonsense indeed. Why in the year 1845, the tax assessed in the county of Cumberland was \$27,730 98, while the tax actually received in the State Treasury for that year was \$14,956 23, nearly double the amount assessed. And the amount received each year is to be the criterion of the amount of taxation for that year! The assessments for the year 1849, were partly collected in 1850, and for 1850, partly collected in 1851—and William F. Johnston's administration is now spending the taxes collected from the people for those years. But because it was not collected the same year it was assessed, therefore we must put down the assessments at nothing. Wisdom indeed!

To illustrate further—the taxes assessed in Cumberland county in 1841, were \$10,214 22, and yet the amount collected during that year was only \$2,140 97—for the year 1842 the taxes assessed were \$15,508 92, and the amount collected \$9,976 27—for 1843, assessed \$19,475 70, collected \$8,657 22—for 1844, assessed, \$18,337 05, collected, \$10,002 30. (Auditor General's Report for 1850, page 97.) The taxes assessed is the only true criterion of the taxes paid. The taxes assessed each year, are paid for the year, if not within the year. That this is so, is plain to the dullest comprehension. Thus in 1845 the taxes assessed in the whole State for State purposes, were \$1,324,594 61, while the amount received at the State Treasury was \$1,445,113 70—being \$120,518 09, greater, than was assessed, not counting the exonerations, costs of collecting, and abatement of five per cent., a thing utterly impossible, unless the taxes of previous years had been received. An additional proof of this being so is the fact that the taxes assessed for the year 1841, were \$293,530 06, while the amount received was only \$33,929 77. (Auditor General's Report, page 118.)

To such miserable shifts, and contemptible quibbling are the friends of Gov. Johnston driven. Mr. Bonham well characterized in his speech the assertion of Gov. Johnston, that he had paid more than half a million of the public debt, "without any increased taxation upon the Farmers of the Commonwealth," as "an idle boast."

The increased revenue on the public works under democratic auspices are nothing; the increased resources of the Commonwealth, nothing; the increased taxation, nothing—but this Ajax, this Jupiter Tonans, this Jack the Giant Killer, this Polyphemus, this Cyclops, pays the public debt without money and without means. Wonderful man! and wonderful too are his adherents!

And it seems by the Herald, that Mr. Wm. M. Pennock, is one of these adherents who has demolished the speech of Mr. Bonham, at Mount Rock, and the editor hopes this triumphant answer may be published. We hope so too. Mount Rock, the residence of Joseph Ritter, was the proper place, and a lineal descendant of the great Buckshot war hero, Charles Biddle Penrose, was the proper person to sustain the administration of Wm. F. Johnston. If the son's financial abilities are as great as those of the sire, and if the former's support of Johnston is an *efficit*, in denouncing his administration, as was the support of the latter in consigning "to the tomb of the Capulets" the administration of Joseph Ritter, the Democrats have little to do in this contest.

The annexed is a true statement of the taxes assessed in the Commonwealth, showing a constant increase of taxation during Gov. Johnston's administration, over and above the taxes assessed during Gov. Shunk's administration, as certified at so late a period as Sept. 10, 1851, by John W. Hammond, a Whig Clerk in the Auditor General's Office.

YEAR.	TAX ASSESSED.
1845, - - - - -	\$1,305,693 83
1846, - - - - -	1,324,594 61
1847, - - - - -	1,434,871 79
1848, - - - - -	1,460,783 98
1849, - - - - -	1,446,908 26
1850, - - - - -	1,546,956 44

Auditor General's Office,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1851.
I certify the above statement to be correct.
Witness my hand and seal of office,
the day and year aforesaid.
JNO. W. HAMMOND,
For E. BANKS, Auditor Gen.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Lomuel Todd, Esq., agent for the owners, in to-day's paper, in which he offers for sale one of the most eligible and valuable properties in Town.
The height of impudence is to go into a printing office and read the MSS or handle the type.

THE JUDICIARY—WHIG LIBERALITY.
We feel in duty bound to do our best, with profound courtesy, to the editor of the Herald and his Whig advisers, for their extreme liberality to the Democrats of Cumberland county and this Judicial District, in kindly proposing to take to themselves the President Judge and one Associate, and condescending to give to the Democrats, (and the Whigs to designate who he shall be,) the remaining Associate! How extremely kind, indeed, this is, in a Judicial District which gives from ten to twelve hundred Democratic majorities, and in Cumberland county, which gives about three hundred majority for the Democratic ticket. Why has not the same magnanimity influenced the Whigs of the adjoining counties of Dauphin, Adams or Franklin? or why is it that there is not a Whig county throughout the length and breadth of our State, in which the Whigs have tendered to the Democrats the small boon of even one Associate Judge?

The mystery is not inexplicable—the questions are easily answered. The Whig party always and invariably take all they can get, and try, with all the cunning and trickery they can devise, to take what they cannot get. But why are the Democrats asked to vote for a Whig Judge in Cumberland Perry and Juniata? Is it because Mr. GRAHAM, the Democratic nominee, is incompetent? That is not alleged. Is it because he is dishonest or of doubtful character, in point of integrity or morality? No man to whom he is known can breathe such an imputation, and we believe he is known to every voter in Cumberland county, and to almost every one in Perry, for he has been a member of the Carlisle Bar for twenty years, and for the last twelve or fifteen had an extensive practice, and he has also practiced in Perry county for eight or ten years past. Why then is it the people of the District are asked by the Whigs to abandon Mr. GRAHAM and elect Judge WATTS, the opposing Whig candidate?

Why is it simply because Mr. GRAHAM has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic party in this Judicial District, and Judge WATTS, who is a Whig, always has been a Whig, (formerly termed federalist) and, unless a very miraculous and unexpected change should occur, will continue to be one to the day of his death, refused the nomination by the Whig party, which he certainly would have received if requested, and is now the candidate of the same party, although without a regular nomination, and supported by every Whig press in the District.

Under these circumstances it is intimated that because Mr. GRAHAM has been nominated by the Democratic party, if elected, he will be a "political Judge"; all his hitherto unswerving reputation for honesty and integrity will be lost, and he will cease the bench, not to administer the law with justice and impartiality, but according to the political feelings of the different parties! Surely to state such an argument is to show its utter futility and absurdity and that it is an insult to every mild possessing a spark of honesty or integrity.

But let us examine this Whig logic a little more in detail. Does not Judge WATTS owe his present position on the bench to the Whig party, of which he has always been a uniform and active member? His appointment never would have been received from the hand of Gov. Johnston had he not ranked among the active, zealous and efficient political friends of the Governor, and we ask the editor of the Herald if he can point to an isolated case of a Democratic Judge being appointed by a Whig Governor, since the organization of our State Government. Judge WATTS, therefore, holds his office as much through party partiality and on account of his political faith, as if he had been elected by the suffrages of the Whigs of his District. But it has been said that Democrats signed a petition for his appointment. This is true, but at the same time it must be remembered that no Democratic lawyer could be found sufficiently stupid to think of being an applicant to Gov. Johnston for a Judge's office.

Again, if party nominations are inconsistent with Judicial integrity, in what position does it place the two great political parties of our State? The Whigs, as well as Democrats of Pennsylvania, are assembled in their respective Conventions, and each Convention nominated candidates of their political parties for Supreme Judges—men of reputed legal learning and integrity. Now, should the five Whig candidates be elected, in vain (according to the Whig logic of this Judicial District) might a Democrat sue for justice before that august tribunal. However pure and unswerving their characters may have been, no sooner are they clothed with the judicial ermine, through a political nomination, than their characters are entirely changed, honesty, integrity, and self respect are shamelessly thrown aside, and cases are decided, not according to the Constitution and laws they are sworn to support, and the immutable principles of justice between man and man, but according to the political feelings of the voters! And again, should the five Democratic candidates be elected, the Whigs of our Commonwealth will be placed in an equally pitiable plight. Then, according to the logic of the Herald, we may picture the present venerable Chief Justice, whose legal learning and chaste diction have been the pride and boast of our noble Commonwealth for the past thirty years, not as in time past, holding the scales of justice with conscious rectitude and unbiased impartiality, but racking his giant intellect for a plausible pretext to reward his political friends and punish his enemies, by transferring the substance of the letter to the pockets of the former!

But let us inquire if the Whig party practice in Whig Judicial districts the same policy the Herald preaches to the Democrats of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties. Take the two adjoining districts of York and Adams, and Dauphin and Lebanon. Judge DUNNEX presides in the former, and Judge PARSONS in the latter, both of whom are known to many of the citizens of Cumberland county. They are both Whigs, and both spoiled by the same Whig Governor who appointed Judge WATTS. They are both men of unswerving character and reputation, neither of whom have ever been suspected of not entertaining a high regard for the impartiality of justice. Yet both these gentlemen have not contented it improper or derogatory to the Judicial character to permit themselves to be placed in the attitude of "political candidates," for they have both been nominated by the Whig parties of their respective districts. And will the editor of the Herald or his Whig friends intimate that these gentlemen, if elected, will be influenced by partisan feelings or political partialities, or that their proclivities by a political party disqualifies them for the office for which they have been nominated? But it is needless to refer to particular districts. The Whigs have, without exception, in every Whig district of the State, nominated their candidates. Look at the Allegheny district. The learning and purity of Judge HERRMAN of Pittsburg is admitted by every one, but this could not save him from being supplanted by a Whig nominee. Look at the Franklin and Somerset districts, the Mifflin and Union districts, the Chester and Delaware, &c. In all these, Whig candidates have been nominated, and if elected, what honest man of either party dare say will be political tricksters and blinded by party prejudice so far as to forget the high and solemn duties of their station?

In some districts where the Democrats are in a hopeless minority as the Whigs are in this district, the Democrats made no nominations and will support the Whig nominees, as in Dauphin and Lebanon, and in Franklin and Somerset, &c. they do not place in the field Democrats without the formality of a nomination, and denounce the regularly nominated Whig candidates, as unfit to wear the judicial

ermine, and if elected would be "political Judges," who would consent fealty to their party paramount to their duty to the public and to their God! But this is the course pursued by the Whig press of this county towards Mr. GRAHAM, the Democratic candidate. And the Shippensburg Weekly News, a paper or which the editor is indebted to the kind liberality of Democrats as well as Whigs, through sympathy for his misfortune, tauntingly asks—"Why should we seek to place a political Judge upon the Bench? Does the editor know Mr. GRAHAM? If he knows him, does he, or the editor of the Herald, or any other Whig in the county or district believe that Mr. GRAHAM, if elected, would be a "political Judge?" We feel assured that no man who knows him can entertain such an opinion. Such insinuations are as ungenerous as they are unjust, and will receive the merited disapprobation of honest men. We therefore hope we shall hear no more such aspersions upon the honesty and integrity of the Democratic nominee. His character is as pure and as far beyond suspicion as that of any other man in the district, and it is due to Mr. GRAHAM that the people of the district should indignantly repel all attempts, however disguised, to effect his well merited reprobation for honesty and purity of character.

We say then to our neighbor of the Herald and his Whig advisers, we cannot meet you on your terms of "union." We cannot give you the President and one of the Associate Judges. This would be a liberality which would astonish even the editor himself. It would be a generosity unheard of where the Whig party have the power. But we can and will elect the Democratic candidate in this district by a majority that will place the seal of condemnation upon the aspersions to which we have referred.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That the public Treasury has been robbed within the last three years of more money, by Whig Gallopations, than would pay a liberal compensation to one thousand laboring men for two years' services.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That the Whig German State Printer has been detected in taking \$2,300 from the Treasury on a false account and compelled to make restitution.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston sympathizes with and sustains John Strohm, who voted to starve our troops in Mexico.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Governor Johnston is a Native American; that he has lent his official influence to sustain the whole phalanx of Native American Custom House officers, while, at the same time, he is cheating the foreigners by pretending to be friendly to some of their societies.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston was in the Legislature in 1841 and voted for a law allowing BANKS to suspend payment on their own notes, and at the same time to sue the people and collect debts from them on execution.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Col. Bigler was in the Senate in 1844 and voted for the law compelling BANKS to pay their debts, as well as individuals, or forfeit their charters.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Col. William Bigler is a self made man—that he has risen by his own industry and integrity of character to stations of honor and public trust; and that he now occupies a high position as a statesman, patriot and philanthropist.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston, when a candidate for Governor in 1848, was decidedly opposed to any war being started more than ONE TERM, and this was one of his principal themes and strong points he urged in his own favor.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston defends the extravagance of Ritter's administration, and declares that the State debt was not increased under it a single dollar, while the official records prove that the debts contracted during that administration reach nearly TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That William Bigler was a poor orphan boy, compelled to labor for his own livelihood and to sustain a widowed mother. He comes from the "common people," is of the people, and knows and appreciates their wants, and will devote his talents and energies to the greatest good for the greatest number.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston is a wealthy nabob, living in splendor and magnificence, and has no feeling in common or sympathy for the laboring man and mechanic.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That the money illegally drawn from the State Treasury by Gov. Johnston for travel, fees, and sixteen days' services before he was Governor, amounts to \$161,500, which would pay the interest on \$2,230 of the State debt for a year.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.
That Gov. Johnston, when in the Legislature, in 1841, opposed the bill that abolished IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

GOV. JOHNSTON APOLOGIZING FOR ABOLITION OF THE TREASURY!

When the recent horrid abolition murder, insurrection, and armed resistance to the laws, in Lancaster county, was first made known in Philadelphia, a committee of the citizens of that place addressed Gov. Johnston a letter referring in terms of strong language to this "insurrectionary movement," and calling upon him to take efficient action as the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth, in "vindicting the outraged laws." That committee consisted of John Cadwalader, James Pugh, John W. Erney, and others, and they expressed almost the united voice of our commercial metropolis, and in fact of the great mass of the people of the State.

The Governor after a delay of four days from the time of the outrage, issued tardily his proclamation—but in the mean time he writes a letter in answer to the one directed to him by the committee of Philadelphia, and takes it upon himself to lecture them, and through them the citizens generally, for daring to speak thus unduly of his friends the abolitionists. Commit murder they may, but he cannot bear to hear of their being guilty of treason to the Government. Oh, no! That to near the practical workings of his own abolition horriety. To make them guilty of treason, might implicate himself as an aider and abettor of treason. The legitimate fruits of the abolition doctrines, and affinities, and his opposition to the Compromise measures adopted by Congress, are now before him in the mangled remains of the murdered Goruch, as the fruits of the act of 1847, one section of which he now refuses to repeal, were manifested in the death of the lamented Kennedy in this place. But to the Governor's lecture on constitutional law.

Among other impudent things, as that their letter was without date, &c., the Governor speaks as follows: "Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to suggest that the idea of rebellion, or insurrectionary movement in the county of Lancaster, or any

where else in this Commonwealth, has no real foundation, and is an offensive imputation on a large body of our fellow citizens.

There is no insurrectionary movement in Lancaster county, and there would be no occasion to march a military force there, as you seem to desire, and inflame the public mind by such strange exaggeration. I do not wish our brethren in the Union to think that in any part of this State resistance to the law goes undetected or unpunished, or that there exists such a sentiment of treason to the Union and the Constitution.

No doubt he don't.
He then goes on and gives the committee a homily about having confidence "in the judicial tribunal of the land," and "abstaining from undue violence of language," &c. &c.

The evidence shows that in the outrage spoken of, there was a body of men, black and white, armed and accounted for violent resistance to the law, and that they did violently resist it, and defeat its execution. This was treason, this was an insurrectionary movement, and we are pleased to see that the Philadelphia committee retorted upon his Abolitionism with proper spirit, and with effect.

They say in their reply to this impudent tirade: "The more important errors of your letter will we trust, be as publicly corrected, when you will have learned the treason against the United States, as perpetrated successfully within the territory of Pennsylvania on Thursday last. You will then, we presume, no longer treat the offence of the Government as though the homicide, which all deplore, had been perpetrated by a single individual, as if it were a simple delinquency of an armed rebellion against the law. When you shall have learned that the latter was the true character of the offence committed, you will probably cease to censure us, or to treat the sympathy for the offenders by calling our true and simple definition of their crime 'an offensive imputation,' and a 'strange exaggeration.'"

The purpose of our communication has been entirely misconceived by you. The crime which had been perpetrated in our immediate neighborhood was treason, in presenting by an armed resistance, the enforcement of a law of the United States. Our purpose was to request your attention to this fact, and to censure the local police of a county, as they appear. There had been no local police strong enough to resist an organized band of armed outlaws who were in open insurrection against the Government of the United States. The local authorities were overawed, and had they resisted or interfered, would have been overpowered. Forty-eight hours elapsed before they were so reinforced as to be able to visit the seat of the disturbance. The insurgents were then dispersed, as their evil design had been fully accomplished. When we took leave to address you on the subject, we exercised the undoubted right of every citizen on such an occasion. The disposable military force of the United States, at this point, had been sent to the spot where the unfortunate event occurred. Citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland were in arms to assist in the lawful enforcement of the authority of the General Government. But nothing had been done by the Government of Pennsylvania to vindicate the outraged honor of the Commonwealth.

The first act of State of her Executive is a proclamation issued four days after the opponents of the law had openly accomplished their designs. Your recapitulation of the few tardy acts of the Government, including arrests by individual officers, shows that even this proclamation would probably not have been issued if the public feeling of indignation on the subject had not been manifested.

At the crisis at which our country stands, it is not surprising that there are peculiar reasons of public notoriety, which it is unnecessary here to specify, that the insurgents should be deprived of the pretext of an excuse or palliation of their guilt; in appropriate sympathy or indifference on the part of the Commonwealth.

As you have seen proper to answer that communication, we are justified in observing that it afforded you an ample opportunity for the reiteration of all doubts and questions, which the timely adoption of the proper active measures had been neglected. Under these circumstances, that any citizen, however humble, should have been unduly gratified by reprinting in the Commonwealth, and particularly by her Chief Magistrate, for exercising their right to address him respectfully on an occasion of public interest, is a matter of subordinate importance, which we do not propose to consider.

It is of more importance that your answer has been published by yourself. Its tone and spirit—its either responsive to, or evasive of the public feeling—are a proper subject of consideration by all the citizens of the State. We believe that those enemies of the State whose sole aim is charity to duty to be reasonable or instructive, threaten and intend to renew them if a like occasion should arise. We believe that your letter will afford them encouragement in their lawless designs. We understand it as a declaration of your opinion that the law should be no change in the course of the State government, and that no public measures of State are required in order to prevent the recurrence of the late bloody outrage.

It is a singular circumstance that the Governor of this Commonwealth should be called upon to place a legal construction upon acts, which his own words and conduct may have been greatly instrumental in producing. Is this restrictive justice?

It would seem more that of *particeps criminis* than of an impartial judge.

We are left to inquire what is treason? The cases of treason which have occurred in the history of this government have been few. The Washington Republic, a Whig paper, but not an abolition one, cites such as have occurred, and we would advise Governor Johnston to read them, or consult his Attorney General, before he writes another letter to the Philadelphia committee. William F. Johnston's opinion is nothing more than the opinion of any other respectable man, but the opinion of the Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, given in a self-confident manner, on a subject affecting the peace of the nation and the stability of the Government itself, containing so grave an error, is a grave matter indeed. One would suppose from the slipshod manner of the Governor, that he was writing about a knock down at an apple butter business!

But the question recurs what is treason? The Republic says: "The Constitution declares that 'treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort'; and it empowers Congress to declare the punishment of treason, with the reservation that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. The law of Congress, in pursuance of this grant of power, enacts 'that if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States, or elsewhere, and shall thereof be convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of treason whereof he or they shall be indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.'"

The same law, in its second section enacts that "any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall make known the same to the President of the United States, or some of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some of the Judges or Justices thereof, and any person, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

This law was passed during the second session of the first Congress; and in 1795, while Gen. Washington was President of the United States, the first cases occurred requiring its application. Two persons, Wigol and Mitchell, were arraigned for high treason, on the charge of raising and preventing by force, the execution of the laws imposing excise duties on spirits distilled within the United States. The case was known as the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. The law in Vigol's case, was laid down by the Court very explicitly. Mr. Justice Patterson said:

"With respect to the evidence the current runs one way if it runs in all the parts; it proves that the prisoner was a member of the party who went to Helgan's house, and afterwards to the house of Wells, in arms, marshalled and arrayed, and who, at each place, committed acts of violence and devastation. With respect to the intention, likewise, there is not, unhappily, the slightest possibility of doubt. To suppress the office of excise in the present instance to compel the resignation of Wells, the excise officer, so as to render null and void in effect an act of Congress, constituted the object, the avowed object of the insurrection, and of the outrage which the prisoner assisted to commit. Combining these facts and this design, the crime of high treason is consummated in the contemplation of the Constitution and law of the United States." 2 Ed. 2. In the case of Mitchell, before the same Court, the construction of the law, as to the phrase of levying war against the United States, is fixed with still more precision. "If the object of the insurrection," said the Court, "was to suppress the excise officer, and to prevent the execution of an act of Congress by force and intimidation, the offence in legal estimation is High Treason; it is an usurpation of the authority of Government; it is High Treason by the levying of war." In the case of Eries, which occurred in 1799, the same construction of the law of treason was reaffirmed. The opinion of this Court as stated by Judge Chase, "that if a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of any statute of the United States, and if they proceed to the levying of arms, and if they employ force, and if they are guilty of the treason of levying war; and the quantum of the force employed neither lessens nor increases the crime; whether by one hundred, or one thousand persons, is wholly immaterial."

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The Right Talk.
At a late meeting held by the Democrats of York county, the following resolution, among others, was adopted. It is as applicable to this county as to York, and we therefore commend it to the attention of every Democrat:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat to support the nomination of his own State Assembly, and that the Democratic party prefer open nomination to secret foes.

Are You Assessed?
Democrats, see to this important matter! Examine the Assessor's list, immediately, and let those whose names may not be found there, go to that officer in person, and have themselves assessed. Remember, that this must be done at least ten days before the election!

SILVER SPRING SPEAKS!
Agreeable to public notice, the Democracy of