

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1844. To the Editor of the Globe.—Sir: The following letter having been submitted to my disposal, I ask you to give it an immediate publication in your paper. I am satisfied that you will take pleasure in complying with this request, that the public may be apprized of the sentiments of another distinguished Democrat upon the interesting subject to which the letter refers. Your compliance will much oblige yours, &c., W. T. COLVIER.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether I am favorable to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only of this measure, and briefly the reasons which influence me, I shall confine myself to these points. I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting coterminal countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical feature to divide them, and with navigable streams penetrating the territories of both; nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them, upon their common language, manners, religion, institution, and in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family. Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish between the various sections of a vast country mutually dependent upon, and supplying one another. These considerations are so obvious that they need no elucidation from me.

But, in a military point of view, annexation strikes me as still more important, and my mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of General Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuitive sagacity which makes part of the character of that great man and patriot, he has foreseen the use which an European enemy might make of Texas, in the event of a war with the United States. A lodgement in that country would lay open our whole southwestern border to her devastations. We could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position; for the immense frontier may, in a vast many places, be crossed as readily as a man passes from one part of his farm to another. The advantages an active enemy would enjoy under such circumstances, it requires no sagacity to foretell.

These considerations recall to my memory an article which made its appearance just before I left Europe, in a leading Tory periodical in England, which is understood to speak the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazer's Magazine; and a more nefarious article never issued from a profligate press. It sought to be stereotyped and circulated from one end of our country to the other, to show the designs, which are in agitation against us, and to teach us that our safety in that mighty contest which is coming upon us, is in a knowledge of our danger, and in a determination, by union, and by a wise forecast, to meet it, and defeat it. The spirit of this article is sufficiently indicated by its title, which was, "a war with the United States a blessing to mankind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised it has not attracted more attention in our country. Its object was to provoke a war with the United States, and to lay down the plan of a campaign, which would sooner bring it to a fortunate conclusion for England.

The basis of this plan was the organization of the necessary black force in the West India Islands, and its debarcation upon our Southern coast. The consequences when our enemies fondly hoped for, in such a case, but with an entire ignorance of the true state of the country, were foretold with a rare union of philanthropy and hatred. I wish I had the number at hand to call some choice passages for your reflection. The result was to be the destruction of the Southern States, the ruin or depression of others, and the dissolution of this great and glorious confederacy, on which the last hopes of freedom through the world now rest.

What more favorable position could be taken for the occupation of English black troops, and for letting them loose upon our Southern States, than is afforded by Texas. Incapable of resisting in the event of a war between us and England, she would be taken possession of by the latter, under one or another of those pretences, which every page of her history furnishes, and the territory would become the depot whence she would carry on her operations against us, and attempt to add a servile war to the other calamities which hostilities bring with them. He who doubts whether this would be done, has yet to learn another trait in the annals of national antipathy. It would be done, and called philanthropy.

Every day satisfies me more and more, that a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not, the measure ought to be effected. But as they are, the sooner it is effected the better. I do not touch the details of the negotiation. That must be left to the responsibility of the Government; as, also, must the hearing of the question upon, and its reception by, other countries. These are points I do not here enter into.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, truly yours, LEWIS CASS.

Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Washington, D. C. A HEAVY HAIL.—400,000 white fish were recently caught at one haul in New Haven harbor. This feat was accomplished by joining three seines together. The fish sell for fifty cents per 1000.

The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, late Sixth Auditor, in a letter to the Hon. John S. Skinner, Assistant Postmaster General, gives the following history of the Mercer potato, which we are sure will be interesting to our agricultural readers.

"My Dear Sir—I have succeeded, by the aid of Mr. McLain, P. M. at Warren, and Mr. Gallory, P. M., Wilmington, Mercer county, Pa., in obtaining the history of the Neshauc or Mercer Potato. It is furnished by James Gilkey, the brother of John Gilkey, who produced it from the seed. It appears from James Gilkey's letter, that an article was published in the Mercer Luminary, on the 5th of June, 1830, which was copied from a paper at Easton, Pa., pretending to give an account of the origin of the said potato, in which the writer, as Mr. James Gilkey says, was mistaken in some particulars of the biography of his brother, which he wishes corrected. I shall copy that part of his letter, according to his request.

"John Gilkey and James Gilkey moved from Westmoreland county, Pa., in the month of November, 1797, and settled on a tract of land in what is now Slippery Rock township Mercer county, Pa., about twenty miles east of Neshauc creek. In the fall of the year 1800 or 1801, John Gilkey collected the balls or apples from his potatoes, which were of the varieties of red, blue and white. In the spring he planted the balls or apples in a bed in his garden. The seeds produced small potatoes, some of them not larger than peas, and of different colors. On being cultivated the second and third year, the potatoe arrived at its full size. How John Gilkey selected from the first production, James Gilkey does not know. Mr. Revan Pearson first cultivated the potatoe in the vicinity of Philadelphia, from seed obtained in Mercer county, and thence named it after the county where it was first produced. Mr. John Gilkey named it Neshauc, after a creek from which the settlement is named. John Gilkey is dead, and his surviving brother is the only person from whom correct information can be obtained. His statement may be implicitly relied on.

"The history of this excellent potatoe is probably as ample as you desire, and it is certainly as full as can at this day be obtained."

AMERICAN APPLES.—The Northern and Eastern papers are frequently urging farmers to plant orchards, and among other inducements are holding out the demand for apples, and consequent exportation to Europe. The Apples from the United States are far superior to those of England, and are retained in London at 6d. a piece. They are considered by the medical faculty as very healthy, and are recommended by them to convalescents. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, in his late popular and valuable treatise, entitled "Derangements primary and reflex of the organs of Digestion," a work which ought to be in the hands of every dyspeptic, says, in page 211, where he is strongly recommending herbaceous aliment, "a ripe American apple, well masticated, has been employed by me as an auxiliary and occasionally as a principal, in the treatment of the irritable and hyperemic forms of gastric derangement." "A ripe American apple, or two or three dozen of grapes, or two or three oranges, or part of a pomegranate, taken at these times, act as valuable reducers of the *chaleur douleur, rougeur, tension* of the gastric mucous membrane." These four conditions are, as Brousses justly remarks, the essential ones of all inflammation.

American Farmer.

WILDCAT, ALLIGATOR AND TIGER.—The Memphis Eagle of the 27th says—"The Seminole Indian Chiefs, but recently the terror of the inhabitants of Florida, and who finally buried their murderous tomahawks and consented to remove to our western borders, arrived in our city on Thursday afternoon, from Arkansas, on the steamboat Export, on their way to Washington city. Wildcat seemed to be the great one of them, and attracted much attention. He is certainly the finest specimen of our aboriginal race living. He was finely arrayed in Indian costume, with silver plates and a gold lathered pincard hanging on his breast, and an ostrich feather gracefully waving from his cap. His limbs are almost perfectly symmetrical, his hands and feet small, elegant, fiery features, and gestures and mien gracefully dignified. We viewed him as he is, an untamed, wild savage; and he looked as if he required but a slight insult to make him again, pounce like, leap into the ambush and laugh as he dealt torture and death to the paleface. He is a noble sight in his untamed spirit, and his graceful gestures, haughty and dignified bearing, and fiery, noble feelings, make Wildcat a real lion."

LORD BROUGHAM AND HIS TAPESTRY.—The manner in which Lord Brougham became possessor of the splendid piece of tapestry presented by the King of the French, is a good Court anecdote. When at Paris, on his way to Cannes, in a conversation with the King, his Lordship happened to mention his design of purchasing a specimen of this manufacture for Brougham Castle; and no more was said on the subject till his homeward return; when again at the Tuilleries, his Majesty said, "Well, my Lord, I suppose you have been to get your tapestry?" His Lordship stated that he had not, for he found such an ornament would not suit his purse. "But," said the King, "I am informed that you really have got a very fine piece." His Lordship shook his head; but when he retired to his hotel, this little pleasant mystification was explained by discovering a brilliant copy of Lee Sanglers, of Smythys, presented to him by Louis Philippe.



# THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 25, 1844.

### Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. MULLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS.

For President and Vice President of the U States WILSON MCANDLESS, Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHNEIDER.
- 2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L B. ELLIOTT.
- 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE.
- 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN.
- 5. SAMUEL E. LEACH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY.
- 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ARSENEY.
- 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS.
- 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON.
- 9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ASHLEW BERKE.
- 10. CORNAD SIMMER, 22. JOHN M'GILL.
- 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS.
- 12. JOSAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

BREVIER TYPE.—100 lbs. of more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb., cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body will assemble at Baltimore, on Monday, the 27th of May.

THE GENERAL ELECTION in Pennsylvania, for the election of Governor, Members of Congress, &c., takes place on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, in Pennsylvania, will be held on Friday, the 1st of November.

We are indebted to the Hon. Richard Broadhead for his speech on the tariff.

We refer our readers to the letter of Gen. Cass, on the annexation of Texas. Gen. Cass, it will be seen, comes out explicitly in favor of the measure. This alone would give him more strength than any other candidate now in the field. Mr. Buchanan, it is said, is also in favor of annexation. Either of these distinguished men would be warmly supported by the democracy of the Union, and we are confident that one or the other will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention. Gen. Cass, it is said, is highly popular in the South, even with Mr. Van Buren's warmest supporters.

Our readers should carefully and attentively peruse the letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, which will be found in another column. Mr. Buchanan speaks in terms of the highest commendation of Mr. Mullenberg. His long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Mullenberg, in a capacity where he would be well able to judge of his qualifications, renders his opinion of great importance.

A Democratic County meeting was held in this place, on Friday the 17th inst., upon the subject of absoiving our delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the pledge imposed upon him by the Harrisburg 4th of March Convention. The proceedings will be found in another column.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting, held on Saturday last, by the sterling Democracy of "Old Augusta," at the house of George Conrad. The Committee, in their resolutions, promise to give Henry A. Mullenberg the old fashioned democratic majority of 250, at the next election. This promise will, no doubt, be redeemed. The Democracy of Old Augusta has, on more than one occasion, made her opponents tremble at the immense weight of her majority.

The next number of our German paper, "Der Deutsche Amerikaner," will appear in an enlarged and improved form. The "Amerikaner" was established about 8 months since, and is now sustained by a larger subscription list than many old and well established papers. If the increase of subscribers should continue, as we have a right to expect, we shall make a further enlargement next year. Our German subscribers, thus far, have generally been prompt and punctual.—traits of conduct which are peculiarly characteristic of that people.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Herr, in another column. We speak from experience when we say that Mr. Herr keeps an excellent House, if excellence consists in a good location, clean and comfortable apartments, an obliging landlord, attentive, though unobtrusive servants, and an excellent table, and all this in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for one dollar per day. If the bare notice of these facts, does not bring Mr. Herr lists of customers, we shall come to the unreasonable conclusion that people care but little for either comfort or economy in this wicked world.

The weather became exceedingly cold and unpleasant on Monday last. On Wednesday morning we were visited with a nippling frost. We do not, however, apprehend much danger, as vegetation is already too much advanced to sustain much injury.

Our neighbor of the Gazette, has again delivered himself of almost a column in his paper, under the caption of "He has defined his position," a something which he would find it extremely difficult to perform, in regard to himself, as the position of the Gazette, like the vane of a steeple, depends wholly upon the direction of the wind. We have no time, nor would it be of any interest to our readers, to wade through a column of elaborate balderdash, made up of "sound and fury signifying nothing," which the Gazette has devoted to us. But rather than ruffle the amiable disposition of the editor by any seeming neglect, we shall refer to a few of his statements in order to refresh his memory and correct his understanding, which has become considerably warped on certain points—an inevitable and natural consequence, necessarily resulting from a vacillating course. There is, we confess, a considerable difference in regard to the course pursued by the Gazette and ourself. We have always taken for our guide the opinions and sentiments of the people, without regard to the views of interested partizans or office hunters. Believing that the people are the sovereign power, and that their interests should be consulted in preference to the movements of political trimmers, we advocated the doctrine of a protective tariff and distribution, and naturally predicted that the people would eventually compel these men to adopt their views. Our readers will judge, from recent events, whether we have or have not been correct in our judgment. Even the Gazette is now in favor of a protective tariff, although it does not quite say so, and we now predict (if it is not unpleasant to our neighbor) that it will, in a short time, also favor distribution. The Gazette, on the other hand, has always been governed by the views of certain party leaders. After having ascertained the views of Mr. so and so, they made up their own opinion accordingly, and then set to work to bend the will of the people in conformity with those views. This is a kind of democracy that we could never subscribe to, and which the people never would swallow.

The Gazette asserts that we never opposed a Federal measure, though we did sometimes support democrats for minor offices. What a pink of perfection, and paragon of pure democracy the editor of the Gazette must esteem himself! We did oppose the U. S. Bank, as our columns will show, and also opposed that Federal British measure, the 20 cent. horizontal tariff, which the Gazette supported until Mr. Buchanan denounced it in the U. S. Senate as most unjust and iniquitous. But this was perfectly in character, as the editor had not yet learned the views of Mr. Buchanan. In regard to our support of democrats for minor offices, the Gazette probably refers to the election in 1842. How warmly that paper supported the ticket at that time,—the Sheriff and a few other candidates can probably tell. They are, no doubt, much obliged to the editor for having said and done so much in their favor. The Gazette's assertion that they were always in favor of the tariff, will, no doubt, serve to amuse its readers, if nothing else. The Gazette is in favor of a judicious tariff. The British free trade tariff bills, supported by Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, McKay and other Southern nullifiers, were called by them judicious. The Gazette, speaking of the independence of our paper, says it was established to subserve the purposes of a few politicians. Let us refer to facts to see how many of the few democrats supported us. This Press was established in September, 1840. The Gazette was then waging war against what we considered the true interests of the democratic party. To prove this, we will refer to the vote for the member of assembly in the district in which we both reside, and which can poll nearly 300 of a democratic majority. The number of votes polled in this district, was 537. Our candidate received 430. The candidate of the Gazette 107. Here, then, we had four to one in favor of our course, and we believe, at the present time we might rely on ten to one. We have no disposition to wage a war of words with a cotemporary and neighbor professing the same creed, nor have we ever commenced an attack upon any one. If these facts are not sufficient to satisfy the Gazette that a wise discretion should enjoin silence on one so vulnerable, we may endeavor to be "severe" hereafter.

A Democratic meeting was held at Danville, on Saturday last, by the Jefferson Club, on the subject of the Presidency. On motion of Edward H. Baldy, the following resolutions were passed with but one dissenting voice. "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Club, events have transpired since the 4th of March Convention, which have changed the opinion of the Democracy of this State, as to the man who would best secure the success of the Democratic party, as its candidate for the Presidency, and that if the Delegates from this State to the National Convention, would consult the wishes of their constituents, they would use their endeavors to place in nomination some other from among the distinguished individuals named for that office; and whether that one should be CASS, JOHNSON, STEWART, or our own distinguished BUCHANAN, we pledge ourselves to lend him our hearty support.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Baltimore Convention, are, so far as the power of this meeting extends, ABSOLVED FROM ALL PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS, and left to the exercise of their own discretion."

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—Mr. Broadhead, from the select committee on this subject, has reported in favor of a foundry at South Easton, Pa., and another in Cass county, Ga.

Congress has again disgraced itself, by laying on the table the report of the Committee upon the fight between White & Ruthan.

RECIPE FOR MAKING CLAY CAKE.—Half a pound of butter beat very light, one pound sugar, six eggs, one pound flour, half pint cream, half a nutmeg, one lemon. Bake as usual for "pound cake."

"Bake as usual," indeed! If our Whig friends do not bake their "cake" harder than "usual," they will find it "alldough," as "usual," by November next.

POSTAGE REFORM.—This bill, so anxiously looked for by the people, and so necessary to save the department from ruin, has been struggling in the House of Representatives for a long time, in consequence of the opposition of political partizans of both parties, who wish to use it and the franking privilege for the purpose of electioneering, at the expense of the people. The Philadelphia Ledger says:—

"The minority of the Post-office Committee, consisting of Messrs. Grinnel, of Mass., Dana, of New York, and Jenks, of Pennsylvania, have made a separate report from Mr. Hopkins, accompanied by a bill, the provisions of which are in accordance with the desires of the people. They propose to reform the rates of postage in this wise; on letters for two hundred and twenty miles, five cents; on those going six hundred and sixty miles, ten cents; and for all distances beyond this, fifteen cents. It is singular how tardily this reform progresses in Congress. The people are unanimous in favor of it, and positively expect it the present session."

SUNBURY RAIL ROAD.—Many of our readers are aware that several months ago the citizens of Sunbury called a meeting and provided funds for defraying the expenses of a survey from that place to the Schuylkill Coal Region, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to lay such a road without the expensive accompaniment of inclined planes. The survey was accordingly commenced by Kimber Cleaver, Esq., Civil Engineer, from Shamokin, who proceeded in his labors as far as Ramo's tavern, about 8 miles above Minersville; and there being checked by the inclemency of the weather, ceased his operations. We understood that Mr. Cleaver resumed his survey on Wednesday last, the final result of which we will be enabled to give our readers in a few days. As far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, it appears that the road can be laid for the whole distance with but one short tunnel on the route. The citizens of Sunbury are very confident of its ultimate completion, and anticipate that many beneficial results will accrue from it to the region they dwell in. It would doubtless be of immense importance to the interest of Philadelphia, in the transportation of Produce, Iron, Lumber, Merchandise, Passengers, &c., and from the rich counties of Northern Pennsylvania, and we have been somewhat surprised that the enterprising capitalist of that city have not paid that attention to it which its importance deserves. —Miners' Journal.

This road is intended to connect the rail road, leading from this place to Shamokin, with the Reading rail road. The distance is but 25 miles. The great importance of this small link must be apparent to all, when it is known that this is the only avenue by which the vast trade of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, can be made tributary to Philadelphia.

### Democratic County Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Northumberland county, held at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, in pursuance of notice given by the Standing Committee of said county, GIDEON LEISERLING was appointed President, Geo. CONRAD and JESSE M. SIMMER Vice Presidents, and C. J. BRUNER Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Charles W. Hegins, Esq., it was resolved, that the following named gentlemen be a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Chs. W. Hegins, Esq., Jacob Beck, John Youngman, Geo. W. Kiehl, Henry Reider, Wm. Fegely, Wm. L. Cook, G. W. Woaser, Esq., Martin Bucher, Samuel D. Jordan, Francis Bucher, Frederick Lazarus, Hon. Geo. C. Welker, and Hon. Lewis Dewart. The Committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We heartily respond to the maxim uttered by the Hon. Thomas Benton—"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAUSE, NOTHING FOR MEN;" and we firmly believe that the Democracy of the county are imperiously called upon, at the present political crisis, to adhere rigorously to the cardinal doctrine, "MEASURES NOT MEN." And whereas, it is the only mode in which the union and harmony of the party can be preserved, and victory over our political opponents ensured. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Northumberland county, so far as the county is interested, hereby withdraw any instructions, which may have been given in favor of any particular candidate for the Presidency, to our delegate, to the Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 27th inst.; and they earnestly desire that the delegate will endeavor to secure the nomination of a Democratic candidate, in whose election the Democratic party of the entire union will unite with zeal and energy.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Ellis Lewis, the delegate from this district, to the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of this county.

COURT REPORTS.—20's, Mechanics Bk, Baltimore, Md, letter A, pay A. Perry, January 1, 1833. James W. Allnutt, Cashier; W. B. Morris, President. Others variously filled up. Exceedingly well done and calculated to deceive; the only defect being the word "Twenty," in the body of the bill, which is crooked and cramped.

10's, Bank of Chester County, West Chester, Pa., spurious. Vignette, on upper part of left end, a female with wings, holding in her hands a covering over her shield, on which is an eagle standing on a globe. On right end, cattle, &c., and on left, denomination. Rawden, Wright, Hatch & Co., New York, engravers. This house has never engraved for this Institution.

A CURIOSITY.—We have received, by mail, from an unknown friend, a copy of "The Weekly Advertiser," published in Reading, Berks co., by G. Yungman, dated January 30, 1808—price \$1 per annum. The size of this paper is exactly 8 inches by 10, and shows the great improvement which has been made in the newspaper press within the last 36 years.—Miners' Jour.

The following correspondence, between Senator Buchanan and Mr. William Nichols of York county, speaks for itself. We commend Mr. Buchanan's letter to the careful perusal of every democrat.

LEWISBERG, York Co., April 24, 1844. Dear Sir:—I have taken the liberty of writing to you for some political information, in which my neighbors and myself feel some interest. The nomination of Henry A. Mullenberg as the Democratic candidate for Governor, is well received here, as will be shown next October at the election. But at the same time many enquiries are made of me, as to his public life and principles, which I am not as familiar with as I am with Mr. Shank's, who was my first choice, and which therefore I cannot very fully answer. It is for this reason I write to you, knowing that you are well acquainted with Mr. Mullenberg, and have seen much of his course in public business, and I hope, if convenient you will gratify many of your friends here, by expressing your opinions of the Democratic candidate, and of the services he has rendered to Democratic principles.

I know no one to whom I can better apply than to yourself for this information, nor do I know any one whose opinion would be more satisfactorily received by the people.

I hope you will excuse me for troubling you at this time, when you are so busily engaged at Washington.

I remain your friend and obedient servant, W. NICHOLS.

To Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I did not receive your favor of the 21th ultimo, until yesterday; and as it has been so long delayed upon the way, I hasten to give it an answer. You ask me for information relative to "the public life and principles" of Henry A. Mullenberg, the democratic candidate for Governor, for the use both of yourself and your neighbors, and you justly state that "I have seen much of his course in public business."

I cheerfully recognize your right, as a respected democrat of the good old county of York, to make this call upon me, and I have only to regret that my public engagements here are so various and pressing, that I cannot spare the time to give you such an answer as I could desire and as you deserve.

Previous to Mr. Mullenberg's nomination, by the fourth of March Convention, my position was one of strict neutrality between him and Mr. Shank. I knew that both were pre-eminently qualified to conduct the affairs of the State with wisdom and success, at the present critical crisis, and should have been equally satisfied with the selection of either. Warmly and gratefully attached to both, I neither felt nor expressed a personal preference for the one over the other.

But the Convention have decided the question in favor of Mr. Mullenberg; and I consider it extremely fortunate that, amidst our existing embarrassments, the nomination has fallen upon such a man. Formerly, in Pennsylvania, the wheels of the State Government moved along so smoothly over the beaten track, that any man of integrity, with the most common qualifications, was competent successfully to discharge the duties of Governor. Unfortunately, those good old times have passed away, and we now require an experienced and skilful pilot at the helm to weather the storm. With a debt of more than forty millions impending over us which must be paid, with our vast internal improvements which must be wisely and economically managed, so as to yield the largest profit at the least expense and with other serious obstacles in our way to prosperity, which I need not enumerate, the crisis demand a Governor, not only of unspotted integrity, but of extensive practical knowledge, sound judgment and unwavering firmness. Mr. Mullenberg is the very man for the times. He possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree, and above all, he is truly an honest man whom temptation can never seduce from the path of duty. During a long life, no shadow of suspicion has ever rested upon his personal integrity. It is impossible to be in his company for an hour without forming the most decided opinion that he is an honest man. Frank and fearless in his nature, as becomes a democratic Statesman, he does not conceal his thoughts, but speaks right out like one who is neither ashamed nor afraid to avow his sentiments before the people. Under the administration of such a man the people will cheerfully submit to taxation to redeem their pledged faith and the honor of our good old Commonwealth; because they will feel an entire confidence that their contributions will not be squandered by trading politicians, but will be faithfully applied to the payment of the public creditor.

Mr. Mullenberg is a native of Lancaster—the place of my own residence. He is a son of the late Reverend Dr. Mullenberg, who for many years previous to his death had been the Pastor of the German Lutheran church in that city, and was a man universally respected by all who knew him. Although he never took any active part in politics, yet his principles were known to have been strongly democratic. His son Henry early imbibed these principles and has ever since been a democrat, not merely in profession, as so many are, but in principles, not merely in word but in deed.

I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Mullenberg ever since December 1829, when he first took his seat in Congress. I well recollect that in common with his colleagues, I soon learned to estimate highly the soundness and steadiness of his principles and that strong practical common sense for which he is distinguished. From the very first, he was considered by us as a great acquisition to the Pennsylvania Delegation. It is true that he spoke seldom, but when he did address the House, he was always listened to with profound attention, and he soon acquired