orn side of this continent, for the production of the taples of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice &c.; altho o a limited extent, in the Atlantic States ; still the Slave of those States is made valuable, as an article of stock to be there raised, for the market in the distant West. Slavery is a question of interest. It will exist so long, and no longer, as it is a source of profit to the master. Keep it within given limits, and in time, there will be such an abundance of slave labor, from the increase of slave popula-ion; and the field of its profitable labor will, at the same time, become so narrowed and circumscriled, that the Slave reases to be of value to his maser, and he is glad to get rid of him upon any terms. It was to such results, that the "great mer of the South, in the great day of the South. looked with anxiety and hope. That Slavery should not escape its early doon. by an extension of its bor ders, they sealed up against it. by the Ordinance o 1787, the entire Territories of the Nanon. We have made a wide departure, from the direction m which our fathers set out. Since we started in our National career, we have added to the dominion of Slavery, three fold, and postponed for a century the day of our deliverance. I take no exception to the acquisitions that Slavery has heretofore made. Ter ritories were purchased, and annexed, in which it existed, at the time of such purchase and annexation. To have abolished it in-such Territories might seem like a departure from that strict neu trality, which the General government was bound to maintain upon the subject ; though the constitu tional right so to do, I cannot doubt. The South notwithstanding its vast accession of Slave Territory-not content to leave the question where the Constitution has left u, to the "States in which it exists," seeks its further extension over new and fortile regione, where as yet, there are no States. and where Slavery as yet has up existence. It is to aid in this great work-this glorious enterprize. that the summons is made to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to "buckle on their armor," and be prepared in time for the approaching conflict. I do not believe they will do battle in such a cause. gather laurels from such a field ; and to the common soldier, small indeed will be the reward -Why this call was made upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I am at a loss to couceive. It cannot be, that the Secretary of State. desired to incorporate the doctrine, of the "extension of Slavery over free Territory" into the Democratic creed .-If so, I for one will submit to no interpolation upon the creed. Who made him a "Judge in Israel "The practice has been too much encouraged hereofore, of permitting a certain class of politiciaus, to make every question that arose, assume a party. character. The South, having within her borders a majority of the democratic party, has from time to time, forced upon its, as party issues, questions having not the slightest reference to party principle. This was done on the Texas question. Sir, I was in favor of that measure. I earnestly advocated before the people, and voted for it in Congress. have no regrets for aught I done. If it were to be done over again, I should do the same : but it never should have been made a party question. The principles that divide, as by a broad boundary, Democracy from Federalism, existed long before the question of Texas Annexation ; neither are they subject to constant mutation. Yet the annexation of Texas was made a test of party fidelity. Because Mr. Van Buren would not square himself by this rule of party discipline, he struck down at the Baltimore Convention, under the operation of a two-thirds rule. I do not complain of the choice that Convention made. Indeed, the apprehensions I entertained of Mr. Van Buren's defeat, at that time, reconciled me to Mr. Polk's nom ination. But sir, I never could reflect upon the fact, without shame and mortification, that a great Democratic Statesman of the North, whom we had made the Standard-bearer and Representative of our principles, should be struck down by the South, because he halted upon a question, in no way affecting the

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established and fived principles of our creed. If Northern men-Northern Democrats, will longer stand by in silence and see their best and ablest men immolated by the South, for not marching up to any and every issue they choose to make, then in deed, is the Northern Democracy, but the adjunct and tool of the South.

Sir, I entertain no hostility to the South. I have been taught in her School; I have learned my political faith from the lessons of her great Statesmen. Upon most of the great questions that have divided parties—particularly those affecting the powers of the General government, and the rights of the States, I believe the South has been right.—



# Bradford Akeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1847

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR. FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERT COUNTY.

**Democratic County Ticket.** 

FOR BEFRESENTATIVES, PRANCIS SMITH. of Troy Borough, ARUNAH WATTLES, of Romo.

FOR TREASURER, JAMES M. PECK, of Windham

FOR CONVISIONAR. HIRAM SPEAR, of Springfield.

FOR AUDITOR, A SAMUEL W. SHEPARD, of Granville. Election Tweeday, October 12, 1847.

#### Conspiracy, Fraud and Falsehood Exposed.

The very quiet manner in which the Federal party had, thus far, conducted the election campaign, has been, with us, ominous of some sudden and villainous onset, such as has usually characterized the action of that party, on the very eve of the election. Nor have we been mistaken. A long encocted conspiracy, as nefarious as it is false, is sprung upon as at the last moment : a conspiracy exhibiting the machinations of mind more mischievous and depraved, than any thing which has precoded it, not even excepting the notorious "Roorback" itself-the prominent actor in which is uone other than the veritable Dr. Seth Salisbury late of this county. It seems he has lent, or sold himself, to the Federal party, body and breeches; and we are greatly mistaken if they do not find the unmentionables much the most valuable portion of he bargain.

The North American of the 23d ult, contains the precious nursling of the conspirators, in the form of a letter from the Doctor, giving, at length, his reasons for his sudden somerset from the ranks of Democracy to the eminent position he now occupies in front of the Federal party; and we repeat, that the whole transaction is without a precedent for impudent knavery and infamous treachery.

We gave our readers, last week, an outline of the attempt of some reckless leaders of the Federal party, backed by the sanction of Dr. Salisbury, to any thing of which to complain, we confess that attach to the Hon. Jesse Miller, Henry Petriken Esor. and others connected with Gov. Shunk's administration, the infamous character of writing the false and abusive articles which appeared in a filthy sheet, published at Harrisburg in 1844, called the "Champion" reviling the character of the late Mr. Muhlenberg, while he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of this Common-wealth; and we expressed our opinion, at the same time, that the whole matter, from begining to end, was a most shameless imposture-a conspiracy, forgery and fraud of the deepest dye. We also gave the letters of Messrs. Miller and Petriken, giving the most positive and unqualified contradiction to the charges contained against them; § Since that

time, we have received further developments. which fully prove our position, and the damning infamy of the calumniators. The North American, state all the facts in relation to the difficulties I have the organ of the Federal narty of Philadelphia, and had with the Landholders. I have fought them by as bitter and vile a Federal paper as ever saw the light, publishes the Doctors letter, and the scandalous articles, imputed to Messrs. Miller, Petriken &c.,-furnished to that paper, by the Doctor himself, with great gusto: spemingly as much tickled with having caught up the tail end of the Democratic party, as it would be with the election of Irin himself. The flimsy reason assigned by Dr. Salisbury, for making common cause with the Federal party, is his long-standing and fervent attachment to Mr. Muhlenberg. Who that knows Seth Salisbury in this quarter will give credence to such sheer cant and hypocrisy ! Who will believe that he was ever engaged in a political enterprise, with any higher or purrer motive, than to make the most out of it himself Bevond, or above, this, he never had an aspiration ; and this last great drama of his life, in amalgamating with the Federalists to destroy honest men. consigns him to the mented contempt of an insulthus fai ted public. So overpowering is Dr. Salisbury's abhorence o those men, whom he alleges have calumniated Mr. Muhlenberg, that he cannot refrain from making the exposure, even though it causes the defeat of Gov. Shunk. Hence it is, that he lends himself to the North American, a paper that never spoke of a Democrat, but to revile him-a paper ever filled with abuse towards the State and general administration, with the design of writing the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg into opposition to Gov. Shunk : against whom, it is not pretended, or intimated, that he ever knew or heard of the articles alluded to, until they appeared before the public. The Bradford Reporter was among the first, if not the very first paper in the State that named Henry A. Muhlenberg for Governor. We placed his name at the head of our paper, at a very early day, and all that this Press could fairly do, was done to secure his success. Nor were we lacking was the candidate of the Democratic party with in personal exertion otherwise in his cause. If for us this pretended expose is made, we repel it as an indignant insult to ourselves, and still more gross to the memory of Mr. Muhlenberg. No true friend of Mr. M. can be affected by it. The purity of his life-his just abhorence of all political knavery and duplicity, ought to have saved his memory from the stigma of ever having had a friend who, professedly for his sake, could be guilty of so foul a plot against the Democracy of his beloved Commonwealth. The famous Doctor has retired from the Harrisburg Argus, and whether he is to be associated this, should escape the observation of the concocters with the Editors of the North American, as the price of his treason time will develope. It is understood he has sent vast numbers of that paper, containing his expose, into the country, especially into this county, calculating, with the Federalists, for liberal recruits to their ranks from this quarter a calculation as fuile, as that their conspiracy will defeat the election of Gov. Shunk, However willing we may feel that the Doctor should sell himself to whom he pleases, we tell the should have good memories," is in this instance Federalists, and tell them plainly too, that if the fully verified

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Democracy of Bradford are included in the transfer, and are expected to follow in the wake of Dr. Salisbury, they will be most egregiously mistaken. The utter, and entire falsity of this scheme of conspiracy to defraud Gov. Shunk out of his election is nailed to the counter as base coin, by the following which we publish in addition of the letters of Messrs. Miller and Petriken, given last week:

[From the Democratic Union.]

Wherever the publishers of the Champion, and hose immediately connected with them are known would be unnecessary to contradict the assertion, that Messrs. MILLER and PETRIKEN were contributors to that vile sheet; for the poor miserable creatures who published that paper have been engaged for two years past in the degrading traffic of huck. stering round these "Champion manuscripts," first to the enemies of Messre. MILLER and PETRIKEN, and then to their friends, endeavoring to raise money upon them from both, and failing in this, it appears they have found ready purchasers in the Federal leaders, who would buy and sell the bones of their ancestors, it political capital could be made by the operation. As to the editors of the North American, who profess to be honorable men, they have degraded themselves in this transac iou to a level with these contemptible "manufacturers of manuscripts," one of whom has been convicted in the Criminal Court of Dauphin county for initiating the signature of one of our most respectable citizens The new ally of the North American and the Federalists—the unfortunate Salisbury—does not even pretend to assert anything in his statement, of his own personal knowledge, and the witness referred to by him-Mr. Cantine-disavows all person of knowledge of the authorship of the celebrated " Chumpion Manuscripts." The whole charge therefore, rests on the statements of the poor miser able creatures who have been hawking these quad ruplicated papers, which seem to increase after every sale of them, about the streets of Harrisburg for the last two years, endeavoring to mise money upon them out of every person of sufficient gullibil ny to buy.

In regard to the "undignant" exposition of Dr Salisbury, which is seized upon with such avidity by the Federalists, it is perfectly in character with that most unfortunate, erratic and eccentric genius. who, like the idiot boy in James' new novel of Margaret Graham, is mixed up in every body's business, and who it seems, can be influenced as easily, by a pot of orange marmalade, as the idio Tommy Hicks, was in the novel referred to.

#### Arunah Wattles.

A communication appears in the last Bradford Argus, over the signature of H. Ephraim Leach in which the following passage occurs :

"Arrunah Wattles, in his answer to our third general measure, casts ungenerous reflections on the unfortunate settler.

Mr. Leach, carefully withholds the letter of Mr Wattles, and evidently designs to injure him, with the settlers, by forcing them to swallow his own perverted construction of Mr. Wattle's letter, without giving them an opportunity to judge for themselves. We have been favored with a copy of Mr. Wattles reply to Mr. Leach's interrogatories, and bly to operate against them, and in a sly and skulkpublish below that portion of which Mr. Leach complains; and, if the honest settler can find in it his faculties are more astute than our own.

" In answer to the 3d interrogatory, you will find on examination, that it has been the continual study of our Members in Congress and in our own State Legislature, to guard against fraudulent speculators by limiting a certain number of acres. Congress has caused our public lands to be divided into parcels or sections, and these subdivided down to '80 acres; and so in our own State. I think there has been ample provision made for honest men and setual settlers. It is not often the case, that you see the actual settler disturbed, or driven off from his farm: but it is the dishonest man, who wishes to retain his farm, and not pay the first cent for it. have kept an eye single to this matter for 40 years. suppose there is not a man in Northern Pennsylva nia, who has been so often imposed upon as I have been by Land Speculators. I have been whiged to pay from \$2 to \$17 per acre. I have labored thirty or forty years in this wilderness country to obtain a home for myself and family. I have not time to

### Poor Halisbury [ ]

This creatic and unfortunate individual, arrived in this Borough on Saturday syming last. He came in charge, and at the charge, of Henry Drinker Eeq., a prominent whig of Susquehanna county Upon his arrival, he' addressed notes to several of our active whigs, requesting their immediate gresence. Thé summons in every instance was treat ed with silent contempt. Repeated verbal messages were discharged, announcing to the white, that considerations of the first importance, connected with Gen. Irvin's election, demanded their duention. Still no one came. Mr. Drinker, finding the estimation in which the Doctor was held by the whigs of Bradford, settled the Doctors bill up to the time of leaving, and took his departure for Susquehanna. The Doctor remained, still persevering in his efforts to obtain an audience with some of our leading whigs, but to no purpose, most of them positively refusing to see him, or be seen in his

the button, as he was passing in front of the Hotel; and draging him to his room. The conference was short. The Doctor, having lost all seuse of shame, approached his subject direct; and assured his unwilling auditor, that considerable strus or MONEY, could be used with great advantage in the western part of this County, in promoting Mr. Irvin's election. He was answered, that the whigs here were poor, and not able to carry out the plan of operations' contemplated by him, which consisted solely, in giving him MONEY. This discouraged him so effectually, that he left immediately, grambling however, that his bill was not paid by those he was laboring to serve. Whether he returned to Smithfield or proceeded to Athens to make one more trial to raise MONEY, we know not ---Verily the scripture Proverb, was verified in the case of the Doctor; "that a Prophet is not without honor, except in his own country." The Do tor should not have returned to Bradford. Those who controlled his movements, should have had more descretion. From our heart we pity him; and pity the necessity, that has brought him to his present unfortunate situation. The last barriers of virtue are broken down; and like the street walker, he offers himself to the embraces of any party for MONEY-again, we repeat, more in sorrow than in inger-poor Salisbury !! poor Salisbury !!!

A Settler's Answer to Mr. Leach.

To the Editors of the Bradford Reporter

GENTLEMEN :- In an article in the last " Argus," neaded "To the National Reformers of Bradford County, and their friends," and over the signature of "H. Ephriam Leach," I see a low, vulgar, and wanton attack upon the regularly nominated candidates for Representatives; intended, unquestionaing manner, to gain votes for E. R. Myer, the federal candidate, knowing that he cannot be elected by any fair means.

Mr. Leach, in his article, took occasion to refer to what he is pleased to term answers to four different individuals. I do not propose to say any. thing in relation to his remarks concerning Mr Smith. as I 'do not know what Mr. Smith's views are, in regard to the measures of the so-called "National Reformers," or what his answers were ; but, in reference to Mr. Wattles, I have a word to say. Mr. Leach says, "Arunah Wattles, in answer to our 3d general measure, casts ungenerous reflections on the unfortunate settler." What ! Arunah Wattles cast reflections on the unfortunate settler ! How base! how inconsistent with the whole course of his life from boyhood up; a man, who settled in a dense wilderness country, without a penny to commence life with, and whose associations have ever been identified with that of the settler.

Mr. Wattles same to this County, upwards of 43 ears ago ; at that time not more than 10 years old, and has resided in it ever since, encountering all the privations incident to this, then wilderness country. When quite young, he commenced in the world for himself, by going into the woods, taking up a piece of land, and clearing it with his own hands; and his business through life has been solely that of Farming. And now, for Mr. Leach to are likely to vote with the Whigs, at the ensuing Whig of Harrisburg called me to one side, and tok pretend to say, that he is not as well prepared as Mr. Myer, to look to the interest of the settler, is divisions; and after naving completed such list, to call personally on each of those voters before the what none but a fool, or a knave, could do. The election-day shall arrive, and impress upon them reader will notice that Mr. Leach has been very careful to conceal the truth, and merely hints that Mr. Wattles has said something, which if carried into effect, would operate very materially against ticket, is of the highest importance to, enable you the Souther without mixing what it is . The truth is to poll a full Whig vote for Governor and Canal he Settler, without giving what it is. The truth is, re never, in whole life, uttered or wrote one word whereby any such inference could be drawn; and Mr. Leach knows it full well, if he has an intellect bright enough to discern anything at all. I would not say one word derogatory of Mr. Myer, but "those who live in glass houses, should not of each division committee to attend the polls on hrow stones" and it does annear to me that a min the day of election. Let each member of this comthrow stones," and it does appear to me that a man like him, raised in affluence, and whose every association in life has been with the Rich and Aristocratic, cannot care much for the "-unfortunate set. tler," any more than to get his votes-and I think that the people in some of the Eastern townships, tion is fairly conducted, and that no legal voter's will tell a story, that will convince Mr. Leach of right of suffrage is wrongfully denied by the officers the same the same thing after election. And now, I appeal to the people of the Eastern part of the the committee of each division, to procure from the County, in whose midst Mr. Wattles has always friends of the cause, a sufficient number of horses lived to say how far he is canable of casting than and conveyances, and have them in readiness to lived. to say how far he is capable of casting "ungenerous reflections" on them, or how far this "demon of hypocrisy from the State of New York, and one of the committee of each division, at an interval who is not even a voter here, can villify him, Have of every half hour, obtain from the committee at they not always tound him to be a just and upright citizen ? Has he not had as many difficulties to encounter as any of you? Has he not suffered as much from oppression on account of the landholder as any other man ! Before Mr. Leach can enlist the people of Bradford county very far against such a man as Arunah Wattles, it does appear to me, that he should have more disinterested advocates, than E. R. Myer, the very man among all the candidates named, whose education, habits, and associations, better fit him as a candidate for the Landholders than the Settlers, October 4, 1847. A SETTLER.

## A Beastiful Monart.

The following message of Governor Similk is one of the most eloquent he ever wrotes It is a strong commentary upon the present efforts of the federalints to alienate the vote of our adopted fellow chinene from the democratic candidate at the ensuing election. No one who reads it can fail to perceive that proceeds from the heart of the writer, who feels, with all the warmth of affectionate gratitude, that he is performing a pleasing duty. Federalism will charge that the appeal to the legislature from Gov. Shunk, in behalf of suffering Ireland, was intended for her sonal and party purposes; but when we recollect how boldly and fearlessly Francis.R. Shunk has on all other occasions avowed himself to be in favor of preserving the rights of our adopted voters unimpaired, and how unreserved he is in his opposition, o the designs of the nativists, it occurs to us that the measage we subjoin was peculiarly apposite, coming from his pen. It cannot be read without excitcompany. He finally succeeded in seizing one by ing the warmest admiration.

#### To the Senate and House of Representatives /

GENTLEXEN :- Every arrival from abroad, adds horror to the story of suffering of the people of Ire-land. Pale famine, with " the destruction that wasteth at noonday," in its train, is upon them. The wailings of the atflicted are heard from afar, and every generous and humane feeling is awakenedevery heart throbs with sympathy, and every hand is ready to extend relief. In addition to the ordinary claims of misery, wherever may be its location, here are considerations which give an appeal from Ireland to us irresistible force. Her sons have been the champions of liberty, and their bones are bleach-ing upon every battle-field of the first and second

The Highlanders of Scotland, too, are represented as sufferring for the want of bread. Who can withstand the claims of these counties! The gen ius of whose sons has shed light and science, and the charms of poetry-of eloquence and story, upon every country. Nations so distinguished, whose sons and whose daughters have mingled their blood with ours, and transferred to their adopt-ed country the genius of their native land-over these nations, the cold and withering hand of famine has stretched its desolations.

- Realizing the ties of common kindred, impelled by the charities of our nature and the holy spirit of Religion, the people of these States are pouring out of their abundance for the relief of the sufferers; they are expressing the fulness of their gratitude to ttle great Giver of Good, who has bountfully blest their basket and their store, by sending bread to famishing women and children.

Profoundly thankful that we have the means, and are moved to enter upon this work of piety and benevolence, I recommend to the General Assembly the immediate passage of a law for the immediate transit upon our public works to the sea board, free of toll, of all breadstuffs and other provisions which the kind hearts and open hearts of our citizens are providing for the relief of those upon whom the hand of affliction is so heavily laid.

FRS. R. SHUNK. Executive Chamber, Feb. 22, 1847,

## Secret Movement of the Federal Party

Below we publish a Secret Circular, which has been generally circulated Imong the leading whigs of the county, from which our readers will see that the enemy has chosen quiet and coon-like operations instead of a bold and open discussion of their principles, or rather schemes. The Democracy will take warning, and meet them at every point, so that this last desperate move of a party bankrupt in argument, will be of no avail. It seems to us that the County Committee were exceedingly unfortunate in the very little argument they have mixed in to fill out their plan. The allusious to the elections of 1844, and the mi-erable, defunct Tariff of 1842, wifl excite a smile, reminding one of the prediction of ruin and desolation that constituted the ammunition of the whig party, during that eventful canvass. But they still seem in hopes that the new tariff will sink the business of the county and thus raised the prospects of their party.

[CIRGULAR.] Organize in each township, as follows, and carry

and be certain to have a fall supply of tickets at the poils on that day. Where it can be done safely, it would be advisable for the committee to furnish would be navisable tos the total ticket the day before the election and not leave him until they have his promise to attend the polls and vote it. J. C. ADAMS,

ىغ. ALONZO LONG. RENRY BOOTH W. W. MINNEY, County Committee H. M. MYER, E. A. PARSONS, A. NEWELL,

THE GREAT FEDERAL FORGERY FULLLY EXPOSED :

## [From the Democratic Union.] ANOTHER REFUTATION. Gen. James Irvin in the Cotopiracy

Mr. Gisser, the Editor of the late Harrisburg Yes. Mr. UTBWT, the south of the set o North American, makes the following statement on the alleged charges against Messra Millan and the alleged charges against measure sublet and PETHINES. Monark is thoroughly exposed, and the reader will see that the Federal; candidate for Governor, Janza Invin, has also had a hand in this unworthy business. The whole affair is one that has already resulted disgracefully to the Federalists, and we predict will end in the effectual and trium. phant vindication of the gentleman assailed-if that has not already been satisfactorly done.

PHILAPELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1847. Messrs. Hamilton and Forney :- By the Pennyl, banian of this morning, I observe that Henry Fett. then, Esq., has brought my name before the public, in connection with those "who were engaged all spring and summer in endeavoring to find a mar ket" for certain manuscript editorials of a paper called the Champion. 1 an sorry that Mr. P. has so unnecessarily referred to my late misfortunes-indeed, I confess that my feelings were deeply wound-ed; but as he has certainly been led into error in regard to the extent of my participation in this mat ter I will, in justice to myself, as well as others, give a brief history of the whole transaction.

About a year ago, Mr. Geo. H. Morgan called upon me and informed me that he was about to commence the publication of a Democratic paper, to be called the Yeoman, and that it was the desire of the projectors of the enterprise, that I should be the editor. He mentioned the names of several prominent men who he said had obliged them. selves to furnish the means, both for type and preis, and to sustain the paper. I told him that if he brought me some tangible evidence that the gentlemen he named would be willing to sustain him in the enterprise. I would have no objections to write

ing for him. In a few days he produced a note for \$1,000, payable to L. Johnson and Co., at sur months, and signed by four prominent Democrate, whose names he had mentioned to me before. This note was afterward's shown to other persons, and l never doubted its genuineness ubtil after I had edited the third number of the Ycoman, I called upon one of the supposed endorses, when I was astonished to find that such a note had never been signed or endursed by him! I am loathe to refer to this deception, but I hope it will be a useful lesson to him in future, as well as to myself, A reference to it is also necessary in order that the whole transaction be properly understood. It was during my connection, as editor with the

Yeoman, that Morgan proposed to defeat the renomination of Mr. Suuve, by publishing the "Champion editorials," Previous to this, I knew nothing of the existence of such manuscripts. Morgan, however, stated that certain articles against Muhlenberg had been written by Messrs, Miller, Petriken, &c., and that the ofiginal manuscripts were still in the possession of Augustus Sprigman. I was astonished at such a charge, and I atouce determined, If it could be sustained, to lay the whole matter before the public prior to the 4th of March Convention. I called on Sprigman who informed me that he had such manuscripts, and upon giving him a certain sum of money, he placed them in my possession in the presence of Morgan. I refused to make use of the manuscripts until the handwrit ing could be identified : but Morgan insisted upon going ahead, alleging that whether true or not, the friends of Muhlenberg would believe the charge, and thus defeat the nomination, of Mr. Shunk.

I must admit, that from the statements of other I was led to believe that two or three of the mannscripts were genuine, and accordingly referred to them in an editorial article. As soon, however, as Sprigman saw the article I had written, he called upon me and said he was sorry he had deceived me-but he solemnly declared that the articles he sold me were not genuine-or, in other word that Messrs. Miller and Petrikin had not written them-but that most of them were in the burg, in no manner connected with the administra-tion. When I remonstrated with him for decriving me, he urged in extenuation that he was miosical ed when he furnished me with the manuscripts. On the morning of the 5th of March: a certain me that he was authorized to give me \$50 if I would agree to furnish them (the Whigs) with a certain atticle, supposed to be in my possession, headed "The Blooded Parson." I promptly declined his offer. He then raised to \$100. I told him he was mistaken in his man-that I would sell myself to no man nor to any party. On the same day, I placed the article alluded to in the hauds of Judge Lapore. telling him at the same time, that the Whigs wished to obtain it from me, but that I was disposed to support the regular nominees of the Democrane party, and that other articles were in the possession of Morgan and myself, which I would place at his disposal, as soon as I could see Morgan, who was Bloomfield. Sometime after that. I handed ten or lwelve of the articles over to Petriken. requesting him to hand them to Mr. Laporte. These were all that I had in my possession at that time or since When in Harrisburg hast August, Morgan called upon me and stated that he had received several letters from Gen. James Irvin, in answer to propsitions that he had made touching the public of these manuscripts-that several leading Whigs. of Harrisbug had conferred with him on the sub ject-and that he was to publish the manuscripts. prefaced by his own affidavit, addressed to the one term Democrats, &c. He also asked-me for the manuscripts in my possession, (as he supposed.) and insisted upon me joining him in publishing them; as an inducement, he stated that in case we succeeeded in defeating Mr, Shunk, we would receiv clerkships under the new Whig administration. told him I could not listen to such proposition and advised him in a friendly manner, to abanded so disgraceful a project, as he would be unable " sustaintene charges he intended perferring in his affidavit. \*

I claim to be a democrat of the lefterson school. a States Right Republican-a Strict Constructionist. " after the most straitest sect." I revere the Veto message of General Jackson, as a text book of party principle, while I repudiate the doctrines of the Proclamation. But sir, because the South has been eminently correct on most great questions, that gives to her no right to force une usues upon the party. If the South can succeed, in mak-ing the "extension of Slavery over free Territory," a party question : as she did the re-annexation of Texas, a will make something of a change in

the party relations of men. It all who oppose this new test and touch-stone of party fidelity, are to be converted into Whigs, certainly those who, support if, will be transformed into Democrats. It is fortunate for Silas Wright, the noblest democrat of his age, that he died, before this transformation had taken place with him. Henry Clay, after straying in search of strange gods, for a quarter of a century, will return to the told of the party. Under such a. test he might become the candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1848, and thus some men be caught in a trap they had set for others. I trust ever to be found standing firm upon my principles as a Democrat. I value them, and ha maintained them through life; but I will adopt no such issue, as that now attempted to be imposed , upon the Democracy of this State. I will submit to no such test. Let those receive the voke who choose to wear it. It shall never gall my neck.



Another Battle Fought-Part of the city Captured-Gen. Worth Badly Wounded.

A slip from the Mobile Tribune anounces the arrival of the brig Oceola from Vera Cruz, at Pensacola. Mr. Trist had been unable to come to terms with the Mexicans. They peremptorly refused to yield any territory. Hostilities were consequently renewed on the 8th of September, when a battle took place between three regiments of Mexicans and a few hundred Americans, 11 which the Mexicans were routed. Gen. Scott had posession o part of the city ; but our troops had suffered greatly from shots from the windows of houses, Gen. Worth was severely but not dangerously wounded. The Mexicans were willing to cede California for twenty millions of dollars, but refused to give up the boundary beyond the Nueces

Ma. WILMOT'S SPEACH .- We invite the especial attention of our readers to the speech of Hon, D. Wilmot, on our first page. Let no one be detered from reading it on account of its length. It will well cepay an attentive perusal.

CT Read the address of the State Central Committee on our fourth page. It is a capital article, and the last which will appear from that Committeo-Read it by all means.

day and by night; but the law being against me, was obliged to submit to their terms, as follows :--The first tract that I purchased, was a possession right ; I paid \$330 for it. The owner of the soil required me to pay \$5 an acre for it. I paid it. The In 1833, the most of the land in this section, was sold by a special act of Legislature, in the city of New York, in such large parcels that the poor man stood no chance with the Land Speculator. A part of the farm that I now reside upon, was sold for *Twenty-one* cents an acre. I paid \$14 11 an acre for the same land.'

## Liars should have Good Memories.

The North American, in its hurried zeal to redress the injuries inflicted upon the Democratic party, by the publication of the forged manuscripts, seems to have forgotten the ordinary prudence and cautionsness practiced by all rogues, in consumating such a stupendous scheme of fraud and deception, to take care to make it appear, at least, like truth .--That paper prefaces the publication of the alleged "Champion manuscripts," with the following remarks :

"That our readers and the people of Pennsylvania may fully comprehend the character of the edutorials of the Demo-eranc Champion we publish the following extract for the col-"mns of that paper. Prefatory to each extract we give endorsements made upon the written papers at the time the banded an for publication."

The following are the exact words which the North American says were endorsed on the written papers " at the time they were hunded in for pubheatim."

"Written by Jesse Miller (Mr Shank's Secretary of state) anded in by Mr. Seiler." "Written by Miller, handed in by H. Petriken, deputy Sec-

The reader will recollect that, it is alleged that these articles were published in the "Champion"

while Mr. Muhlenberg was a candidate for Governor. How, then, could Mr. Miller be "Mr. Shunk's Secretary of state ?' or Mr. Petriken "Deputy Secretary," before Shunk was elected Governor or even a candidate for that office ! Mr. Muhlenberg every prospect of success, until he was persecuted, even to his leath by the tories who are now moaning their hypocritical sorrow over the wrongs their own hands inflicted.

Mr. Miller could not have been Gov. Shunk's secretary of State, nor Mr. Petriken Deputy secretary, at that time, for the simple reason that Shunk was not Governor ; neither could they have had any expectation of holding those offices, under him, for the very plain reason that he was not a candidate until after the death of Mr. Muhlenberg. Strange, indeed, that a palpable contradiction, like of this deep haid scheme of fraud and Forgery !--But the rascals have betrayed themselves-so eager were they to make it appear very plain that the friends of Gov. Shunk were guilty of treachery and turpitude as deep and black as their own, that they have overreached the cautionsness of common rogues, and by their own language prove conclusively that the whole transaction is steeped in false. hood and forgery. The old adage, that "liars in his veto messages, to keep down monopoly, and

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THE TIN BOX .- Mr. Leach, of the State of New

York, who is travelling over Bradford county, with a tin Box to instruct the people in the way they should vote, and who claims to speak by authority, for the National Reformers, professes to be opposed to all legally privileged corporations and monopolies. If he is honest in his professions, and seriously desires to restrict and curtail such corporations and monopolists, why is he not in favor of the re-election of Gov. Shunk ! whose sentiments, are well known, and have been often publicly expressed on this subject. Francis R. Shunk has done more, by the firm and decided stand he has taken secure equal privileges to all classes of our citizens

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than any other man in the State.

it out and we will succeed :

1. Block out each election district, in two, three or four divisions, and appoint a committee of three, hand writing of a certain gentleman of Hamfive or seven, of the most active, and intelligent Whigs for each division. 2. Make it the duty of such committees to pro-

ceed forthwith to make out a list of the names of the Whig voters, and of those who are doubtful, but | divisions; and after having completed such list, to the importance of the issue involved in next election, and the necessity of their attendance at the polls, on the day of election.

3. Union and harmony in regard to your county Commissioner. Let it therefore, be the aim of every Whig, and especially of the Division committees, to impress our friends with the importance of lay. ng aside all local and personal differences, and to nduce every whig to unite in cordial support of the whole county ticket.

4. Appoint a committee composed of one member mittee have his division list of voters in his pocket, and keep the other members of the division committee informed of those who have not yet voted. Let this committee be composed of quiet and peaceable, but resolute men; and aake it their duty to challenge every fraudulent voter, and see that the elecof the election. 5. Make it the duty of the remaining members of

bring to the polls every sick and infirm voter, who resides within their division. After 2 o'clock, let the polls, the names of those Whigs in his division, who have not then deposited their votes, and let the committee of each division thereupon immediately despatch messengers with conveyances to bring to the polls all such as are remaining back-always taking care to send first for those whose places of residence are at the greatest distance, and so on til all the whig votes in their division have been deposiled.

6. The division committees should make it a paricular point to call personally on every Whig voter in their division and enlist his hearty co-operation. They should pay especial attention to every Whig who is known to be generally indifferent about attending elections, and impress upon him the importance of the issues involved in the next election and the absolute necessity for attending the election and depositing his vote. They should also call on those whose votes are doubtful, and on such of our opponents as are moderate in their political views, and endeavor to convince them of the rectitude of our cause. This is a propitious, time to obtain a dur cause. This is a propinous, une to outain a favorable hearing, among those who have hitherto been opposed to the Whig cause. There are hun-dreds and thousands of the opposite party in Penn-sylvania, whom sad experience has taught they were imposed upon in 1844, by the demagogue lea-ders. They are now satisfied that the Whigs told them the truth, when they represented James K. of the North American is a forgery. We also Polk as an opponent of the Tariff of 1842, and are pend the statement of David Harats, the Jesue no longer disposed to continue the dupes of those leaders. Hence, it is important that the division committees should make it their business to call on every one upon whose mind they have reason to believe a favorable impression can be made.

that no spurious, miss-spelled, tickets are mixed among the Whig tickets on the day of the election, can of this morning, a statement forer the

The foregoing, gentlemen, is a correct history of these manuscripts, so far as my personal knowledge extends. Very respectfully, yours, dc. J. M. WILLS GENT.

In support of the above statement of Mr. Ges. We may say that on yesterday we had a contribu-tion with a gentlemen of our borough, of a character and research the set of a character a and respectability, who infirmed us that the note for ferred to in Geist's statement, was exhibited him by Morgan, with a view of obtaining cred upod it.

## Another Federal Lie Refated.

The North American of the 27th inst. came " us charged to the muzzle with columns of libelor statements, and forged affidavits. The whole bet then of their proof seems to rest on what purpers to be an affidavit off G. H. Morgan, and Augusta Sprigman. What will the houest voters of Path sylvania say of these infamous, Federal slanders, py, wanta say of these infamous, Feileral states, when we prove to them that this celebtated affiant is a base forgery: Aboustus Spatsas, where pathe is appended to this affidavit, appeared volu-tarily before Wm, Kline, Esq., Justice of the Pear of our borough, and made the statement herew P pended, proving incomplication that the statement of the North American is a forgery. We also at of the Peace before whom the affidavit of the North American, is said to have been taken, pronogad ing the said affidavit a forgery. What more the he people of Pennsylvania, want to sansiy rates of the infamy of the Federal leaders. - Dem. Union.

7. The division committees should take care also To the Editors of the Democratic Union # GENTLENEN :-- I have seen, in the

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