design, to the waters of Lake Erie. The debt—all these works to which I have referred being complete—was about $25,000,000. When Gov. Ritner retired from office—about the 1st of January, 1839—to which his term had been extended by the new Constitution—the recorded and funded debt of Pennsylvania amounted to about the same sum. In other words, during the administration, of Governor Ritner the public records show that not one dollar of additional debt was added of the funded debt during the three years the government was under his charge.—(Applause.) In 1849, when I assumed the Executive functions, under an election by the people, the public debt of Pennsylvania had swelled to the enormous sum of $41,000,000. There was a floating debt upon canals and railroads, unrecorded and undisclosed except to those having charge of the canal system, of $3700,000 or more. This debt required something like $2,000,000 annually to pay its interest, and of that $2,000,000, at least $1,500,000 was every year sent out of the country to pay interest upon loans held abroad. In addition to these $2,000,000 required to pay the interest, that interest was obliged to be paid semi-annually, and allowing a period of twenty years would have at least equalled the original aggregate of the entire principal; so that when this sum had paid the debt, it stood precisely where it did before the payment had commenced—that is, the State was still $41,000,000 in debt.

You will recollect that in a period of ten years from 1829 to 1839, the public debt had increased 16,000,000; and you will remember, that not a single mile of your railroads or canals which were not completed at the time George Wolfe went out of office, was completed in 1849. I distinctly state from the best of my recollection, and from the most careful examination I can make of the history of the internal improvements of the State, not a single mile of railroad or canal was brought into active usefulness during the period of ten years to which I have referred. I do not say—and I have not said—there were no appropriations made during that time for public improvements, because such is not the truth. Citizens, I believe if this system were continued for another period of ten years, and your debt increased at the rate of $16,000,000, or even one half of that sum, it would be so enormously large as to force the honest people of Pennsylvania into a dishonest repudiation of their obligations, or place upon their property such burdens as they could not bear. Laboring under this impression, I turned my attention at an early day to the accomplishment of some project which might result, if not in the absolute reduction of the debt, at all events in the prevention of its increase. I believed if you desired to preserve the money of the people, and to appropriate it to the legitimate purposes for which it was intended, the surest means to reach that result was by keeping your treasury poor. I had known enough of the legislation of Pennsylvania to know that, with a treasury full of money, or while money could be had upon the faith of the Commonwealth, that legislators would devise various project to waste it extravagantly. I was satisfied that the moment the treasury was brought down to a point where it could only meet the demands for legitimate purposes, if a reduction of the debt could not be commenced, an increase might be prevented. An examination of the public resources induced me to believe that a slight, revision in some of the laws assessing taxes upon the property of the citizens and the exercise of proper energy in their administration, might produce the desired results. I recommended to the Legislature of 1849 the establishment of a sinking fund for the purpose of ascertaining whether the resources of the treasury were sufficient to carry out the objects I had in view. Certain items of taxation which before that time had been used for general purposes, were appropriated to that fund. Laws were passed by which a more efficient collection of revenues was secured. The operations of the fund during the first year was the payment into it of $227,000, with which sum more than $200,000 of the public debt of the Commonwealth was purchased, and in addition to this purchase of a quarter of a million of the indebtedness of the people, your public stock, which before that period of time had been far below par, was immediately brought up to and above par value.

In addition, as a part of the system, I desired that the interest upon your debt should be paid in that kind of money which your constituted authorities contracted it should be paid in at the time the stocks were issued. I believed that the interest on the debt should be paid. It was done, fellow citizens, without resorting to temporary loans, in anticipation of the revenues of the coming year. I desired that mode of paying the obligations of the Commonwealth, simply because I never knew an individual who drew largely upon the income of his year's resources, who did not get into a tight place before the year ended. (Laughter.) I believed it to be the same with the State; that if you anticipated the revenues of the first quarter of the year to pay the demand of the last quarter, before the year terminated you would again be in financial difficulties to meet your obligations. In making these arrangements, I take occasion, with pleasure, here to say, and I have said so on all other occasions, notwithstanding what has been said by my opponents, I was largely assisted by the other officers who were connected with me in the State administration. I must return my thanks particularly to the then Auditor General and the then Whig State Treasurer, Gideon J. Ball, for doing everything they could to second the views of the Executive. (Applause.)

The Legislature of 1849, supposing that they had willing horses, upon whom they might place heavy burthens, required the Administration not only to pay the interest of this debt, without temporary loans, and in specie, and to pay a certain sum of money into this sinking fund for the ultimate payment of the public debt; but they also required the Administration, in its first year, to pay over $500,000 floating debt, which they knew nothing about when they came into office. That Legislature also required them to pay $150,000 towards the completion of the N. Branch Canal, and also to make the necessary arrangements and negotiate the necessary loans to avoid that great impediment to public improvements—the Schuylkill Inclined Plane. All these things were done by that Administration, and done without resort to borrowing or pledging the faith of this Commonwealth for one dollar. (Applause.)

The next year, 1850, the citizens of the Commonwealth saw proper to send to the Legislative halls a majority of the party who acted in opposition to the State administration. That Legislature, for some reason best known to themselves—for I desire to impute, as I do impute, no impure or improper motives to any one—interfered with the laws establishing the fund for the payment of the public debt, so that the receipts into that fund during the year 1850, fell so low as to enable us to purchase only $200,000 in indebtedness. The law itself required, for wise purposes, that on the 1st of September, after the establishment of the Sinking Fund, the Commissioners of that Fund should make a report to the Executive of the amount of stocks of the Commonwealth which they had been purchased, and required the Executive to issue a proclamation stating that fact to the people.

The object of fixing this date was to separate the operation of that fund from the general settlement of financial affairs, which takes place in November. This was done for the express purpose of showing to the people the operations of this system. On the 1st of September, the Commissioners of that fund, consisting of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, made their report to the Executive Department, and I have the pleasure now of announcing, what was declared by Proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, that the operation of that system, thus far, has been to extinguish and forever discharge, from the property and the labor of the citizens of this Commonwealth, $669,000 of your public debt. (Applause.)

All the Proclamations heretofore, which have issued from that department since the commencement of your system of Internal Improvements, have been invitations to the people to come forward and pay their taxes, or lend a bond money to the Commonwealth, and raise a fund upon the property and industry of the State.—For the first time in the history of your State, since the commencement of her system of Internal Improvements, have you a paper emanating from that department of the Government, declaring to you that a portion of your liabilities have been discharged. You have also, in the operations of this system for the last two years and a half, an assurance that if it remains undisturbed, it must result in the entire payment and liquidation of the enormous burthen that now hangs over the industry and prosperity of the people. It has been said that but a very small portion of the people have an interest in the payment of the debt—that only those who are called upon to pay heavy taxes have ever complained of the amount of that indebtedness. I hold a different opinion. I believe that every man in the community is deeply interested in the matter. However paradoxical it may seem, I believe that that portion of my fellow citizens who pay a very small amount of tax, because they have not been blessed with much property, are more deeply affected, if possible, by the payment or non payment of the public debt, than that class who pay heavy taxes. I will give you, in a few words, my reason for this opinion. The man with property, and the man without property are equally interested in the education of their children. The man of means can send his children to school, and secure them an education, whether the State does any thing for the aid of public instruction or not. The man who, unfortunately, has not means, unless there be some provision for education made by public authority, is deprived of the peculiar pleasure that must fill the heart of a parent when he finds his offspring receiving the benefits it bestows.

The payment of the public debt of the State, in my judgment, affects directly our present system of popular education. I do not speak particularly with reference to the city and county of Philadelphia, because I know that you have a school system peculiar to yourselves. But out of Philadelphia you will call in vain upon the tax payer to pay that amount of tax necessary to support a system of common school education, while you press him to pay a large amount of tax, in order to pay the interest upon the public debt. If your public debt were paid, I ask you, and I ask every citizen of this Commonwealth, what amount might not be safely spared from the Treasury, for the purpose of establishing a general system of education? You pay now $2,000,000 a year interest upon the public debt. Appropriate that amount to popular education, and you will have established such a system as exists in no other country. (Applause.) If results so important to the community as the enlightenment of the rising generation and the education of the masses, are to be effected by the payment of the public debt, is there a citizen of Pennsylvania, who would not rejoice at the adoption of means which would produce its entire liquidation?

I know that it has been said that we have a destiny to perform. I believe the American nation has a destiny to perform, but I do not believe, with some, that our destiny consists in extending our borders by the force of the sword, or by purchase. I do not believe that it consists in forcing our peculiar religious or political opinions upon our neighbors, whether those neighbors desire to entertain them or not. I believe that the destiny reserved for this people is a brighter and infinitely more glorious one than could be achieved by the power of the sword. It is to place education within the reach of every child within the free borders of this Union. (Applause.) It is to place within the heart of each of the rising generation, the love of our institutions and the love of freedom.—When you shall have accomplished that, and Pennsylvania has her share and her part to perform in the great work, you will have made for yourselves a destiny, which I had almost said might be envied by the angels themselves.

Is this system for the reduction of the public debt to be persevered in, or is it to be abandoned? I take it for granted that the result of the next election will determine that question. On the one side you have presented a candidate, who, however unexceptionable he may be personally, is yet pledged to carry out the former practices and doctrines of his party, and that party has uniformly levied taxes upon the people, when in power, has made but feeble efforts for the reduction of the public debt. The party with which I act, while it has had charge of the State Government, has not increased the public burthens, and has, in no single instance, failed to use its best endeavors for the reduction of the public debt. The party in opposition, through its representatives in the last Legislature, made an effort to increase the debt of this Commonwealth, by proposing to borrow $250,000 at five per cent interest, to be applied to the avoidance of the inclined planes on the mountains, a project which may cost $1,500,000 before completed. I say, then, that it is for the people at the coming election to settle the great question whether they desire the continuance of that policy which is reducing the public debt, or whether they desire to return to the old state of things when it was annually increased. Whatever decision they may make on this subject will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Another question of importance, in my judgment, to be settled by the result of the next election, is that connected with the policy of the National Government, in either giving or withholding protection to the industrial pursuits of the country. I believe that the question of a protective or a non-protective tariff will be settled for years to come by the action of the people at the ballot box on the fourteenth of October next. If your decision be in favor of that party which advocates the policy of the present tariff law, I take it for granted that your recorded verdict will be received as the deliberate expression of your opinion on this subject. If, on the other hand, you should decide in favor of that party which has always maintained the policy of giving protection to the domestic industry of the country, your voice will be respected. It will be respected, because the influence of Pennsylvania in National elections and in National contests, has always been felt and always regarded. You will remember that without the vote of this State, no man was ever elected President of the United States.—You will also recollect that no tariff to protect the industry of the country ever was passed without the assistance of Pennsylvania; and I regret to say that no tariff law that took away protection from the industrial pursuits ever was passed, unless it was through the agency of some recreant Pennsylvanian. You will remember that on a late occasion, when an effort was made to restore to the people of Pennsylvania some slight protection upon the great branches of their industrial pursuits, the desertion of four Pennsylvania members of the lower House of Congress was found necessary to defeat the hopes and the wishes of the people of the State.

The people of Pennsylvania are an industrious and a hard-working people. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of her citizens are men who rely upon their labor for the very bread which they eat. We are a nation of workmen. The Government belongs to the people. It was intended to be inner their control, and administered for their advantages. Why then may they not ask—why may they not demand of that government protection for their industry. (Applause.)

Let us look to the condition of the working classes—and in this expression, working class, I include every man who earns his bread by the "sweat of his face." Our institutions require of them the performance of important public trusts, the execution by themselves, or the selection of those into whose hands is to be committed the care of the government. They are called upon at the ballot box to exercise rights, which, if properly exercised, must result in the preservation of the Constitution and the laws. The genius of our institutions expects of that portion of our people that they should perform these duties with intelligence and fidelity. What then, does that citizen require here? He requires time to improve his mind, that he may fulfil these important trusts; and he required to receive for his labor such compensation as will enable him to dispense with the labor of his children, and to give to them such education as will qualify them to discharge in a proper manner their duties as citizens when they take his place.

On the other hand look at the same class in other countries. Let us refer to England, our competitor in trade and manufactures. The occupation of the laboring man there is simply to toil. He has no part nor lot in the government. He is barely paid enough to purchase his food. Not only is he compelled to toil, but his wife of his bosom, and the children of his loins must toil with him—must toil onward and forever.—The laboring classes, then, never change their condition, because their government determine that their condition shall not be changed. I ask you if that system of laws meets the approbation of the people of Pennsylvania, which brings into direct competition with their own industry the oppressed labor, such as I have described.—(No! no!) Then, if such be the fact, why do we not demand with a united voice the restoration of that policy from the National Legislature, which would give us protection from this competition. Why is it that there is found within our borders a party, or men belonging to a party, so regardless of their best interests of the entire community as to be willing to adopt, cherish, and protect that system which robs the laboring man of the constant employment and just wages which he ought to enjoy.

I know it has been said that there exists and always has existed, an antagonism between labor and capital. That may be true in England; but it is untrue, in my judgment, here. In those countries where, by law, property is vested in a particular class by statutory provision, or by the force of their government, there may be, and ought to be, an antagonism between capital and labor. But in this country we have no such laws. Here capital depends for its creation, for its existence, upon labor, and not upon law. Here, the rich man of to-day may, by negligence and idleness, be the poor man of to-morrow, and the poor man of to-day may, by industry, be the rich man of to-morrow. (Applause.) Our laws make no such destinctions as to prevent either. In this it is labor that creates capital. It is labor that enables this capital to be transmitted. Do you protect property? I contend that you do. You can scarcely open a law book in which you do not find statuary provisions for the protection of property. And am I to be told that in a government belonging to a nation of workingmen, constituted, as I have said, for their happiness and their convenience, where you protect property which is the creature of labor, you shall not protect labor? Am I to be told that it is unconstitutional, unjust, and improper to protect the industry of the country when you protect by law the property of the country, which it has created? (Applause.) Why, then, should not the people ask for protection to industry?

Is there any other portion of the earth, of the same extent, which presents more inducements for the investment of labor and of capital than are to be found within the borders of this noble Commonwealth? We have mineral resources, we have coal, we have iron, we have limestone, we have water power, unequalled in extent in any other, State of this Union: we have constructed railroads and canals by public and private capital, to reach these various resources, which have cost over $150,000,000. We have, in addition to these, a healthy climate, and every thing that nature can bestow to make a people happy. With all these natural advantages—with all this power to make us wholly independent, am I to be told that it is the policy or the wish of this people to go to England, or to any other foreign country, for the fabrics which compose the very clothing which they wear? (Cries of "No!" "No!") Am I to be told that policy is correct which brings from the workshops of England and lays over the coal and iron beds of Pennsylvania the manufactured railroad? (Cries of "No!" No!") Reflect for a moment in reference to this latter branch of industry. If a ton of railroad iron costs $40, and you send that $40 out of the country, $35 or $36 out of that $40 is made up of labor. Recollect, then, that you are paying $35 or $36 out of every $40 to the laboring population of England, and taking it from the laboring population of your own land. Yet this policy is advocated by a party in Pennsylvania, and that party comes before the working people of the State, and asks them to believe that it is composed of their exclusive friends.

Why, then, should we not respect labor? Man labors in obedience to the great first law that God gave him for his guidance, which he can no more violate with impunity than he can any other rule laid down for his government by the Supreme Creator. Man labors in obedience to the law of his physical existence, for without labor it would be impossible for him to enjoy health or the sweets and comforts of repose. Man labors because it assures to him present happiness, and brings to him comfortable old age. Man labors because it drives from his homestead idleness and dissipation, and saves his offspring from premature disease and decay. He who fails to respect labor, when in his power, is alike regardless of the welfare of the institutions under which we live and the well being of the society in which he is placed.

The results of the next election will settle this question. It will not do to say in some districts of the State that we are in favor of a protective tariff, and in other districts to say that we have no opinions upon the subject, and in others again to say that we are in favor of the tariff of 1846. It will not do to send a portion of a delegation to Congress in favor of a tariff, unless you send that delegation to Congress backed by a strong expression of public opinion in such a form that politicians will understand it. Let that opinion be expressed through the ballot box and by such majority that those in our own State, who desire to reach Presidential honors, will never dare to risk another contest in Pennsylvania under the tariff of '46. (Great applause.)

If it is your desire to return to that system of laws under which your country has always prospered, that policy upon the part of your National Government which has always given employment to those who desire to labor, and has given them remunerating prices for the labor they perform, which has furnished to the farmer a home market, which has thrown trade and traffic upon your canals, and thereby replenished your treasury, you will vote with that party which has always stood before the country, in evil and in good report, in sunshine and in storm; in favor of the broad principle of protection to the industrial interests of this great republic. (Immense applause.) Upon your verdict at the ballot box, depend upon it, this question hangs, and those who would say to you that it is not an issue in the present contest, know that they are making false statements. In their Convention at Reading, they passed resolutions on the subject, and laid down a platform to guide the action of their party, which was sent forth to the world, and has since been repeatedly proclaimed by their candidate, as their acknowledged policy in the event of success. These two great questions then, are to be settled by the result of the October election. If the majority of the citizens of the State are satisfied that matters so directly affecting their industry and their pockets are to be so decided, they owe it to their country and to their own interests to enter into the contest with the same determination as he who now addresses you—never a determination never to cease until their efforts until they shall be crowned by success. (Great Applause.)

It has been said that another and a very important question is to be decided by the result of this election. I allude to the preservation of our national Union. It is said to be thus effected. I admit frankly that it overrules in importance all others. It would be of small moment to you, whether your industry were protected or not; whether your public debt were paid or not; whether your taxes were increased or decreased; whether your children received the benefits of education or remained in ignorance, if the Union of the States be dissolved.

But, fellow citizens, how is it possible that a State Election in Pennsylvania can effect the preservation of national Union. Your constitution guarantees to you the right to hold an election. The constitution guarantees to the majority to select whom they please to be the chief magistrate of the State for three years to come. The constitution guarantees this to you without the impertinent interference of other States and other powers. If it does not, there is no State sovereignty at all. Suppose, for a moment, that you should elect—a majority of you—acting in true obedience to the State and National constitutions—William F. Johnston to be Governor for three years? Would that disolve this Union?—Who is to complain? Who is wronged by this action of the popular majority? But I think if you permitted an interference from without with your elective franchise in the choice of your chief magistrate, you would be committing a crime wrong, and a violation of the very constitution which gives you protection, and gives you liberty. Who has the right to say to the people of Pennsylvania that they shall not make choice of whomsoever they see fit to elect? Sure none and a hard-working people. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of her citizens are men who rely upon their labor for the very bread which they eat. We are a nation of workmen. The Government belongs to the people. It was intended to be inner their control, and administered for their advantages. Why then may they not ask—why may they not demand of that government protection for their industry. (Applause.)

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1851.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

Attention! Friends of Scott and Johnston.

☞ The attention of the friends of Scott, Johnston and Pennsylvania, in Allegheny county, is specially urged to the importance of a thorough organization, by the formation of Clubs, in every election district, for the campaign; the appointment of Committees of Vigilance, to see that every friend of Scott and Johnston is assessed, and that those who require it are naturalized, and that every voter deposit his ballot on the Second Tuesday of October next.

The following Committee on Naturalization has been appointed: H. Nixon, John Morrison, R. Rogers, K. Jones, U. K. Appleton, A. Harts, Esq., Chas. Pugh, Col. L. Sahl, J. Lloyd, Capt. F. Seldenstricker, M. Bredenthal, Dr. J. E. Huey, Wm. B. Walker, James McCune, Joseph Albrecht.

By order of the County Committee.

Allegheny County Scott and Johnston Meetings.

☞ A Public Meeting will be held in the borough of Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Noblestown, on Monday, September	15,	at 2 P. M.	
At Sharpsburg,	Tuesday,	"	16, " "
At Sewickley,	Wednesday,	"	17, " "
At Bakerstown,	Thursday,	"	18, " "
At East Liberty,	Friday,	"	19, " "
At McKeesport,	Saturday,	"	20, " "
At Tarentum,	Monday,	"	22, " "

At Ezekiel Miller's Mill, East Deer township, Monday, Sept. 22d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Peter Bayer's (of Leonard) Snowden township, on Tuesday, Sept. 23d, at 2 P. M.

At Joel Monroe's, Patton township, on Wednesday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Hugh M'Cormick's, Esq., Moon township, on Thursday, 25th, at 2 P. M.

At Elizabeth, on Thursday, 25th, at 2, P. M.

At Jesse Plankinton's, Pine township, on Friday, 26th, at 2 P. M.

At John Cowan's, Baldwin township, on Saturday, 27th, at 2 P. M.

At Wilkinsburg, on Monday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

At Jawnyville,

At Amos Pearce's, Jefferson township, on Tuesday, 30th, at 2 P. M.

At Clinton, Findlay township, Wednesday, October 1st, at 2 P. M.

At Perrysville, Thursday, 2d, at 2 P. M.

At Robert Williams, Upper St. Clair township, on Friday, 3d, at 2 P. M.

At Henry Leader's, Turtle Creek, on Saturday, 4th, at 2 P. M.

At the late James Phillip's, Robinson Township, on Monday, 6th, at 2 P. M.

At Spang's Mill, Shaler township, on Tuesday, 7th, at 2 P. M.

At J. V. Coulter's Mill, South Fayette tp., Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock.

At each of these meetings, our friends will be addressed on subjects important to the great political interests of the country.

Our friends in each election district of the country, are requested to organize, and have every person naturalized, make arrangements to bring all our voters to the polls. By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH to the Whigs of Philadelphia, which we give this morning, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, is probably the ablest and most luminous exposition of the great questions now before the people of the State, that has ever been given, as well as a most triumphant vindication of his course as Chief Magistrate. Let every Whig read it; and we heartily wish every Democrat would read it. We make no apology for occupying our columns with such a document.

MR. FORWARD—Immediately after the nomination of the Hon. Walter Forward by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President Judge of the District Court of this county, he was notified of the fact, and promptly accepted of the nomination, and sent a letter of resignation of his present office of Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Denmark, to our Government. This letter of resignation was sent through the hands of a gentleman of this city, and reached here at a time when he was absent, which caused a delay in its being forwarded to Washington, where it arrived during the absence of the President and Secretary of State, which caused a still further delay in its being acted upon. But for these accidents Mr. Forward would have arrived home previous to the election; as it is, he leaves his cause in the hands of the people of Allegheny county, who have always delighted to honor him, and who will record their confidence and attachment by their votes on the second Tuesday of October. His resignation has been accepted, and his recall went out with the last steamer, and he will be home in time to renew his pleasant intercourse with his fellow citizens before he will be required to take his seat on the Bench.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This has, altogether, been a very gratifying affair. Considering the impromptu manner in which it was got up; and the unpropitious character of the season for fruits and fall flowers, it was certainly a most gratifying and promising exhibition of the steady progress of horticulture in Allegheny county. We trust this will be the dawn of a new era among us, and that hereafter these exhibitions will be annual, and that every year will show a steady progress in this most useful and delightful of all the pursuits of life. We most earnestly urge upon the managers and friends of the society to persevere in their good and praiseworthy work. They will be abundantly rewarded by success, and by the commendation and gratitude of the community.

THE DUTY OF VOTING.

We know that there is an impression resting upon the minds of some men that they may discharge all their duties as Christians without troubling themselves about the politics of the country. Nay, that some carry it even further than this, and suppose that religion and politics are to some extent incompatible the one with the other. Both these views we conceive to be erroneous

God in his providence has been pleased to place us American citizens in a very interesting and peculiar social relation to one another It is a new relation, unlike any other that exists in the world. Citizens of a vast empire, a portion of the political power of which is lodged in every individual who possesses the right of suffrage, and so united and bound together in one vast fraternity, that the vote of a citizen of Missouri effects the citizens of New York, and the men of our State can and do, by the exercise of the elective franchise, affect, for good or evil, those of every other State. It is a wonderful social system, full of blessings and benefits, and equally full of responsibilities

The Christian man, if he views the matter aright, will see and feel that the elective franchise is the gift of God—a sacred trust which he may not lightly esteem, or prostitute to unworthy ends. We err, we fall short of the truth, when we trace this privilege no further than the constitution and laws, as much as we should do were we to regard our parents as the ultimate authors of our being, thus excluding our idea of an Almighty Creator. As Joseph said to his brethren, *"God hath made me lord of all Egypt."* although it was the king who appointed him to that high office, so may the citizen say, "God hath made me what I am, and conferred upon me this privilege and this power." If this be true—and we think no Christian will dispute it—then we see that a solemn religious obligation rests upon us to exercise that trust, that privilege, that power, faithfully, and with a single eye to the well being of ourselves and our country. Of course it becomes our duty to discharge this trust as intelligently as possible, divesting ourselves as far as we can of prejudice and unworthy motives, and so voting, and so influencing the minds of others, as to the best of our judgment will subserve the cause of truth and right, and of course be for the lasting good of the country.

A vast amount of evil has resulted from the supineness of good men in this particular, who have given up, in a great measure, the management of political matters to ambitious, selfish, and designing men. This ought not to be; and if all good citizens would do their duty in the selection of candidates, we should not so often hear the complaint made by slothful but fastidious people that they do not like the candidates of either party.

Our business now, however, is with the duty of voting. Be a man's party views what they may, Whig or Democrat, he is criminally derelict in duty if he permits any slight cause to interfere with its exercise. And it is somewhat singular, that men who are very conscientious in the discharge of other relative duties, are very apt to evince great indifference towards this one; while on the other hand, men who are comparatively indifferent to other duties, are very punctual and zealous in the discharge of this duty. This anomaly ought to be corrected.—Often the country suffers from unwise legislation, and is cursed with unfaithful and dishonest agents, simply because a few intelligent and upright, but careless men, are too lazy, too indifferent, or too busy, to go to the election. Do such men realise that by so doing, they are withholding that which they are bound to pay, that they are unfaithful to their country, and to Him who bestowed upon them this great but despised privilege?

These remarks will apply to both the great parties, but more particularly to the Whigs, who are far more remiss in their duty as electors, than their opponents, as the following statement will show:

We shall take the elections for Governor in 1844, '47, and '48. You remember that in the first and last of these years, we had the excitement of a Prefidential election, whilst in 1847, there was but little excitement.

	Shunk.	Markle.		
1844,	160,959	156,562	Dem. maj.	4,397
	Shunk.	Irwin.		
1847,	146,114	128,138	" "	17,976

Showing a falling off as compared with 1844, of 14,845 Democratic votes, and 28,424 Whig votes, being almost double.

We now come to the election of 1848, the year of the last Presidential election.

	Johnston.	Longstreth.		
1848,	168,523	168,221	Whig maj.	302
1847, W.	128,138	D. 146,114		
Increase,	40,385	22,107		

This shows us why the Whigs are beaten in this State. It is not because they are outnumbered by their opponents, *but because so many of them neglect to vote.*

But even this does not show the remissness of the Whigs of Pennsylvania to its full extent.—About one month after the Governor's election of 1848, which brought out so large a vote, and a Whig majority, the people again tried their strength between Taylor and Cass for President, which proved that we had still a large reserved force. The vote was as follows:

Taylor,	185,644	Cass,	172,186
Johnston,	168,523	Longstreth,	168,221
Inc., Whig,	17,121	Dem.,	3,965

Thus, we see that upon the last trial of strength, the Whigs increased their vote by 17,121, while their opponents only increased theirs by 3,965, showing beyond all cavil, that we have a clear majority of several thousands in Pennsylvania.

We have been laying the blame of bad government, of prostrated industry, of profligacy, waste and pillage in the management of our public works, upon our opponents; but we now see that no small portion of the blame rests upon our non-voting Whigs, who could at any time have wrested the management of our state affairs from the hands of their opponents. Is it right, is it honest, is it the characteristic of good men, to deliver the country over to the hands of those whom they believe to be incompetent and corrupt!

Suppose it were proposed to deprive these indifferent Whigs of the *right* to vote, what an uproar there would be! Why, they would hardly find lives in its defence; and yet, being in the undisturbed possession of it, we should suppose, judging from their neglect of it, that they set but little value upon it. It is truly a great and inestimable privilege, a privilege which no other people enjoy to the same extent; yet it is one which may become, through the neglect and non usage of many of those whose intelligence and moral character render them best fitted for its exercise, a blasting withering, curse—an engine of corruption, wrong, and oppression, and finally of national ruin. The moral obligation resting upon the citizen to vote, has not been sufficiently insisted upon, and is not adequately realized: and not only the obligation to vote, but that of disseminating around him a sound political sentiment, and of disabusing the minds of others of those injurious prejudices which give to the demagogue his sole means of operating upon the popular mind.

Life of Gen. Lopez, and History of the late attempted Revolution, by a Fillibustiero.

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Western College of Homeopathic Medicine

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE Second Annual Course of Lectures in the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, will commence on Monday, November 3d, and continue sixteen weeks.

A new chair has been added to the Faculty during the last session, viz: Medical Jurisprudence, and it is believed that the facilities for obtaining a thorough instruction in Medical Science are not surpassed by any medical institution.

The Faculty in Medical Jurisprudence are as follows:

STORM ROSA, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Homeopathic Medicine.

ARTHUR FINNESSEL, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

LEWIS BODMAN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

HAMILTON L. SMITH, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

JERIAH BATCHELLER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

JARED P. KIRKBRIDE, A. M., Professor of Physical Science.

LEMUEL S. ROSA, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fee for the entire course of lectures, $50

Graduation fee, $10

Matriculation fee, $1

Demonstrator's ticket (imperative to all candidates for graduation), $5

Graduates from other Colleges, $10

Graduates of respectable medical schools are admitted to the course on the payment of examination fee only.

Board, including room, fuel and lights, can be obtained from $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

A Medical and Surgical Hospital connected with the College, and facilities will be afforded for the study of Microscopic Anatomy.

For further information address

C. D. WILLIAMS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty:

Or—Prof. H. L. SMITH, Cleveland, Ohio.

sep20:1d&w2w

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The following gentlemen compose the Faculty of instruction:

JAMES DELAMATER, M. D., Professor of General Pathology, Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.

JARED P. KIRKBRIDE, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis, and Theory and Practice of Medicine.

HORACE A. ADKLEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Botany.

JOHN CARROLL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROLL D. DELAMATER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology.

The fee for the entire course of Lectures is $50

Matriculation fee, 5

Graduation fee, 10

Students desiring a preliminary note, payable in twelve months, for $66, and signed jointly with some person who is responsible, is certified to by a Justice of the Peace, or a Judge in the County or District in which the signer resides, will be accepted in payment of money at the time of Medical Graduates, and those who have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which was at the Institution, are entitled to a free admission to the Lectures, by paying the Matriculation fee only.

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