THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, September 20, 1849.

Democratic Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

SIDNEY B. WELLS, *of Clifford.*

EZEKIEL MOWREY, JR., *Wyoming.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN D. MURPHY, *of Silver Lake.*

FOR TREASURER,

O. G. HEMPSTEAD, *of Montrose.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 3 YEARS,

ALMON SPOOR, *of Herrick.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 2 YEARS,

CALVIN D. COBB, *of Middletown.*

Are You Assessed?

We presume that it is generally known that every person who is desirous of voting at the next election, who has not paid a State or County tax within two years, must be assessed at least TEN DAYS previous to the election. Are all to whom this duty is indispensable in order to render them voters, aware that it is now high time they were attending to it? One week from next Saturday is the last day on which it can be done. A word to the wise," &c.

Mr. Reese and Daughter.

From a letter received by us a day or two since, we are permitted to announce that these charming vocalists, who discoursed such eloquent and captivating music to our citizens something more than a year ago, are about to re-visit our village again. They may be expected in the early part of next month. The bare announcement of the time of their contemplated visit will be sufficient to ensure a crowded house.

Only Two Weeks

From next Tuesday, and the Freemen of Pennsylvania will again be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, and to choose their public servants for the ensuing year. Are they aware of the importance of the duty the recurrence of that day will impose upon them, and are they prepared to give a full and perfect expression of their sentiments upon the various political questions of the day, at the polls? How is it with the Democrats of Susquehanna? Are they yet aroused to a sense of their duty, and are they fully organized, and prepared to meet their adversary? Has every thing been done that could be done compatible with honor, to enlist the feelings and the hearty cooperation of all true patriots and Democrats in the cause we advocate? Have measures been, and are they still being, taken to secure a FULL and COMPLETE rally at the polls of all who are at all friendly to the Democratic cause? In short, is there nothing yet left undone that can be made to, is certain to be obtained? If there is, then it follows that Democrats throughout the county, be again admonished that there is not a moment to be lost. The day is fast approaching, and what is to be done must be done quickly. Our adversaries are working with unusual and even maddened zeal and desperation, (although silently,) bent upon reducing the Democratic majority on Canal Commissioner, usually given in this county, if possible. They work silently, so as to give us no alarm, and to lull us into that fatal self-security that has previously cost us defeat. There is no doubt of this. *We* MUST, therefore, take timely warning and prepare for *vigorous* and *energetic* action. To allow Susquehanna county to elect, or contribute to the election of, a Federal Canal Commissioner by the remissness of her Democracy, must never be. What say you, brother Democrats, to this? Will you arouse yourselves to a sense of your duty and echo the sentiment, "It *shall never be*?" Aye—we feel doubly assured of this. To action, then, and be vigilant. Your services will not be needed to instruct Democrats for *whom* to vote; but that they *should* and *must* vote. If they do vote it will mean assuredly be for John A. Gamble and the whole Democratic ticket. We trust that every Democrat in the county will become duly impressed with the importance of performing his duty, and that whatever it is possible to do, that can in any way contribute to the redemption of Pennsylvania from Federal misrule, and the disgrace of her insane verdict one year ago, may be fully and faithfully performed. Let no one remain indifferent or idle while there is aught to do—while there is a vote to be saved or gained.

The Morale of the Election.

"The election which is soon to take place is a test, in a great measure, between the Administration and its enemies."—*Daily News.*

Do you hear that, Democrats of Susquehanna? What a lesson does it inculcate! How eloquent the warning! How pungent the appeal to your patriotism and your sense of duty! The coming election is to be "*a test* between the administration and its enemies!" So says this Whig oracle. In other words, if the Democracy elect JOHN A. GAMBLE Canal Commissioner, and a majority of the Legislature, it will be virtually a condemnation of the administrations of Taylor and Johnston; on the other hand, if the Federalists elect FULLER Canal Commissioner, and a majority of their party to the Legislature, it will be equivalent to sustaining and approving the conduct of both those political mountebanks. Now we wish the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and particularly of Susquehanna County, to understand this issue. Do they sanction the course of either of these Administrations? Is there a man who professes Democracy, and has for years voted the Democratic ticket, who does not hold both in the most unmitigated contempt and loathing? We do not believe there is—in this county we know there are none. Then let us enjoin it upon you again to accept this issue and act upon it. Rally, every mother's son of you, at the Polls on the 9th of October, and utter your contempt and abhorrence of the imbeciles and corrupt demagogues who now hold the reigns of our National and State Governments. Speak forth your execration in one united voice, as your sister States have done before you. Speak, and cause the political Belshazzars who are now devouring the vitals of the Republic, to tremble and quake and fall with fear! Give them a tremendous rebuke, one that shall endure for a generation to come!

☞ HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, son of the late lamented Henry A. Muhlenberg, is the candidate for State Senator in "Old Berks."

Union of the N. Y. Democracy.

It is a source of unmingled pleasure to us to learn that both branches of the Democratic party of New York have agreed to unite their interests and fortunes once more, and to run but one set of candidates for State officers this fall. This union was proposed first by the Hunker branch in their recent Convention at Syracuse, in the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That a conciliatory course should be pursued by this Convention; and one which, if properly met by the Convention to assemble at Utica, would be the means of uniting the masses of people of this State, putting an end to Whig misrule, and of electing the entire Democratic ticket this fall.

With a view to accomplish this, it further

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention be directed to withdraw any of the nominees presented by this Convention, excepting those for Comptroller, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector—*Provided*, That the Utica Convention ratify these names, and couple to the ticket by nominating well-known candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Engineer; and shall impose no test upon the said candidates more stent with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention held in the Presbyterian Church, at Rome.

On the assembling of the barnburner Convention at Utica these resolutions were presented, considered, and their proposals for a re-union accepted. Accordingly the following candidates were put in nomination by that body as substitutes for those authorized to be withdrawn by the Democratic State Central Committee: For Appeal Judge, Freborn C. Jewett; Secretary of State, H. J. Randall; Engineer, A. C. Campbell; Treasurer, Benj. Welsh, of the *Buffalo Republic*. The ticket is therefore now composed of half from each organization. John Van Buren was chairman of the committee to which the proposition of the Syracuse Convention was referred, and made a speech in favor of accepting it. From this we infer that the barnburner branch will go the ticket strong, and that it will surely succeed. On the slavery question both sections seem to be pretty well agreed that to allow the extension of that institution to free territory is fundamentally wrong and anti-democratic, and both resolved to oppose it to the full extent of their power, when necessary.

A mass Convention of both branches of the party was held in Syracuse on Friday, at which the nominations as made at that place and at Utica were ratified, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power over Slavery in the District of Columbia, and has no power over the subject in the States. That it possesses, in our opinion, full power over the subject in the Territories in the United States, and should exert that power on all occasions of attempt to introduce it there; but as the constitutional power is questionable, we are willing to tolerate the free exercise of individual opinion upon that question, among members of the Democratic family who are willing to rally under one standard and support the ticket nominated by the recent State Convention.

More Proofs of their Intrigue.

That Wm. F. Johnston and Zachary Taylor were forced into power last fall through a system of base collusion, intrigue, bargaining and fraud, practiced by themselves and under their sanction—we do not believe there is a man—no, not even one of their most zealous supporters—to doubt. The evidence is too clear and indubitable to admit of a question. We find in the last Butler *Herald*, a Democratic print of Butler county, a report of a speech delivered by a Mr. Smith, the "Native American" candidate for State Senator for that district, in which there are some additional proofs of the fact, which we copy for the benefit of Susquehanna, and then let us know what your opinion is of the men, or the party even, that will "stoop to conquer" by such corrupt intrigues and mendacious bargains. Read it; then speak forth your sentiments—*at the ballot-box, on the 9th of October.*

Speaking of the result of the election in Pennsylvania last fall, and the conduct of the victorious party before and since, "Mr Smith said he would show some of the cords and pulleys and the man behind the curtain by whom it was done. He declared that Governor Johnston, at a conference he had with a committee of the Native American party in Pittsburgh a few days before the election, solemnly promised the committee that if the natives would give him their votes, and he was elected, he would appoint no man to an office who was not a native-born citizen. He said he was one of that committee. He also said they had the pledge of General Zachary Taylor, under his own hand and pen to the same effect—that on the faith of these secret pledges, and similar ones made elsewhere, they gave Taylor and Johnston the whole native force of Pennsylvania, amounting to 30,000. Johnston was hardly elected till he violated his pledges. Taylor so far as he is personally concerned has kept them, but his cabinet has not. Such was the means by which this State was thrown into the ranks of whiggery last fall. That these pledges have been violated is not so bad a feature in the case, as that they were made."

That Johnston and his confederates are already laboring night and main to effect a similar intrigue with the Natives this fall, is now notorious. That they will succeed in their efforts, however, we do not know. Nothing but the discovery and abhorrence of his palpable dishonesty and false-hearted-ness, we are fully persuaded, will prevent it; and even with many Native leaders the knowledge of this would be no barrier to a cordial coalition. "We shall see what we shall see."

☞ The Federal candidate for Canal Commissioner is really working with desperation for success. He is continually on the "stump," in various sections of the State, and we are told, is striving to turn every sectional or local interest, no matter how antagonistic in their character, to his account, by professing friendship for them all. He is, moreover, descending to the lowest intrigues wherever he goes. Is such the man the honest voters of Pennsylvania are expected to make Canal Commissioner? We cannot doubt for a moment that those who calculate on it are "reckoning without their host." Mr. Fuller made a vote-begging tour along the line of the North Branch last week, and delivered himself of some pettifogging speeches.

"ON A BENDER."—The New York *Mirror*, a Taylor paper, says that a gentleman recently appointed to a foreign mission by President Taylor, has been on a "spree" in that city for some weeks past, and has parted with all his outfit in gambling and "riotous living." It is generally understood that a son of one of the greatest of Whig Statesmen is meant. What a comment upon Taylor's professions of making "honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office!" A pretty representative of American morals such a man would make at a foreign Court!

☞ We owe many thanks to the publishers of *Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector*, and of *Van Court's Detector*, for copies of their respective excellent publications for September. They are each published in Philadelphia monthly at $1 a year. No man who handles money should be without a copy of either one or the other of them.

A Tariff Fact.

We wish the Tariff croakers, which are now making themselves hoarse, and their names a byword and a stench, by their continuous brawling, to read the following paragraph which we clip from the Harrisburg *Union*. It is but a few lines, it is true; but it is infinitely more weighty and important to those who seek truth upon that question, than volumes of such senseless twaddle as disgraces the columns of the *Daily News* and its kindred prints, day after day:

"AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—The Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad company are now having delivered at our wharves, and along the line of their new road, some two thousand tons of Danville T railroad iron, for which we learn they pay $50 per ton at Danville. This company purchased lately one thousand tons of English iron, at a bout $45 per ton, but upon a comparison with the Danville iron which they had formerly used, they determined that in the end the American iron at $50 per ton was decidedly the cheapest article to the company. A great portion of the English iron now brought into this market is as brittle as cast iron, whilst the American railroad iron is so tough that it cannot be broken."

"The apportionment of the Legislature is a matter of the utmost importance; for it will determine, in a great measure, the political complexion of the Legislature for seven years to come."—*Daily News.*

Were there anything necessary to stir up the Democrats of Pennsylvania to activity and zeal during the time now intervening between this and the election, the above, we should think, would be amply sufficient. It shows two things beyond doubt or cavil, namely, that the Whigs are making the most extraordinary exertions to carry the Legislature this fall, and that if successful in their efforts, they design so to apportion, district or *gerrymander* the State as to secure a majority of Whig districts, in the face of a clear Democratic majority, for seven years to come. Let every Democrat, then take warning by this intimation of their designs, and be animated by more than ordinary zeal in the support of the nominees of his party.

☞ On Monday we had the Albany papers of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of last week. Fine specimens of FITZ WARREN'S business capacity.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ This is about the way we have been in the habit of receiving the *Pennsylvanian* and most other exchanges since the new *honest, capable* and *faithful (!)* Regency came into power. To receive no *Pennsylvanian* for two or three days in succession, and then to get two or three at a time is with us not an unfrequent occurrence, although such a thing under CALVIN JOHNSON'S management of the P. O. business *was* a very extraordinary affair. The *Daily News*, however, a *Whig* paper, published in the same city, is far more punctual in its visits, which leads us to infer that either the *Pennsylvanian* is not as punctually mailed, or else that it is purposely detained by some of Collamer's agents. Which is the fact we will not say, although we would sooner suspect the latter of being the true reason than the former.

THE TAYLOR LIBEL-SUIT.—We were in error last week in saying that the editor of the Pittsburg *Post* had been sued for a libel for publishing a forged speech of Gen Taylor: it was for accusing the *Gazette*, a Whig paper, of publishing a "caricature" and a "forgery" as the genuine speech of Gen. Taylor. That he did not shoot wide of the mark is proved even by the President's traveling companion, who not only so considered it, but even so reported it through their correspondence of the Washington *Republic*, the administration organ, where we find the following paragraph, under date:

"The report of Gen. Taylor's speech—copied so extensively by the Whig press from the *Pittsburg Gazette*.—was in *many particulars* ERRONEOUS, owing, probably, to the haste in which it was written."

Mr. Harper says he is anxious for the suit to go on, and announces his determination to demand subpœnas for the appearance of Gen. Taylor, and his traveling companions Dr. Wood, H. Clay Mudd, Mr. Adams, and the editors of the *Republic*, to testify in relation to the correctness of the report. If their personal attendance cannot be procured, then the defendant will take out a rule for taking their depositions in Washington City.

The Syracuse Fair.

The New York State Fair at Syracuse, which commenced on Tuesday week, is said by all accounts to have been a magnificent affair. The number of persons present were estimated at 70,000, among whom were Henry Clay, Vice President Fillmore, and other distinguished citizens—The articles exhibited in all the various departments far excelled those displayed on any former occasion, and the cattle and horses, it is said, have never been surpassed for size, stock, &c.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for September is out. It opens with a portrait of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and contains an able article on Cuba, another against Flogging in the Navy, besides several other papers of much merit. Altogether we think it a superior number. T. P. Kettle, publisher, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Price only $3 per annum.

THE UNION MAGAZINE for October is ahead of all cotemporaries, and well deserving of compliments on account of its merits. We admire its superb engravings—which are exceedingly rich—and have been delightfully entertained by a perusal of its papers. We think it may safely challenge successful rivalry.

☞ It is really astonishing what innovations the New York & Erie Railroad has made in our markets. Now almost every thing in the catalogue of Fruit, Vegetables, fresh Fish, or any other edible or luxury that is an exotic, usually found in the city market, may be found in our own in great profusion, and at but a trifling advance from city cost. At BACON'S Grocery, on Turnpike street, is the place to obtain them, where usually may be found Sweet Potatoes, fine Jersey Peaches, Watermelons as big as a large pumpkin, and other melons and fruits in great variety.

☞ Robt. Walsh, American Consul at Paris, and a disgusting panderer to kings and tyrants—who disgraced his government by sympathising with the sworn haters of Liberty in the late European struggle—has been removed. This is good news, as it is indeed about the first really commendable deed the present administration has performed. Walsh was appointed by John Tyler.

☞ Advices from Havana as late as the 4th inst. have been received. They make no mention of insurrectionary movements; on the contrary represent the Island as perfectly tranquil. The rumors in circulation about the "secret expedition" from the United States excite little or no apprehension.

☞ Greeley gives a huge groan upon the union of the New York Democracy, as was anticipated. He may groan and gnash his teeth, however, till doomsday; it will not save Whiggery from overwhelming defeat in November.

☞ The Trial of the Astor Place Rioters is now progressing in New York, four days having been spent in empanneling a Jury.

The Tariff.

☞ We trust no one will fail to read the following sound, common sense article which we take from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a neutral paper. It completely knocks the wind out of the Tariff croakers, and exposes their nefarious political or partizan designs:

There is a great pother just now about the ruinous effects of the tariff, and every wild and improbable story of the "effects" is forced into the argument. The half of a fact, coupled with an enormous conclusion, or a simple fact, shorn of all explanation of causes, is considered fair and honest enough by some of those who are politically and pecuniarily interested in having the prices of home manufactures raised as high as possible. They seemingly forget in their eagerness to amass fortunes in a few years, that the money to pay those high prices, and from whom those fortunes to the few are amassed, comes from the many consumers, the thousands of plodding, hard-working farmers and mechanics, in all the length and breadth of the land. Unfortunately for the judicious adjustment and the stability of this important question, it has been drawn into the vortex of politics, where all is considered fair—as, for instance—it was recently stated that eight mills had stopped in Massachusetts. It was not long before the paragraph, in its rounds, was placed under the imposing head, "Effects of the tariff of '46;"—who in the truth was they stopped for want of water. More recently, an extensive iron manufacturer in New Jersey having, months ago, accepted an order for a large amount of iron, at prices higher than the present market rate, was busily preparing to execute it, when the other contracting party bought out at a bad bargain, by paying the iron-master *fifty-two thousand dollars* to give up the contract. The works were forthwith blown out—and this fact, too, was proclaimed as the "ruinous effects of the tariff of '46," without once alluding to the cause. Such runs does not often fall to the lot of a farmer, or, in fact, any other than a manufacturer. There is no doubt that the recent revulsion, that so prostrated all business in Europe, has thrown immense quantities of manufactures on this market at less than cost—iron as well as almost everything else—but these are occurrences that it is impossible to guard against by any revenue law, and it is not desirable that the advantages that result to consumers, in every other part of the world, by buying these cheap articles, should be denied to consumers in the United States. The products held as assets by the bankrupt manufacturers, as well as of the bankrupt farmers, are usually sold, at forced sales, at a loss, and it is preposterous to attempt to prevent any one who chooses from buying them. That the manufacturers know and feel that they can command the home market, even under the present tariff, is manifest from the springing up of new mills and works all over the country. If the business was not paying, they would not invest further in them, as they are almost daily doing. At Trenton, a new iron foundry has just been started, notwithstanding an old manufacturer on that State made more by purchasing $51,000 and refunding a contract than in fulfilling it. A company of nine works in the State, which is known has made much money, and which have recently added largely to the capacities for manufacture, a few days ago, evidently for political effect, posted the following notice on the door of their counting-house:—"We regret that we cannot find work for the men in our employ; but the fault is not ours—*it is owing to the tariff of 1846.*" Now, this very company, in the reports before the commencement of the extensive additions to the works must feel assured that there was no market for all that they can produce—else why add more to a losing capital? Bolder baits have rarely been put in political traps, and it can hardly be expected that they will catch a sensible audience. It is a great pity for the really working portion of our manufacturers that this important matter has fallen into the hands of unscrupulous politicians, who, making it a hobby, hope by mounting it to ride into power and place, knowing full well it is coming less for the real interest of the subject they profess to have so much at heart.

THE LION BEAT.—We cut the following from the editorial columns of the *Daily News* of Thursday, a paper that complains much of the ruinous effects of the Tariff of '46, upon the iron and other interests:

Iron in Kentucky.—The Iron business on the Cumberland river, near Hanging Rock and Eddyville, Ky., has been of late conducted with great success. The Louisville Journal says that at one of the large establishments there, and since 1845, the average dividends have been 15 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, while, in the mean time, over $200,000 has been lost by it in bad debts. This is mainly attributable to the richness of the ore and its proximity to the furnace.

Here, then, is an iron establishment that has been realizing an average annual profit of 15 per cent. during a period of 14 years—nearly three of which were under the Tariff of '46. And the enormous profitsas been secured in spite of an average annual loss of $25,714, by bad debts.

We would like to know with what profit, high Tariff Monopolists would be satisfied. Whig papers appear to be unwilling to limit them to 15 per cent per annum, and are anxious for the restoration of the Tariff of '42, that the profits may run up to 25, 33, or even 40 per cent. per annum.

What say the Farmers to this? The honest, hardworking tiller of the soil, is satisfied with much less than 15 per cent; he seldom realizes more than one-third of it. And yet, according to High Tariff Whiggery, he should be further taxed to increase the already extravagant profits of such mammoth manufacturing establishments as that alluded to in the article copied from the News!—*Republican & Democrat.*

THE N. BRANCH.—The Canal Commissioners have been for some days in Philadelphia, arranging measures, it is said, for the immediate prosecution of the work on the North Branch canal. They have already appointed WM. B. FOSTER Esq. Chief Engineer on the line. A capital selection.

MAINE.—The election took place on Monday week, and the Democrats carried every thing as usual, choosing their Governor by the popular vote, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Of course we should commit as great an impropriety in crowing over this result, as the Federalists do in crowing over the result in Vermont.

There was no choice of member of Congress by the people (there being three candidates running) in the 4th district, Mass., at the special election on Tuesday week. Palfrey's (f. soil) vote stood 1438; (Dem.) Thompson's (Fed.) 3480; and Robinson's 1526.

The Democrats of Wayne and Pike have nominated Thomas E. Grier, of Wayne, for the House of Representatives. The Honesdale *Herald* pronounces it a capital selection.

☞ ASA KEELER is the Federal candidate for the Legislature from Wyoming county.

☞ Hon. Geo. Bancroft, late minister to England, and family, returned to this country by the Europa last week. His successor, Abbott Lawrence, is expected to go out about the 25th inst.

☞ Charles W. Holden, proprietor of *Holden's Magazine*, New York, died on the 12th of June, on the Upper Sacramento, in California, of bilious dysentery.

Israel Post, another New York publisher, formerly proprietor of the Columbia and Union Magazines, died at Panama on the 6th of August, of Cholera.

☞ The steamer Mary Kingsland exploded her boilers near New Orleans on Friday killing 18 persons and wounding 9 others.

☞ Two Churches, (and old one and new one,) were destroyed by fire in Pittsfield, Mass. on Saturday.

The Cholera is still raging in Boston to quite an alarming extent.

The Auditor General and the Whigs.

The Federal press, and particularly in the Northern section of the state, is just now ardently engaged on a crusade against the present worthy Auditor General. The *Register* of last week, we perceive joined zealously in the pursuit, by publishing the infamous calumnies of the Wilkesbarre *Advocate*, the Harrisburg Whig papers, and the letters of the State Treasurer, Ball, in reply to all of which trade we submit both the Report of Mr. *Purviance*, and his letter to the Governor in vindication of himself from the aspersions of the State Treasurer. We would publish the whole correspondence on both sides, which would cover at least a half a page of our paper, had we space to spare, but we have not, and the following, therefore, must suffice:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, Aug. 14, 1849. }

His Excellency Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: We have the honor, as required by the 35th and 36th divisions of the 1st section of the act of 10th of April last, relating to the North Branch canal, to submit to your excellency the following statement of the finances:

Available balance in the state treasury, 14th August, 1849,		$305,165 00
Estimated receipts at the state treasury from the 14th Aug 1849, to 1st February, 1850, to wit.		
From public works,	$877,000 00	
From outstanding tax,	275,000 00	
From all other sources,	610,000 00	
		1,635,000 00
		$1,940,165 00
Amount of sinking fund, included in available balance,		94,438 87
		$1,845,726 13
Estimated amount of receipts for the sinking fund from the 14th August, 1849, to the 1st February, 1850,		100,000 00
		$1,745,726 13
Estimated payments at the state treasury from 14th August, 1849, to the 1st February, 1850,		650,000 00
		$1,095,726 13
Amount of interest payable 1st February, 1850,		943,000 00
Excess,		$152,726 13

With great respect,
Your obedt. servant,
JOHN N. PURVIANCE,
Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, 3d Sept, 1849. }

His Excellency, William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—The act of Assembly of the 10th of April last, relating to the North Branch canal, makes it the "duty of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of August in every year, to report to the Governor the amount of money that can be applied to the completion of said canal that year, and he shall notify the Canal Commissioners thereof, who se duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding amount of work," and provides further, "that no Engineer or superintendent shall be appointed on the said canal until it shall be ascertained there will be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

With a view to making out a joint report I repeatedly called upon Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer, for the purpose of consultation, and submitted to him all my papers on calculation, and approximate estimates, and earnestly desired such a consultation and comparison of opinion, as would enable us to submit to your excellency a joint report. I found, however, an indisposition on his part to consult on the subject, and a desire that we should make separate reports.

After laborious investigation of the several revenue laws, and the receipts under them for a series of years—and by instituting a comparison—with proper consideration of the probable receipts under the late enactments, and the amount unpaid of the appropriations of last session, and the probable amount thereof that the Treasurer would be called upon to pay before the first of February next—I thus, upon mature reflection, ascertained that it was reasonable to estimate that there would be an excess in the State Treasury on the first of February, 1850, after paying the interest on the public debt then falling due, of $152,726 13—and accordingly made such estimate, and officially notified your Excellency thereof.

The State Treasurer saw this statement before I handed it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth—was present when I handed it to that officer, and did not make his report for several hours after, as the Secretary informed me. He also knew that my report was to be transmitted to your Excellency by the same mail that conveyed his, both of which were received by you on the same day, as appears by your official notification to the Board of Canal Commissioners, in which you say: "Having received this day per mail from the State Treasurer and Auditor General two several statements of the present condition of the Treasury, from both of which it will appear that after the payment of interest due on the public debt, and the liquidation, and payment of other claims for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature, and retaining a reasonable balance in the Treasury, there is the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which may be safely applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal."

It is strange, indeed, that the State Treasurer should make a statement to your Excellency calculated to mislead the public in reference to so important a subject, and to induce the belief that I had reported a less sum than was required to authorize the commencement of the work. He knew that agreeably to the reports made by each of us, that the law *required* that the work should be commenced, and that it was made the duty of your Excellency to "notify the Canal Commissioners thereof, whose duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding amount of work." And yet, with a full knowledge of the fact that I had reported an unappropriated balance in the Treasury sufficient in amount to authorize the commencement of the work—he says in his official communication to your Excellency: "Under the circumstances I deem it to be my duty to lay before you the foregoing statement, exhibiting the unappropriated balance in the Treasury, in order that you may take such action in the premises as in your wisdom may be best for the interests of the State."

I am not able to perceive that any state of "circumstances" existed that required the exercise of the wisdom of your Excellency. No discretionary power was conferred. The State Treasurer and Auditor General having officially reported that there would be an unappropriated balance in the Treasury exceeding $150,000, that being the sum required by the law to authorize the commencement of the work, what other "action" could you take than simply to comply with the law by notifying the Canal Commissioners of the fact that the State Treasurer, and Auditor General had reported that there would be a sum in the Treasury, after payment of the interest on the State debt falling due on the first of February, 1850, and all other demands, sufficient to authorize and *require* the work to be commenced? I have thought it proper to make this communication, to prevent a misapprehension of my views. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. PURVIANCE.

The Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner Caught in a Characteristic Intrigue.

The following copy of a letter of Henry M. Fuller, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, which has been displayed to a number of persons by the individual who received it, and has thus been made by him, in defiance of the seal of secrecy, a public matter, discloses a part of the game by which the Federalists hope to defeat the Democrats in the coming contest. We despise the publication of private letters, and if the one published below had not been exhibited by the recipient to gentlemen of both parties, in Wayne county, we should have no difficulty in deciding at once not to print it. We understand, also, that copies of it were allowed to be freely taken. These circumstances show exactly the estimate which is placed upon Mr. Fuller's advertisement for the free-soil support, by those to whom it has been addressed.—We give the letter, therefore, without further preface:

(Copy of a letter from Henry M. Fuller, Esq. to F. Sartoris, dated Wilkesbarre, August 18, 1849—marked "private."

"You state in your letter that the "Free Soilers" will hold a Convention at Hyde Park, on the 30th inst. There is, you know, a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for Canal Commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of Free Soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilmot Proviso man up to the hub, and utterly opposed to any further extension of slavery.

The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our *mutual* friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon. Yours truly,

HENRY M. FULLER."

"I have received news this evening, of my unanimous nomination, at Harrisburg, on the 16th inst. How would a resolution of this kind answer?—That the true interests of the people require that the Board of Canal Commissioners should be composed of men entertaining different political opinions; as thereby the fraudulent expenditure of the public money for fraudulent purposes, would be prevented. We therefore call upon the honest tax-paying people of Pennsylvania, to support Henry M. Fuller for Canal Commissioner, as the best means of promoting their own interest, and secure the people against fraudulent peculation?" *Keep this matter entirely quiet until the day of the Convention, 30th instant.*

Ask Hackley and Farnham, confidentially, what they *think* of it."

The reader will not fail to see the dark political gamester in every line of this letter. All the writer cares for is the Free Soil votes. His pledge is made with a random recklessness, and a cool indifference, that show, at the same time, how lightly he regards it himself, and how readily he would disown it for a consideration. Mr. Fuller, the author of this letter, was perfectly truculent in his Taylorism, during the late campaign for the Presidency.—Then he was blind to the fact that Taylor was a slaveholder and a slave-buyer—then he was deaf to the appeals, in Taylor's behalf, of the Southern cotton-planters. The same obsequious devotion to party would lead this same obsequious candidate to throw up his cap for Taylor, if the latter, in the exercise of his constitutional right, should veto a bill "preventing the extension of slavery." Fuller would do such an act coolly, calculatingly, and boastingly; though at the same committed by every form and semblance of obligation to exactly a different course! And he would expect to be applauded and rewarded for it! He would ask office, in return for this degrading service, equally from the people he had betrayed, and from the leaders he had befriended. Such is Federalism, and such the candidate for Federalism. To deceive is the fundamental principle of the first, and to follow the mandates of the party, is the primal duty of the last. He must be a tyro or a fool who expects anything else but deception from politicians who always fail whenever they announce their real actions and designs.

The whole letter of Mr. Fuller is in thorough keeping with the selfish, reckless, and unscrupulous policy, which has continually animated the leaders of Whiggery.—It is as offensive in its terms, as in its bold and grasping impudence. It is a sort of bid for the free soil votes, and at the same time a sort of insult to the free soil party. He bargains like a huckster, and promises, with a suspicious readiness, that proves that he neither expects his promise to be confided in, and that he does not intend to keep it himself. He is like a speculator who goes into a country of strange people and strange habits, and, in order to make money, accepts their grants and their prejudices, and even marries into their family, while all the time despising their belief, and intending to throw off all the ties he has assumed, as soon as the trade is consummated, and the commodities exchanged!

We invite attention to this singular letter once more, as to a perfect mirror of Federal expectations and Federal dishonesty.—*Penn.*

Interesting from California.

The Government—the Politics—the Men, and Future of that Territory.

No arrival from the Pacific Territories has created so usual a feeling in regard to California, as the intelligence brought by the Empire City. Apart from the numerous evidences confirming the most exaggerated accounts of the gold region, we now perceive, from numerous indications, that California is emerging from a state of lawless chaos into a condition of order and government. The great excitement produced by the assault upon the Chilians, by persons calling themselves Americans, and the energetic measures taken to punish the outrage, and to prevent a recurrence of similar acts of violence, argue well for the future peace of the country. An exciting election has passed without turbulence and complaint. It would not have been remarkable indeed, if many outrages had occurred, among a population collected by such inducements, and thrown in connection by circumstances so explosive. It is remarkable that many more scenes of violence have not transpired, and the fact that those alluded to have aroused an indignant excitement, and led to the adoption of prompt measures to arrest them, proves that California has, among its citizens, a majority of orderly, intelligent and responsible men, who respect themselves and love their country.

The general election for members of the Convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to the admission of California into the Union as a State, and for officers of the intermediary Government, was held on the 1st of August, in accordance with the proclamation of General Riley. We have, up to this writing, received few of the returns of the election. Our letters, however, all concur in the fact, that California is *essentially and overwhelmingly Democratic.*—One of our correspondents asserts that seven eights of the people are Democrats—another says "The politics of California is decidedly democratic, as you will perceive from the returns of the men elected." A well known democrat of Philadelphia, says: "The administration *notwithstanding all the efforts to render California a Whig State*, has already been condemned by the people of this blooming territory."

One of the results of the election at the city of San Francisco—the reader will find the figures in another column—was the choice of Colonel John W. Geary, late of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico, as First Alcalde, an office combining the important duties of Mayor of the city, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. There were seven tickets in the field, but the name of Col Geary was upon each. Every other candidate had an opponent, but he got every vote thrown. The cause of this extraordinary mark of favor, shown to one who had only been four months in the territory, was not so much his talents, which are undoubted, his personal character, his courteous address, or his bravery as a soldier, as the feeling of indignation excited by his summary removal from the place of Postmaster of the city of San Francisco, by General Taylor, and the appointment, in his place, of one of the most virulent foes of the war, and one of the bitterest opponents of the acquisition of California. He had held the post-office but a short time before he heard of his removal, by an administration that came into office pledged against proscription. During this period the office did not render half enough revenue for his support, though the duties of the office required his constant attention. He won the esteem of all who met him and became a general favorite at San Francisco. Imagine his surprise, therefore, and the indignation of the people, when they heard that General Taylor, in his greedy anxiety to reward "a Mexican Whig," and an enemy to the acquisition of that fine territory, as well as in defiance of his voluntarily offered pledges, had removed that brave and accomplished officer. The result was that Colonel Geary was compelled to send back his wife and children to the United States, whom he had brought with him in the hope of being able to support them on the proceeds of an office which no man more deserved. Is it wonderful that the people of California should rise *en masse* and rebuke an act unworthy of the fame of General Taylor, because execrably disreputable and unmanly?

We may now predict for California, a brilliant Future. The American character is only beginning to show itself in the gradual establishment of law, government, and consequent accountability. Soon Civilization will arise upon its luminous wings, and in a few short years, that whole valley will swarm with a prosperous people, and exult under the influence of the spirit of an enlightened and irresistable Progress.—*Penn.*

What has Whiggery done!

One would think, says the *Harrisburg Keystone*, from the boasting of the administration papers, of the great prosperity of the Commonwealth and the flourishing condition of the finances, that they had really furnished the people with money to pay their taxes, or had devised some extraordinary revenue measures, and curtailed the expenses of government. But they have done neither. It is the simple work of the Democratic policy, adopted before the present administration was ever thought of.—What revenue measure can the administration point to, and claim to have originated and carried into effect, so as to give it any conclusive merit for its adoption?—Not one. Or what diminution of expenditure can it claim credit for; worthy of being mentioned? Not one. We will venture to predict, that the *ordinary* expenses of the government, for the present year, will be greater than any year of Gov. Shunk's administration. This will be shown by the reports of the legislature, next session.—The creation of three new judicial districts, for which no necessity existed, will itself add to the annual expenses of the government over five thousand dollars.

A despatch to the Boston papers, dated St. John N. B., September 6, states that the steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Halifax on the 5th inst., after undergoing repairs, proceeded about six hundred miles on my journey, and was then again compelled to put back for farther repairs. It will be remembered that the Hibernia sailed from Boston on the 28th ult., with a small number of passengers, and a trifling amount of specie. Her passengers and mails are thus detained two weeks, and will now go forward by the Canada.