

THE DEMOCRAT. MONTGOMERY, PA. Thursday, June 9, 1848.

For Canal Commission. COL ASA DIMOCK.

A modest plea. Will not those of our patrons who know themselves to be in arrears, either for job work, advertising, or newspaper subscription, help us to a little change forthwith.

Go and see the Memorials. By reference to the following columns it will be seen that Raymond & Co's rare and unequalled collection of wild birds, birds and reptiles will be exhibited in this Village on this day week.

Col. Asa Dimock—For Canal Commission. Northern Pennsylvania claims the man, and Pennsylvania counts itself proud of her sterling Democratic son.

On the 11th of July next, at Pittsburgh, we will have the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, to be held by the Democratic party, at the coming October election. From among the gentlemen who are named as candidates to be placed before the convention, one should be selected who has the entire confidence of the Democratic party, and who would command the whole vote—free from all charges, or sectional feeling.

What is said in the foregoing communication is literally true—every word of it. The claims of Northern Pennsylvania to the candidate at this time are irresistible, and are supported by the people. The question is, shall he not be elected?

But there is another claim, in which it cannot be denied, Susquehanna has the pre-eminence. Although always one of the most true, steady and trusted of Democratic counties in the State—whose Democracy has saved the party many times from defeat—yet she has never been honored with so much an offer as the gift of the Democratic whip, if we may except that of the former for a single year.

And it is precisely the same with Lycoming and Luzerne, which now press their claims for the nomination of their respective favorites, Gamble and Bowman. Each has within the space of ten years had the honor of furnishing the State a Canal Commissioner, both of which the former has had a Secretary of the Commonwealth, an Auditor General, Judge of the Nicholson Court, besides numerous other offices of trust and profit filled by her citizens.

The Objections. Has broken up in Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Genoa, Catania, and Boston does upon the principle of equal distribution, he should be nominated. The idea of eternally supporting a certain locality, or a certain county, with office, to the disadvantage of the citizen of other parts of the State, is to be deprecated.

Aspirants for the favor of other sections possessing inferior claims, when their own claims are better repudiated. We do not say that the Democrats of Susquehanna will allow the defeat of their candidate at Pittsburgh to weigh so much as a straw against their wish to see Raymond & Co.

Candidates for Canal Commission. The following named gentlemen are now before the people as candidates for the nomination for Canal Commission: Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna; Gordon F. Mans, of Bradford; John A. Gamble, of Luzerne; E. L. Bowman, of Lycoming; Peter, of Columbia; John H. Redford, of Berks; and Alonzo J. Wheat, of Elk.

Our neighbor of the Register stately refuses to correct the gross misstatement he copied from the Wyoming Democrat against us, two weeks ago, although thoroughly convinced, as any man must be who read our reply, that they were really and scandalously false. We never had a very exalted opinion of our neighbor's candor, and far-distant as this is, we are not surprised that he should have done so.

The Whig Paper. The Bradford Register, it seems, takes the same view of the "Important Suggestion" matter that we expressed last week, namely, that it is a battle-manœuvre to get a Whig House of Representatives. The proposition it characterizes in its own words as "a design to blind our eyes, or in other words, to make us do as we are told."

The New School Act, passed in 1848. The qualified voters of each school district shall meet on the second Tuesday in June next, and every year thereafter, to revise the constitution of their school district.

Thom County. The Democrats of Thom County met in Convention at Williams on the 29th ult. George W. Babb delegate to the 4th of July Convention at Pittsburgh.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of 170,000 immigrants, as proposed by the Whigs, and that we are in favor of extending the same to all Territories now belonging to the U. S. 4. Resolved, That we are in favor of providing for the poor a law for the payment of debts, and for the payment of all debts to a landed aristocracy.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

Taylor Democrats' Caving In. In another column may be found a scathing letter from a "Taylor Democrat," (Geo. Lippard) to the "Second Washington" (T. in relation to his pledges, and their gross and defiant violation by some, with prof. It shows, in connection with other "signs of the times," that the Taylor administration, which swept with such resolution and almost tornado fury over the country in November last, is already fast crumbling to pieces.

Arrival of the Europa. New York, June 6, 9 P. M. Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning and will reach Boston to-morrow morning. Her dates are of the 26th ult.

Grain and Magazines. We find on our table, with much pleasure, the February, March, April, May, and June numbers of the "Democratic Magazine," published by Geo. R. Graham, Joseph R. Chandler, and J. Bayard Taylor, and published by Samuel D. Patterson & Co., 38 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Whig Paper. The Bradford Register, it seems, takes the same view of the "Important Suggestion" matter that we expressed last week, namely, that it is a battle-manœuvre to get a Whig House of Representatives.

The New School Act, passed in 1848. The qualified voters of each school district shall meet on the second Tuesday in June next, and every year thereafter, to revise the constitution of their school district.

Thom County. The Democrats of Thom County met in Convention at Williams on the 29th ult. George W. Babb delegate to the 4th of July Convention at Pittsburgh.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of 170,000 immigrants, as proposed by the Whigs, and that we are in favor of extending the same to all Territories now belonging to the U. S.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. (Reported exclusively for "The Democrat.")

The Choceros. New York, June 5-4 P. M. Eighty cases of Cholera have been reported in the State of Ohio. The cholera is getting frightened and is sticking, throwing up its business and packing into the country, regardless of every consideration but immediate safety.

Arrival of the Europa. New York, June 6, 9 P. M. Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning and will reach Boston to-morrow morning. Her dates are of the 26th ult.

Grain and Magazines. We find on our table, with much pleasure, the February, March, April, May, and June numbers of the "Democratic Magazine," published by Geo. R. Graham, Joseph R. Chandler, and J. Bayard Taylor, and published by Samuel D. Patterson & Co., 38 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Whig Paper. The Bradford Register, it seems, takes the same view of the "Important Suggestion" matter that we expressed last week, namely, that it is a battle-manœuvre to get a Whig House of Representatives.

The New School Act, passed in 1848. The qualified voters of each school district shall meet on the second Tuesday in June next, and every year thereafter, to revise the constitution of their school district.

Thom County. The Democrats of Thom County met in Convention at Williams on the 29th ult. George W. Babb delegate to the 4th of July Convention at Pittsburgh.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of 170,000 immigrants, as proposed by the Whigs, and that we are in favor of extending the same to all Territories now belonging to the U. S.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

3. Resolved, That we believe it to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party, to be a principle of the Democratic party.

TAYLOR'S PLEDGES EXPOSED. A Scathing Home Rebuke.

The following letter, says the Washington Union, carries force with it, because its main contention is true. General Taylor could never have been elected without the vote of the Taylor Democrats; and he could never have obtained their votes without the pledges which he gave.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1848. Will you pardon me if I unhesitatingly say a few words with you in explanation of the reasons which induced me to support you for the office of President of the United States?

I am not a politician. I never yet asked for an office, and certainly shall not ask you at your hands. In speaking to you, I do not lay claims to any political influence. I am backed by no clique; I control no body of voters; I only speak to you as a citizen of the United States, having no influence beyond my vote, and the truth which I utter.

In the year 1847, while a member of the Democratic Association of the county of Philadelphia, I began the first of a series of four works upon the history of Mexico. That first book of the series was intended to comprise a history of your campaigns in Mexico.

And this idea of your character, embodied in the work to which reference is made, was lifted up of its pedestal and set on a pedestal entirely distinct and separate from the Whig party; a class of voters, who, induced with the progressive spirit of Christianity, are opposed to the principles of the Whig party, as embodied in the history of the Whig corporation of Philadelphia, and who are in favor of a total and radical reform in our government.

In the month of April, 1848, your chances for the presidency were vague and uncertain. The Whig politicians in Philadelphia—at least the most prominent of them—all fairly laughed at the mention of your name in connection with the office. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, it was the general hope of thousands of the Democratic party, that you would be nominated at the hands of the representatives of the Democratic party.

Notwithstanding at this convention amid the rattle of Whig arms, and nominated in the name of the people, the Whig party did not dare to claim you as a legitimate Whig, of the true Whig stamp, until the 15th of July, 1848, when news came to Philadelphia that Hon. Balie Peyton had, in New Orleans, solemnly endorsed you as a Whig.

This statement gave inexpressible pain to thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania. Well aware that you had not been nominated as the candidate of any party, and that you could not be any chance elected in the name of the Whig party, you were elected in the name of the Whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded.

Had you not been elected in the name of the Whig party, you would have been elected in the name of the Whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded.

Those who think with me in this county do not believe it. But to set the matter at rest, will you answer this letter with one line? and with that line the Democratic hundreds and thousands of Pennsylvania will move in a body for you.

And as for the line, say simply: "I am still the candidate, not of a party exclusively; but if a candidate at all, the candidate of the whole people." GEORGE LIPPARD.

Here, General, was the whole case plainly stated in a line. You were here told that if the attempt was made to elect you as a Whig, and upon the Whig issues, the State of Pennsylvania would certainly be loyal to Taylor and the country. At that time, with thousands of Democrats, I believed that your election as the candidate of the people would subvert the best interests of the country.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst., asking me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the presidency, has been duly received. In reply, I have to say that I am NOT a party candidate, and if elected, shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

George Lippard, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. This you will remember, was after you had accepted the Whig nomination, in which I said nothing at all about Whig principles.

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politicians. Whig papers in New York denounced it as a "boastful forgery." The North American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of the Secretary of State,) seized upon the word "Private" and in several columns addressed the person to whom the letter was addressed as the betrayer of your confidence.

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration, embraced in the letter, I for one, could not have accepted your election, nor given you my vote. Certain it is that without this declaration, (soon followed by your Charleston letter,) you could not have gained the vote of the majority of the people.

And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my Democratic fellow-citizens, and, on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that you could not, in any event, become the President, much less the creature of a party. Upon your own solemn declaration, I honestly advocated you as "the President of the whole people."

Had you not been elected in the name of the Whig party, you would have been elected in the name of the Whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded.

In what part of your administration are those Democrats votes represented? Among the army of office-hunters who now besiege the doors of the White House, how many of your Democratic supporters can you discover?

Your election has been fruitful only in discontent and dissatisfaction. Elected in doubt by advisers chosen not even from the method of the Whig party, these advisers seek to entail upon the country, on a colossal scale, a system of error and misrule, such as disgraced the age in the shameful expenditure of the Girard bequest by the Whig corporation of Philadelphia.

Had you been elected as a Whig, and upon the strength of any known Whig creed, I would not complain. It is not a painful thought that you, the man of the people, should sit there in Washington as the leader of the mere fragment of a party who for forty years, which states its principles and fights its battles in the sun, but a Whig, which works in darkness, gathers strength by unly exaltation, and builds its power upon broken pledges.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst., asking me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the presidency, has been duly received. In reply, I have to say that I am NOT a party candidate, and if elected, shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

George Lippard, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. This you will remember, was after you had accepted the Whig nomination, in which I said nothing at all about Whig principles.

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politicians. Whig papers in New York denounced it as a "boastful forgery." The North American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of the Secretary of State,) seized upon the word "Private" and in several columns addressed the person to whom the letter was addressed as the betrayer of your confidence.

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration, embraced in the letter, I for one, could not have accepted your election, nor given you my vote. Certain it is that without this declaration, (soon followed by your Charleston letter,) you could not have gained the vote of the majority of the people.

And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my Democratic fellow-citizens, and, on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that you could not, in any event, become the President, much less the creature of a party. Upon your own solemn declaration, I honestly advocated you as "the President of the whole people."

Had you not been elected in the name of the Whig party, you would have been elected in the name of the Whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded.