Intelligencer & Journal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

Lancaster, October 10, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Lewis Cass,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. William O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

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,
ISAAC HULL, Earl,
J. L. KIRK, Little Britain,
F. A. THOMAS, Columbia,
CHRISTIAN SHERTZ, City.

Sheriff.
BENJAMIN MISHLER, City.

Prothonotary.
JOHN MARTIN, Conestoga.

Register.
H. BLICKENSDERFER, Warwick.

Recorder.
JACOB MYERS, Manor.

Clerk Orphans' 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.

Coroner.
JOHN C. ROTE, City.

Auditor.
JOHN ELSER, Elizabeth.

DEMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATION.

Clerk of the Mayor's Court.

JAMES WILEY.

☞ We shall send to our distant subscribers *Extras*—containing the result of the election

G. C. Collins, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed the Democracy of this city, with great power and effect, on Saturday evening—after which a Torchlight Procession was formed, the most brilliant and imposing ever seen in the old city.

The Election To-Day.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

The present No. of our paper is issued on the day of the General Election—too late to address our distant subscribers. To the Democrats of the City we may say, however, that never have they been invoked to discharge a more sacred duty, than that which devolves on them TO DAY. No man who values our republican institutions, and desires to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, will hesitate to go the polls, and deposite his vote for MORRIS LONGSTRETH for Governor, the honest *Farmer of Montgomery*, who is pledged to walk in the footsteps of Honest FRANK SHUNK, and to perpetuate the policy of that eminent and lamented Statesman.

Although we deem our victory in the State morally certain, we trust that no Democrat will on that account slacken his energies. Our ancient foes are in the field, active and untiring, and their individual and united energies should be employed, to give a majority for Longstreth in this city, worthy her ancient renown.

The History of the Democratic Party is the record of the glories and prosperity of the American States. It is identified with the honor and renown of the country. It has maintained its rights and interests, in all the dark as in the bright periods of our history, and has carried it through all the storms and agitations which have beset its pathway,—against foes without and foes within—against the perils of Revolution, the trials of war, and the more subtle and not less formidable engines of a gigantic moneyed and aristocratic internal power—until, elevated to the highest rank of national greatness, it challenges the admiration of the world. More even than all this, that great Party of the Country has ever sought the greatest good of the people—has sought to secure their rightful power and pre-eminence—and to contribute to their security, equality and happiness. Adhere to this Party, as you value the Honor and Perpetuity of the Republic.

All Hail! Georgia!

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON THE POPULAR VOTE 1500!

The following are the members of Congress elected in Georgia. The report that Calhoun, Whig, was elected in the 2d District, was a mistake of the telegraph operators:

1st Dist.—T. B. King, Whig, re-elected.
2d " Welborn, Dem., no change.
3d " Allen F. Owen, Whig, no change.
4th " Harralson, Dem., no change.
5th " T. C. Hackett, Dem., no change.
6th " Howell Cobb, Dem., re-elected.
7th " A. H. Stevens, Whig, re-elected.
8th " Robert Toombs, Whig, re-elected.

The popular vote shows a majority of about **1,500** for the Democrats.

The German Democrats!

A large and highly enthusiastic meeting of the German Democracy of our city, was held at Whitlinger's hotel, on Thursday evening. Speeches in the German language were delivered on the occasion by J. B. Amwake, Esq., and the Editor of the *Intelligencer*. Those, who have fled from Tyrany in the Fatherland, are not the men to rush into its embraces here. Our liberty-loving Germans will vote to-day, *en masse*, for the Democratic ticket.

Thanksgiving Day.

Gov. Johnston has issued a Proclamation, appointing Thursday, November **23**d, to be set apart by all denominations of Christians in Pennsylvania as a day of Thanksgiving, Prayer and Praise.

☞ The American Law Journal for October is full of interesting matter to the Lawyer, the Doctor, and the man of intelligence generally. The articles under the head of Medical Jurisprudence are highly interesting to both professions; while the decisions, particularly those of our own Supreme Court, are indispensable to the legal practitioner. It is published by Hamersly & Co., Lancaster, Pa., and Thomas, Coperthwaite & Co., Philadelphia.

The Guillotine.—Isaac Van Buren, Postmaster at Kingston, has been removed. Also Wm. C. Dryer, Postmaster at Victor Monroe county. Cause—they were opposed to the extension of slavery.—*N. Y. Post.*

Were caught searching the mails to stop incendiary publications, perhaps.

John G. Snavely, Esq., has been appointed Post Master for the borough of Lebanon, in the room of Joseph Hartman, Esq., resigned.

Florida!—The Whigs *pretend* to have favorable news from Florida—but it is wholly unreliable. The *Daily News* (whig) admits that it "needs confirmation."

Gov. Seward's Speech.

Heralded by any amount of parade and pomp, our city, was, on Tuesday last, honored by a visit from William H. Seward of New York, who on the evening of that day addressed a crowded audience in the court-house. Lest the Ex-Governor, however, may have been flattered into the vain conclusion, that his hearers afforded a fair exhibition of Whig strength in this city, we deem it just and proper to undeceive him. Perhaps fully one half in attendance were Democrats, attracted thither by the homage paid to *supposed* greatness, but we have yet the first one to meet, whose resolution to vote for Cass and Butler was in the remost degree shaken, either by the logic or the eloquence of Mr. Seward. We intend no disrespect, certainly, to the Ex-Governor—nor to under-estimate his abilities, which are doubtless very respectable—but candor constrains us to state, that seldom has the public expectation been so egregriously disappointed. His speech was, from first to last, one of the very dullest of the season, and but for the timely rescue of a very proficient Brass-Band, who enlivened the audience by their performances of "*Hail Columbia*" and "*Yankee Doodle*" the occasion would have been excessively dry and common-place.

It is not our design to write an elaborate review of his speech—but a few of its leading points, we dare not omit to notice. At the very out-set, indeed, the Ex-Governor opened the door for the most withering sarcasm. He adverted to that memorable law of the Athenians, which declared the neglect of the exercise of the Right of Suffrage a public offence, punishable by death, and strongly commended the spirit of that statute. To how many must it have occurred, that if such a law were in force in the U. States, one of its guiltiest victims would be Gen. Zachary Taylor, who has been entitled to the Right of Suffrage the last forty years, *and has never once seen fit to exercise it!* Gov. Seward bitterly denounces inaction on questions of national policy, as unworthy an American citizen, and in the same breath urges a man for the highest office in the republic, who publicly confesses that he has *never voted*, and has never investigated any political question whatsoever! In Athens *death* was the penalty of such criminal remissness—in the United States it is gravely proposed to reward it with the *Presidency!*

On the subject of the Mexican War, the Ex-Governor was especially unwise and unpatriotic, and exerted himself to the utmost, to prove, that Thomas Corwin does not stand alone in aspersing the Government and people of his own country. He not only unqualifiedly denounced the War as unnecessary and unjust, but took a still bolder stride into the domain of fiction, by asserting that it was "*provoked* by the United States, by the annexation of Texas"! A cataract of ice-water could not have produced a more chilling influence on the audience than did this declaration, so uncomplimentary to the United States and so flattering to Mexico!—*Provoked* by the United States, indeed! Did Gov. Seward suppose his auditors so profoundly ignorant of the past as not to know, that for more than twenty years *prior* to the annexation of Texas our relations with Mexico were of the most offensive and threatening character—so as in the opinion of President Jackson to have justified War on our part many years ago. Again and again was the attention of Congress directed by successive Presidents to the wanton aggressions of Mexico on our commerce, and our public archives abound with the petitions of citizens, asking for redress and indemnity. Mr. Seward must know in his heart, that, abhorrent as War is in itself, no nation on earth, except the United States, would have refrained so long, under such aggravated provocations, from exacting justice by an appeal to the sword. Our forbearance towards that misguided republic has passed into a proverb, and yet Mr. Seward comes all the way from New York to inform an enlightened Lancaster audience that the United States—and not Mexico—were the aggressors!

"*Provoked* by the annexation of Texas"! We deny the allegation in toto. Texas had gained a place in the list of free and independent republics. the most powerful of European governments, between whom and Texas diplomatic intercourse was established. Thus sovereign and independent, Texas was at liberty to seek the alliance of France, or of England, or, if she more wisely preferred, to unite her destiny with a republic that held up the Ægis of liberty for her protection, and with which she could affiliate in a reciprocity of habit, hope, and interest. Mexico herself had admitted this independent position, by a proposition and an effort to negotiate. Texas *did* become an intregral portion of the United States, and was hence entitled to the protection afforded to the other members of the confederacy. That this protection was needed is matter of history. A Mexican force threatened her with attack, and Texas, worn out by her long and bloody struggle for Freedom, required, as she had a right to do, our prompt assistance in her defence. The annexation of Texas was not, therefore, any cause of war against us by Mexico. The American government was at all times willing to treat, but Mexico refused the Olive Branch, and it is *she* that must be charged with a premeditated design to make War upon the United States—whatever Gov. Seward may affirm to the contrary.

We pity Gov. Seward, if his extreme partizanship and his open sympathy with our recent foe have so blinded his vision, as that he has failed to discern the *true* immediate cause and origin of the War. We pity him, if he has so feeble a memory for the Past, as to have already forgotten, that it was the Mexicans, with their usual craftiness and love of blood, who assumed the initiative—who collected in large forces at Matamoras—who crossed the Rio Grande—who flourished the Mexican flag on territory admitted to belong to Texas—who massacred in cold blood Col. Cross and Lieut. Porter—who committed the unprovoked attack upon the commands of Captains Thornton and Hardie—demonstrations of hostility worthy only of Barbarians and Murderers. We pity Gov. Seward also, if he has no memory for the rejection of the American Minister, under circumstances, and in a manner, that would have disgraced a community of Hottentots. How can any man, then, who is an American in feeling, and who cares a button or a straw for the glory and reputation of his native land, boldly stand up in the face of an American audience, and declare that it was *we*—yes we ourselves—the people of the United States—who "*provoked* the War!" Shame upon such a want of patriotism! Shame upon such a palpable perversion of the truth! That Mr. Seward can do so with impunity is a proud testimonial to the Freedom of Speech tolerated by our Constitution, and he is himself, as Mr. Jefferson so happily expresses it, a "monument of the safety with which Error of Opinion may be tolerated, where Reason is left free to combat it."

Another assertion of Gov. Seward is worthy of comment, viz: that Gen. Taylor was from the beginning *opposed* to the War, and that, although he commanded the American forces, he was himself convinced of its injustice! We know not what *private* opinions Gen. Taylor may entertain, to which Gov. Seward may have access, but this we do know, that he has never *publicly* stated the convictions imputed to him. On the contrary, in a despatch to the War Department, dated October 4, 1845, Gen. Taylor himself *advises* the removal of his "Army of Occupation" from Corpus Christi, in the undisputed territory, to a point near the Rio Grande, and it is to this very step that many are disposed to impute the first actual collision. Speaking of the boundary dispute, Gen. Taylor, in the despatch referred to, says: "*I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river.* However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, *we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande.*"

Furthermore, after Gen. Taylor's arrival on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, he issued a Proclamation to the People of Mexico, in which he held the following language:

After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge, that a war now exists between our government and the government of Mexico. *For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation.* At length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but *this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld.* Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dictator Parades, and our Minister of Peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing.

He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Parades has announced that war exists between us. This war, THUS PROCLAIMED BY HIM, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Here, then, we have from Gen. Taylor himself an authentic declaration, that the War was *proclaimed* by Parades, the Mexican Dictator, and that the United States, "after many years of patient endurance," were at length "*constrained* to acknowledge" its existence.

With what justice or propriety then could Gov. Seward venture the assertion, that the War was *provoked* by the United States, and that Gen. Taylor was from the beginning *opposed* to it. Both these statements, we have clearly shown, are contradicted by the facts.

Gov. Seward's remarks on the Tariff were likewise in the highest degree anti-democratic and puerile. As it is here admitted, there is no hope that the tariff of 1846 can be repealed, or the tariff of 1842 re-enacted, the object of agitating the subject is a sheer party object. It is important, says the Ex-Governor, that the people should understand that protection is not with the whigs an exploded doctrine. It is, then, not yet obsolete, but living, ready to be applied when they gain power. It is rich to read the arguments of the whigs in favor of taking the back track to high tariffs—in favor of restoring the 1842 law. It is a hard job for orators, in or out of congress, to convince people in the face of their *profits* under it, that the 1846 tariff has *ruined* them! It will not do to tell this to the hardy agriculturists of Lancaster county. There is before them the prosperous state of our manufactures. These are great facts. So long as they see an overflowing treasury, and an expanding brood of factories—see all around them enterprise unchecked—see labor reaping a fair reward for its toil—see bank, railroad and factory stocks turning out fat dividends—see the credit of the nation unshaken—the whig prophets may mourn, but the people will not lament. They will ask these prophets, with emphasis, what business gains when it becomes mingled with politics?

The Democratic opinions on this subject are those of Common Sense and Common Honesty. The Democratic party believes that the proper object of a tariff is revenue. It believes, moreover, that the best protection is that afforded by a moderate tariff, which, being generally acceptable, is not liable to be repealed at every succeeding session of Congress, and will thus give confidence and stability to the pursuits of merchants and manufactures. It believes, further, that the chief interest of this wide country, of such diversified soil and climate, is that of agricultural production, for which a vent and a market are to be sought in every region of the habitable globe. With an unlimited territory, and a comparatively thin population, the main pursuit of our country must, for a long time at least, be that of Agriculture. If we want to sell, we must buy in turn. Commerce is but the interchange of surplus products. There is not one great feature in the High Protective Tariff policy that is not stamped indelibly with Aristocracy. ... War upon the poor for the advantage of the rich, oppression of the weak to give power to the strong, are its most striking characteristics. It looks to the powerful, the rich, the artful associations composed of the non-producing classes, to overwhelm, by concerted efforts, the great masses of the country. Seduction, delusion, persuasion, mixed with overbearing authority, will all be employed to make those of our countrymen who look only to government for protection, consign it to the hands of those who will make it what government has always been elsewhere—the means of subjugation of the honest multitude to the yoke of the artful and interested few. We do not believe that the independent and intelligent spirit of this country is yet prepared for such a retrograde movement. And so believing, we look to the result of the November election as another great triumph of the cause of Democracy in this country.

The United States Senate.

From the results of the State elections which have already taken place, and from the known political character of the States in which elections for members of the Legislature are yet to be held, it is probable that the U. S. Senate will stand thus, after the 4th of March next:—

States.	Dem.	Fed.	Doubtful.
Maine	2	—	—
New Hampshire,	1	—	1
Vermont	—	2	—
Massachusetts	—	2	—
Rhode Island	—	2	—
Connecticut	—	2	—
New York	1	1	—
New Jersey	—	2	—
Pennsylvania	2	—	—
Delaware	—	2	—
Maryland	—	2	—
Virginia	2	—	—
North Carolina	—	2	—
South Carolina	2	—	—
Georgia	—	2	—
Florida	1	1	—
Alabama	2	—	—
Louisiana	2	—	—
Mississippi	2	—	—
Texas	2	—	—
Arkansas	2	—	—
Tennessee	1	1	—
Kentucky	—	2	—
Ohio	—	1	1
Indiana	2	—	—
Illinois	2	—	—
Missouri	2	—	—
Michigan	2	—	—
Wisconsin	2	—	—
Iowa	2	—	—
Total	34	24	2

This will give a democratic majority of from ten to twelve.

We have placed John P. Hale, abolitionist, of New Hampshire, in the doubtful column, as he cannot be claimed by either democrats or whigs, but votes more frequently, perhaps, with the latter party. The Pennsylvania and Ohio senators are to be determi ned by the election to-day.

☞ A Convention for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the Christian and civilized world in favor of substituting some other and more rational mode of settling international differences than an appeal to brutal force, was held at Brussels on the 20th 21st and 22d ult. The three particular points brought forward for consideration were introduction of an Arbitration Clause in all international treaties—the establishment of a High Court of Nations for the settlement of international disputes, and the General Disarmament of Nations. The invitation was confined to those who held that all war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity.

☞ Harris Bell was hanged at Honesdale, Pa., on the 29th ult., pursuant to sentence, for murdering Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. G. Williams. He seized her in the woods on the Sabbath, as she was going to Sabbath School, and murdered her under the most horrible circumstances. Having made a profession of religion, he confessed his crime on the gallows, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

At Leesburg.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democratic citizens, held on Saturday, October 7, at the Sorrel Horse, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, the following officers were appointed;

President.—Dr. N. W. SAMPLE.

Vice Presidents.—Col. Isaac Girvin, Martin Barr, Jacob Neff, jr., Harrison Graham, John Raub, Albert Smith, William McCaskey, Joel Lightner, Samuel Haggans, William Ralston, Joseph Winters, Samuel Brua, Joseph Potts, Samuel Taggart.

Secretaries.—Franklin Clark, John Tweed, Amos Row, Robert Montgomery, Martin Herr, John Hildebrand.

The meeting was addressed by E. W. Hutter and Washington Baker of Lancaster city—by C. M. Johnson of Drumore, and John K. Raub of Strasburg, and adjourned with hearty cheers for the success of the Democratic cause and its candidates.

At Bareville.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Upper Leacock township, was held on Saturday, October 7, at Bareville. It was organized by appointing the following officers:

President.—Dr. A. S. BAER.

Vice Presidents.—Reuben Weidler, Jonas Eaby, Samuel Weidler, Daniel Harting, John Vogan, C. Miller, Isaac Vogan, Emanuel Weidler, A. Batton, Jonathan Simmons, Cyrus M'Quaid, Geo. Dietrich,

Secretaries.—B. F. Holl, J. B. Weidler, John B. Raught, Adam Black, George Bryan, B. F. Ray, John Bender.

A splendid Hickory Pole, **116** feet above ground, was raised, in place of one previously cut down by the whigs, when the meeting was eloquently addressed by J. D. Bachman and William Mathiot, Esqr's.

At Rohrerstown.

An enthusiastic meeting of Democratic citizens was held on Friday evening last, October, 6, at the house of John Davis, in East Hempfield township. On motion, the following officers were appointed:

President.—Dr. JOHN REAM.

Vice Presidents.—John Dunkle, John Mann, Jacob Sehner, John Seachrist.

Secretaries.—William Martin, Henry Myers

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by James Jenkins, E. Champneys, Wm. Miller, Junius B. Kauffman, Jonas D. Bachman, Dr. Geo. Kline, and W. Mathiot, Esqr's., and adjourned with hearty and enthusiastic cheers for Cass, Butler and Longstreth.

At Manheim.

A large meeting was held at the house of Mr. Fetter, in Manheim borough, on Saturday evening, October 7. It was organised by the appointment of the following officers:

President.—GEORGE W. MILLER, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—Col. J. Bartruff, Jos. McCorkle, Jonas White, Philip Arndt, Frederick Koch, Thos. Masterson, Moses Ober, Jacob Healdt, Frederick Cox, Jesse M'Mullen, Samuel Plasterer, Aaron M. Longenecker, Dr. Levi Holl, Samuel Keller, Henry Blickensderfer, Frederick Keller, Wm. Kelley.

Secretaries.—John A. Bartruff, Henry D. Miller.

Dr. John M. Dunlap and Henry Schaffner were appointed a committee to introduce the Speakers.

Able addresses were delivered by John Kulp, Esq., in the German, and Col. Reah Frazer in the English language.

In Drumore.

Washington Baker, Esq., of this city addressed the "*Democratic Hickory Club*" of Drumore township with much ability, on Saturday evening. The Democracy of Drumore were never so active and enthusiastic.

At Sheafferstown.

An immense Democratic meeting was held at Sheafferstown, Lebanon county, on Saturday last, which was eloquently addressed by George W. M'Elroy, Esq., of this city—and John Weidman, Esq., of Lebanon.

A Venerable Barnburner.

[illegible] meeting at Mereden, (Ct.,) W. W. Eaton, Esq., alluded to the convention that framed the Constitution, and spoke of the prospect of trouble at one time likely to result from a want of concession on the part of the members of that body. Dr. Franklin fully realising the crisis, rose and moved an adjournment, that the delegates might go home and reflect over night upon the great responsibility that rested upon them, and especially to pray to the God of the Universe that a conciliatory spirit might be infused into the hearts of the assembled delegates of the American people. (Here Mr. Eaton was interrupted.)

Voice in the crowd—"That's untrue, sir; no such thing occurred. *I was there myself!*"

Mr. Eaton—"Then you must be a venerable man, and I should like to see your venerable locks in front of the audience." (Loud applause.)

Voice—"I meant the *Buffalo* convention; I attended that."

Mr. Eaton—"That was quite another affair, and I don't believe any such thing did occur there. It embraced no Dr. Franklins. I don't believe any of the delegates at Buffalo had it in their hearts to pray to their Maker for a spirit of compromise and concession to save the Union."

The applause that followed was very loud and long continued. Mr. Eaton went on and concluded an able and effective speech, to the highest gratification of the large audience present.

Admission of Neutral Journals.

Scarcely an exception is to be found among the large number of papers holding neutral positions in politics, that does not freely admit the strength and popularity of Gen. Cass. Unbiassed in their feelings, they can look at the prospects of parties as they really stand; and seeing, most clearly, the numerous evidences around them of the powerful hold our candidate has upon the opinions and affections of the people, they are usually frank in stating what they think of coming results.

Major Noah, an editorial veteran of New York, now editor of the *Sunday Times*, has made frequent incidental allusions to party prospects in the present canvass. Some little time since, the following candid admission appeared in his paper:

"The consequence of this is, that the prospects of Gen. Cass begin to brighten in every direction; and, in fact, were it not for the rude and unsettled character of the times, he would have no serious opposition, the country being entirely safe with a citizen of his admitted ability; and while the Old World is full of trouble, and the New World by no means settled or tranquil, we ought to be thankful in being able and wise enough to place the destinies of the country in safe hands."

Van Buren in Ohio.

The *Sandusky Mirror* of 27th ultimo, says: "Hon. Joshua R. Giddings passed through this city on his way to the southern portion of the State this morning. He informs us that *we may be put down Ashtabula county for Van Buren by a majority equal to that given to Gen. Harrison in* '40, which was the largest majority ever given to a presidential candidate by the same amount of population.

☞ A "nice young man," who was looking after the animals in Van Amburgh's Menagerie, in Cleaveland, undertook to feed a Polar bear with sugar candy, who liked it so well, that he bit his feeder's finger off, and munched it with right good will.

Shameful.—The Boston Chronotype says the female compositors in the offices of several religious papers of that city are paid but twelve cents per thousand ems, about half the amount that the male compositors receive.

Royal Dignity.—The King of the Belgians has refused to receive the French Minister, because he was once a shoemaker in Brussels. This is not so much the fault of the Minister as it is of the King, for if the latter had not needed shoes, it is likely the former never would have made them.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at the house of Henry Buehler, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, September 26th: E. W. HUTTER in the Chair; Isaac G. M'Kinley Secretary. The Chairman laid before the Committee a communication from Timothy Ives, Esq., withdrawing his name from the Electoral Ticket, in consequence of his having received a nomination for State Senator. On motion of H. BUEHLER, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the declination of Timoty Ives, Esq., as the candidate for Elector of the 24th district, having been evidently tendered under a misapprehension of the law, the same is not accepted by the State Central Committee.

The name of Mr. Ives accordingly remains on the Democratic Electoral ticket.

Resolved, That in printing the Electoral tickets for distribution, editors be requested to compare them with the following list, which has been corrected with care:

Senatorial Electors.
WILLIAM BIGLER, *of Clearfield.*
DAVID D. WAGENER, *of Northampton.*

District Electors.

1. " HENRY L. BENNER.
2. " HORN R. KNEASS.
3. " ISAAC SHUNK.
4. " AUGUSTUS L. ROUMFORT.
5. " JACOB S. YOST.
6. " ROBERT E. WRIGHT.
7. " WILLIAM W. DOWNING.
8. " HENRY HALDEMAN.
9. " PETER KLINE.
10. " BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER.
11. " WILLIAM SWEETLAND.
12. " JONAH BREWSTER.
13. " JOHN C. KING.
14. " JOHN WEIDMAN.
15. " ROBERT J. FISHER.
16. " FREDERICK SMITH.
17. " JOHN CRESSWELL.
18. " CHARLES A. BLACK.
19. " GEORGE W. BOWMAN.
20. " JOHN R. SHANNON.
21. " GEORGE P. HAMILTON.
22. " WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
23. " TIMOTHY IVES.
24. " JAMES G. CAMPBELL.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed and published in all the Democratic newspapers of the State.

E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.

Isaac G. M'Kinley, *Secretary.*

The Hartford Convention out for Taylor.

To so desperate a shift is whiggery driven in Massachusetts that even the venerable Harrison Gray Otis—the great embodiment of John Adam's alien and sedition FEDERALISM, the bitter opponent of JEFFERSON and MADISON, the prime mover and constant defender of the notorious HARTFORD CONVENTION, which body so far matured its plan for a dissolution of the Union, John Quincy Adams said, as to agree upon a military leader—is pressed into the service of whiggery, and comes hobbling into its ranks upon the crutches of Taylorism!

Democrats of the United States! is not this fact enough to convince you of the *nature* and *tendency* of Taylorism? Does it not prove that *the election of Taylor is the forlorn hope of Hartford Convention Federalism!*—that federalism from which sprung those factious, traitorous, local efforts, principles and prejudices, which brought this glorious republic to the verge of ruin, through the action of the members of the Hartford Convention? That Convention where *originated* the very mischief that is now threatening the integrity of our national compact, and where the torch of civil discord was first lighted. Look to it, *democrats*—no matter where the mutations of party may have placed you for a moment; in whig ranks, Van Buren ranks, or abolition ranks; look to it that your old, sleepless vigilant enemies do not coax your heads into their laps to deprive you of your strength. Come out from among the Philistines—rally in support of the usages and principles of the old Jeffersonian, Madisonian democracy; sustain the nominees of the Democratic National Convention—LEWIS CASS, whom Jefferson honored with his confidence, and WILLIAM [illegible] as one of the most worthy sons of the republic. This is the only safe course for you to pursue at this crisis. The noble hearted democracy of the United Strtes were too firm to be overthrown *en masse*—their principles, which have secured the permanency of the most liberal government on the face of the earth for nearly three quarters of a century, were too dear to the people to be annihilated by open attack—and so the democracy are to be despatched in detail; their principles overthrown covertly, and the old monarchical federal hydra is to rear its head amid the confusion which hypocrisy and treachery are intended to produce. Fisher Ames—that violent federalist—predicted that our present form of government would not last fifty years—Knox, another federalist, advised Washington to accept of a crown—Hamilton and Adams desired the adoption of the English constitution, &c., &c. But Jefferson, and his democratic associates, believed the people capable of self-government, and of maintaining their own liberties. Here was the original difference between the federal and democratic parties—it was this difference which led to the great contest between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—which secured the triumph of Jefferson, but which induced his enemies—Harrison Gray Otis and his associates, the Essex Junto, Silver Greys, &c.—to assail and oppose his administration in the most vindictive manner—which led, also, to the opposition to James Madison's election and to the last war with Great Britain; a war which the Massachusetts legislature, of which Harrison Gray Otis was a member, proclaimed was "*founded in falsehood and declared without necessity*;" a war which Mr. Otis avowed in his seat "*was waged with the worst possible motives*"—which Governor Strong pronounced "*unnecessary and unjustifiable*," and the federal press of Boston as "*vile and sneaking*."

The snake, though scotched, is not killed—it hissed at Jackson, but its fangs could not reach him; the sun of Taylorism has again warmed into life—it is coiling itself for a new spring at the government of the nation, but if the democracy be true to their duty, the reptile can never regain that Eden its iniquity has forfeited.—*Boston Post.*

From the Bedford Gazette.

THE TWO TARIFFS!

The difference between the journals of the Federal and Democratic party, at the present day, is this, that the former rest satisfied with making mere abstract arguments, unsound in point of political philosophy, and unsupported by existing facts—while the latter look to things as they are, and judge of them from their practical results. This is the test which we desire the community to put to the tariffs of 1842 and 1846. We ask our readers to look at the following table:

Statement of Domestic Exports during the year 1846, under the tariff of 1842, and of 1847, under the tariff of 1846; and also of importation of specie under the two systems:

	Domestic Exports in value.	Importation of specie.
1846—under law of '42,	\$122,317,939 00	\$3,468,438 00
1847—under law of '46.	\$166,496,120 00	\$24,153,242 00

Showing an increase of Domestic Exports in favor of the Tariff of 1846 of upwards of FORTY FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and an importation of specie in favor of that law of upwards of TWENTY ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! This is the law which the Federalists charged the administration with passing for the purpose of crippling the energies of the country, by depriving us of a market for the productions of our soil and labor, and at the same time draining us of the bullion which forms the basis of our circulation. Let the facts speak!

Whiggery in a bad Way in Berks.—A Taylor pole, erected by the Whigs in Reading, a few weeks ago, was seized by the constable and sold It was bought by a Democrat for \$5,10.

Voice from Andrew Jackson.

How animating to the bosom of every freeman, while such a contest as the one now enacting before us is raging through the continent, to call up the sentiments and opinions of the venerable old hero who sleeps in peace beneath the shade of the Hermitage! Were he now living among us, he could scarcely have more directly or pointedly rebuked the singular conduct of the whig candidate for the presidency, than in the warning voice he uttered to his countrymen years ago. Let his admonition find its way to every American heart. These are his words, worthy of the generous impulses, the frank and noble nature, of Andrew Jackson:

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government.

"That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate, where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when his opinions are asked for, insults you with the reply, 'I will answer no questions, coming either from friend or foe?' I answer for you, that none worthy to be free can do so."

With what peculiar force does this strong language apply to the dark silence that now hangs around General *Zachary Taylor, who "laid it down as a* principle," *to use his own expressive words, "not to give his* opinions *upon the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country."* Veiled in deep and impenetrable mystery, he dodges all public investigation and inquiry, and throws himself behind the scenes, the better to smuggle himself into a station for which he is so unfitted, and which is necessarily filled with many vital public questions demanding his immediate and positive avowals, as well as his prompt and decisive action. Was it ever thus in times gone by? Has it ever been so with Henry Clay? with Daniel Webster? with any of those shining lights on whom the opposition have often showered down their enthusiastic praise and plaudits? We ask the Taylor party (for *ultra* whigery, it seems, is no longer a party designation under the Taylor flag,) we demand of them *to show their colors.* Let us have their principles, if any belong to them. Ours stand out without disguise. None among us are ashamed or afraid to avow them; and we make our emphatic appeal to the masked and secluded friends of "Old Buena Vista" to open up to their countrymen the measures and policy, in the problematic event of his success, that are to guide and govern the Taylor administration. Come, gentlemen, out with it.—*Washington Union.*

Interesting Dialogue!

Between a Whig Barnburner and a Taylorite, in Chester county.—A real Incident.

Whig Taylorite.—Well, John, is it possible that you are going to vote for Martin Van Buren? You who have been so long a Whig!

Whig Barnburner.—I have had a strong notion that way.

Taylorite.—But surely you ought to know that you are helping Cass by doing so.

Barnburner.—Speak low! I am not going to vote for Matty, any more than I will vote for myself. I say so to all the locos I meet, and I think I know several that will go for him, because they think I will do so too. I will go my death for old Zach.

Taylorite.—Give me your hand, my hearty. Your conduct is the best proof that you are a sound whig!

Democrat, (stepping out from the other room, where he unintentionally overheard the talk,) asking:

"Gentlemen, do you think the locos are such asses as to be caught by such a shabby trick as this?"

The whigs looked confused and mizzled! The Democrat performs a significant gyration with his thumb upon his nose!

Where is the democrat who is ready to go into a movement which will either aid Taylor or make dupes of all democrats taking part in it?—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Pittsburg Post.

A Sign in Washington County.

On a recent visit into Washington county, we were informed of a veteran patriot and his seven sons, who are all warmly enlisted in favor of the election of Cass and Butler. But the most gratifying part of the story was, that the whole family have heretofore voted the Federal "Whig" Ticket. Notwithstanding this they were patriots. The old gentleman had shouldered a musket to defend the country in 1812, and had always inculcated upon his sons the doctrine of a patriotic defence of their country under all circumstances. He could recognize an honest difference of opinion among our citizens in relation to political affairs; but when war was declared to exist, he said he never stopped to ask who was in the right, his country or her enemies. He always went for and with his country, and he would never sustain her enemies. The old gentleman had heard of Tom Corwin's speech—he obtained a copy and read it; and the consequence was that he at once came out from among those who sustain traitors, and his example is followed by his sons.

VIth Congressional District.

Thomas Ross, Esq., has been nominated for Congress in this district, by the Democratic Conference representing Bucks and Lehigh. Mr. Ross is an active and indefatigable Democrat, and an able speaker. He has canvassed the district with industry, and from the prevailing enthusiasm among our friends, we feel assured he will carry it triumphantly.

Day of Election.

The following act of Congress directs the day on which the Presidential election is to be held. Of course, it takes place on the 7th of November throughout the whole Union.

AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

That the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed. Provided, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. *And provided also,* When any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Hear a Whig Opponent!

The Richmond *Whig* is one of the presses particularly ferocious against Gen. Cass. No longer ago than 1842 it spoke of him as follows:—

"General Cass, than whom no purer man breathes, (we hope this praise from us may not be very injurious to him) is universally beloved for the purity of his private and public character. His conduct as representative of our government at Paris has been almost universally approved; and as he is well known to be very little imbued with the party spirit of the day, moderate men of all politics have looked forward to the possibility of his becoming the successful candidate of a new organization of parties."

The only fault of Gen. Cass now in the eyes of the whigs is that he is too good a candidate of the Democracy for President.

☞ Mr. Clay writes to his friends who nominated him for President in the Slashes of Hanover, Va. that he cannot accept the nomination. Having consented to let his name go into the Philadelphia convention, and having been beaten there, he thinks it his duty to acquiesce, and that he ought not to pass *any* judgment upon its proceedings. He makes not the slightest allusion to Taylor.

Hon. Samuel A. Bridges.—We are gratified to learn that the health of this gentleman is rapidly improving and that he has been enabled to leave Washington on his return home.

Township Committees.

☞ The following are the Township Committees appointed for the ensuing year:

Manor—Abraham Peters, George G. Brush, Bernard Mann, John Killheffer, John Shipler, Esq. Joseph Shoch, C. Habecker.

Marietta—John J. Libhart, Andrew Leader, John Carroll, Bayard Grosh and J. B. Maloney.

Martick—John Hildebrand, David Snavely, William McMullin, David Laird, J. Robinson.

Mountjoy—Jacob R. Long, John S. Shenk, Henry Bishop, James Laird.

Penn—Joseph Bomberger, John Long, Henry Hambright, Jesse McMullin, Geo. Plasterer.

Paradise—John F. Lefever, Andrew White, Geo. Slaymaker, Thos. McSorley, Dan'l Girvin.

Rapho—Thos. Masterson, Jr., Lewis R. Deeg, Joseph Masterson, Frederick Gantz, H. Ebersole,

Salisbury—William F. Baker, A. L. Henderson, Esq., James H. Houston, John Bitzer, Jas. Grier.

Sadsbury—Wm. Boon, Isaac Walker, James H. Noble, Hugh Reed, F. P. Ryland, Andrew Armstrong, John Rea.

Strasburg twp.—Col. Isaac Girvin, Jacob Neff, Jr., Geo. Withers, John S. Morton, Miller Raub.

Strasburg Bor.—Samuel Taggert, Wm. Echternacht, Jr., Joseph Potts, William S. Spencer, Wm. S. Warren, Jr.

Warwick—Samuel Keller, Henry Buch, A. Myers, Daniel Kreider, Jacob Newling.

Washington Bor.—Dr. Abraham Bitner, John A. Brush, John Shertzer, Park Mason, William Dunlap.

Ephrata—J. J. Keller, Jeremiah Mohler, And. Urich, Alexander Martin, Daniel Epler.

Fulton—John Bicknell, Robert Cruikshank, Philip Maxwell Joseph Swift, Samuel Hess, Henry Brown.

East Hempfield—Dr. John Ream, John Mann, Alexander Klefecker, Dr. J. Parker, H. M. Reigart, Esq.

West Hempfield—Dr. A. K. Rohrer, Dr. Halderman, George Neighton, Jacob Gamber, Lewis Wisler.

East Lampeter—Mathias Shirk, Jacob Auwerter, John McNabb, Issachar Reese, John L. Martin.

West Lampeter—Abraham Sides, James Irvin, Martin Reese, George Raub, Jr., Samuel Erb.

Lancaster City East Ward—Walter G. Evans, James Boon, Zuriel Swope, Philip Baker, Dr. P. Cassidy.

Lancaster City West Ward—J. B. Kauffman, James Wiley, Adam Dellett, John W. Jackson, George A. Miller.

Lancaster twp.—Andrew Dunlap, I. B. Burrows Augustus Myers, David Weidler, Wm. Dietrich.

Leacock—John V. Eckert, Joel L. Lightner, John M'Killips, Wm. M. Sample, Wm. McCaskey.

Upper Leacock—Dr. A. S. Bare, Michael Roland, Dr. J. C. Weidler, John Sellers, John Bard, Jr.,

Manheim twp.—Joseph Wisner, George Hambright, Henry E. Leman, John K. Grube, Samuel Coldren.

Little Britain—John Hays, David H. Keech, Jesse Jenkins, Joseph Phillips, William Carter, Samuel Pennell.

Manheim Borough—Dr. J. M. Dunlap, George Mengle, William McQueney, Henry D. Miller, Jonas White.

Conoy—Lewis Houseal, John H. Smith, Jacob Reidebach, John Robb, Henry Haldeman, Jr.

East Donegal—Christian Beschler, Samuel Pence, Frederick Kleigh, Jacob Gorner, John Ream, William Parkeston and Captain Samuel Yetter.

West Donegal—Henry C. Ober, Jonathan Diffenderfer, Jacob D. Keller, John Gross, Philip Fisher.

Drumore—Wm. Ralston, John McSparren, Thomas Moderwell John Hastings, James M. Steel, Dr. C. M. Johnson.

Earl—Anthony Carpenter, Abraham G. Smoker, Davis Duchman, Isaac Hull, James Darrah.

West Earl—J. L. Garber, Jacob Busser, Jr., Elias Reamsnyder, Jacob Smith.

Elizabeth—Peter Elser, George Neis, Samuel Reynolds, John Eberly, John Enck.

Elizabethtown—Dr. Abraham Redsecker, Dr. J. Shaeffer, Henry Breneman, Charles Ebecca and Jacob Redsecker, Esq.

Vote of New Jersey.

It is estimated that the Free Soil party in New Jersey will poll about 3,000 votes. The large Quaker influence in this State will contribute to this result, and as they usually vote the Whig ticket, it is supposed that the Whig party will suffer the most by this secession. We mention this fact as one which should enter into the calculations of politicians. New Jersey is a doubtful state at best.—Many of her best informed citizens declare their belief that her Electoral Vote will be given to Cass and Butler.

☞ Benj. Martin, Esq., of Southwark, Philadelphia county, has also joined the "Free Soil" party. Mr. Martin was elected to the Legislature for a long series of years by the Democrats, who also elected him to our late State Convention to reform the Constitution.—*N. Y. Post.*

Time works strange changes in men's opinions. Mr. Martin here alluded to is the individual who, in the State Convention to revise the Constitution, made the motion, sustained by the Convention, to introduce the word "white" into the qualifications of a voter, whereby colored persons were entirely excluded from the privileges of citizenship.

From the Washington Union.

Confidence of our Friends.

We have been told by good authority, that a gentleman from Baltimore yesterday made the following bets: \$1,000 that Cass and Butler will be elected our next President and Vice President, \$500 on Georgia and \$500 on Louisiana. He afterwards said that he had \$10,000 more which he would be pleased to bet on the general result.

Another gentleman, it is also stated, bet \$1,000 on the general result, that Cass and Butler will be elected our next President and Vice President. These facts indicate the confidence of our friends in the triumphant success of Cass and Butler in November next.

Intrepidity of a Lady.

A remarkable instance of intrepidity and coolness was exhibited at the Blue Lick Springs, a few days ago, by Miss L., a belle of Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Miss L., and Mr. F. a gentleman from the South, on their return from an excursion on horseback, were riding down the long hill about a quarter of a mile from the hotel at full speed, the lady being a little ahead. At a sudden turn of the road, the gentleman's saddle turned, and he fell from his horse, but his foot remained in the stirrup, and his horse, although his pace was somewhat slackened, kept on his way, dragging the fallen man upon the ground. The young lady seeing this, reined in her own horse by a sudden effort, leaped from him whilst he was still in rapid motion, ran back, seized the other horse by the bridle, and released her gallant from his perilous situation.

This feat was witnessed by hundreds at the Springs who could find no words strong enough to express their admiration of the daring courage of the beautiful young heroine.

☞ The *Hingman Patriot* says the following most beautiful and touching inscription may be seen on a grave in that town. The only words are these:

OUR MOTHER,
FELL ASLEEP
November 12, 1840.
Æ 51.
When will the morning come?

Simple yet beautiful language!—language that shall find a response in every heart made sad by the loss of the best and dearest of earthly friends—a mother. Many a faltering tongue has asked that most significant question, "When will the morning come?"

Soldier's Bounty Lands.—The Commissioner of Pensions, says the *Washington Union*, notwithstanding his untiring devotion to the duties of the office, cannot issue more than two hundred and fifty land warrants each day. It appears, from a statement in the *Union*, that the number of applications for bounty land warrants on the part of soldiers who have served in the late war with Mexico, will exceed 100,000. Up to the 27th of September, 1848, inclusive, the whole umber of appplications filed was 55,784; (from the 1st to the 27th of September alone, 7,793 were filed.) To the same date the warrants issued were 33,833. Remaining to be disposed of, 21,961. The estimated number yet to be filed is about 50,000 more.

Changed his Name.—In the old army orders Gen. Taylor's name appears as "*Zachariah*"—he has written it "*Zachary*" of late years.

☞ Taylor is not sure of a single State, but has a good chance for Kentucky.