

STON & MIDDLESWARTH. That is, this was the equivalent to be rendered by the masses of the Native American party. On the other hand, the Whig masses, in return for these votes of the Nativists for Johnston, were to vote for the Nativist candidates for Congress, and for city and county officers.

When, however, the so-called "Rough and Ready" conferees met on Thursday last, the arrangement of giving the city & county offices to the Nativists in return for their votes for Johnston, was found to be impracticable—the Whigs being determined to share the offices in the row—and succeeded in forming a ticket, which excluded four Nativists from comfortable places, upon which they counted as certain. We learn that this result has seriously offended the Nativists, and will materially impair their allegiance to Governor Johnston.

The result of the election in October will show how far the masses of the Whig and Nativist parties will yield themselves to this base and mercenary bargain, to consume which, both parties will be compelled to surrender the ground which they have heretofore relatively occupied.

Governor Johnston is expected to return to this city to-day, to pacify the disappointed—to whip in the refractory—and to bribe off such as will not be curbed, by promises of reward under his future administration—"yet to be." He comes back from a journey in which he has no doubt attempted to cajole the adopted citizens to support him—and his advent here is to be signalized by fraternizing with the bitterest foes of these adopted citizens.

Such is the fraud—such the combination—such the infamy—by which this unscrupulous demagogue hopes to mount to the office from which his party were last year repulsed by an overwhelming majority. There is no doubt of his identity with this movement. He dare not deny it. He has operated in secret, but "murder will out," and he now stands before the people guilty of one of the foulest and most disgraceful intrigues that ever his present political associates have been guilty of!

We ask the people of Pennsylvania to ponder well upon this disclosure. We ask the voters of this city and county to ponder well upon it. It is one which cannot and dare not be successfully denied.

#### Free Soil.

The following are the letters of Messrs. GILMORE and SMITH, the Democratic and Whig candidates for Congress in this district, in answer to a committee appointed at a meeting of Free Soil Abolitionists held in Kittanning on the 30th August last. Neither of these letters seems to have given satisfaction however, as the party has since nominated DONLAP McLAUGHLIN, of Butler county, as their candidate for Congress.

BUTLER, Sept. 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter was not received by me until my return from Clearfield county.

In reply to your inquiries I will frankly state, that I am opposed to the extension of slavery, or the acquisition of slave territory. I think that the territory that is now free, should remain free forever, and that every Constitutional restriction should be applied to limit the further extension or enlargement of the slave power of the South. In the territories where the ordinance of 1787 has been applied, it has worked well, and to the advantage & benefit of the country.

I regard slavery as a great moral and political evil, and would hail with pleasure the day when it will cease to exist in every land.

It is the duty of the Representative to obey the will of his constituents, and if I should be elected, it will be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to act upon all questions that may arise, in accordance with the wishes and interest of my district.

I am with sentiments of esteem,

Yours very truly,  
ALFRED GILMORE.  
To Messrs. S. A. Marshall, L. C. Pinney, Wm. Davidson, Committee of Correspondence.

BUTLER, Sept. 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 6th inst., containing the proceedings of a Free Soil Convention, held in Kittanning, on the 30th of August last, in which you request me to give my views upon the subject of the extension of slavery, came duly to hand. My answer would have been forwarded to you at an earlier date, had it not been that your favor reached me at the commencement of our court week, but now, the labors of my profession being less urgent, I embrace this as the earliest opportunity to give you my views upon the all-important question of free territory.

Any person who will take the trouble to examine the 1st Vol. of the Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, page 1353, for the years 1835 and 1836, will there see what was my opinion upon the subject, before I ever heard of Mr. Wilmot. The resolution there offered by me embraced the principles of the ordinance of 1787. After the admission of Arkansas into the Union, I think in 1837, I saw the power of Slavery manifesting itself, not only in the South, but in the North, since demagogues were aiding by their votes and their influence, for political purposes, the extension of Slavery into free territory. I there became opposed to the further extension of slavery in any shape or form whatever, and in favor of abolishing it in the District of Columbia. These opinions have been held and advocated by me ever since the admission of Arkansas into the Union, when my at-

tention was first called to the subject of slave power.

I now proceed to answer your interrogatories. Having troubled you with these introductory remarks, because I am aware that pledges of candidates or their friends are not entitled to the confidence of the public, unless, from their former opinions and acts their promises can be relied upon; therefore I was, and ever will be, opposed to any further extension of slavery, or in other words, in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso," in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and wherever it can be constitutionally done, and, if elected, will do all in my power to oppose the extension or enlargement of the slave power of the South.

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, and that highly respectable portion of your fellow-citizens, whom you represent on this occasion, my sincere regards for your health, happiness and prosperity.

Yours, &c.  
GEO. W. SMITH.  
To Messrs. Marshall, Pinney, and Davidson.

From the Pennsylvania.

#### Autobiography of a Relief Note.

I was born in May, of 1841. My father is WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong county. I have passed through many eventful scenes. I have experienced many troubles. I have submitted to many insults. When I came into this breathing world, I was greeted by the maledictions of the people. As I passed on in life, I received more kicks than copers. And now, at this, my last moment of existence, curses are ringing in my ears, and thousands are hoping to see me return to my original—rags.

I have served many purposes. My father is an old political bruiser. He was driven out of the Democratic party for treachery, and for too much of a banking after the flesh-pots of Whiggery. He moved to Armstrong county early in life, where he got rich by speculation. He thought the Democrats there were venal. He got them to elect him to the Legislature, and when they did so, he first turned tail upon them, and then made a compact with THADDEUS STEVENS.

Having succeeded in getting back to the Legislature in 1841, he introduced his celebrated Relief Bill, which led to the birth of myself and many thousands of sisters. A good deal of difficulty took place before we were born. Many eminent political doctors were consulted, and a good deal of trouble was taken to get us out of our mother's womb. But thanks to the zeal and industry of my father, who employed a number of masculine Mrs. CAUDLES and Mrs. GANTS, we were safely ushered upon the stage of action.

With all my sisters, I was born, like Richard the IIIrd, with my eye-teeth cut. Like Minerva from the brain of Jove, we leaped full-fledged into being. Like the men of Cadmus we came forth fully armed and equipped, for the purposes for which we were intended. We each took ourselves sent out upon a mission to relieve the people of all the loose change they had to spare.

When I was still fresh and new, I was paid out at the counter of the Exchange Bank, with many of my relations, to a famous Pittsburgh manufacturer. He handed me over to one of his workmen—a plain and highly intelligent man. I soon found that I was not popular in this man's family. He looked upon me with great suspicion. He denounced my father bitterly, and declared frequently to his wife that I was created simply to plunder the hard-working people. I soon saw that I would be very little respected here, and I was not sorry when my owner's wife paid me to a merchant for some dry-goods. In a short time I found myself once more in the midst of many of my sisters—some of them looked very thin—others very dirty—others were bruised and torn—while only a few preserved their virgin purity.

At this time rumors began to prevail that we were not to be trusted, and I recollect very well when we all of us took a ride to Philadelphia, where we were sold to a broker, for ten cents less than each dollar of us called for. I declare I think that, at this time, an hundred thousand of our family were bought and sold in a single week by this one man of discounts. And there were many more in Third street. I was always going out and coming back. On Saturday, I was generally purchased by the head of a large establishment to pay, at the value on my face, to his workmen—and these would run to market and to the stores with myself and sisters. They always had to pay more than the full price for every thing, because they paid their debts with us. Once I recollect being taken to a mechanic's house, (who had put out all but myself,) and never will I forget his bitter denunciations of the whole paper system. He said he had been a Whig all his previous life, but he now found that the Democrats were right in their opposition to paper money. I have no doubt he became a Locofoco from that day. He held me up very near the candle before the children, and told them how labor was plundered by such as I; and once or twice in his rage he burnt me severely. I was heartily rejoiced to get out of his hands, and by regular process to find myself once more back in the broker's drawer. Here I was always ironed out carefully, and mended where I had been injured. Then I would be sold out to such as had hands to pay, or auctions to attend. Once—I shall never forget—I fell into the hands of a gambler, and while

at the Roulette table I was recognized by one of my old friends, a distinguished politician, well known for his opposition to the Masons. He seized me with a laugh, and proceeded to tell the company all about the efforts that had been made to bring me into being, and the uses I had been turned to. He then put his "pile" upon one of the figures and played with desperation for some time.

Since 1844 I have seen many trials—bore many insults—passed through many thousands of hands, and accomplished many vile purposes. Look upon my likeness at the head of this column. You will see that I am old—that dissolution is at heart, and that my days are numbered.—There is no salvation for me. There is no physician, however skilled—no compound, however subtle—no alternative, however famed—no invention, however extraordinary—no magic, however wondrous—that can restore me to health again. Besides, it is not safe that I should longer stay here. Already has it been declared by Judge BANKS, the late Whig State Treasurer, one who should have treated me and my relatives better, connected as we are by strong political ties—that I deserve a funeral pile—that we should be ignominiously destroyed, as offenders against the interests of the Commonwealth. Since this period, the people have broken out anew, and curses are showered upon us wherever we are seen. I welcome the hour when we shall be released from this world of sin and trouble. The only persons who will regret our departure will be the brokers, who have made thousands of dollars by trading us off upon the needy, and by selling us to the heartless.

Before going to our long home, and in the full consciousness that we deserve little of the confidence of a people we have been forced unwittingly to despoil of their rights and their property, filial regard constrains us to ask of you a kind and respectful attention to our father, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. We ask that he should have a decent political burial. He is not fool enough to believe that you will make him Governor, but he does hope that you will allow him to retire to the shades of that obscurity in which to repent his various transgressions. He has little to expect from us, his erring children, as but for him we should never have been born to live a shameful life, and to die a disgraceful death; but the cries of nature cannot be stifled. Even in our hour of departure, we pray you deal with him gently—whistle him down the wind with mercy—smooth the bed of inevitable fate—and blunt the edges of your resentment, and we will remember you in our penitential prayers & dying confessions. Farewell!

Col. Wynkoop, or Nincompoop, as some call him, who says he went out to Mexico a Whig, and then became a Locofoco, is ascertained to have been a *Native*.—*Whig Journal*.

Very probable, his being a *Whig*, is *prima facie* evidence that he was a *Nativist*. Gen. Taylor is also a *Nativist*, as he accepted the *Native* nomination. His acceptance of the *Whig* nomination is the only evidence that he is a *Whig*.

*Illinois State Register*.

#### AN ADMISSION.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a Taylor paper, says:

"Many of the Free Soilers begin to think they have soiled their fingers, and are getting out of the scrape as well as they can. Cass' vote in this State will be larger than Van Buren's. Many of the Barn Burners will vote for him, and others for Taylor. They don't like their new connexions."

#### SOMETHING FOR WHIG DOUGH-FACES.

GEN. TAYLOR HAS RECENTLY INVESTED ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN NEGROES, AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO.—[*Speech of Balie Peyton (Whig) in La.*]

GOLD MINES IN VIRGINIA.—The Washington *Union* confirms the statement that the Whitehall gold mine, in Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, has been found to be very rich, and adds that new processes have been used for separating the gold from the ore, which increase the products and reduce the expense.—This mine was recently purchased by Major Heiss, who has since disposed of a part of his interest to other parties, who are now engaged in working it.

#### Philadelphia Type Foundry.

NO. 8, PEAR ST. NEAR THE EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.  
THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his method of casting type and mixing of metals, and had a thorough revision of his matrices, the faces of which are not excelled, in beauty and regularity of cut, by any in the country; flatters himself that by a strict personal attention to business, and employing none but the most skillful workmen, he is enabled to offer

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
He is continually adding to his stock all that is new from the best workmen of this and other countries, and having lately procured from Europe, a great variety of *New Faces and Ornaments*, solicits the attention of Printers thereto. Specimens will be sent to those wishing to order.  
Presses, Cases, Chases, Ink, Stands, Gallies, Brass Rules, and every other article needed to furnish a complete Printing Office, supplied at the shortest notice.

*German Book and Job Type*, of the newest style and of all sizes, carefully put up in founts of correct proportion.  
ALEXANDER ROBB.  
Aug. 18, 1848.—9ms\$10.

#### Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Oct. 4, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
Gen. LEWIS CASS,  
Of Michigan.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
Gen. WM. O. BUTLER,  
Of Kentucky.

#### Democratic Electoral Ticket.

Senatorial Electors.  
WILLIAM BOGERS, of Clearfield.  
DAVID B. WAGNER, of Northampton.  
Representative Electors.

Dis. 1. Henry L. Benner, 13. John C. King, 14. John Weedman, 15. Robert J. Fisher, 16. Frederick Smith, 17. John Crosswell, 18. Charles A. Block, 19. George W. Bowman, 20. John R. Shannon, 21. George P. Hamilton, 22. William H. Davis, 23. Timothy Ives, 24. James G. Campbell.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,  
Of Montgomery county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

FOR CONGRESS.  
ALFRED GILMORE, of Butler.

FOR ASSEMBLY.  
John B. Meek, of Centre.  
Geo. Walters, of Clearfield.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.  
WILLIAM C. WELCH.  
COMMISSIONER.  
BENJAMIN BONSALL,  
AUDITOR.  
WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### George W. Smith an Ultra Abolitionist or a Hypocrite.

From a declaration which Mr. Smith makes in his letter to the Kittanning Barnburners, we pronounce him to be either a HYPOCRITE or an ULTRA ABOLITIONIST—and will briefly give the facts to prove our assertion.

Mr. Smith declares, in two places in this letter, that he is "in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia!" He makes the declaration in full, and without limit—boldly, and without qualification.

Now we boldly assert that this measure, in its naked deformity, has no advocates except among the ultra Abolitionists—the Giddings', Garrison's, &c., &c. The late John Quincy Adams, although looked upon as an abolitionist, hooted at the idea, and was denounced and discarded by the abolitionists in their papers and Conventions, for refusing to advocate the measure. It is true that Mr. Adams was in favor of the reception of petitions, by Congress, calling for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was with the emphatic declaration that "the people had the right to petition Congress for measures which Congress had no right, under the Constitution, to grant."—Neither does Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wilmot, or any of the Free Soilers proper, go so far. The former, as President, declared that he would veto a bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, if Congress should pass such a law, even though the people of the District were in favor of it. He now says, however, that if the people were in favor of it, Congress would have the power. To this nobody would object. But Mr. Smith makes no such reservation or qualification.

Thus it is shown, that the candidate of the Whigs for Congress, is a FULL-BLOODED ABOLITIONIST, of the Garrison school—a class of men leagued with British emissaries whose DECLARATIONS, (mark you) is the DISSOLUTION OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION!

But if Mr. Smith is not an Abolitionist, then he is a Hypocrite—for certainly no abolitionist can, without hypocrisy, support a Slaveholder for President, and Mr. Smith appears peculiarly ardent in his advocacy of the election of Gen. Taylor, who is one of the MOST EXTENSIVE AND WEALTHY SLAVE OWNERS in the South. It is clear then, that the Abolitionist who supports Taylor must be FALSE EITHER TO HIS CANDIDATE OR TO HIS PRINCIPLES. With the same consistency and self-respect might the "wingle-headed" Nativist vote for an unnaturalized Foreigner.

We now submit it to all candid men, whether they will give their support to a man, for so important an office, who avows such DANGEROUS PRINCIPLES—principles which, if carried out, will certainly lead to the destruction of our Union—in preference to GILMORE, the Democratic candidate, who is untainted with any such dangerous doctrines!

When candidates will thus tamper with the enemies of the Confederacy, and trifle with the liberties of the people and the hopes of Republicanism throughout the world, THEY SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BY EVERY PATRIOT!

The editors of the Clearfield Banner speak of the Whig candidate for Assembly in this county, as William Hutchison. The mistake is probably accidental, but as it may mislead the unwary, our friends in that county are advised to be on their guard.—*Bellefonte Whig*.

The Whig appears half in doubt as to our mistake being accidental. We stoop to no such meanness, Mr. Whig; and your suspicions but betray a willing spirit on your own part to play such despicable tricks.

But we presume it makes but little difference, as neither of the Whig candidates for the Legislature have had any tickets printed in this county, and of course they don't expect their friends will consume an "imported article!"

#### GEO. W. SMITH'S POPULARITY AT HOME!

George W. Smith, the Federal candidate for Congress, has been before the people in days of yore. The reception which his neighbors—WHO KNOW HIM—gave him on those occasions is indicative of the Waterloo that awaits him on Tuesday next. We give the figures in order to prepare his friends in this quarter for the coming storm! The Democratic party is now perfectly united in the support of Mr. GILMORE throughout the district—and never were more united, harmonious and energetic in Butler county. Besides this, there are some of the leading Whigs of Butler county in open hostility to Mr. Smith. Under such circumstances, is it unreasonable to expect a large majority against him in his own county on the present occasion?

But for the figures: In 1836 G. W. SMITH and SAMUEL A. GILMORE were opposing candidates for the Legislature, with the following result:

Gilmore, (dem.) 1483  
Smith (whig) 891

Gilmore's maj. 592  
The same fall the vote in Butler county for President stood as follows:

Harrison, (whig) 1166  
Van Buren 1008

Harrison's maj. 158  
Gilmore's maj. 592

750  
Thus showing that Smith ran behind his party 750 votes.

Now, if with Samuel A. Gilmore Mr. Smith runs 750 votes behind his party in his own county, is it not reasonable to presume that with Alfred Gilmore, the brother of Samuel, the majority against him will not be reduced more than one-half?

But Mr. Smith was again before the people in 1838. He was then the Whig candidate for Congress against the Hon. Wm. Beatty, and the following was the result:

Beatty had 1745  
Smith had 1558

Beatty's maj. 187  
At the same election the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Ritner had 1700  
Porter had 1653

Ritner's maj. 47  
Beatty's do. 187

Smith behind his party 234  
Thus showing that in one of the most closely contested elections ever held in the State—when party lines were drawn as tight as they possibly could be—this same George W. Smith ran no less than 234 votes behind his party in his own county.

As to Mr. Gilmore's popularity, as we said on a former occasion, we have no figures to refer to—he never having been a candidate before. But when it is remembered that he was the unanimous choice of his party in Butler county—a county in which resides many very popular and prominent Democrats—it may be taken for granted—yes, it is strong evidence—that he is more than usually popular WHERE HE IS KNOWN.

From this the Democrats of this county will see that they have only to turn out and give the usual vote of the party to secure Gilmore's election by a handsome majority. But we will go further with our figures. Indiana county seldom gives over 700 whig majority. That is all that the friends of Smith now claim, and it is not believed that he can get that much. But we will be liberal, and say

Indiana, for Smith 700  
Armstrong, for Gilmore 400

Leaving but 300 to be overbalanced by Clearfield and Butler.

DEMOCRATS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, you now see your chance of redeeming your Congressional District, and of having your principles fairly represented in the National Legislature.—TURN OUT! TURN OUT! then to the Polls on Tuesday next, and swell your majority for Gilmore to 400. YOU CAN DO IT—and when Democrats know that a thing can be done there should be "no such word as fail!"

#### UNION OF FEDERALISM AND NATIVISM.

The Whigs and Nativists of Philadelphia city and county have again effected a perfect union of political strength. The Nativists have evidently the best of the bargain—just as they had in '44. The