

but it foreteller at rest, but that hope was vain. His knavery has been effectually proscribed—federalism in New Jersey, like federalism in Pennsylvania, is detected and defeated in its schemes of usurpation, and stands rebuked and abashed before the world.

Such have been some of the principles and measures of the federal party, and such they will ever be, when in possession of power. We do not make this assertion without authority; the entire history of that party sanctions and justifies it. We ask in return what has the democratic party ever done of a similar degree of turpitude?—When did the democratic party ever countenance corruption? When did it ever disfranchise for mere opinion's sake? When did it ever refuse to yield to the will of the majority, or "treat the elections as if they had not occurred?" When did it ever endeavor to put down its opponents by force of arms? Never did democracy do, or countenance these things. The exclusive honor belongs to the federal party. Fellow-citizens, choose ye to which of these parties you will confide the executive power of the Union. We fear not the result.

A word now respecting the candidates before you. President Van Buren is well known to you all. He is the free choice of all sections of the Union—a calm, cool, clear sighted man. Ample qualified by nature and education to discharge the duties of the office of President—he has enjoyed especial advantage from experience. He is a democrat in principle and feeling—has stood by his principles and his party from boyhood, without flinching or wavering—and has at all times been found equal to the occasion. He is the friend and the political disciple of President Jackson, and is pledged to carry into operation all the great measures of reform projected by him.

Let his administration speak for itself.—What good could he do, that he has not done? Where has he been found wanting. We fearlessly invite full and searching scrutiny into his acts. They will stand the most rigid test. His opinions are fully and frankly explained. He who runs can read them.

General Harrison is in the hands of a committee, who act and speak for him. He may or he may not avow or discover their conduct. He is the first candidate that ever ran in the United States for a high office who professedly had and claimed no principles. This is a federal trick to cheat the people. It is founded on the belief that the people are so ignorant they cannot see through it. It would be a disgrace to the age to suppose it could prevail. It would be a libel on our free government to say, the people prefer to be ruled by men, whose principles they do not know, and who studiously refuse to explain them. We pass over his vote to sell white men into slavery, the sanction of a similar law while Governor of Indiana—his numerous blunders and

his great fury on our Northern and Western frontiers, and our Atlantic border was exposed to daily attack, he RESIGNED HIS OFFICE IN THE ARMY. He deserted the flag of his country while assailed by our foes—he left the brave men who had served under him, to shift for themselves, and actuated by either cowardice, chagrin or some other equally unworthy passion, fled from the post of danger and of honor. True, the place in the army, vacated by his resignation, was filled by the heroic Jackson—but that reflected nothing but disgrace upon Harrison. Why did he leave the glories of New Orleans, and of other victories to be reaped by Jackson? It could only have been from a consciousness of his own incapacity, or because the people and President Madison, deemed him unfit for his post in the army. Let him choose either alternative, they are equally discredit, and may have contributed to induce the Senate of the United States to pass the vote of censure upon him, by striking his name out of a resolution of thanks and commendation, which he himself, in his own letter to Niles, said had "stamped his name, with an infamy, that can never be effaced." Let no deserters in the hour of danger, be countenanced and elevated. Let honor be paid only to those who have earned it, by holding out to the end. Let General Harrison, who is indebted to his subordinate's command, for all the honor claimed for him, be taught that to abandon his post of duty is not the right mode of acquiring the confidence and support of the people.

Secondly, General Harrison was nominated by the instrumentality of the identical men, under whose guidance Governor Ritner was led into infamy and disgrace.—Should he be elected, the same men and the same means, that ruled Pennsylvania in the name of Joseph Ritner, would be transferred to the national theatre, to re-enact the same scenes on an enlarged scale.

We should have new apportionment bills—new national banks—and probably new "backshot wars" under their auspices—corruption would stalk abroad at noon day, and vice riot in its excesses. Are the people of the Union, and especially of Pennsylvania, prepared for this? Will they place power in the hands of men, who delight to abuse it, and who teach its scorn the voice of the majority, when expressed against themselves? It cannot be. The days of the republic might well be regarded as drawing to a close, if such bold and unscrupulous traitors can be restored to greater power than that they had so excited, as to shake and dis-

tract the Union. Far distant be the day, when the fate of our liberty shall again hang on the events of an hour. Long may it be, before our free government shall need any other arms to sustain it, than the respect, the confidence and the love of the people.

Col. Johnson and Mr. Tyler, the candidates in Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency, require little to be said, in order to place their respective claims before their fellow citizens in their true light. Of Mr. Tyler we know little. He has done nothing, either in a civil or a military capacity to render himself conspicuous. He may be a respectable man enough, but he was nominated by bargain or accident, and has no better claims to the office, than thousands of others, as capable and as deserving as himself. Of Col. Johnson, no child can be found who does not know something to his credit. During thirty years services in Congress, he has always been the champion of the poor, the friendless and the forsaken.

Even Mr. Webster, a political opponent, a few days ago in the Senate, paid him a well deserved compliment, for his efforts to abolish imprisonment for debt, that would confer honor on the great name of Washington, as a man and a philanthropist. His bravery is of that chivalrous kind, that neither shrinks from nor cares for danger. He never deserted his post, nor shrunk from perils. His courage it was that gained the brilliant victory of the Thames. His friends need not solicit affidavits and certificates to prove his bravery and his merits. He wears the certificates on his scarred breast. When he brandished his shattered and mangled right arm, in the very teeth of Tecumseh and his Indian warriors—no man asked his fellow, whether Col. Johnson was a soldier. The real hero needs no champion for his fame, but the troops that follow him to battle. The shout of victory thunders forth his name, and carries it on the wings of the wind, to the remotest of his countrymen. The very children echo the shout, and history makes the name immortal. Such is Col. Johnson's fame.

The national convention failed to nominate him, but Pennsylvania has already done so, subject to the reversal of that body. It nominated no other person—and we accordingly have the pleasure in Pennsylvania, of assuring the old veteran by our votes that the democratic party is neither unmindful of his services, nor ungrateful to the soldier and the patriot.

Ever fruitful in falsehood and calumny, the federal organs have asserted and continue to reiterate the assertion, that the democratic party advocates the doctrine of a reduction of the price of labor, and that the Hon. James Buchanan has recently broached this doctrine in the Senate of the U. S. Never was more unfounded falsehood uttered. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor the democratic party favors such views. His speech upon trust, read the speech for yourselves—reflect upon it—and say whether the most unheard of injustice has not been done to its distinguished author. Read it carefully, and find if you can a single word, containing the idea that he is in favor of reducing the price of wages, or of injuring the workingmen in the slightest degree. So far from it, that it is a most triumphant and masterly vindication of their rights.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, we cannot refrain from advertising to the vaunting boast of the federal party, that Harrison will obtain the vote of Pennsylvania. The assertion is founded mainly on the allegation that the democratic party here is divided—that there is one portion in favor of the national, and another in favor of the state administration, bearing no love for each other, but burning with mutual animosity. Never was a reason more futile. No such division exists. If there has been in some places, an apparent division of sentiment, that difficulty is now happily settled. A very few misguided or dishonest men may possibly be found who will seek to prolong its continuance, but they meet with no countenance, receive no sympathy, and are regarded as no friends either to the state or national administrations. The whole mass of the democratic party is thoroughly and sincerely united in support of the two administrations. All men of candor and intelligence know full well, that triumph depends on this harmonious union, not only this fall, but the year following. Whoever may be engaged in sowing discord must do so with the perfect conviction, that he is preparing the way for defeat. He can be no friend to President Van Buren nor Gov. Porter, and is justly looked upon by all as a factionist and an enemy in disguise.

Let the federalists count on this state as they may, it is firm and true to its principles and the candidates of its choice. Under the banner of Van Buren, Johnson and Porter the great contest will be fought and won. Few human events are more certain, and we assure our democratic friends not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the whole Union, our information from all quarters convinces us, that the democratic majority will be large, if not overwhelming. No candidate whose advisers are the authors of the "backshot" war, as it is certain those of Gen. Harrison are and will be, can obtain the vote of Pennsylvania for office. That disgraceful proceeding is forever sealed the fate of all those who participated in bringing it into existence. This alone would make Gen. Harrison a doomed man. Well may he exclaim in Pennsyl-

vania, "save me; oh! save me from my friends." We shall take an early opportunity to address you again, and in the mean time, we solicit our democratic friends to buckle on their armor, and prepare for the war. This solicitation we offer, not so much because we are apprehensive of defeat, as because we are anxious to see every democrat on the alert, and faithfully discharging his duty. To your posts, then, one and all, and for the honor of our good old "Keystone" of the Union, let it not be said, that the proud distinction she has won by long and efficient services, of heading the line as the "Flag Ship of Democracy," is to be forfeited by apathy of her sons.

Will but to conquer,
And the deed is done.
JOHN C. BUCHER,
OVID F. JOHNSON,
JAMES PEACOCK,
BENJAMIN PARKE,
JOHN M. FORSTER,
E. W. HUTTER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
JACOB BAAR,
HERMAN ALRICKS,
PETER HAY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
DAVID LYNCH,
H. H. VAN AMRINGE,
State Central Committee,
Harrisburg, May 27, 2849.

TAX BILL.

We submit the Tax Bill as it has passed both houses of the Legislature:
AN ACT.

To create additional revenue to be applied towards the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the debts of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January next until the year 1846 inclusive, the capital stock paid in of all banks, institutions and companies whatsoever, incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this commonwealth, on which a dividend or profit of one per cent. per annum is made or declared, shall in addition to any taxes, rates or levies now imposed by law pay for the use of the Commonwealth a tax of one half mill on every dollar of the value thereof, and an additional one per cent. per annum of dividend or profit made or declared on said capital stock and the amount of said tax shall be retained and deducted by the cashiers, treasurer or other officer having charge of said banks, institutions or companies, from the dividends or profits made or declared as aforesaid, and shall account for any pay the same into the treasury of this commonwealth at the same time, in the same manner as provided by law in relation to taxes on bank dividends.

Section 2. That the county commissioners of each and every county of this commonwealth shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six inclusive, to add to the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth as follows: That is to say, upon all real and personal property, persons, trades, occupations and professions now made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, one mill upon every dollar of the actual value thereof: And upon all personal estate and property hereinafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say, on all mortgages, monies at interest, debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold or delivered and bank notes) penal or single bond judgment—on all stocks or shares owned or held by individuals in this commonwealth in any bank, institution or company incorporated by any other state or territory—on all loans or investments on interest to citizens of other states, or in the securities of other states, owned or held by individuals in this commonwealth; and on all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid, one half mill on every dollar of the value thereof on which one per cent. per annum dividend or profit may accrue to or be received by the owner or holder thereof, an additional half mill on every dollar of the value thereof for every interest, dividend or profit accruing to or received by such owner or holder. Upon all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, owned and kept for use by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, exceeding in value the sum of three hundred dollars, five mills upon every dollar of the value thereof on such excess. Upon pleasure carriages owned and kept for use, one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof. Upon watches owned and kept for use as follows, that is to say, on gold lever, or other gold watches of equal value, each one dollar.—Upon every other description of gold watches, and upon silver lever watches, or other silver watches of like value, seventy-five cents each. Upon every other description of watches of the value of twenty dollars or upwards, fifty cents each. Upon all salaries and emoluments of office created or held by virtue of any law of this com-

monwealth, one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof. Which said rates and levies shall be assessed in the manner herein described, and collected as county rates and levies are now collected and with like compensation to collectors and paid into the county treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

Section 3. That the commissioners of each and every county, shall issue their precepts to the ward, district, or township assessors, directing them to ascertain the amount, description, and value, of the several objects of taxation mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, and make return thereof to the said commissioners, and the compensation to said assessors shall be the same daily allowance as is provided by existing laws for assessing county rates and levies, and be paid in like manner.

Section 4. That the assessors and assistant assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the assessors of the other counties of this commonwealth on the receipt of the precepts issued by the county commissioners, shall proceed to ascertain the amount, description and value of the several objects of taxation before mentioned according to the best information within their power, to be inquired for and obtained by them, and shall make out a full statement thereof, and make return of the same to the county commissioners, and if in any case they shall fail to obtain a correct or special description they shall return the aggregate value thereof as nearly as they can ascertain the same, and in all cases the estimates of the assessors, where practicable, shall be made as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. Provided That in estimating the value of any real estate subject to the payment of any lower, ground rent or mortgage, shall first be deducted, and the tax assessed on the remainder of the estimated value of said real estate and if any person whose personal property, trade, occupation, profession or office made taxable as aforesaid, shall before the assessors have completed their assessments make oath or affirmation, that the value thereof does not exceed a certain sum or certain sums to be specified in said oath or affirmation, then shall it be the duty of the assessors to value such personal property, trade, occupation, profession or office, at the sum or sums specified, and no more.

Section 5. That the assessors, after completing said assessments, shall give notice to each of the persons so assessed in the manner required by existing laws in relation to county rates and levies, and the appeal and proceedings thereon shall be also regulated by said laws, and said assessors in addition to the oath now required of them by law, shall be sworn or affirmed to perform the several duties enjoined upon them by this act to the best of their ability and judgment, without favor or affection, hatred malice or ill will. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county to make out and file with the treasurer of the county a statement showing the amount, description and value of the real and personal property, trades, occupations, professions, and offices made taxable as aforesaid; with the statement of the sum assessed for the use of the commonwealth, with the apportionment of the same among the wards, districts and townships, and also a similar statement shall be made out and certified under seal by the commissioners of the county, and transmitted to the auditor general on or before the first Monday of September in each and every year.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county, between the first and tenth days of July and December, in each and every year, to furnish to the auditor general a statement of the amount received by him for the use of the commonwealth, in pursuance of this act, and settle his account with the auditor general, in the same manner as public accounts are now settled, and it shall also be the duty of the treasurer of each county upon the settlement of his account as aforesaid, to pay into the treasury of the commonwealth the amounts received by him, for which he shall be allowed one per cent. upon the amount so paid.

Section 8. That the amount which shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth, by virtue of this act, shall be voted in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and so much thereof as may be required for that purpose, shall be applied to the payment of interest, and the remainder to such debts or liabilities chargeable upon said fund, as may be hereafter designated by law.

Section 9. That the aforesaid county treasurers, previous to entering upon the duties enjoined upon them by this act, shall enter into bonds with sufficient security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their trusts to the commonwealth, under the provisions of the act in the manner provided by existing laws, in relation to bonds to be given by county treasurers for the use of the commonwealth, and the regulations prescribed by said law are hereby extended to all bonds to be taken under this act, and in case the bonds required as above are not transmitted within two months after the passage of this act and hereafter within one month after the appointment or election of any such county treasurer, it shall be the duty of the auditor general to give notice to the county commissioners or other authority, appointing or electing said treasurer, who shall forthwith proceed to remove said officer so neglecting or refusing to give bond

from his said office, and appoint or elect some other person in the place of him so removed.

Section 10. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to make out and transmit to the commissioners of each county a certified copy of this act, for which the usual fees shall be allowed, to be settled and paid in the usual manner.

News by the Mails.

From St. Louis we learn that much excitement prevails in this city at the present time, owing to the journeymen carpenters bricklayers, and other mechanics having "struck for better treatment." They demand that the "ten hour system" should be established, and for the accomplishment of which they have united together as a "band of brothers," and move in a solid phalanx against their employers. Their demand appears to be reasonable, and judging from appearances, we are inclined to believe that they will be successful. Persevere to the end.

Between four and five hundred buildings are about being erected in St. Louis the present season.

The Salem Advertiser says: The prospect of the Grand Bank fishery is quite discouraging. About this time last year several fairs of twenty thousand fish, and upwards, had arrived; this year there are no arrivals as yet, and the highest fare reported is short of three thousand fish.

The Lowell (Mass.) Advertiser says: A man by the name of Furbur choked himself to death on Tuesday evening last, in that city. He was in the eating cellar of Hiram Hersey, and attempted, against the remonstrances of those present, to swallow a lobster's tail whole.

The Bay State Democrat says: We are gratified to learn that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence has so far recovered from his protracted and dangerous illness as to be able to travel. He is expected in this city in a day or two.

John Weston, a clerk in the Marine Insurance Office, at Cincinnati, was drowned in the Ohio, on the 20th ult. He was originally from Lancaster, Pa.

The Kingston (N. Y.) Republican says Mr. Benjamin B. Van Aken, a worthy citizen of the town of Esopus, was drowned in the following circumstances; he was engaged in fishing, near shore, and it is supposed that while sitting in a pole he lost his balance and fell overboard. The body was found on the flats a few hours afterwards.

The *Freelance in the Savannah River*.—The waters are subsiding. At the last advices, grallops was taking the place of apprehension, and although the destruction of property had been great, the loss of life had been nothing to what was anticipated. In Augusta the damage was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Head Blown off.—A quarter-master of a man-of-war had his head blown off by a signal gun in England lately. Part of his skull was picked up on the shore, half a mile from the vessel.

Epsy is Gone.—Professor Epsy has left us. He started yesterday in the *Susquehanna* for Liverpool. We hope that we shall now enjoy something like placid weather.

Periodicals of London.—Seventy-eight weekly periodicals are issued in London, of which nearly two-thirds are sold at the price of one penny, and none exceeding two pence.

The *Galvestonian* says that the girls of Texas feed on bull beef, have cheeks like red cabbages, wear rings in their noses, go barefoot in summer, wear moccasins at balls and tie up their hair with eel skins. They must be irresistible.

The Peoria (Ill.) Register states that four horse thieves were captured about two weeks ago in Iowa territory, somewhere near Davenport, one of whom was instantly hung up to a tree, where he had remained four days, and was being consumed by carrion, another one shot, and the remaining two mutilated and set at liberty.

Gen. Joseph W. Winston, of Platte county, Missouri, disappeared on the 24th of March, from a spot on the Missouri river, which he was engaged in clearing. It is feared that he has been drowned. This gentleman recently emigrated from Stokes county, North Carolina, to the Legislature of which State he had been repeatedly elected.