

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

Lancaster, October 17, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Lewis Cass,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. William O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.

DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. HENRY L. BENNER.

2. HORN R. KNEASS.

3. ISAAC SHUNK.

4. AUGUSTUS L. RUMFORD.

5. JACOB S. YOST.

6. ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

7. WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

8. HENRY HALDEMAN.

9. PETER KLINE.

10. BERNARD S. SCHOOVNER.

11. WILLIAM W. WATLAND.

12. JOHN C. KING.

13. JOHN WEDMANN.

14. ROBERT FISHER.

15. FREDERICK SMITH.

16. JOHN CRESSWELL.

17. CHARLES W. FLETCHER.

18. GEORGE W. BOWMAN.

19. JOHN R. SHANNON.

20. GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

21. WILLIAM D. DAVIS.

22. TIMOTHY IVES.

23. JAMES G. CAMPBELL.

THE ELECTOR.

We perform a task today, in announcing the probable election of W. F. JOHNSON to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, which we frankly confess to be of the most disagreeable and unenviable character.

It is a task which we have performed with a heavy heart, and with a sense of responsibility which we do not feel we can ever again discharge.

We are not ignorant of the unpopularity of assigning excuses for defeat in an election. They are sometimes hidden and difficult of explanation.

Whether plausible or not, the enemy, flushed with victory, is rarely willing to concede to any person, except a simple insufficiency of votes. We experience no difficulty, however, in divining some of the influences that have led to the probable defeat of Judge LONGSTREET.

The principal reason has doubtless existed in our own ranks—DESPERATION. Since our participation in the politics of Pennsylvania, we have never known the Democratic party so sure of success as in the recent contest.

There was no shadow of a doubt expressed by any Democrat. All concurred in the opinion that we would elect LONGSTREET with ease. This belief was doubtless produced by a superficial view of the figures of last year's election.

The popular impression seemed to be that we had then elected Gen. SHUNK by a majority of 18,000. But this is a great mistake. The vote last year stood:

FOR FRANCIS R. SHUNK (Dem.) 146,112
" JAMES LEVINE (Whig) 128,138
" E. C. RIGGOLD (Native) 11,247
" J. F. LONGSTREET (Abolition) 1,801
141,246

Shunk's actual majority 4,869

We here discover, that although SHUNK's majority over the Whigs *proved* to be only 4,869—the united votes of the opposing parties reduced it to about 4,800. There is, therefore, not that revolution in the public mind which many vainly imagine.

The error is simply this: Last year, the opposing parties voted for three candidates—this year, for only one. What they could not effect separately, they have, through our impardonable negligence, accomplished conjointly. Notwithstanding this monstrous combination between Whigs, Natives, and Free Soilers, we could have beaten the Alliance, but for the existence of local causes, which we shall proceed to state.

In MONTGOMERY county, the home of Judge LONGSTREET, unfriendly political relations have existed for years between himself and other leading Democrats. With the merits of this controversy we have nothing to do, of course. But that it worked to our prejudice in the late election, the returns from that heretofore standard county, prove to what other cause shall we attribute the fact, that our majority for Governor is but 573, whilst that county ought have given three times five hundred majority, and over. That it has not done so, we ascribe altogether to the local feud. This will not operate in November, and we hence look for a largely increased majority for Cass and Butler.

We lost largely in YORK county by reason of disaffection with the local nomination. An excited controversy has for some time prevailed in reference to the President Judge of that district—one party working for his removal, the other for his retention. Our candidates for Congress and Sheriff had both taken a leading part in this quarrel, and their nominations, therefore, failed to harmonize the party. The proof of this is furnished by the fact, that our Sheriff is defeated by over 1,000 majority, and the majority of the Governor is barely 163—instead of from 8 to 9,000. These elements will all be removed in November, and the Democracy of old York, again working in unbroken column, will wipe out the stain of the October contest.

We have no certain advices from LEUZER and COLUMBIA, but we do not entertain a doubt, that our majority for Governor in these two counties was greatly reduced by the fact of there being two Democratic candidates in the field for Congress. It is natural to suppose, that hundreds of Democrats would turn in disgust from the acrimonious assaults of their leaders, all tending to inevitable disaster and defeat. In November, no such dispute will exist, and we shall look for our usual majorities for Cass and Butler.

In SCHUYLKILL county the whig majority was obtained by means of a local party, created for the occasion by the mining and corporation interests. The agricultural regions, where the Democracy's strength principally exists, did not dream of the influences at work around them, and were comparatively inactive. They will be wide awake in November.

In BERKS county—glorious old Berks—the Democratic vote has not been out by a full thousand. The criterion of the whole now remains heretofore, that she has allowed herself to be carried off by her nine votes—and she is resolved to give one of them in November.

Other powerful causes existed, also, to give an undue advantage to JOHNSON. He is a strong speaker, and canvassed the State in person, addressing the people. Judge LONGSTREET, although vastly his superior in all the solid acquirements of the statesman and scholar, has never made public speaking a profession, and we doubt not this has

resulted to our disadvantage. We think the time is not far distant in Pennsylvania, when the Southern system will prevail, and when candidates for office will be expected to address the voters. Public sentiment is rapidly demanding this.

Another potent element against our candidate for Governor, was the fact, that applications for numerous charters and re-charters of State Banks are to be made to the next Legislature, in which the monied men of the State are deeply interested. Judge LONGSTREET's well-known hostility to the extension of paper-money, no doubt arrayed nearly this entire interest against him. They will hardly have the same inducements to oppose the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, as this was purely a question of State policy.

We argue, then, from all these considerations, that the Whig presses greatly deceive themselves, and their readers, when they state, that this election has decided the vote of Pennsylvania in favor of Gen. TAYLOR. It has decided *no such thing*, and the idea of November, we predict, will prove it. We have yet the first Democrat to meet, who is not resolved to work with redoubled energy and zeal in the defence of the November contest, which we have every confidence will result in giving the 26 Electoral votes of Pennsylvania to LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

Our opponents, however, put Crawford down at 200 for Longstreet—whilst other accounts state it at 700. The latter be the true report, it would reduce Johnston to 240. Northumberland is given at 557—the true majority is 598—another difference of 41 in our favor. Wayne we consider too long—Tioga, ditto—Elk and Sullivan, ditto—and other counties, we are inclined to believe, are only *guesses* at.

This matters stand, as we go to press. The official returns will have to decide. Until then, please, gentlemen, patience. We have realized the worst—if better luck be in store, so much the more acceptable.

Pennington Official Returns for Governor.

1848—Official Maj. 1848—rep'd Maj.

Counties. Shunk. Martie. Longth. John's

Adams 579 237 1 2683

Allegheny 479 637 1 200

Armstrong 446 424 1 140

Berks 579 637 1 200

Butler 169 226 1 868

Clearfield 160 226 1 868

Clinton 508 143 480 140

Dauphin 508 143 480 140

Elk and Forest 29 576 475

Fayette 468 537 1400 748

Harrisburg 825 586 1000 748

Huntingdon 825 586 1000 748

Indiana 110 691 200 463

Jefferson 103 98 840 4213

Lebanon 103 98 840 4213

Lancaster 357 438 1075

Lehigh 357 438 1075

Lycoming 465 450 872

Mechanic 1224 1213

Monroe 79 21 226 540

Mifflin 79 21 226 540

Montgomery 1063 573

N. York 1063 573

Northampton 1011 925

Northumberland 886 557

Perry 930 750 4061

Phil. city & co. 5055 470 1652

Pike 501 225 725

Potter 827 1038 1652

Schuylkill 827 1038 1652

Somerset 827 1038 1652

Sussex 827 1038 1652

Tioga 926 820

Union 357 944 1208

Westmoreland 1926 2089 150

York 742 604 180

Y. Penn 64 89 150

27480 23242 23000 24420

Repeal of the Veto.

One hundred and fifty-four years have elapsed since the veto power has been exercised by any President of the United States.

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Principles, Not Men.

It may not be generally known that the words quoted at the head of this article were first used by the great Washington.

The Pennsylvania Whigs, however, are not to be deterred by the following history of their first use: when the Father of our country gave his last vote, he did so under very exciting and thrilling circumstances.

Thousands met on the election ground to do honor to the Saviour of his country, and his coming and going were marked by many demonstrations of popular gratitude. Before voting, one of the several candidates before the people, asked him for whom he intended to cast his ballot. The General replied, with great dignity, "I vote *in* for Principles, not men."

The federal-whig papers it will be remembered, compare Taylor with WASHINGTON! Gen. Taylor—during a long life—for he is over sixty years of age—has never voted at all. To use his own words—he has "never carried the right of Suffrage." His first vote will be just before he is sixty-four years of age—for we presume he will hardly fail to do his duty under the Constitution now.

Will he vote for principles? All the whig principles will in his nomination. Will he vote for measures? He avows no himself, and if his friends speak for him, he is the representative of the most antislavery doctrines. For what, or for whom, then, will he vote? Why, for self only. He cannot say as WASHINGTON said, when he gave his last vote—"principles, not men." He allows sixty-four years to pass over his head, without even once in all that long period of time enjoying the right of suffrage, and when he does vote, he does so for himself.

But the incident related by the Pennsylvania Whigs, even worse for the whig party than for their candidate, Washington voted for "a man, not principles." Federal whiggy votes for "a man, not principles!" Federal whiggy goes for old Zach, "without a why or a wherefore." They do for a man who fought two or three good battles, but of whose principles they profess to be ignorant. And yet, these men profess to venerate the example of Washington!

Gen. Taylor's Civil Fitness.

One word need not be said by the Democratic party as to the qualifications and fitness of General Taylor for the Presidential office. Some of the more frank and honorable of the whigs are occasionally forced to admissions on this point, which saves the republican press the trouble of a single remark in reference to it.

Several such exposures have been lately made in the State of Ohio, by men standing very high in the whig ranks; and in the language of Mr. WASHINGTON at Mansfield, much of the same kind of truth-telling and plain-dealing was evinced. His subject for discussion was the fitness of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and he well deserved to be recorded in letters of gold. We have observed the marked silence of the whig journals throughout the country in reference to this speech. General Taylor (says Mr. W.) "is a military man merely, who never cast a vote in his life, and never formed or expressed an opinion on any one of the great issues of the present time; whose line of policy, if practical, would be to know no party; and who stands committed only upon the single point of the practical use of the veto power."

This is what may be called plain talk, and yet Whiggy in some portions of the Union, still clings to the military chief with an unshaken tenacity. If successful, the people of this Union would not be long in ascertaining how well timed and how faithfully true were the laconic sentiments of the leading star of New England Federalism.

Lehigh has "Done Better."

What we are opposed to invidious distinctions, we cannot omit the remark, that to county in the State has "done better" for the Democratic cause than gallant little Lehigh. Her majority for LEWIS CASS, compared with SHUNK'S in 1844, has been almost double—an achievement, which few other counties in the commonwealth can boast. She has besides secured the election of a Democratic representative to Congress from the 6th district. All honor and praise, then, to the indefatigable Democracy of little Lehigh. She has set a noble example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish.

Georgia.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, Ga., Oct. 4, 1848.

The election is over and the day is ours! Glorious enough for one day! Behold I give you a true statement of the vote as compared with the vote of last year, which elected our own beloved TOWNES Governor by 1,500 votes. Three times three cheers for Cass, Butler, and Democracy.

Very respectfully, J. RUTUS CHOATE.

1st T. B. King, whig, Dem. 700
2nd M. J. Willson, whig, Whig 350
3rd A. F. Owen, whig, Whig 200
4th H. A. Harlow, dem., Dem. 500
5th Col. Hackett, dem., " 500
6th H. W. Collins, dem., " 200
7th A. H. Stephens, whig, Dem. gain 200
8th Rob. Tompkins, whig, Dem. gain 300

Recapitulation: Democratic gain in the State 1,200 votes, making the State safe for Cass and Butler by 3000 majority.

Look at Ohio!

Ay, look at her, Democrats of Pennsylvania!—look at her, and wonder. We all gave the State to the Whigs for Governor, but confidently claimed it for President. Now it seems that the Democratic party in Ohio is on the eve of a great victory! What Kentucky Democrats will not wake up and work for Cass, while thus invited and invoked!

Gen. Taylor and Free Soil.

At a late public meeting in Kentucky, Bailie Peyton, Gen. Taylor's bosom friend, was asked by Hon. Linn Boyd, what Gen. Taylor would do, if elected President, and the Whig Provost were presented to him for his consideration? Colonel Peyton replied unequivocally, that being a Southern man and a slaveholder, Gen. Taylor would vote it.

Mr. Wilcox re-elected!

Hon. DAVID WILCOX, author of the antislavery proviso, has been re-elected to Congress from the 12th district, by a largely increased majority. His own county, Bradford, gave him from 12 to 1400 majority—Susquehanna, 1200—making a total of 2600. Mr. Wilcox was the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and so, as many erroneously suppose, an independent candidate.

Presidential Election Law.

It would be well for Assessors to bear in mind that by an Act of Assembly, they are required to return their books immediately after the 22d Tuesday of October, and are required to assess any white freeman making application to them at any time within ten days of the period fixed by law for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, and to make out lists for the officers of said election, and to deliver the same to them on or before 8 o'clock on the morning of the election.

A dignified—'t hold," said a Western editor, with principled emphasis, "hold it as a self-evident principle, that no man should take a newspaper three consecutive years, without making at least an apology to the editor for not paying for it."

Lancaster County—Official.

The following is the official return of the vote of Lancaster county for Governor, compared with the vote in 1844.

1844. 1848.

Districts. Shunk. Martie. Longstreet. John's

1. Lancaster city, 958 587 957 840

2. Dronore, 181 212 173 204

3. Elizabethtown, 158 228 185 249

4. New Holland, 59 247 136 325

5. Erb's, 53 323 53 274

6. Strasburg borough, 105 73 105 61

7. Manheim bor., 131 216 113 275

8. Salisbury, 142 449 171 431

9. East Cocalico, 145 182 125 169

10. Maytown, 119 119 104 122

11. Churchtown, 136 175 146 174

12. Martie, 151 306 143 363

13. Bart, 108 173 68 206

14. Colerain, 156 149 158 118

15. Little Britain, 71 185 82 174

16. Linda, 184 215 25 229

17. Marietta, 193 215 162 243

18. Columbia bor., 260 308 301 253

19. Sadsbury, 81 145 120 137

20. Leacock, 115 225 108 222

21. Brecknock, 100 114 87 110

22. Mount Joy, 112 426 112 281

23. Petersburg, 73 122 59 162

24. West Lampeter, 32 236 18 241

25. Conestoga, 81 206 80 228

26. Washington bor., 122 145 109 140

27. Gross (Ephrata), 118 235 95 239

28. Bainbridge, 85 157 108 153

29. Neffville, 86 252 77 266