

Gov. Johnston's Position.
Governor Johnston says the Pennsylvania is vainly as a bold politician; but the compliment is not borne outside his practice, unless we say that it is bold in his inconsistency. A truly bold and fearless public man is always contented. He sleeps soundly, eats heartily, and has a great deal less trouble with the affairs of the world than those who hesitate between two extremes, and starve because they cannot bring their minds to the acting point. Governor Johnston's boldness is rather the boldness of eccentricity or recklessness than the boldness of a right-thinking, country-loving, God-fearing man. Such a quality is not courage. It is simply desperation. Look at his extraordinary opinions—each, as it were, answered and refuted by his other opinions and acts of the most recent occurrence. Two or three years ago, he was pledged to run for but one term, without the slightest reference to this pledge. Three or four years ago, himself and friends denounced a Democratic Governor for base neglect of duty, if he attended a Democratic meeting once a month; now Governor Johnston desires his post entirely, and his partisans scold him with loud huzzas. The burden of his speeches in 1848, were bitter attacks upon every gentleman in office under Mr. Polk, who took ground in favor of Cass, and huge handbills were placarded over the State, giving the name and the salary of each Democratic office-holder, upon which Johnston commented with lengthy and angry criticism. Now he, the leading office-holder of the State, is at work toiling to get himself back into place. In the same canvass he was opposed to the Veto Power, as a prerogative more appropriate to royalty than to republicans. Now, he rejoices in the Veto as a special blessing, and openly threatens it against a law intended to carry out a solemn Constitutional compact. In the same year, and in the same canvass, he poured out the bitterest invectives upon the manner in which the Pardoning Power had been exercised; and now he rejoices in using that power himself, with a freedom and a partiality that have excited universal alarm. But this is not all. He boasts of reducing the public burdens, when his own scheme of relief notes has plundered labor of thousands of dollars. He lauds his own exertions to decrease the State debt, when it was his own plan to add a million to it, that failed during the last or former session of the Legislature. While he claims the right of trial by Jury for the slave, this deliberately nullifying a national obligation, his own argument against the same right, a few years old, is set up before him. This is the position of Governor Johnston. How much is there in this of consistency, of firmness, or of consistency? Do not tell us that a true courage can be guilty of such tergiversation as this. It may require boldness to maintain such an attitude; watchfulness to prevent such a candidate from falling to pieces before an election; and skill to shield himself from being assailed through the gaps in his character; but how notably the manly dignity, straight forwardness, and consistent policy of Benjamin Franklin contrast with the history of his competitor, and with his efforts to deceive the people. Johnston may be a bold man; but Bigler is the honest man, the upright candidate, and the courageous defender of one set of doctrines.

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."—We have before us a number of the Susquehanna Register, that to us gives conclusive evidence that however wise its Editor may be in Latin and Law, he may yet study to advantage some plain maxims of common sense like the above. We have seen that Editor complaining in strong terms of the Montrose Democrat, because it has ventured to give quotations from the testimony of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Susquehanna Bank—and from that basis to assume that Judge Jessup was culpable in the matter. It has so complained notwithstanding Judge Jessup is now occupying the position of a candidate for office, and as such justly considered within the purview of review. Yet, after all this, we find the Register in its last number attacking Judge Woodward, and that too while he is not a candidate for office. It is now, after all the complaints it has uttered towards its neighbors, and as if to make its own inconsistency perfect, it has the issues of the present campaign to repeat the old tale, and often refuted charges of "Native-ism" against Judge Woodward. Are we charitably to suppose that the Editor of the Register is alone responsible for this? If so, that he did not know that the charge was originally based upon an incorrectly reported speech, and never reviewed and corrected by him? That he did not know that Judge Woodward has always disavowed such sentiments as the stenographer there reports him as having uttered, in public and private, and on all occasions? That his whole life for 14 years since has been a constant refutation of the charge of Native-ism? Especially that the Natives themselves even after the charge was maliciously raised against him in the Senatorial canvass of 1845, showed they knew it was false by casting their entire vote in the Legislature against him; and that when their vote could have selected him? Does the Editor of the Register know these facts? If we are not too charitable in supposing him to be speaking generally, we still pity the motive that induced such an attack. We wonder still in us as the infatuation which could lead him to believe that the prospects of any of the Whig Candidates could be promoted, by a malicious, false, and gratuitous attack upon such a man as Judge Woodward, when a private citizen and a candidate for no office.

All this as we first said comes with a peculiarly bad grace from the Register. Because Judge Jessup was, as a Candidate for office, assailed by the Montrose Democrat in the exercise of an accustomed and plain right—not only did the Register seek to defend him, that was its right and duty as its organ—but it retaliated in a strain of blackguardism and abuse upon the Editors of the Democrat, surpassing anything we have seen since the attacks upon the Bitter upon David B. Porter when he was a candidate for Governor—the

people. The Register evidently has a passion for attacks of this kind, but happily it can injure no cause but its own by gratifying it.—*Carbondale Dem.*

THE DEMOCRAT.
The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, September 11, 1851.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM BIGLER,
of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
SETH CLOVER,
of Clarion Co.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset Co.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELIAS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

County Nominations.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford, Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
ISAAC RECKHOW, of Great Bend.
MICHAEL MEYLER, of Sullivan Co.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
DAVIS D. WARNER, of Bridgewater.
AMHERST CARPENTER, of Harford.

SHERIFF.
LATHAM GARDNER, of Bridgewater.

PROTHONOTARY.
FREDERICK A. WARD, of Harmony.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
J. T. LANGDON, of Dundas.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN HANCOCK, of Jessup.

COUNTY TREASURER.
WILLIAM K. HATCH, of Montrose.

AUDITOR.
JAMES E. HOWE, of Brooklyn.

CORONER.
WILLIAM H. BOYD, of Montrose.

DEEDS! DEEDS! DEEDS!
A large quantity of *Parchment Paper Deeds*, not printed, and for sale at this Office.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.
Native Americanism, &c.

In another column of our paper to-day, we publish an article from the Carbondale Democrat in reply to one that appeared in the Susquehanna Register. The article is signed by Mr. Benedict, the Editor, was a member of the last Legislature; is a popular and talented man, candid and liberal in his views.

We might appropriately ask, why is this false and malicious charge made at this day upon Hon. Geo. W. Woodward? Why is that great and pure man assailed, now that he is a private citizen; having left the high position which he has filled for a long term of years with such honor to himself and the Judiciary of this Commonwealth? Why is he dragged from the quiet of a retirement, which he has chosen in order to avoid the shafts of envy and malice which have constantly been aimed at him; while standing as he has ever stood in a public position, a shining mark, heaven-high above the level on which stand these political pugilists, whose arrows are hurled and pointed with calumny and detraction, and always aimed at the noble ones of earth, whom they would fain bring to mingle in their own corruption? What purpose is to be gained now by thus assailing a man whose reputation all over this Union, is that of a character above suspicion, morally and politically, incapable of doing a mean act; and who stands before this country, "a giant intellect among intellectual giants?"

Such a man is Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, one of the highest Judicial positions in the Union was offered him by President Polk, who, wholly unthought of in his part, which of itself is sufficient to put to shame and disgrace the impotent maligners of his character, and the envious detractors from his hard-earned fame. We ask again, why is the name of such a man dragged into the present canvass in Susquehanna county? Why does the small Echo of Hon. Wm. Jessup repeat the stale and oft-refuted charges? To every man here the question answers itself! Wm. Jessup is a candidate for office, with a load of political shame upon his shoulders grievous to be borne; hence, if Judge Woodward, who stands like a "Central Light" before the adorning gaze of this community, can be induced, if he can be brought down to the level of "Wm. Jessup & Co.," a point is gained, and the admirers of Judge Woodward will be forced to look upon Judge Jessup with the same lenient eye as upon him, when lying under such gross imputations.

Judge Jessup, whose ambition would lead him to stand side by side with Geo. W. Woodward, would gain that position, (or his friends would for him,) by bringing Mr. Woodward down, when he fails to raise himself up to it. We are forced to this conclusion, else why does the organ of Judge Jessup drag Judge Woodward before this community, when he has nothing to do with the present canvass, to lead him with reproach and tear from his brow, with ruthless hand, the laurels of his fame, the poor, but envied reward for years of toil and the devotion of intellect and learning to the public service—the service of his fellow countrymen? True it is, that "Misery loves honorable company."

Yes, here is the secret of the whole matter. Hon. Geo. W. Woodward is a Democrat, re-

vered and loved by the pure-hearted Democracy of his country. They point to him with pride—they say, behold the man, the champion of our principles. Against this man, at this day, when Wm. Jessup would crum and kiss the hand of our noble-hearted Irish voters, for their support, he says to them through his organ, Judge Woodward, whom Democrats love so well, is a Native American! And, with the same pointed logic by which he made potatoes a specie tender at the Susquehanna Bank, he reasons that all Democrats are consequently Native Americans; and therefore every naturalized citizen should vote for him for the Supreme Bench!

There is nothing that falls more sorely on the heart than cold ingratitude from one whom we have befriended. Mr. Woodward has felt this in all its force heretofore, but we think this will strike him as "the unkindest cut of all." We know that he has always showed himself a friend to Judge Jessup, even a self-sacrificing friend. But now, when Judge Jessup would seek votes at the hands of the Irish citizens of this county, even his friend can be sacrificed and falsified to gain that object!

Now for the truth of the charges against Judge Woodward. It is alleged that he said in a speech in the Convention to remodel the Constitution, that foreigners should not be allowed to vote till they had resided here twenty-one years. That Mr. Woodward ever made the speech which he was reported to have made, is as false as the heart of sin. He has ever disclaimed any such sentiments; and ever since that time for fifteen years, has, in public and private, everywhere and on all occasions, disavowed any connection or sympathy with *Nativeism*.

Native Americans themselves know full well that he is not their friend. In 1843 Judge Woodward was a candidate for United States Senator. In the Legislature were seven or eight Native American members. Did they vote for Judge Woodward? No, not one man of them. They all joined forces with the Whigs, and defeated him. This fact the record shows. Now, if he was a Native American in principle would not they have voted for and elected him, thus securing a strong man in the Senate? Certainly so. But they knew, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, they knew that he held no principle in common with them—they knew enough of the man to fear him;—hence, they threw themselves into the arms of their common sympathizers, the Whigs, and defeated him.

It is singular indeed that a man, who the Native Americans have ever persecuted as a renegade as death, should be persecuted on the other side as being a Native American. And we think it will look singular to the people of Susquehanna County, that Wm. Jessup, who has been noted on the Bench for throwing impediments in the way of persons who applied for citizenship, should drag Mr. Woodward from retirement, into the present turmoil for the purpose of building up his sinking fortunes.

We appeal to the generous-hearted Irish citizens of this county, who have left their home and their country—the home and country of Mitchell and his martyred compatriots—and ask them what they think of these things. Tell us, ye self-exiled sons of Erin whether Wm. Jessup has any claim on your sympathy or consideration, when he strikes down one of your best friends to gain your votes? Tell us, do you not despise the man who resorts to such means—who imposes upon your generosity and confidence for personal political aggrandizement. Will you not repulse his approaches, and defend in the persons of your friends, yourselves and your rights. Look at the paper that is sustaining Judge Jessup in this county, and also assailing Judge Woodward, and you will see that it all the while has been teeming with abuse upon Hon. James Campbell, your countryman, because he is your countryman. Mr. Campbell is of Irish descent; the Native Americans in Philadelphia started they, and every Whig press in the State rings the echo. The same war of proscription that is now being waged against Hon. James Campbell, would remove Chief Justice Taney from the Supreme Bench of the United States. We have no sympathy with or for it, and less for the men who wage it and at the same time play the vilest demagogue for Irish votes. We firmly believe that Irishmen are not to be deceived in this manner—they understand their rights, and they know their friends. They know that the Democratic party has ever stood by them. They know that the Whig party welcomed to their embrace the Native American Church-Borners in Philadelphia in 1844. They know that they have acted in concert ever since, year after year sending to a political grave such great men and good Democrats as Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, and they will not be deceived.

We have already run the length of a newspaper article, and close promising to renew the subject at a future day.

By reference to the proceedings of the Judicial Conference in another column, it will be seen that Hon. DAVID WILMOT, received the unanimous nomination for President Judge of this District, composed of Susquehanna, Bradford, and Sullivan counties. Our papers so nearly ready for press that we have no time for comments this week; save to say that a nomination so unanimous, obligates Democrats most strongly to support it. It has been fairly made, the nominee is competent beyond question, and we have no doubt, let what will come of his election by an overwhelming majority.

The Representative Conference met yesterday, and put in nomination MICHAEL MEYLER, Esq., of Sullivan county, formerly of Susquehanna, than which a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Meyler is well known to our citizens, and will receive more than his party vote in this county.

Wonder if the Fair was not put off for the purpose of meeting Governor Johnston's arrangements to be here and make a speech? The people of the county would like to know whether or not they pay their money into the hands of the Agricultural Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, to be perverted to political purposes by a few men in Montrose.

The imports of specie in the port of Boston for the month of August were \$102,652. Exports \$106,725.

John Strohm's Speech.
We copy the following extract from John Strohm's speech at Pittsburg.

He was not ashamed to avow what he had said or done in relation to this subject upon the floor of the House of Representatives. He was willing to meet any volunteer upon it, and could convince him that he had done more to support them throughout that war than the majority of Democrats had done.

A bill had been introduced into Congress, calling for the mustering and equipping of a large number (he believed 50,000) of volunteers, and asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars. The preamble of that bill declared that "war existed by the act of Mexico." Our army had been marched into Mexican territory by orders of James K. Polk. The army then, was not to blame, but its commander-in-chief. The Constitution of the United States as he had always understood it, vested the power of declaring war in Congress. If Mexico had invaded our territories, it would have been the duty of the president to notify Congress of that fact, and unless that Republic had apologized, or disclaimed the action of its officers, war would no doubt have been declared. He was therefore unwilling to sanction a bill which commended by asserting a falsehood. War was the last resort to which nations ought to appeal. Sometimes it was inevitable, but when it was, it should be declared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Had the appropriation been merely for the purpose of sending on troops to support those who were already there, he would have voted for it, but when he found that the bill declared that war existed by the act of Mexico, he could not conscientiously support it.

"It was not ashamed to own what he had said and done, in relation to this subject, [voicing against the supplies to the army in Mexico,] upon the floor of the House of Representatives," &c.

And it appears that he is not ashamed—Well, he ought to be. He excuses himself by saying that he was a better friend of the soldiers than most of the Democrats. What the Democrats did or did not, will not vindicate him.

The question is, did you, Johnny, vote at any time against supplies to our army? Your assertions, John, that the war was unjust, unconstitutional and unnecessary, had better never be repeated. To say that it was Polk's war, will avail you nothing. You must get over the charge that you and twelve others just like you, voted that the war was not begun by Mexico—that you voted to recall our army from Mexico without indemnity for the past or security for the future, at a time too when our volunteers were covered with glory, and when Mexico was suing for terms of honorable peace. You have not told the whole truth about your voting to increase the pay of the soldiers. The government, you know, allows three dollars a month to clothe the soldiers and ten dollars wages; you voted to pay them ten dollars a month and pay for their clothing out of this sum. By this means you would throw the money which belonged to the soldiers into the hands of the government traders and speculators, who sold clothing at such exorbitant prices that it required the whole pay to buy the necessary apparel. Against such availing as this the Democrats voted for such poor and unfortunate debtors, and yet you are afraid and "ashamed" to tell it. But you will be told of it at the ballot box.—*Clarion Dem.*

Whig Consistency.
It has been truly remarked that the Whig party is consistent in "nothing" save its inconsistency. Fearful of the effect that the "aid and comfort" furnished the Mexican war by their candidate for Canal Commissioner when a member of Congress, might have up on the patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, they roundly swear that the present "is not a contest, for or against the Mexican war," but "a contest between John Strohm and Seth Clover." But mark the consistency of the fellows. In the very next breath, perhaps they lug the name of General Scott into the canvass—point to the laurels he gained in this same Mexican war—and tell the members of their party that if they vote against John Strohm they virtually vote against Scott! Now, if this be a contest between John Strohm and Seth Clover, as the Whig papers assert, we should like to know what Gen. Scott and the laurels he gained in a war which the Whigs denounced as "unconstitutional and unjust," have to do with it. We believe the Presidential election does not take place until 1852!

Verily, the Whig party is a consistently inconsistent party and—nothing else.—*Ex. Paper.*

The Judiciary.
We cannot repress a smile when we glance over our different exchanges, to see the various positions occupied by the Federal party, on the subject of the election of Judges. Now we will state it as a remarkable coincidence, (we have no doubt a mere matter of accident,) that in all those districts where they have the majority, they deem the nomination of Judges a highly prudent and proper step, as it is the most suitable way to select the Judges and embody public sentiment, so as to prevent the rascally Democrats from electing their own men, when they have no right to have Judges or any thing else, but justice honestly administered by some good Whig.

But in those portions of the State where the Federalists are in the minority, they depreciate above all things a political Judge, and think it would soil the Judicial emblem and taint the administration of justice, by electing any man to that high office by a party vote. Hence they are opposed tooth and nail to all nominations for the judiciary. This may be all right, but it is passing strange that the Federalists have discovered this important truth; as they deem it, in no district or county where they have the majority. Our readers can draw their own inferences.—*Carlisle Vol. uncer.*

The Cincinnati city council has passed a resolution granting a loan of \$600,000 to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and \$100,000 to the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and six percent bonds are soon to be issued.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.
At a meeting of Conference from the Counties, comprising the 13th Judicial District, held at the Ward House in Towanda, on Monday evening, Sept. 8th, 1851. F. B. STRAETTER was called upon to preside, and T. J. INGHAM elected Secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as conferees:
Susquehanna.—F. B. STRAETTER, O. S. Beebe, A. Bush, S. B. Gule.
Bradford.—Ulysses Mercur, E. O. Goodrich, N. M. Stevens, John Passmore, E. M. Farrar, Sullivan.—James Dugan, T. J. Ingham.
On motion, the Conference proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for President Judge.

Mr. Mercur nominated Hon. DAVID WILMOT. There being no other names presented to the conference, DAVID WILMOT was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this conference be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion, adjourned.

F. B. STRAETTER, President.
T. J. INGHAM, Sec.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 382.—Contents
1. Chamois Hunting; 2. Para on the Amazon; 3. Pitcairn's Island and the Islanders; 4. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life; 5. The Results of 1838 in Germany and Italy; 6. Description of Small Birds; 7. Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet on Naples. Poetry, Sabbath Evening; The Two Prayers. Short Articles.
Published weekly, at Six Dollars a year, by E. Littell & Co., Boston.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for September.—Contents: 1. Census; 2. Rivalry of Murat and Davoust; 3. Our Literature—To-day, to-morrow; 4. Farming; 5. Reddyfry, continued; 6. Varieties of the human Race; 7. Our head shall never wear a crown; 8. Some Irish Poets; 9. Political Portraits with pen and pencil, Pierre Soule of Louisiana; 10. Financial and Commercial Review; 11. Miscellaneous; 12. Notices of new books.—\$3 per year, Kettell & Moore 170 Broadway.

O. U. A. M.
EUREKA COUNCIL, No. 128, of the Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted in this place, on Wednesday evening of last week, by D. D. G. C. Wm. Cary, of Wilkesbarre, when the following officers were elected and installed in office, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1851:
C.—C. M. Simmons;
V. C.—S. U. Hamilton;
R. S.—R. G. Gaus Follet;
A. R. S.—Alvin Day;
T.—Wm. H. Boyd;
F. S.—Volney Isbell;
L.—F. G. Boyd;
E.—S. A. Woodruff;
I. Pro.—Wallace W. Lyons;
O. Pro.—Jas. F. Smith;
Trustees.—S. U. Hamilton, C. M. Simmons, Wm. H. Boyd.

As to the workings and principles of the Order we know nothing from personal knowledge. We do not presume, though, that its object is at all mercenary, and judging from its Constitution, we think it may accomplish much good. Mechanics, and all workmen, cannot guard their rights too zealously, and any association calculated to blend closely their interests and sympathies should be encouraged.

The history of all nations sends an impressive lesson to the hearts of the toiling masses. Oppression they have felt as no other class can. Though by far the most numerous of men, their rights have been less regarded, less cared for, and more frequently absolutely infringed. When a crisis approaches in the commercial affairs of any country, they feel it most heavily, are the least able to bear it, and quite powerless to defend themselves.

In this country they have far more power in their hands than in others; hence can more effectively guard their rights! But here the progress of the age in wealth and monopoly is constantly tending to place them in a less independent position. If the Order above seeks to ally their interests, protect their rights, and unite its members more closely by a bond of common brotherhood, we bid it God-speed as having in view noble objects.

At Harford the other day, we learned that Franklin Academy, alias Harford University, has commenced the Academic year with unusually fine prospects. About seventy students are in attendance.

The reputation of the faculty for competency and attention to their profession—the long-standing confidence of the public, and the well-appreciated advantages that the school has over others, each contribute largely to the success of the Institution; and when, as in this case, they are blended together, must give it popularity and patronage. We rejoice at its prospects, and most cheerfully commend it to the confidence of the public.

Travelling Fees.
In 1848, when W. F. Johnston came to the Harburg to be installed Governor, he charged the State THIRTY DOLLARS travelling fees. Travelling pays well. He started again about six weeks ago, and it is said will keep travelling until after election. If the travel from Armstrong to Harburg was worth \$30 00, how much will he be entitled to for the campaign?
Answer—SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS.—*Investigator.*

BEER.
A short time prior to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, some of Washington's half-finished soldiers appropriated to their own use a steer belonging to a man living in the neighborhood of their encampment, not doubting that the owner would consider his share of the liberties of his country cheaply purchased at that price. But they mistake his patriotism and liberality; for after Cornwallis had surrendered, and when the whole American army was transported with joy at the happy termination of the siege, the general rejoicing was interrupted by his cry through the camp of "B-E-E-F! B-E-E-F! B-E-E-F!"

There came, long after this event, another trying period in the history of our republic. A small but gallant band of American soldiers stood on foreign soil, fighting the battles of their country. Around them, thick as the trees in the forest, watched their foes. There was danger that their supplies would fail, and that weakened by disease and want they would fall a prey to the enemy. The beating of the national heart was quickened by hope and fear. Congress was in session, and to that body the President appealed for succor for the army. No one doubted that the appeal would be responded to. A bill granting supplies was speedily introduced—the star of hope struggled through the haze of fear, and the lover of his country breathed freer and deeper. Congress held, at all appearance, the fate of the army in its hand. The patriotic members of that body were pushing forward the supply bill, and the people were rejoicing at the prospect of its passage without a dissenting voice. But how quick treads sorrow on the heels of joy! At this juncture JOHN STROHM, a member of Congress from the Lancaster district and the present Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, arose in his place and started the country by voicing "NO BEEF! NO BEEF! NO BEEF!"

The eloquence of a Virginia orator, and the verdict of a Virginia jury have consigned to an immortality of infamy the name of the Tory who bawled BEER through the camp at Yorktown. To a depth of infamy no less profound should the verdict of the Traitor who bawled NO BEEF in the Congress of the United States. *Valley Spirit.*

Judge Lewis and Imprisonment for Debt.
In 1832, when Judge Lewis was a member of the Legislature, he was appointed on a committee to investigate the causes of the excessive mortality by cholera in the Arch street Prison, in the city of Philadelphia, during the month of July, in that year, and to inquire into the sufficiency of the legal provisions for the sustenance of untried prisoners and debtors, and to report such amendments relative to the condition of such persons as may protect them, etc. In the course of the winter the committee visited the Arch street prison, conversed with each prisoner, and found among the prisoners a large number who were confined for an all but debt of \$5.33. The report made by that committee states in forty cases the total amount of debts was \$23 40, upon which the costs were \$76 20. Among these were debts of 2 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, and 37 cents. See Journal of the House of Representatives, 1832, 2 vol. p. 633. Influenced by the distress occasioned as there poor and unfortunate debtors, the committee reported the bill to abolish imprisonment for debts under \$5 33, which passed on the 9th day of April, 1833, and went into effect as an act of liberty, on the 4th of July, 1833. Pamphlet Laws, 1832—33, page 480. This was the entering wedge which opened the jail ten years afterwards, when all imprisonment for debt was abolished. As Judge Lewis is now on the Democratic ticket for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court it is right that the people should know that he aided in procuring the passage of this benevolent law for the relief of poor and unfortunate debtors; and that the law had its origin in his sympathies arising from a personal visit to his official capacity, to the unfortunate prisoners. They were "sick and in prison, and he visited them," and ministered to them. This visit is well remembered by many in this city.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Death of Judge Levi Woodbury.
The telegraph of this morning announces the death of one of the most eminent citizens of the republic—the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire. He died at Portsmouth, on the 4th instant, where he had suffered for a long while, as the public have been informed, under a painful disease. It is only a few days since, that we chronicled the suicide of his brother, Luke Woodbury.

Mr. Woodbury was born at Frances-town, New Hampshire, about the year 1790, was graduated with a high reputation for scholarship at Dartmouth College in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He practised his profession with distinguished success, and rapidly rose to a high rank in it. When the Democratic party acquired the ascendancy in the State, in 1816, he was appointed Secretary of State; and at the commencement of the next year, a Judge of the Superior Court. In 1819 he removed to Portsmouth, the commercial capital of New Hampshire, where he resided the remainder of his life, with the exception of the intervals when his official duties called him to Washington.

Mr. Woodbury was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1822, and in 1825, a Senator of the United States. His career in the Senate was one of usefulness to the country, and of distinction to himself. His habits of application and ability as a speaker, no less than the fact that he represented the democracy of New England, gave him great influence in the national councils. It was this that induced General Jackson to appoint him Secretary of the Navy in 1831, and subsequently, on the rejection of Mr. Taney by the Senate, Secretary of the Treasury.

He continued in the office till the elapse of Mr. Van Buren's presidency, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. During the administration of Mr. Polk, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and had withdrawn from the more active scenes of political life.

As a public man, Judge Woodbury was exceedingly diligent, methodical, and circum-

spect. During the time in which he held the place of Secretary of the Treasury, he made an immense mass of statistics, important to the finances and commerce of the country, to be collected and digested, and laid before the public. He not only knew how to procure searches of this nature with advantage and profit, but was sagacious in the selection of agents and assistants.

His reports, on account of a defective memory generally did not do justice to the accuracy and clearness of his understanding, but his statements were conscientiously made and conclusions solid. In the Senate he was able debater, and spoke with clearness and effect.

Judge Woodbury had begun to be spoken of shortly before his death, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Among his recommendations for the office his friends insisted on his scrupulous personal integrity, which it was urged, if he should ever fill executive chair, would put an end to the shameless pilgrage of the treasury which has become so common of late.—*N. Y. Post.*

¶ We clip the following eloquent sentiment from an extract of a speech, published in the *Wilkesbarre Farmer*, as delivered by E. B. Miner at a Mass Meeting in that place, recently:

"An Englishman is naturally opposed to democracy, but that an Irishman who has the yoke of Kingly despotism until his soul's ease is trodden out of him should be Whig, puzzles me beyond calculation. Is nothing that the shores of a Democratic Continent advanced to greet him and bid him the Diploma of Freedom from all taxes? Is it nothing that we have placed our Ticket a man against whom the shabby Protestant Bigotry have been imploring the Native Americans would scourge to martyrdom? Realize then Irishmen that the principle of Democracy is the principle of popular rights and of civil and religious liberty.

¶ The Whig papers recollect before the votes of John Strohm, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, in favor of Strohm during the late war with that country, that gentleman was in Congress, and testified at the disclosures of Johnston's situation, and his unreserved co-operation with them. The way they get out of the scrape some quarters of the State is novel, to say the least. They allege that the course of Strohm against the Mexican war was a violation of the National Constitution, having nothing to do with our State Canvass. And yet, with these professions on their lips, they have the hardihood to oppose Bigler and Clover on the tariff; and just as if the one could make new laws, and the other could repeal them.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Ten Hour Law.
The working men of Pennsylvania remember when they go to the polls, that Easton Argus, that Gov. Johnston intended to defeat the present "Ten Hour Law" by tacking upon it a proviso, that children under the age of fourteen might be compelled more than ten hours with the consent of parents or guardians, and no later than the winter he got the same proviso, and every means in his power to have it passed by the Legislature was too thoroughly operative to suffer mere children to be sick and the sickening and health destroying scenes of large manufacturing establishments, to be allowed to flourish. It is not a day while our neighbors in New Jersey, who are struggling for this glorious principle, Gov. Johnston, who professes sympathy for the black slaves of Africa, should be endeavoring to reduce to the subject slavery, the free white children of Pennsylvania.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

How to Disorganize and Conquer the Democratic Party.
Just say that unless Mr. So-and-so, an original friend, is nominated, a Whig is elected. Say, that unless my friend is nominated, will either both, or not go to the election. Abuse all the rival candidates of yesterday, and circulate about them all manner of reports.

Let a few Democrats in each township, this, and disorganization and defeat will very certain to overtake any ticket who may nominate.

If we would keep united and victorious candidates and their friends must stand upon one another. The Liberty Cause is in mind the mind of the people. Union, concession, everything for the cause—for men—and all will be well.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

Dr. Dallas' Opinion of Judge Campbell.
The Hon. George M. Dallas is well known to be one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States. He is a son of the late Judge Campbell, has practiced his law, and is therefore well qualified to speak of the legal abilities of that gentleman. We do the subject extract from the published opinion of Mr. D.'s remarks at the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last:

"I have said we should be harmonious, why should we not be? Is there any cause other than that which should stand for party loyalty? The Liberty Cause is the Supreme Court. I will not stop to enter into deliberation, but I will say, and say it with deliberation, that as a whole, the Democratic State Judicial Ticket is composed of AS MUCH LEARNING, AS MUCH ABILITY, AS MUCH CHARACTER AS COULD BE FOUND IN ANY FIVE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH!"

Judge Lewis.
It is the vocation of many Whig papers to slander and traduce Democratic candidates. However unpleasant this may be to the recipient, we are not sure that it is good policy for us to object to it. It arouses their friends to increased activity, but it also creates a necessity for prompt and vigorous defence, which places the slanderer, not so, against our candidates, but got to be so, with many matters of course that few heavy shafts of them, but Judge Lewis is just now the point of attack. His reputation as a Judge will compare with that of any other in the State, his moral and, as he is a man of exceedingly good nature, and the malignant assaults against him so proverbially carry their antidote with them, we feel very much of