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## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

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## Political.

THE EVILS OF THE TIME, AND THEIR REMEDY.

The capital evils which afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpations and abuses of power by men in public authority.

The reply is furnished in declaring the policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly conformed to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing evils.

That policy is conformed with a sincere devotion to the laws of the land, and with a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them intact and unbroken. Those laws consist of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and the Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of British history.

It is timely, then, to inquire, Who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years—by incendiary documents transmitted through the mails, and to excite insurrection in the South; by seducing negroes to abscond from their masters, assisting their escape, secreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation.

That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized.

But the war has lasted more than two years, and its management, and the measures of legislative and executive policy which have accompanied it, have given occasion for frequent and just complaints. It has been so managed that our armies have been outnumbered where decisive battles were to be fought, or have been rashly thrown upon impregnable positions of the enemy.

What then is the remedy for these evils? One would think that he who runs might read it. Surely our experience should light up the road of safety, and cause willing feet to turn away from the paths of error to tread it.

## JUDGE WOODWARD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following correspondence was published in 1852, during the campaign of that year, when Judge Woodward was a candidate for the Supreme Court.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned members of the Democratic Party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig press, against you, in regard to your views upon the national laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens.

We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic Party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate on a misled people to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring illiberal or proscriptionary policy toward our citizens.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., EDWIN M. STANTON, CHARLES SWAZER, SAMUEL W. BLACK, JAS. BROWNE, and others.

PITTSBURGH, September 14, 1852. GENTLEMEN:—The official duties which brought me to Pittsburgh, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be brief.

By my earliest word to this present moment I have been so engaged, and heartily support the Democracy of the Party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decently and properly go, of whatever has opposed it.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of the name of the party, and a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention), to come up to the mark or back out.

With a good cause, and with candidates worthy of our cause, we stand up once more in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people of our party has not struck at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, nor evoked the demon of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithful to those vows of union which our fathers pledged to the people of our sister States.

## WAR NEWS!

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMNER. Official Dispatch to the War Department.

OF FLAG SWAMPER DIMON, Hon. District Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works. Early in the morning Gen. Gillmore opened all his batteries upon the forts of Sumner, and Wagner, and the interior of the earthworks, and the same hour I moved up all the available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken, followed by the Kashtalki, Nahant and Montauk; the Passaic and Patuxent in reserve for Fort Sumner.

The Ironsides in position opposite to Fort Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at Long Reach, Captains J. P. Gray; R. B. Mason; Com. J. B. Croughlin; Com. W. D. Whiting; Lieut. Com. J. C. Hays; Lieut. Com. J. D. Chesley; Lieut. Com. J. P. Chapin; Lieut. Com. E. Brodhead.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed to about 450 yards of Sumner, the other three batteries followed, and the Ironsides as near as her great draft of water permitted.

After a steady and well directed fire, Wagner was silenced about 9.30 A. M. That of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Meanwhile the fire of our shore batteries was working effectually upon the enemy's batteries, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner.

At this time the flag was shifted to the Passaic, which with the Patuxent, both having fired their full complement of shells, were about 2000 yards of Fort Sumner, when the tide opened on the gorges, angle and south-east point of the work. The Patuxent fired very well, and is believed to have struck the south-east point nine consecutive times.

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