FOR GOVERNOR. Morris Longstreth. THE HONEST FARMER OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Israel Painter.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET Congress.
EMANUEL SHEAFFER, City Senate,
JAMES McPHAIL, Lancaster county. SAMUEL HEILMAN, Lebanon co Assembly.

ANDREW REAM, East Cocalico. F. A. THOMAS, Columbia, CHRISTIAN SHERTZ, City. Sheriff.
BENJAMIN MISHLER, City. Prothonotary.
JOHN MARTIN, Concatoga. Register,
H. BLICKENSDERFER, Warwick. Recorder,
JACOB MYERS, Manor Clerk Orphani' Court.
JOHN R. ALBRIGHT, W. Hempfield. Clerk of Quarter Sessions JACOB R. LONG, Mountjoy. Commissioner,
HENRY HIBSHMAN, West Cocalico

Directors.
ABRAHAM PETERS, Manor, PETER FELIES, Warwick. JOHN C. ROTE, City. Auditor,
JOHN ELSER, Elizabeth DEMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATION. Clerk of the Mayor's Court

TABLES WILLEY. Clerk of the Mayor's Court.

held for the purpose on Saturday evening last, at the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Mayor's Court, at the ensuing election. Mr. W. is an indus-

by the will of the majority

Are You Assessed?

Democrats are you assessed? Every man whose name is not on the assessment list should have it put on forthwith. Remember you must be assessed ten days before the election or you cannot vote.

Every Man to his Post!

firm and decided Democrats-the real "bone and as an inevitable consequence, that either the North the following frank and explicit reply: e common scale-I will not therefore mingle in politics any farther than simply to give my vote.

This is wrong, essentially wrong. Every man has a matter of taste among themselves. Every lover influence, and none so much as those who labour for their daily bread. It is upon their shouldersthe Mechanic, Farmer, and Laborer-that the whose opinions are broad and comprehensive as prosperity and independence of our country chiefly the Union itself. rest. Let, then, no man refuse to bear his portion of the burden. Let no man in the coming conflict | W. C. Rives' Opinion of Gen. Cass. say: "I have no influence." Let each and every In 1843, when Gen. Cass was the object of bitter one put his shoulder to the wheel, and labour as denunciation and assault from British editors and though success were dependent solely upon his individual efforts. To those entertaining the idea, terference to prevent France from co-operating in that their efforts in the cause of Democracy can the English scheme to cripple the freedom of the be of no essential consequence, we would commend | seas, WILLIAM C. RIVES, now a leading whig, and the following simple, but appropriate verses:

What-if the little rain would say, "So small a drop as I. Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields-I'll tarry in the sky !" What-if a shining beam of noon Should in its fountain stay, Because its feeble light alone

Doth not each rain-drop help to form The cool, refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower!

Cannot create a day!

Our Calculation.

We are often asked for our estimate of the resul We are often asked for our estimate of the result with the success of her projects, and so emboldened of the Presidential election, upon which we express in the pursuit of her long cherished aim of undis BUTLER. We have no hesitation in giving our calculation upon the matter, and we therefore present below a table, showing what we confidently is a word not found in the vocabulary of America believe will be the result. We have the greatest confidence that Cass and Butler will get all we claim for them, and we are willing to put the estimate upon record for future reference:

For Cass.		FOR TATLO
Maine,	9	Massachusetts,
New Hampshire.	6	Vermont,
Pennsylvania,	26	Connecticut,
Virginia,	17	Rhode Island,
South Carolina,	- 9	New York.
Georgia,	. 10	New Jersey,
Ohio,	23	Delaware,
Louisiana,	6	Kentucky,
Florida,	3	Maryland,
Mississippi,	6	,
Indiana,	12	
Illinois, 🚡	9	
Alabama,	9	Doubtrul
Missouri,	7	North Carolina,
Arkansas,	3	Tennessee.
Michigan,	5	
Iowa,	4	
Texas,	4	
Wiscongin	- 4	

172 We have conceded to Taylor a number of states which many consider very doubtful, and two o three which many think are sure for Cass. As to those which we class as doubtful, we think they are most likely to go for Cass. Our friends in both states express the utmost confidence that they will. The Nashville Union, ever careful in its WRIGHT has been nominated by the conferees repopinions upon the result of elections, says:-We protest against Tennessee being counted doubtful. She will vote for Cass. There's no doubt about it."

Hunting a Whig Meeting!

A Whig meeting was recently advertised to be held in Amity township, Berks county. A delegation started for the meeting from Pottstown, in Montgomery county, provided with dehing banners and music. But, picture their disappointment, on arriving at the place, to find that no one had attended from the neighborhood, and that there were not enough persons there to effect an organization! Ashamed to return home, a portion of the "Pottstown delegation" left for Reading, others for Womelsdorf, every where encountering the confident Democracy, but no whig meeting! The Pottstown Ledger quaintly remarks: "We have heard of 'coon hunts,' 'buffalo hunts,' and the like, but the greatest of all hunts, in our humble judgment, is Taylor elector in Delaware, gives cogent reasons, to hunt whig meetings in Berks county."

Congressional Elections.

The election of Members of Congress in this State will be regarded with much interest, as affording a probable index to the political complexion of only full of genuine wit, but admirably calculated the next. House of Representatives. Two years to illustrate a favorite theory or principle. From ago, owing to the Tariff and the Storm, barely 7 our exchanges, we have culled the following, which Democrats were chosen, to 17 Whigs. With proper exertions and a reasonable degree of unanimity in our ranks, these figures can now be reversed. We that a man may be a "no party" candidate; for the look for favorable results in the following districts: Presidency and a full-blown "Whig" at one and M'KEEVER (Dem.) will beyond doubt succeed FREEDLY, (Whig) in the 5th district. Surely old in the following capital anecdotes: Montgomery will not again be caught lagging behind little Delaware!

PETRIKEN (Dem.) is almost sure to carry the day against Caser, in the 13th (Pollock's) district. he ridiculed the idea of Taylor's carrying Ohio, and district, and although under ordinary circumstances ern locofoco, Cass, in Ohio, to turn in and give the the contest would seem hopeless-what may not State to Van Buren. He said the whig party was such industry, and perseverance effect? The Judge in the predicament of a once unfortunate coon has proved a capital candidate, and, be the result what it may, he has amply justified the confidence

DANNER (Dem.) in the 15th district, is a regular "Eclipse" in a race, and, we think, will distance

5 to 600 majority. PARKER (Dem.) will redeem the 17th district

will be a great triumph. Dawson (Dem.) is making a gullunt fight against Oaks, in the 18th (Andrew Stewart's) district, and if he does not win the day, it will not be his fault. Horkins (Dem.) is contesting the 20th district, (Dickey's) inch by inch, and his friends are sanguine of electing him. His competitor is Robert Whig, he has nt the odor of a Whig, and we'll be

M'FARLAND (Dem.) is sure to beat Howk (Fed.) in the 22d district, now represented by Farrelly, Federalist.

GILMORE, that able and hard-working Democrat, s making a gallant struggle in the 24th district. (Irvin's) and if any body can redeem it-he can. Unless, therefore, we sustain unexpected reverse in Philadelphia county, by reason of the amalgamation between Whiggery and Nativism, and unless we lose the 11th and 12th districts, by reason of our foolish divisions, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will more than double their strength in the

Taylor's Southern Face.

Mr. BENJAMIN, one of the Whig electors for the state of Louisiana, affirmed, in a speech at Baton Rouge, Gen. Taylor's own residence, that the old General was "all right" upon the slavery ques-At an election by the Democrats of this city, tion, adding, "I can assure my fellow citizens, HERE THAT TAYLOR WILL PROMPTLY VETO ANY Shert's Hotel, Mr. James Wiley was nominated as Thing like the Wilmot Proviso. The inter-ESTS OF THE SOUTH ARE SAFE IN HIS HANDS." It is evident that whilst Gen. TAYLOR is repre

trious, intelligent Mechanic, and is in all respects sented at the North as (avorable to the Wilmot qualified for the office for which he has been placed | Proviso, his supporters at the South are using every possible effort to persuade the public that he is The vote stood: For James Wiley 234, Patrick | bitterly hostile to it! His Southern friends know Donnelly 132, George F. Meeser 83—the candidates | full well, that a man who makes habitual merchanhaving first severally pledged themselves, to abide dise of men, women, and children, and who spends entire days in the negro-pens of New Orleans, examining the muscular proportions of male and female slaves, will not be very likely to prove an obstacle to the further extension of slavery, should e gain possession of the White House.

It is too often the case, that we hear the most | Taylor, the slave buyer, to the people. It follows son of New Jersey, who received from the General sinew" of the party—excuse themselves from active ern or Southern Whigs must be grossly mistaken interference in political campaigns after this fashion as to Gen. Taxlor's views on the Slavery question. I have no influence—I can throw no weight into The course of all candid and honest men, therefore, to place no trust in either. If our one are not wedded to any mere sectional interests, but

> a Taylor electoral candidate, in Virginia, penned one of the most eulogistic vindications of the that paper, he pronounces General Cass "one of the most able and accomplished ministers and jurists of which any country can boast," and he adds ---"The value of his services to his own country i were difficult to appreciate, even by any approxi-mate standard. Had the quintuple treaty been con-

summated by the ratification of France, (and tha it was not, was owing especially to the timely and spirited interposition of Gen. Cass.) we have the authorited interposition of Gen. ity of Lord Palmerstone, in the late debate in the House of Commons, and of Lord Brougham, for saving, Great Britain would have been so flushed so much confidence of the triumph of Cass and BUTLEU. We have no hesitation in giving our calculation upon the matter, and we therefore prehad to a staked her character and fortunes. Submission War, then, with the greatest maritime power of the world, would have been inevitableand with the alliance of all Europe secured to he beforehand, to back and sustain her in the conflict By the bold and skilful efforts of Gen. Cass in avert-ing the ratification of the treaty, France was detached from the menacing and formidable Anglo European confederacy, and restored to her natural and ancient relations of cordial co-operation with the United States in defending the liberty of the seas. This at once made England pause; and by transfe which had been detached from her, enforced upon her councils the necessity of peace with America

Mr. Wilmot's District. The Democratic conferees of Tioga county claiming the right for that county to the next rep resentative in Congress, have nominated JONAH BREWSTER, Esq., a veteran Democrat, and one of the Cass and Butler electors. Mr. Wilmot was nominated at the regular conference by the confer ees representing Bradford and Susquehanna. The whigs have nominated HENRY W. TRACEY, and incouraged by our divisions, will doubtless strain

every nerve to elect him. XI th Congressional District.

We regret that there is also a split in the Dem atic ranks in this district which, by the way, is ot an uncommon occurrence. Col. HENDRICK B senting Columbia and Wyoming-whilst the uzerne conferees have nominated SAMUEL P. Con-LINGS, editor of the Wilkesbarre Republican Farmer This division is certainly to be regretted, as the district, when united, polls a Democratic majority of about 2,700.

Mone Waig Logic.—The Providence Trans ript argues that Taylor is not a slave-holder, or he ground that the 280 negroes on his plantations pelong to Mrs Taylor! This is the strongest ar gument we have seen since Taylor's nomination.

IF At a free soil meeting at Schroon Lake, N Y., Judge Wolcott Tyrell had been speaking a few minutes, when, just after declaring that "God is here, associated with some of our most respectable on the side of the barnburners," he fell and died instantly.

Stephen C. Bonham, declines to serve as and comes out for Cass and Butler

Election Anecdates

Every election campaign brings into the servia new series of anecdotes, some of which are not we commend to those among our Whig friends who are doing all to persuade themselves, and others the same time. This paradox is admirably hit off

THE COOK AND THE SKUNK .-- A Mr. Russell, a free soil whig, recently spoke at a public meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, and in the course of his remarks Judge Dock is on the stump daily, in the 14th appealed to whigs, if they would defeat the north-The coon had selected a hollow stump, and made in it his nest for the approaching storms of winter at great pains, with straw, leaves, &c. But one day, on his return, he looked down into his nest from the top, and what should be in it but that other animal called a skunk. The coon hailed the Dr. NES, the present volunteer Federalist from skunk: "How came you in there?" The skunk answered, "Because I am." "Well," says the M'LANAHAN (Dem.) is sure to beat the present coon, "get out, then." "Shan't do it," says the Whig member in the 16th district, BRADT, by from skunk. "But you will; it is my house," said Mr. Coon. "I won't-for it's mine." said Mr. Skunk. "Well, who are you then ?" said the coon. "Me now represented by BLANCHARD (Whig.) This I am a coon," replied the skunk. "You a coon? said the coon; "why, you don't talk like a coon you don't act like a coon, you don't look like soon, and hang me, if you smell like a coon." Se added Mr. Russell, we whige may say of the mar foisted for his availability upon the national ticker of the whig party, as its candidate for President: "he don't talk like a Whig; he don't act like a

of the following officers:

President,
MARK CONNELL, Esq., West Earl.

Vice Presidents,

PETER FEILES, Warwick,

JOHN FORNEY, W. Earl, JESSE REINHOLD, W. Earl, JOHN BEAR, Manheim, J. W. SIMMONS, LEACOCK,

COL. ANDREW REAM, RE

JACOB MARTIN, Ephrata, SAMUEL HOLL, W. Earl,

J. J. KELLER, Ephrata,

W. G. EVANS, City, JACOB GERBER, W. Earl,

HENRY WEIDMAN, do.

Samuel Weiblen, Lencock,

Secretaries,
Mark Connel, jr., Loacock,
Alpheus Leib, Manheim,
Juel L. Lefever, Paradise,

Dr. Adam S. Bear, do., Anthony Lechler, Paradise.

The meeting was then most elequently address

by Geo. W. M'Elroy, Esq., Jacob B. Amwake,

Esq., and Col. Reah Frazer. Whereupon a com-

mittee, consisting of Henry E. Laaman Manhaim

city: Jeremiah Mohler, Enbrata: H. Schaffner

Manheim Bor.; Dr. Josiah Robinson, Elizabeth;

John Grube, Warwick; Paul Gerber, W. Earl;

Bowman, Ephrata; Jacob L. Gross, City; and

is Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the nomination of Ishael, Painter

for Caual Commissioner was due to the Democracy

our united and cordial support.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confident

JAMES K., POLK. His administration has met

our unqualified approbation and convinces us clear

that we were not mistaken in electing him.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are

tendered to the gentlemen who have this day so

Meeting at Soudersburg.

splendid Hickory pole was raised when an organ

Potts, Samuel Dobson, Mathias Shirk, William

Hamilton, Samuel Taggert, Vice Presidents-Col.

The meeting was addressed by E. W. Hutter and

Democrats of that section of the county were never

Meeting in West Donegal.

An enthusiastic Democratic Meeting was held,

Vice Presidents.—Emanuel Shober, John Culp,

Secretaries.—Abraham Redsecker, William Fer

The meeting was addressed by Edward Champ

neys, Jonas D. Bachman, William Mathiot, P. H.

Hang and John Culp, and the utmost enthusiasen

prevailed. The village of Newville is one of the

green spots in Lancaster county, having a popula-

ion composed almost exclusively of Democrats.

Letter from the Chairman of the "Frce Soil" Com

Mr. Editor: The closing remark of Mr. Steven

equires a brief notice. Mr. S. is, it is well known

The friends of Free Soil of this County, however

ples as the following, to those of Mr. Stevens, to

wit: From an address of a committee of the Mis

agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso -

and that "the citizens should be left free on that

subject," in the event of territory being acquired

Rouge, Gen. Taylor's home, in which he declared

question," adding: "I can assure you, my fellow

South are safe in his hands."

as a friend of Freedom.

Whig party."

the Proviso, though he does not say so.

Chairman Free Soil Committee of Correspon

IF A Taylor paper, out in Michigan, says

at natur'.' 'What do you see?' asked a neighbor evils.

on one occasion. 'Nothin,' replied the philosopher.'

JOSEPH GIRRONG

Secondly from Mr. Benjamin, one of the Whig

(Communicated.)

Isaac Girvin, Adam Trout, Secretaries.

the good old cause

following were the officers:

termacher.

President.—John Sheaffer

Thomas Hatz, Michael Keller,

mittee of Correspondence.

his life yet to pertorin.

the Democratic papers of this county.
(Signed by the Officers.)

of old Westmoreland. His firmness, integrity, and

nositions

President—believing that they are qualified for the high and honorable

by acclamation:

Jacob Busser, jr., West Eurl, Samuel Homberger, Luncaster city, Isaac Bear, Manheim, B. F. Holl, Loccock,

Jose Lightner, Leacock,

SAMUEL COLDREN, Manhein

DR. ANDREW DUNLAP, Manheim Bor.

R. Reed. There is also a "Free Soil" candidate in hanged if we believe that he is a Whig." NOT AN ULTRA TAVERN .-- At the Democratic neeting held in New Haven, one of the speakers related the following anecdote, illustrative of Gen. l'aylor's political principles:

tavern. He stopped, and directed the old lady Jacob Hull, Leacock; Jesse Landis, Lancaster in the bar-room, to have his horse put out and fed

vith eight quarts of oats. "I am sorry to inform you we have no oats." aid the old lady.

"Then give him some corn "We are out of corn."

"Well, my good lady, give him a little meal and "Oh sir, we have no meal, nor hay—out long ago." "Will you let him stand in the yard, without

ny thing?" Inquired the disappointed traveller. "Oh yes, sir, as long as he pleases." " Now bring me a plate of speak and a "Hot rolls !-- ho----what sir-

steak! We are out of 'em, all." Z. Taylor) to study political economy.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomina-"Then bring me cold victuals," continued th tion of Morris Longstreth for Governor. His

"There is nothing of the kind in our house, sirdon't keep 'em." "I should like a glass of brandy

"Aint got any o' that." "Well now, my good lady," continued the trav-

eller, "you don't appear to keep any thing here "Yes we do, indeed !"

Now, continued Mr. I., that was a tavern, but not an ultra tavern."

Gen. Cass-Always a Democrat! In 1842, as now, some of the Federal newspapers We commend the declaration of this Mr. Benja- charged Gen. Cass with having started in life an ably addre tri-the near neighbor of General Taylor-to enemy of the Democratic party, and with entertain-THADDEUS STEVENS, and others, who are roaming ing sentiments favorable to a National Bank. He from pillar to post, preaching up Free Soil and was addressed on the subject by Marlon Dicker-

> New York, Dec. 10, 1842. My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of this day, and have no difficulty in giving you a prompt and unequivocal answer to the question you present rain a member of the Democratic party, and have been from MY YOUTH. I was first called into

of country will vote for Cass and Butlen, who are not wedded to any mere sectional interests, but am a firm believer in the principles laid down by him. from the faith as taught and received in his day I have never swerved a single instant.

so much for my general sentiments. With respect to a National Bank I think the feelings and experience of the country have decided against it, and that no such institution should be chartered by the general government.

The Public Discussion.

The following is the reply of the Chairman of the Whig County Committee to the letter of the on Saturday last, at the house of Jonathan Dieffen-Democratic Committee, published in our last. Mr. derfer in Newville, West Donegal township. The American Minister, that the crisis called out. It Thompson has further issued a call for a special was published in the Washington Globe, of May 22, meeting of the Whig Committee, to-day, when the 1843, under the signature of "Americanus." In preliminaries of this grand political tournament will doubtless be arranged:

WILLIAM MATHIOT, J. B. AMWAKE, GEORGE A. committee of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of the County of Lancaster. GENTLEMEN :- Having had the honor to receive communication from you, wherein it is stated that a challenge to discuss publicly the principles and measures of the Whig and Democratic parties and measures of the Whig and Democratic parties, which had been published in several of the whig newspapers of this county, had been laid before the mittee of which you are members; and that that body had resolved to accept the challenge, and that the undersigned had been appointed a commit-tee to make the necessary arrangements in behalf of the Democratic party," I hasten to answer it, so

that no time may be lost in presenting the who matter at the "Bar of Public Opinion." Allow me, however, before proceeding to refer to the subject of your letter, to correct an error in the statement which I have copied above. No dency, and has taken great pains to convince the challenge was ever given by any of the whig newspapers of this county.

At a meeting of the democratic party in the

Court-House, called to ratify the nomination of Morris Longstreth, a gentlemen who addressed the audience, at the conclusion of his remarks called Court-House, called to ratify the n upon any whig in the house to refute the remarks he had made use of, and challenged any person, either there or elsewhere, to discuss with him the principles and measures of the whig party. The whig papers of the succeeding week accepted this challenge, mentioning that Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., would be happy to meet this gentleman, and with two great political parties. There, until this momatter rested, and I am now happy to o meet this gentleman, and with him publicly discuss the leading principles of the two great parties.
Having thus taken the liberty to remove the misapprehension under which you make the introducry statement in your letter, you will allow me to that I shall take the first opportunity to lay your letter and the challenge it contains "to discuss before the whole people the questions both State and National, which are now at issue between the great political parties of the day," before the Whig County Committee. As however the Whig county committee is purely representative in its construction, being composed of one member from each district in the county, and numbering in all orty-three members, some little time may clause fore I can give an official answer to your cor

Committee I have no doubt, and shall hasten to regard, I have the honor to remain, gentle your obedient servant.

JOHN L. THOMPSON.

Chairman of the Whig County Comm

A Hoax .- The New York Evening Post having ublished what purported to be a Free Soil meeting Alexandria, Va., the Gazette of that place says:-There has been no such meeting here, and the Post has been grossly imposed upon by some worthless fellow. The names introduced, are those for the most part of some colored men residing

HOY. WALTER T. COLQUIT .- This distinguished Democrat, whose bright career in the U.S. Senate is the theme of all praise, has taken the stump in Georgia for Cass and Butler.

Immense Democratic Meeting in West Earl ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The friends of Cass, Butler, Longstreth, and

NIIMRER 9 ninter, pursuant to notice given, held a meeting Fellow Citizens:-The election of a Governor at the public house of JOHN FORNEY, in West Earl township, on Saturday last. The unconof Pennsylvania is at all times one of great interquerable Democracy turned out in their strength, est to the people; but at the present time, under and many from adjacent townships were in at- the afflicting bereavement which the State has exndance. The meeting was large and enthusiperienced in the premature loss of her late Chief stic-numbering 500 sturdy Democrats. The Magistrate, Francis R. Shunk, together with the Democracy of the Northern section of the county mportant results involved in the issue now pendare wide awake, and present a scene of activity, ing. it is one of the deepest concern to all who feel animation, enthusiasm, and confidence truly ena proper regard for the interests and honor of the The meeting was organized by the appointm

Need we say to you that a spirit of speculation and extravagance, engendered by a vicious system of banking, especially by the policy and evil influence of the Bank of the United States, are the principal causes of the enormous amount of your present State debt, and consequently the main cause of the taxation to which you are now sub-

iect for State purposes. Gov. Shunk, after giving a detailed statement of the condition of the finances in his first annual message to the Legislature in 1845, proceeds to omment upon the agency the banking system had exerted in the embarrassment of the State and of

individuals thus: Intimately connected with the subject of our finaces, is that of the banking system of the State.

The evils that have resulted from the manner in more essentially connected with its organization and tendencies, have been felt by all. Yet, it may well be doubted, whether the whole of the misback to their fruitful and pernicious cause. Not only has it stimulated individuals to ruin, but ites have been led by its seductive and corrupting influences, into a course of wild extravagance been contracted, even the interest of which could scurcely be met, by the most onerous taxation which ought always to be held sacred, has been

richted in time of profound peace.
The history of Pennsylvania, since the begining of the year 1836, is a painful illustration of Wolf retired from office, two months before the incorporation of the Bank of the United States, the State debt of Pennsylvania, was \$24,589,743 32. t is now, exclusive of the amount received as a leposite from the general government, \$40,986,-Daniel Harting; William Rattew, Earl; George 203 22, making an increase of the State debt, in ten years, of \$16,396,649 90, notwitstanding the receipt in the mean time, of \$2,867,514 78 of sur-David Bowman, Ephrata; was then appointed to plus revenue from the United States, and of \$3,446,780 21 as premiums for hank charters. draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following, which were adopted In contemplating this startling fact, we naturally

Resolved, That we will one and all support CASE icy, for which this vast aggregate of twenty-two and three-quarter millons of dollars has been ex-pended—we find none of any magnitude. The and Butler for the office of President and Vice President—believing that they are pre-eminently main line of canal and railway between Philadelwhich their fellow-citizens will elevate them, and are not under the necessity of beginning (like Gen. phia and Pittsburg, had been completed, and was in successful operation. The Delaware division, the Susquehanna and North Branch divisions, to the mouth of the Lackawanna, the West Branch eminent talents, stern integrity, pure moral charac-ter, and sound political opinions, fully qualify him to discharge the duties of the Chief Magistracy of New Castle, the Franklin line and the French Creek feeder, were all substantially finished when Governor Wolf left the Executive chair, and the sum of \$344.619 09, was all that remained for

ompleting them.

The State had reached a point in her improve ment system, at which she could have suspended operations without loss. The scheme of direct ability, are at the same time a guaranty for the protection and advancement of the honor and interest of our Commonwealth, and he shall receive taxation, to pay the interest on the State loans, which had been introduced under Governor Wolf's administration, was admonishing the people of the inconvenience of a public debt. Every thing indicated that the further progress of our State improvements was to be deferred, till time had tested the productiveness of the finished works, and the increasing development of our resources had invi-ted and justified their further extension.

It was at this time that the act of 18th Febru-

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in ary, 1846, was passed, entitled "An Act to repeal the State tax on real and personal property the State by railroads and canals, and to charter a State bank, to be called the United States Bank, A large and spirited assemblage of Democrats The first section of this act rescinded the system of taxes, which had been devised for the protection was held at the house of Isachar Reese in Soudersof the public credit—while, by other sections, more burg, West Lampeter township, on Saturday last. Democrat, Julie Lightner, Esq., to the chair.— ment of new ones, under the direct charge of the John Reed, Capt. John Harshe, Asa Jones, Joseph mate this wild extension of improvements, six millions of dollars were promised as a permanent loan to the State, at an interest of four per cent., and other loans at the same rate were to be made when required, to the amount of one million of dollars annually. Under the impulse of this act, and of the influences which effected its passage, a Washington Baker, and afforded proof that the new series of improvements were begun at once better united or more enthusiastic in support of all of which, after the expenditure of many millions, now forming part of the public debt, and the cause of increased taxation, have been abandoned by the State, and have passed, most of them into

the hands of companies, which have paid no con-It even seems, that the State has not limited its gratuities to the works thus commenced. The Beaver division, and the Wyoming line, on the North Branch, embracing forty-three miles of canal in actual use, and the French Creek feeder, costing together \$1 222 927 81 and all of them panies, and leave the State with a less extended

system of improvements now, than it had when the Bank of the United States was chartered. The progress of these works was marked by the declining credit of the State, until, after the most desperate resorts—the sale of a further suspension of the banks in 1840, and a loan in 1841 by the State to herself—by the device of issuing notes—the proclaimed bankruptcy of the nonwealth forcibly arrested them

But the evil did not stop here. When the works were abandoned, the State was largely indebted to the contractors, whose claims were regarded as of rimary obligation. To satisfy them, a law was assed, requiring the sale of the bank stock, and other stocks which were owned by the State. These stocks, which had cost the Treasurer nearly eply to the Free Soil Committee of Correspondence \$4.200.000, were, at a most unpropitious momen

However painful these recollections of pecunia loss may be, there were attendant circumstan good people of Lancaster County, that "Free Soil" es of graver and more momentous concern to the atriot. A new element of power found its way will certainly remain free under this owner of two hundred slaves, who has the first anti-slavery act of olated and abused-the declarations of the public vill were disregarded and defied, and the very exstence of our free institutions were menaced with prefer such endorsements of Gen. Taylor's princievolution and destruction. I allude to the memnade, by the leaders of a minority, to usurp the sippi Legislature, who visited him last winter, and ice of the majority of the people. These scenes who state that he said that "the South should never and their origin, beyond doubt, in a spirit of reck-

ess confidence in the power and corrupting influnce of money to control the State. Apart from these political considerations, the offluence of a vitiated paper system upon the eneral and ordinary inte l pernicious. Hitherto, there has virtually been Electors from Louisiana, in a speech at Baton nothing in the organization of banks, to limit the xtent and define the character of their action that "the old General was 'all right' upon the slavery out the discretion of their directors. A few indicitizens, that Taylor will promptly veto anything pards of management, are, in fact, the depositories of this discretion; and as a general rule, subxercised with primary, if not exclusive reference

the supposed interest of the bank.

While the business of the country prospers, and the spirit of speculating enterprize is stimulated by success, they extend their accommodations liberally, palm upon us this southern slavery propagandist success, they extend their accommodations liberally, and fill the channels of circulation with a redun-If we understand Judge Schaeffer's reply aright dant and depraved currency. An unnatural rise of the result of the deliberation of that he thinks that Congress has no power to prohibit prices is the consequence. Importations increase slavery in the territories, but that the people in the ance invades all the departments of society—in-efinite credit invites to a thriftless extension of erritories themselves alone possess that power.-He is, therefore, of course, we presume, opposed to ndebtedness, till, at last, the laws of trade, unchange ing as those of nature, produce reaction, and the whole artificial machinery is crushed. The people of the country are indebted to the cities; the cities re indebted abroad, where the promises of the Lewis Pelouze, anks are not accepted as money; and the banks John W. Ryan. This they can only do by drawing in their means, refusing new accommodations, and pressing their debtors for payment. The circulation of the country is suddenly contracted, property is sacrificed in A. K. Wright, is a pleasure to look on the noble platform of the The Hartford Times makes a felicitous comment upon the above, by relating the following anecdote: any instances without reliany instances without relieving the debtor, and senergies are paralyzed by hopeless insolvency. John C. Mye -"There is a place somewhere in New England-Such, within the recent memory of all of us, has been the action of a vitiated banking system, on the faith of the State, the stability of her instituwe don't know exactly where—called Squam Hol low. Among its inhabitants is a lazy old fellow who calls himself a philosopher. On the darkest ions, and the free energies of her people. It has aught us a grievous lesson of suffering; but it will Dr. Luther Riley and cloudiest nights he stretches himself upon the ground, and gazes upward. When asked what his not have been altogether unproductive of good, if Christian Seiler, J object is, he has always one reply—'I'm looking duty of guarding against a recurrence of similar

tions as would render them safe and useful to the public. Many of those conditions and restrictions

nistration, not only to prevent a recurrence of the

are clearly indicated in his veto message on the banks near the close of the last session. Had it not been for the firmness with which he adhered to this policy, together with the influence of the Independent Treasury, in holding the banks in check. there is good reason to believe we would now be in the midst of, or on the eve of, another suspension t specie payments. There are now about forty ents of intended applications for new banks of various kinds, and the recharter of old ones. To meet the influence which such a combi nation will exert-to reject the new applications nvestigate the old institutions, and to bring such a may be found worthy under proper restrictions

will require no ordinary skill and firmness of

To meet the crisis which is approaching, the Democrats have selected as a candidate for Gov ernor, Monnis Longstreth, a farmer of Montgomery county-a man of extensive general information, and of great practical knowledge in various departments of business. When a young man, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he pursued successfully, maintaining the highest character for honor and strict integrity. In 1837 he retired and practice of agriculture, and perhaps has done more to advance this important interest by disseminating useful information in his various lectures and publications than any other man in the State As a man he is kind and affable in his manners, easy of access and very communicative, and universally beloved by his neighbors and intimate acquaintances. As a politician, he is of the sound, radical Democratic faith, having been uniformly and consistently opposed, all his life, to the Federal heresies of monopoly and special privilege.

To these doctrines he is no recent convert. H sustained Gen. Jackson from the first in his opposition to the Bank of the United States and in the unheld by our Constitutional Obligations. I hold midst of the bank contest he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the city of Philadelphia. To that most odious and ruinous measure, the charter of the same Bank by the Legislature of this and I recognize in the resolution of the Democratic State, he was equally decided and unwavering in his hostility. We have reason to know, and do know, that no man approves more sincerely the policy of Governor Shunk in regard to banks, corporations, and other measures, than he does, and which he stands pledged to carry out in good faith. Such, fellow-citizens, is the candidate the Democratic party presents for your suffrages.

On the other hand, the Whigs have nominated William F. Johnston. This gentleman, when a oung man and a young lawyer professing Democ racy, was selected by the honest Democrats o Armstrong county to represent them in the Legislature, where he soon proved recreant to his pro-fessions and joined the support of the banks and of 1787 in their application to the whole of our the money power. It will be recollected that in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks and the failure of the Deposite Banks to keep their engagements with the Government, special session of Congress was convened by the President in 1837, and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a government whose treasury was as they are put on behalf of a respectable body of sall of monar collected from the neonle being in electors, whose only object is, I am satisfied, to asfull of money, collected from the people, being unable to meet its engagements by reason of the

In this emergency the government was forced to In this emergency the government was forced to resort to an issue of Treasury notes, and in order to prevent a recurrence so disastrous to the credit of the government, and to keep the banks for the office, who I believe would interpose than two millions of dollars to be received from future from lending and dealing with the public obstacles to the accomplishment of these objects. government moneys from banks, and the establishment of an Independent Treasury system, familiarv called the Sub-Treasury.

This Independent Treasury means nothing mo than a provision by law, that the public money shall be kent and dishursed by public officers, who are required to give bail for the faithful performance of their duty, and in addition thereto subjected to criminal prosecution and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for wilful violation of their duties, and not deposited in the banks to be loaned out to speculators. Against this simple and honest measure the Federal party, and all those in the special interest of the banks most solemnly protested. Among the foremost in opposition to it was our young Demo cratic lawver, the member from Armstrong, who, t will be found by reference to the 1st volume of he Journal of the H. R., of the session 1837-38 introduced and voted for resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to appose any such law. On every proposition and question having this object in view, and they were numerous during the session referred Washington, Sept. 12th, 1848.

To, his name will be found recorded with the friends of the banks. This was the great struggle which was to determine whether the people and their government should be independent of the banks, or whether the banks should rule, and Mr. Johnston took his position on the side of the banks, where he has done battle ever since. The body of the sound took his position on the side of the banks, where he has done battle ever since. The body of the sound Democrats of Armstrong county, of course repu-diated his conduct, gave him up to his idol and abandoned him. The Federalists, true to their love f defection to Democracy, received him with open

Constitution, and one which has inflicted a depre-ciated currency on the people ever since; but it was a Federal bank measure, and that was enough to recommend it to his favor.

He is now a member of the Senate, elected last Fall by the Federalists, under circumstances which the people of his district well understand. By the resignation of Governor Shunk, he as Speaker the Senate, has become the acting Governor, and in consequence of which the Whig candidate for elec-

On examination of the State Journals of las of life, is baneful the Banks and against the Vetoes of the Governo He is emphatically a politician of the money corporation and high protective scho In conclusion allow us to say, that all of vo vho are in favor of an economical iduals, constituting the efficient portion of the of the Government, against the increase of the State of the public faith, should vote for Morris Long-streth, who will adhere faithfully to the policy of the lamented Shunk. On the other hand those who desire an indefinite number of new banks without restrictions, a redundant and depreciated paper cur rency, irresponsible manufacturing corporations to interfere with individual enterprise, another period of wild and extravagant speculation which will destroy the credit of the State, ruin individuals and n defiance of any discriminating tariff-extrava- render another Federal bankrupt law necessary should vote for Wm. F. Johnston Good and evil are set before you. which you will have. E. W. HUTTER, Chairman

Marcus D. Holbrook, Francis A. Thomas. J. A. Philips, John Roberts. Jr., George Plitt.

John Hickman Geo. R. M'Farland Peter Bowman John C. Dunn, Rody Patterson R. C. Hale. Henry Buehler, Jacob Babb, Dr. A. Patterson, R. A. Lambertor It was the policy of Gov. Shunk during his ad- A. D. Wilson.

"Free Soll

evils of which he has given such a graphic and ruthful account, by refusing his assent to new bank o us for publication, but at so late an hour as to charters, but also to refuse his assent to the renewal afford no room for comment. A communication of the charters of existing banks, unless they would from the Chairman of the "Free Soil" committee, stand the test of the most rigid investigation, and contained in another column, very properly exagree to come under such restrictions and condiposes the inconsistency of Mr. STEVENS, in supporting a slave-holder for the Presidency, who at the South is represented as a bitter enemy of the Wi'.

mot Proviso: ENTERPRISE, Pa., Sept. 16, 1848. Dear Sir : On behalf of the friends of Freedom and Free Soil, in Lancaster county, I have the honor of addressing to you the following inquiry upon the all engrossing subject of slavery extension.

The party which I have the pleasure of representing upon this occasion, at their late meeting in Lancaster, declined making nominations for Congress, but instructed their Central Committee to inquire of you whether, if elected to a seat in the Congress of the United States, you will vote for and at all times support, the principles of the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, in their application to the chole of our newly acquired Territories, so far as the same may benecessary to exclude "Slavery and involuntary servitude" from them forever.

The existence of Slavery, under National author-

ity, being a stain upon our otherwise fair escutch-eon, we desire to know whether, if elected, you will support a bill for the extension of that institution, wherever Congress possesses Constitutional jurisdic tion over it.

Answers to the foregoing inquiries are respect

fully requested at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Chairman, on behalf of the Free Soil Com. respondence for Lancaster county.

LANCASTER, Sept. 23, 1848. Dear Sir : I have received your favor of the 16th instant, proposing certain inquiries as to my opin-ions, in reference to the proper course and powers of Congress in questions that may arise, it I should be elected, affecting the institution of slavery, which was originally fastened upon us by the commercial policy of the British government. Pennsylvania as early as 1780 set the noble example of passing an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, and in the preamble to that act our Legislature in the just spirit of freedom and humanity, declared the propriety of advancing in the career of civilization v removing from our borders the impress of ser vitude. The position of other states as to this institution was not of their own seeking; and the blessings of our Union imperatively require that we should suppress our own individual prejudices and feelings in reference to an institution which is that the people of each state and territory according to the fundamental principles of our republican government, have the unquestionable right of con-trolling and checking the advance of this institution National Convention at Baltimore, the principles which confine the action of Congress within the

Your obedient servant E. SCHAEFFER Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Chairman in behalf of the Committee of Correspondence, Free Soil Party,

LANCASTER, Sept. 18, 1848. Dear Sir: I this day received your letter of the 6th inst., proposing the following questions, to wit

1. "If elected to a seat in the Congress of the United States, will you vote for and support at all newly acquired territories, so far as the same may sary to exclude slavery and involuntary

2. "If elected will you support a bill for the ex-tinction of this institution (Slavery) wherever Congress possesses Constitutional Jurisdiction over

I feel no difficulty in answering these question certain how they may cast their votes in accordance with their principles. You will please conbanks, with whom it was deposited for safe keepsize proving faithless to their trust.

ance with their principles. And their principles.

and feelings long entertained, and not as pledges given for the occasion.

Your obedient servant, THADDEUS STEVENS. Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Chairman of the Free Soi

From the Pennsylvanian

Pennsylvania the Battle-Ground The following letter from Truman Smith of Connecticut—a member of the late House of Representatives—and one of the unserupulous advocates of General Taxton, a slave-holder's identity with the Abolitionists of the North-has found its way into our hands, through a friend, to whom it was mis-directed. It appears that this gentleman who is so anxious to elect Gen. TATLOR, is now at Washington, using his franking privilege, by loading down the mails of Uncle Sam with the vilest electioneering falsehoods-an outrage upon the treasury, and an abuse of his privileges as a member of Congress, which ought to make the North American fall down on its knees, and pray for the speedy abatement of the dreadful evil! the letter-the written letter of Mr. TRUMAN

SMITH: possible vigor. We trust you will spare no pains in carrying your State election. Recollect that the success of Governor Johnson will break down Cass of defection to Democracy, received him with open arms, and succeeded by some division in the Democratic party, in returning him again to the House of Representatives at the session of 1841. Here he again signalized himself by acting in conjunction with the Federalists in procuring the act authorizing the relief issues.

This act we regard as a palpable violation of the Constitution and one which has inflicted a depresentative and one which has inflicted a depresentative and the relief issues. work with me. We can furnish good po matter from our Committee room if applied for this month. Let me hear from you as

The letter is a new proof that PENNSYLVA-VIA IS TO BE THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THE UNION. TRUMAN SMITH is an unscrupu lous and a desperate politician. He is laboring at Washington with all his might-aided by others quite as reckless as himself-to accomplish the overthrow of the Democratic party of this State

October. Hear this distinguished Federalist: "RECOLLECT THAT THE SUCCESS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSTON WILL BREAK DOWN CASS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY! Let this be a warning to us, Democrats of Pennsyl ania. Let us ring it through the State! Let us repeat it along the whole unbroken Democratic line! Like the fire-bell in the night, it should awa ken alLour sleepers.

The importance of EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTE ing out for Judge Longstreth is further admitted this industrious agitator, when he says: "But if the Democratic candidate for Governor must be elected you will see the importance of cutting down his major. ity to a very low figure!" Now although this is eally a covert admission that LONGSTRETH's election is certain, yet it is no less an invocation to us to make his majority onethat will bury all opposition to Cass in the same grave that covers John

ston and his hopes. The whole letter of Governor SMITH is a startling appeal to the Democratic party of Pennsylvaria and teaches us our duty in both elections.

He says: "WE'-(that is the Taylor Abolition ists and slave-holders]-" WE NEED THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA!" No doubt of it; but the Union and the country need it more, and they shall have it. LEVI D. SLAMM, Esq., Purser of the U. S. steamship Alleghany, was recently selected by the officers

of the ship to present a pair of Colt's revolving pistols to the Emperor of Brazil, at whose hands they had received many acts of courtesy and kind