

### The Militia System.

In our last (July 4th) we gave a digest of the various plans proposed for the re-organization of the militia, from the time of Washington to that of Jackson, with some remarks upon each; and, in order that a better comparison may be made between them and that proposed under the present administration; and that a fair judgment may be formed of the justice or injustice of Major Campbell's remarks upon Mr. Poinsett's recommendations, we place the whole consecutively together:

1st. The plan of Washington.

The whole militia to be divided into three classes:

- 1st. Class—Advance Corps—young men 18 to 20 year of age.
- 2d. Class—Main Corps—men from 21 to 45 years of age.
- 3d. Class—Reserve Corps—men from 45 to 60 years of age.

The whole of the Advance Corps to be at the expense of the United States.

An annual Camp of Discipline to be held for thirty days.

Commissioned officers only to be paid.

Estimated expenses, \$300,000 yearly, which multiplied by 5, according to our increase of population, would be now \$1,950,000 yearly.

2d. The plan of Jefferson.

To class and train all from 20 to 25 years of age, in such a manner as to be liable to be called into service at a moment's warning.

Which classification would have given, in 1808, 300,000 men, and in 1840 would give about 1,000,000.

3d. The recommendations of Madison and Harrison.

After various suggestions, from 1800 to 1810, all, however, contemplating and urging the necessity of camp duties, and strict training, and payment of the United States, to the officers, or to both officers and privates, a bill was introduced by a committee, of which General William Henry Harrison was chairman, to the following effect:

1st. The whole militia to be divided into three classes. 1st. Minor Class—young men between 18 and 21 years of age. 2d. Junior Class—men between 21 and 31 years of age. 3d. Senior Class—men between 31 and 45 years of age.

2d. The whole of the officers and sergeants to be trained one month in each year, at the expense of the United States.

3d. The estimated expenses about \$1,600,000 for the month.

4th. Plan—proposed under J. Q. Adams.

1st. That a select body of about 500,000 men should be organized, none under 21 years of age.

2d. That the President should have the power to call out the militia, for a period of twelve months.

3d. That the officers should be encamped and instructed ten days in each year.

4th. That they should be paid by the U. States during encampment.

5th. Plan—Proposed by Mr. Poinsett.

1st. The whole militia to be divided into three

1st. Class—to be denominated the mass, consisting of the whole body of militia, the same in fact as we now know by the term militia, with this exception, that now all are enrolled between the ages of 18 and 45, whereas, this plan proposes not to enroll before 20 years of age. See 1st section of 1st and 2d heads of the plan.

2d. Class—The active or movable force, consisting of only 100,000 men, of the whole number between the ages of 21 and 37. See 10th head of the plan.

3d. Class—The reserve or sedentary force, to be composed of those who have served 4 years in the active class. See 12th head of the plan.

2d. 100,000 men only of the active class, to perform camp duty for a limited number of days each year, for 4 years. See last section of 11th head and the 17th head.

3d. Both officers and privates of said 100,000 to be paid by the United States.

4th. Estimated expenses—If ten days, as recommended by Poinsett, be adopted, the expense would be less than \$500,000 per year!

In addition to the above detailed plans, the subject was repeatedly brought before the notice of Congress by both Monroe and Jackson; and in all the numerous recommendations, the principles of payment by the United States, and the severe training of a select few, instead of the inefficient organization of the mass, were embodied. How then is it that Major Campbell says: "But the mode in which this one (viz: army, as he calls it) is to be raised, has no parallel in the history of this country!" We find a very close parallel even in the very first plan of Washington. "Three classes—The whole of the 1st class at the expense of the United States—an annual camp of discipline for thirty days." How then is it, that Major Campbell says: "These never has been such a proposition as this (viz: Poinsett's) made to the American people, since the commencement of the struggle for independence!" and yet here is one made by the Father of his country, one of his earliest and latest recommendations during his Presidency. Surely the excitement of the occasion must have blunted Major Campbell's remembrance; or more likely, he had run along the stream of whig declarations, and taken that for granted, which he might, by investigation, have better informed himself upon.

"No parallel!" Look at the 21 plan, that of Jefferson—"all between 20 and 25 years of age, to be trained, and liable to be called into service at a moment's warning."

"No parallel!" Look at the 2d plan, that of Gen. Harrison himself—"Three classes—the whole of the officers and sergeants of the whole three classes to be trained one month, each year, at an expense of \$1,600,000!" That is, instead of training 100,000 men for ten days, taken from that class whose youth and circumstances would render them more able to the fatigue and loss of time, he would have trained 200,000 for 30 days, taken indiscriminately from the young and middle aged, from

those having no families, and those having large ones dependent upon them; and this too, at an expense of \$1,600,000, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by Poinsett. Does Maj. Campbell suppose that officers are less likely to be bribed by pay than privates?—another index to the light in which the mass of the people are held by the whigs of the present day, and were held by their ancestors, the federalists of the olden. M. J. Campbell has great fears that men may be "doubly armed with the bayonet and the ballot," but none that they may be "doubly armed with the sword and ballot."

## THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 10, 1840.

### ELECTORAL TICKET.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial.    | 12. Frederick Smith.  |
| GEO. G. LEIFER, of Delaware, } Senatorial. | 13. Charles M'Clure.  |
| 1. George W. Smick.                        | 14. J. M. Gemmill.    |
| 2. Benjamin Mifflin.                       | 15. G. M. Hollenback. |
| 3. Frederick Stoeber.                      | 16. Leonard Pount.    |
| 4. Wm. H. Smith.                           | 17. John Horton, J.   |
| 5. John F. Steinman.                       | 18. William Philon.   |
| 6. John Myers.                             | 19. John Morrison.    |
| 7. Daniel Jacoby.                          | 20. Westly Fros.      |
| 8. Jesse Johnson.                          | 21. Benj. Anderson.   |
| 9. Jacob Able.                             | 22. William Wilkins.  |
| 10. Geo. Christman.                        | 23. A. K. Wright.     |
| 11. Wm. Shoener.                           | 24. John Findly.      |
|  | 25. Stephen Barlow.   |

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- |                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| HOW J. Q. BUCHER, } Dauphin.       |
| JOHN F. JOHNSON, } Dauphin.        |
| OVIS PRACOCK, } Dauphin.           |
| BENJAMIN PARK, } Dauphin.          |
| JOHN M. FORSTER, } Dauphin.        |
| E. W. HUTTER, } Dauphin.           |
| MICHAEL BURKE, } Dauphin.          |
| JACOB BAAB, } Dauphin.             |
| BERNARD ALBRICKS, } Dauphin.       |
| PETER HAY, } Philadelphia.         |
| JOSEPH C. NEAL, } Philadelphia.    |
| DAVID LYN H, } Philadelphia.       |
| H. H. VAN AMBINGE, } Philadelphia. |

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| FOR PRESIDENT,        |  |
| Martin Van Buren.     |  |
| FOR VICE PRESIDENT,   |  |
| Richard M. Johnson.   |  |
| FOR GOVERNOR,         |  |
| Gen. David B. Porter. |  |
| FOR CONGRESS,         |  |
| JOHN SNYDER.          |  |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| FOR ASSEMBLY,                                    |  |
| CHARLES W. HEGINS,                               |  |
| (Who had 14 votes in the Democratic Delegation.) |  |
| JESSE C. HORTON.                                 |  |
| (Who had 13 votes in the Delegation.)            |  |

\* Neither candidate having a majority of the votes, the voters are to elect one to run on his own merits. C. W. Hegin's having received the highest number of votes should, according to democratic usages be considered the choice of the party.

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|--------------------|--|
| FOR COMMISSIONERS, |  |
| WILLIAM SHANNON.   |  |
| JACOB RHODES.      |  |
| FOR AUDITOR,       |  |
| HUGH H. TEATS.     |  |

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| WHIG CANDIDATES. |  |
| FOR CONGRESS,    |  |
| JAMES MERRILL.   |  |
| COMMISSIONER,    |  |
| JOSEPH BOUND.    |  |
| AUDITOR,         |  |
| ELIDA JOHN.      |  |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| EPISCOPAL VISITATION.   |  |
| BISHOP KERRICK will visit the Catholic Church in Shamokin, on next Sunday, 11th October. Divine service will commence at ten o'clock—sermon at half past ten. |  |

We refer our readers to a beautiful poem on the first page, entitled "Jerusalem," from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston. This poem alone, would establish the well earned reputation of the Rev. author, as a poet.

¶ The water was let into the North Branch Canal on the 1st inst. The promptness and despatch with which the work has been executed, is highly creditable to the Engineer and others connected with the work.

¶ We might publish another dialogue, between Jesse Horton and the wife of a respectable farmer in the lower end of Augusta, which the husband requested us to notice.

¶ We would like to know whether the slanders and abuse heaped upon Lewis Dewar by the Sunbury Gazette, is the kind of payment he is to expect, for the many services and acts of kindness received by them at his hands.

We are authorized to say by a person who was present that there was no meeting at Mr. Bessler's in upper Mahanoy, as mentioned in the Sunbury Gazette. We are also authorized to say by one of the persons who was at the raising at Mr. Gibbons in point township, that no vote was taken there, and that the statement in the Sunbury Gazette was false. Such contemptible means as are resorted to by Horton's friends, to impose upon, and deceive the people, are shameful. We want no stronger evidence of a bad cause and want of argument to support their candidate, than a resort to such low and contemptible tricks.

¶ We have contradicted by extracts from the Journals, some of the false statements of the Sunbury Gazette and Milton Ledger, concerning the daily pay and the salaries of the Judges. We can satisfy every candid man in a short time, that all the slanders they publish about Mr. Hegin's is equally as false.

¶ Mr. Youngman dares us to bring him the gentleman who said that he had called Governor Porter a traitor to the party, and would not be re-elected. Any time that Mr. Youngman wishes to know he can have the name of the gentleman by calling upon us. We can assure him that he is a respectable and responsible man.

¶ We refer our readers to a sketch of "the standing army," as the whigs call it, recommended by Washington and others. It will be seen that the project recommended by Mr. Poinsett, is not new, but similar to the one recommended by Gen. Washington; and that Mr. Van Buren, who in fact had nothing to do with it, would not have been so censurable, if he even had recommended it. Mr. Van Buren and his friends would like to see the militia system improved, and we ask, who would not?

¶ We have received the September and October numbers of the Lady's Book. This work seems to have arrived to a degree of popularity, that places it beyond competition. The contributors to the Lady's Book are among the best and most popular writers in the country. The whole work is executed with a degree of taste and neatness, that does infinite credit to Mr. Godey, the publisher. The October number is embellished with an engraving, entitled, "Happy as a King," that surpasses any thing we have ever seen in an American Pictorial.

**A Chance.**  
The friends of Horton, in order to deceive the people, have reported that this press after the election will come out in favour of the Whigs. Now we state to all who are subscribers to our paper, or may choose to subscribe, that they may withdraw their subscriptions as soon as we change our politics, and that we will not charge them one cent for the subscription to our paper, in that event.

The Milton Ledger has made an attack on the "Keystone," and through it, an attack on the administration of Gov. Porter, as the following extract from an article in the Ledger will prove:

"The new paper established in our county town, was gleaned from the office of the Keysone, at Harrisburg, the reputed organ of the regency at the capital, which has caused me to make many sacrifices, which at present I shall suppress."

At present they say they will suppress the summaries, but after the election we may expect to see the Ledger, and Horton's leading friends, out against Porter and the democratic party.

Again they speak of "the second branch of the Keystone," "the Potter Stone," which we suppose they intend for Porter Stone. Thus you see, they attempt to create a division in our ranks, and to divide the Keystone, which is the leading democratic paper at Harrisburg. What can all this mean?

Let every true democrat look at the following calculation, and then tell us what they think of such democrats as are now trying to break up the party, by pushing forward such a man as Jesse C. Horton. You will see, if these Horton leaders are suffered to go on much longer, the whigs will get a majority on the other side of the river. A few years ago, the democratic majority on the other side was nearly equal to ours, which is now nearly 700. They have therefore lost nearly 350 votes in that time.

In 1845 the majority in the Forks was	543
In 1838 it was only	322
Democratic loss,	221
In 1835 the majority on this side the river was	578
In 1838 it was	650
Democratic gain,	88
Democratic majority on this side in 1838,	658
Democratic majority in the Forks in 1838,	322
Difference in our favor,	336
In 1835 our majority was greater by	27
In 1838 it was greater by	336

Yet these fellows have all the officers on their side of the river, and want to break up the party, because we won't let them have the member of assembly, and every thing they ask for.

**A Hopeless Job.**  
Youngman is laboring very hard to prove that Hegin's is opposed to the Shamokin coal region! Don't you remember, Mr. Youngman, the many speeches in favor of that coal region, made by Mr. Hegin's while in the legislature, and published in your paper? If you don't the people do. You had better give it up, and try to prove to your readers that the Court House and public offices ought to be removed to No. thumberland, and that Jesse C. Horton is the very man to have it done. It is said that you will remove your press to Northumberland before long, and if you could take the Register and Recorder's office with you, it would be very convenient for you indeed!!

**The Banks.**  
It is pretended by the friends of Horton that he will go against the banks. Horton is a contractor and has at this very time borrowed thousands from the Northumberland Bank to finish his contract on the North Branch Canal. He wants to go to the Assembly so that he may have more influence and get himself and his friends more jobs, and then he will be obliged to borrow thousands more to go on with his work. Do you think that Horton, who is so much indebted to the banks already, and who will get contracts and borrow more, will vote to compel the banks to pay specie? Never. He is the very man who will go for giving the banks a longer time.

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
HORRIBLE CARNAGE!—DREADFUL CONFLICT WITH SIX YARDS OF MUSLIN!!—TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT ON THE NAMES OF VAN BUREN, JOHN SON, PORTER AND HEGINS!!—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THAT OF C. W. HEGINS!!!  
"A sailor too, in jerkin blue,  
The strange appearance viewing,  
First d—d his eyes, in great surprise,  
Then swore there was mischief brewing."  
Battle of the Kegs.

The fifth day of October, 1840, will long be remembered in the annals of the good people of Northumberland. Since the renowned "Battle of the Kegs," there has never been so grand a military display as on this bloodless occasion. The sun, on that morning, arose in all the majesty of his splendor. The tall hickory pole that had been erected on the Saturday previous, still remained unscathed and erect. The banner, with the names of Van Buren, Johnson, Porter and Hegin's, was gently floating in the breeze, near the summit of the towering pole. This proved to be but a calm that presaged the coming storm that was then brewing. A commotion of the elements of war was soon plainly visible in certain quarters. The staff, upon the immediate command of Gen. Horton, were summoned forth with a council of war. Several speeches were made on the occasion. "Grim visage of war has brushed up his wrinkled front," shouted one of the orators. "We are in the midst of a Revolution," said another. "As the kitten said when running after her own tail," responded a bystander. "Bloodless as yet," resumed the orator. "Landlord, let us have something to drink," shouted another. The banner, indeed, had become obnoxious in the eyes of those who had raised it, for reasons that we can only guess at. Was it the bad company, that C. W. Hegin's had got into, that incurred their resentment. Be this as it may, it was unanimously resolved upon in council that a detachment should be sent to effect a disengagement of the names of Van Buren, Johnson, Porter and Hegin's, from their high and commanding position, if possible. The contest, though bloodless, was long and severe. The name of the gallant Richard M. Johnson, occupied the centre, seemingly as conscious of victory as when on the battle field of the Thames; looking down with apparent contempt at the rule assailed beneath him. Our worthy President, MARTIN, occupied the Van—determined to stick to Old Hickory to his friends, and to the flag of his country as long as there was a cord or a tie to bind them together. The names of Governor Porter and C. W. Hegin's, occupied the lines in the rear on the field of canvass. After the first volley or two, it was evident that their aim was rather low. The commander-in-chief, however, recollecting the advice of his ancient and renowned prototype Colonel Huddibrand, that "Canon shoot the higher pitched,  
The lower you put down the breeches," soon remedied that defect. The firing had now become incessant. It was evident that the besieged would not hold out long. The forces on the river were already dreadfully cut and mangled by the galling and almost incessant firing of the enemy. In a short time after, the upper and advanced columns gave way, but rallied in their retreat by gradually entwining themselves for support around the standard of old Hickory! Here the leaders rent the air with tremendous shouts. The gallant Colonel Johnson, riddled as he was with the flying bullets of the enemy, would have exclaimed, no doubt, if he could have spoken under these circumstances, "That there was another Tecumseh in the field." The besiegers now followed up the advantage they had already gained with renewed vigour. Old Hickory suffered most dreadfully in defence of the little band, but it was evident that they must soon surrender. A short time after, at an unexpected moment, the gallant little band, comprising the names of Van Buren, Johnson, Porter and Hegin's fell amid the shouts of their enemies. "Oh what a fall was there my countrymen!" The fury with which the mangled forms of these names were assailed after they had fallen was truly astonishing. Van Buren and Johnson suffered most severely from the fire of the enemy. The Governor too was most awfully peppered. But what seemed most miraculous was, that C. W. Hegin's escaped without a single ball having entered the body of his name. Thus ended the most famous battle that has been fought since Don Quixote's famous attack upon the "Wind Mills."

**Look Out.**  
Fellow Citizens, beware of the slanders and stories that are to be circulated just before, and on the day of the election. We understand that the friends of Horton and the removal of the seat of justice from Sunbury, have a whole dish, ready cooked; and they intend to have them circulated just before the election, so that they cannot be contradicted in time by the friends of Mr. Hegin's. If the people will call on the friends of C. W. Hegin's, and those opposed to the removal of the county seat from Sunbury, they will prove to you by the journals, that all the slanders and stories published in the Gazette are false.

**C. W. Hegin's.**  
We ask the attention of our readers to an article we have copied from the American Sentinel, the leading democratic paper published at Philadelphia. The Sentinel is of course not influenced by new subsidies, nor by contracts on the canal. They know that C. W. Hegin's was one of the first democrats in the legislature—that he always acted with the democrats in supporting sound democratic measures. There is not a respectable democratic paper in the state but what approves of the course of Mr. Hegin's.

**FARMERS.**  
Will you vote to send a speculating contractor to the Assembly to vote himself pay for his contracts, and who will be in favor of new works to get himself fat jobs, and thus run the state millions more in debt.

**Removal of the County Seat.**  
We ask our readers to read the following notice from the Miltonian: It seems they are to have a meeting at Milton on Saturday next, to devise means to remove the seat of Justice from Sunbury, or to cut off a part of our County and form a new one. It is said that Horton and some of his friends have entered into an agreement with the Bloomsburg people to help them to remove the seat of Justice from Danville, if their candidate would go for removing the County seat from Sunbury. They therefore call upon the friends of Horton to be up and doing as they can never have a better chance to effect their object than the present, if they only can succeed in getting Horton elected. We have seen several letters stating that the friends of Horton were secretly at work, and were trying to keep the people on this side in the dark. This is probably the reason that the Sunbury Gazette denies that the Miltonian ever published any thing about it. We hope they will closely inspect this week's paper, and not pretend to deny it by saying they never saw it. If Mr. Youngman is determined to go in favor of the Speculating Contractor, who will be in favor of adding millions to the state debt, so that he and his friends can get contracts and jobs on the public works, let him, in the name of common sense! do so. But then, he

should not try to keep things in the dark, and blindfold the people, when he sees a set of speculators trying to ruin their interests. If he thought it would injure Horton, he should have kept quiet and said nothing rather than deceive the people. We hope he will not deny that the following is taken from the Miltonian. We will keep the paper and show it to every one who will call on us between this and the election, or on the election day.

**BEWARE OF FALSEHOOD.**  
The last Sunbury Gazette, filled with falsehoods, from top to bottom has been kept back from the people in town, and is not at this time sent around, yet, fearing that the editor of this paper might get hold of it, and expose its falsehoods. We, however, got hold of a stray paper sent into the country yesterday. We will merely say, that there is not a man living in Shamokin or Coal townships that can be affected by the Nicholson claim. We have not time to say more, but state that we can satisfy any one, that the whole paper from beginning to end is false.

There was no procession at the Van Buren meeting at Milton. Therefore the assertion of the Sunbury Gazette, in relation to Mr. Hegin's is false.

THE STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE was opposed, by Mr. Hegin's last winter in getting the public printing, on account of their opposition to Governor Porter. This is the reason of their publishing falsehoods against Mr. Hegin's. They have been hired to do so, by Horton's promising to vote for them.

**Union Canal.**  
It is not true, that Mr. Hegin's is in favor of this work. When it was before the legislature at the last session, he did not vote for it, as the journal shows, and the year before it passed without the year and says being called. Mr. Hegin's, as chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, reported a bill without a single company work in it, and voted for that bill, and no other was passed.

**Another Question.**  
We are often asked, "who writes for Youngman's paper?" A few speculating contractors in Northumberland, who want to get Horton to the Assembly, so that they may get a share with him in a few more fat jobs on the canal. What a glorious time these fellows, who have lived these ten years by plunder, would have if Jesse could have a chance to vote them their pay for their work.

**Jesse C. Horton.**  
Applied to Governor Porter to be appointed Appraiser of Damages on the canal, but the Governor, knowing the man, refused to appoint him. Jesse wanted the Canal Commissioners to appoint him supervisor on the canal, but they knew the man, too, and refused to appoint him. Hence his opposition to Governor Porter, and this is the reason why those who are opposed to the Governor and his administration are supporting Horton. Jesse has been constantly seeking office and has always been rejected, and he will again be rejected by the people as inept and unfit to represent them in the legislature.

**A Trick.**  
Gen. Frick came down here on Saturday last to attend a whig meeting. He offered a resolution to take up C. W. Hegin's on the whig ticket. This he wisely voted down as Hegin's was too much of a Loco Foco. The General's plan was, to injure Hegin's with the democrats, and in this way get some of the votes of the Democrats, which Horton could do nothing against the whigs in the legislature, and that they could easily manage him by promising him a good contract on the canal. Besides they want Horton to help remove the county seat from this side of the river.

**LAWYERS.**  
Some of Horton's friends have endeavored to injure the election of Charles W. Hegin's, by calling him a lawyer. Such conduct is truly contemptible, and virtually an insult to the understanding of the people. Let us ask, who was Patrick Henry, who shook the walls of the House of Delegates in Virginia, with the thunders of his eloquence, in opposition to British tyranny, several years before the declaration of independence, while some of his more timid, yet brave associates, sunk with instinctive fear, at the then supposed treason of this champion of liberty? The concluding words of his speech, "Give me Liberty, or give me Death," will never be forgotten as long as freedom has a votary. Yet Patrick Henry was a lawyer. Who was Thomas Jefferson, that apostle of liberty, the author of our declaration of independence? We answer, a lawyer. Who was James Madison, the principal founder of our constitution? We answer, a lawyer. Who was James Monroe, who fought and bled for his country, in the Revolution? We answer, a lawyer. Who was Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans? We answer, he too was a lawyer. Lastly, who is our president, Martin Van Buren? We answer, he too is a lawyer. Look at the history of the Revolution, and you will see that many of the fervent patriots of that glorious little band were lawyers.

**Salaries of the Judges.**  
The Ledger and Sunbury Gazette have respectively affirmed, that Mr. Hegin's voted to add \$400 to the salaries of the judges. He voted AGAINST IT, as the following extract from the Journal of 1838-9 vol. 1, page 1480, will prove. The bill from the Journal, entitled "an act to incorporate the Eastern Iron Company," being under consideration, Mr. T. S. Smith moved to amend the section by adding the following words thereto: "That from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, each of the judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth shall receive an addition of four hundred dollars per annum to his present salary, each of the judges of the county courts of Philadelphia an increase of six hundred dollars per annum; each of the judges learned in the law of the several courts in the county of Allegheny, an increase of five hundred dollars per annum; and each of the president judges of the several courts of common pleas within this Commonwealth and the president judges of the district court composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, and Venango an increase of four hundred dollars per annum to their present salaries; and increase to be paid in the same manner their present salaries are payable."

And on the question, will the house agree so to amend?  
The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Hill of Berks, and are as follows, viz:  
YEAS.  
Messrs. Beatty, Broadhead, Bruner, Carathers, Cassel, Cox, Crab, J. Cunningham, T. S. Cunningham, Diller, Elmer, Field, Fank, Gratz, Hamlin, Helffenstein, J. H. Herr, Hinchman, Hutensin, Keedig, Kettlewell, Kinzie, Kontag, Lacy, Laverty, Long, M'Dowell, M'Kinstry, N. Swift, Penrose, Pray, Puvion, Richardson, Ritter, Ryan, Sheriff, Smith of Franklin, G. R. Smith, T. S. S. Smith, Spackman, Stevens, Sturdevant, Watis, Way, Wilcox, Zeilin.—45

**DAILY PAY.**  
Mr. Hegin's has been charged by his opponents with having voted to raise the wages of the members of the legislature to seven dollars a day. The newspapers that published the slander, merely make the statement, and do not publish extracts from the journals of the house, so as to spread the whole proceeding before the people. The following is the bill that was before the house on the subject, and Mr. Hegin's voted against it. The act of 1814 referred to, raised the wages to four dollars per day and the act of 1821 reduced them to three, which is the price now paid to members. The act of 1821 had been repealed, and that of 1814 revived, as proposed in the following section, the daily pay would have been raised again to four dollars. We make these preparatory remarks, that all our readers may understand the question that was before the house  
The 5th section of bill No. 336 being before the house, viz: Vol. 1, term 1828-9, page 646,

should not try to keep things in the dark, and blindfold the people, when he sees a set of speculators trying to ruin their interests. If he thought it would injure Horton, he should have kept quiet and said nothing rather than deceive the people. We hope he will not deny that the following is taken from the Miltonian. We will keep the paper and show it to every one who will call on us between this and the election, or on the election day.

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THE STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE was opposed, by Mr. Hegin's last winter in getting the public printing, on account of their opposition to Governor Porter. This is the reason of their publishing falsehoods against Mr. Hegin's. They have been hired to do so, by Horton's promising to vote for them.

**Union Canal.**  
It is not true, that Mr. Hegin's is in favor of this work. When it was before the legislature at the last session, he did not vote for it, as the journal shows, and the year before it passed without the year and says being called. Mr. Hegin's, as chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, reported a bill without a single company work in it, and voted for that bill, and no other was passed.

**Another Question.**  
We are often asked, "who writes for Youngman's paper?" A few speculating contractors in Northumberland, who want to get Horton to the Assembly, so that they may get a share with him in a few more fat jobs on the canal. What a glorious time these fellows, who have lived these ten years by plunder, would have if Jesse could have a chance to vote them their pay for their work.

**Jesse C. Horton.**  
Applied to Governor Porter to be appointed Appraiser of Damages on the canal, but the Governor, knowing the man, refused to appoint him. Jesse wanted the Canal Commissioners to appoint him supervisor on the canal, but they knew the man, too, and refused to appoint him. Hence his opposition to Governor Porter, and this is the reason why those who are opposed to the Governor and his administration are supporting Horton. Jesse has been constantly seeking office and has always been rejected, and he will again be rejected by the people as inept and unfit to represent them in the legislature.

**A Trick.**  
Gen. Frick came down here on Saturday last to attend a whig meeting. He offered a resolution to take up C. W. Hegin's on the whig ticket. This he wisely voted down as Hegin's was too much of a Loco Foco. The General's plan was, to injure Hegin's with the democrats, and in this way get some of the votes of the Democrats, which Horton could