

# THE REGISTER.

STILLMAN FULLER, Acting Editor,  
[During the absence of the publisher in the duties of his appointment as Deputy Marshal.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

## Whig Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSHUA DUNGAN**, of Bucks county.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**HENRY W. SNYDER**, of Union county.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JOSEPH HENDERSON**, of Washington  
CONGRESS.  
**JOHN C. ADAMS**, of Bradford  
SENATOR,  
**ELHANAN SMITH**, of Wyoming.  
ASSEMBLY,  
**MYRON M. MOTT**, of Susq'a. Co.  
**ELISHA HARDING**, of Wyoming Co.  
COMMISSIONER,  
**IRA SUMMERS**, of New Milford.  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
**HOMER H. FRAZIER**, of Montrose.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**GEORGE WALKER**, of Dimock.  
AUDITOR,  
**JOHN S. BIRCHARD**, of Middletown.  
For Repeal of Small Note Law.  
(Election, October 8th.)

## The Coalition.

We have just received intelligence that the Old Hunkers and Free Soilers have united. Free Soil is a dead letter in the Twelfth Congressional District, so far as it effects the Democratic party.—This has been brought about by the basest intrigue—a "bargain and sale" affair from beginning to end. Messrs. Wilnot and Lowry have both resigned, and G. A. Grow of this county is now the candidate for Congress. Mr. Grow is of the Old Hunker school and was readily opposed to Wilnot. Will the Free Soilers thus be sold to the support of Hunkerism? The sequel will tell.

Mr. Wilnot had many warm and devoted friends in this county. They hate Slavery in all its forms. They love and cherish the principle of Free Soil. Their devotion to it is stronger than the ties of party; and we do not believe they will be made themselves the slaves of petty party tyrants. Where now is boasted Democratic unity!—Where are the primary meetings, the conventions &c, which nominated G. A. Grow for Congress? Not a primary meeting, a convention, or in fact scarcely an individual ever thought of him for Congress. Perhaps not over half a dozen persons in the district had a voice in the whole proceedings of the coalition. Yet we suppose the nomination of G. A. Grow will be forced upon the party as peculiarly regular and Democratic.

## The Will of the People.

The coalition at Wellboro' forms an era in the politics of this district. As the most utter disregard of the wishes of the people, the most perfect contempt of instructions, the most arrogant assumption of authority by a few, it has a parallel on no page of the political history of the District. The conference that imposed this coalition upon the people, was composed of what and of whom? And by what authority was it convened? And upon what did it act? There were men there from three counties composing this District. They had been regularly appointed delegates to put in nomination a candidate for Congress. In pursuance of this they did meet and put in nomination James Lowry, a part withdrawing and nominating David Wilnot. When this work was completed, the object for which they were appointed was attained, and their authority, given them by the people, reverted immediately to the people. They had no authority, no right to meet again and put in nomination another man. If they could meet the next week, they might the next year and insist upon the office of delegate being a perpetual one. But supposing that they had a right to meet in convention, what authority had the conferees of this county to vote directly against their instructions. They were instructed to vote for a man from Tioga County, and they have nominated a man from this county. Where is the voice of the people in this matter? Because C. M. Gere is Sheriff and C. L. Brown Register and Recorder, and they have been once appointed Congressional delegates, have they the reins in their hands to drive voters to any market they choose? Do they carry the Democratic party in their pockets, to be disposed of upon such terms as they see fit in company with Fiolet and politicians like him may make!

We cannot believe that such a nomination will be endorsed; that the people will say that any person whom these few may name shall receive their votes. We say to Whigs do your duty—let every vote be recorded against such an arrogant imposition. And to Democrats we say, reflect—If you endorse such a proceeding will they not assume the authority? Aye, will you not confirm the authority that withdraws your candidates from their places before the people, and smother the voice of your convention with the edicts of Wellboro' Conferees!

ANOTHER "GALPHIN" BUSINESS.—By a scheme concocted in the office of the "Union," the Locooco-Organ at Washington, two of the journeymen in that office obtained a contract for public printing, by underbidding Gales & Seaton. The design was to enable Mr. Ritchie of the Union to "Galphin" the Government to the tune of \$100,000, and with the aid of Locooco votes in Congress, he is likely to succeed. Ritchie, through his journeymen, made the contract at low rates in order to get the printing, and the work has been performed so badly that Congress became dissatisfied. He now asks to have the contract put in his own name, and to be allowed \$100,000 more than he originally asked for the job. The contract, in the first place was undoubtedly made with the expectation of securing additional compensation by party influence. The Galphin, the Galphin!

We are authorized to say that in consequence of the withdrawal of Messrs. Wilnot and Lowry from the contest, Mr. Adams will not again visit this county previous to the election.

James Bonbrant of Pennsylvania has been urged for one of the Judgeships of Utah.

Will the voters of this County remember that **Isaac Reckow** Jr. is one of the loquacious nominees for Assembly, VOTED FOR THE MISERABLE SMALL NOTE LAW, for the INCREASED PAY of the Members of the Legislature, and the RAISING OF THE SALARIES of nearly all the officers of the State.

Will they also remember that **Isaac Reckow**, of Great Bend, the other nominee, is also in favor of these acts of the last legislature and WILL NOT VOTE for their REPEAL. He left the County soon after his nomination and is still absent. He DARE NOT stand a questioning on these measures. We give an extract from a letter just received from that part of the county:

"Some of the loocs about here are threatening to cast Reckow from the ticket, believing he was off on purpose to think a questioning about the 'small note law,' and one looc told me if the whigs ever wanted a Representative, now was the time to secure one."

Will the voters remember that the last legislature cost the State a HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the whig legislature of '47.

Will the voters remember that if they want the small note law repealed—the pay of the members increased by the last legislature, reduced—the pay of Canal Commissioners and the salary of officers is \$4000 to the amount they received previous to the act of the last legislature—if you want these things done then VOTE for ELHANAN SMITH for Senator, MYRON M. MOTT and ELSHA HARDING for Assembly. What say you, tax payers, sh all it be done.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the admission of California, was 100 yeas to 56 nays—for its admission, 91 Whigs and 59 Democrats; against it, 10 Whigs and 45 Democrats.—Will not at home managing for reelection.—One such vote tells more who are the real friends of freedom than a thousand speeches from the lips of demagogues.

The nomination of Mr. Lewis, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has been confirmed by the Senate, by a large majority, 36 to 7.

## Whig Congressional Nomination.

The Bradford Argus published at Towanda, the home of Mr. Adams, contains the following noble tribute to the great personal worth of our Candidate for Congress, and his firm adherence to the principles of freedom. We are free to say that while Mr. Wilnot holds but one principle that can find the least sympathy with true and devoted Whigs, which is that of free soil, Mr. Adams sustains ALL the great principles of the whig party, and even upon the question of free-soil is more worthy of trust than Mr. Wilnot himself.

While Mr. Wilnot was doing all in his power to annex Texas to the United States, Mr. Adams was nobly opposing Wilnot and annexation on the ground that such annexation would increase the area of slave territory, and the consequent influence of the Slave Power in the General Government. At all times and on all occasions, Mr. Adams has manfully opposed the extension of slavery—his zeal is not new born, but a firm and fixed principle which will actuate him in any station he may be called to fill. But to the article:

"JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq., it appears, was unanimously nominated by the Conference for Congress. No better selection, in our opinion, could have been made, especially for this particular emergency; and we doubt not, it will meet with entire satisfaction from the people generally. Mr. Adams is well known throughout the district, and bears a high character for ability, integrity, and sterling Whig principles. Upon the great questions that now agitate the country, he is known to be sound. The friends of free-soil can find no truer or more able advocate. His views upon that question were not adopted for a day only, to subserve some personal end, and to be dropped whenever that end was attained; they spring from deep rooted principles. When those who are now claiming *ex post facto* upon this question, were in 1844 denouncing the Whig party in the most bitter terms for its opposition to the annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of slavery, his voice was heard in every part of our county, eloquent in defence of the down trodden slave, and rallying the people to resist the encroachments of slavery upon free territory. Again we say, he is a man, in whom the friends of the rights of men, can place the most implicit confidence, that he will never betray or desert their interests.

There is another question now before the country in which every citizen of Pennsylvania has a deep and abiding interest, and that is the revision of the present ruinous tariff system. Upon this question, also, Mr. Adams is truly the man for the people. Under no consideration whatever, will a system of discriminations in favor of foreign capitalists, to the ruin of the American Laborer, receive countenance or support from him. He has always been a consistent and zealous supporter of "protection," and a warm and enthusiastic advocate of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Laboring interests generally of the country. Pennsylvania was never more in want, than she is now, of just such men to maintain her interests in the National Legislature.

Mr. Adams is now in the hands of the Whig of this Congressional district; and we do most sincerely believe that it is in their power to send him to the next Congress. YES, WE BELIEVE THAT IF EVERY WHIG VOTES AT THE POLLS AND DEPOSITS HIS VOTE ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, THIS DISTRICT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION, WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THE NEXT CONGRESS BY A WHIG! The distracted condition of our opponents, caused by the strife among their party leaders, fully justifies us in this belief. Then, under these most promising circumstances, Whigs have but to do their duty, and a glorious victory will be the result."

It has been represented to us that we unjustly censured in our statement respecting the accident which occurred in our streets on the day of the Fair. If so, we sincerely regret the statement. It is our object, at all times, to aim at the truth in all our assertions. We, perhaps, too hastily published the report as received by us just as going to press. None will be more happy than yourself to correct mistakes caused by inadvertence or want of proper attention. We believe in dealing justly with all, from the king on the throne to the beggar who craves charity at the door.

## Our Prospects are Bright.

The Whigs of this county and District never occupied a more triumphant position than at the present time. We declared long ago, that a steady adherence to principle must ultimately result in the glorious success of our cause. The present cheering indications fully confirm the truth of our prediction. In the more open and arrogant claims to preferment, by political panders, who have been occupied for years in denouncing and stigmatizing the Whig party, its principles and its men. Whigs love their principles; they have battled in defence of them long and valiantly. But their light or prospect is now dawning upon them; party remains are now sunndered; the dark cloud is being removed from the minds of the people, and they are awaking to a just sense of their own rights, and their own interests. They feel that they have been too long ruled by demagogues, whose professions of regard for certain great principles, have proven but empty sounds—who, when most needed, were prone to desert them for the ignoble purpose of self aggrandizement. These good signs, which cheer the hearts of Whigs; they have determined to make another rally—another united effort for their country. We say to them—may, would to heaven that our voices could reach them in every hamlet and house in the District, we would APPEAL to them in BEHALF OF THE THOUSANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA LABORERS, whose interests have been betrayed, and whose rights have been trampled in the dust. We would appeal to them in behalf of a TAX-RIDDEN PEOPLE, whose only hope is in the ascendancy of Whig principles. We would appeal to them for the sake of CONSTITUCY AND HONOR, TO STAND FIRM!—Bradford Argus.

We learn from the *Meadville Gazette*, that the western democracy of Crawford county, according to previous notice given, held a mass meeting at Evansburg (Tuesday Sep. 10.) It was called to order by John McNamara, Esq., who nominated J. K. ST. CLAIR, Esq., for President.

On motion a committee of two from each of the townships represented, was appointed, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short absence they returned the following resolution, which among others was read and enthusiastically adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the delegates from this county, in voting for J. Porter Brawley, at the late democratic State Convention, gratified a few men who glory in disorganization in high places, but they did manifest entire to the known and legitimate expressed will of a very large majority of the Democrats of this county; and our delegates gave proof that they were not believers in the doctrine of instruction. He has been again forced upon the democracy of the county against our will—WE WILL REPUDIATE HIM AT THE BALLOT BOX.

## J. Porter Brawley again repudiated.

We learn from the *Meadville Gazette*, that the western democracy of Crawford county, according to previous notice given, held a mass meeting at Evansburg (Tuesday Sep. 10.) It was called to order by John McNamara, Esq., who nominated J. K. ST. CLAIR, Esq., for President.

On motion a committee of two from each of the townships represented, was appointed, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short absence they returned the following resolution, which among others was read and enthusiastically adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the delegates from this county, in voting for J. Porter Brawley, at the late democratic State Convention, gratified a few men who glory in disorganization in high places, but they did manifest entire to the known and legitimate expressed will of a very large majority of the Democrats of this county; and our delegates gave proof that they were not believers in the doctrine of instruction. He has been again forced upon the democracy of the county against our will—WE WILL REPUDIATE HIM AT THE BALLOT BOX.

## Representative Conferees.

The Representative Conferees appointed by the Whig Conventions of Sullivan and Wyoming counties met, at the house of Allen Lott in Mehoopony on Tuesday the 10th inst. Present from Sullivan, HENRY METCALF and WM. COVENHOUR Esqrs., from Wyoming, ALLEN LOTT and B. F. DURHAM, (being substituted in place of Benj. Nemman, who was not in attendance.)

On motion, ALLEN LOTT was chosen Chairman, and B. F. DURHAM, Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to business and on motion of Henry Metcalf the nominations of Myron M. Mott and Elisha Harding for Representatives, by the Whig Conventions of Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties were unanimously concurred in.

The nomination of Milton Dana as Representative Delegate was also agreed to.

It was then Resolved, That hereafter, Sullivan County shall be entitled to a Representative for three years out of seven, instead of an equal division between Susquehanna and Wyoming as heretofore, and that Wyoming Co. shall be entitled to five Representative Delegates out of eight.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Susquehanna Register* and *Wyoming County Whig*. Adjourned.

ALLEN LOTT, President.  
B. F. DURHAM, Secretary.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Williams, the Whig candidate, is elected by a majority of 2,353. Members of Congress as follows: 1st District two Whig candidates run and the result is no choice. 2nd District Hebard (whig) is elected by over 1,000 majority. 3d District Mendenham (whig.) 1,500 majority. 4th District Bartlett (loco) majority less than usual in the district.

The Legislature stands thus: House, 122 whigs and 84 all sorts—Senate, 20 whigs and 83 all sorts.

The Wyoming Democracy have repudiated the nomination of Geo. Sanderson, for Senator. The Wyoming Democrat nails to the mast head the name of S. S. Winchester and declares it shall remain there regardless of all consequences. Truly, the times are alarming for the leaders of the Democracy.

## A False Report.

We understand that Mr. Wilnot, in order to induce the Whigs of Susquehanna to desert their own party and principles, and go for him, in reporting in his speeches in that County, that the Whigs of Bradford will support him! If it be true, that there is such a report circulating there, we say to the WHIGS of Susquehanna it is an *infamous falsehood*, no matter from whom or whence it comes. The Whigs of Bradford were never more united than at the present time. They will go as one man for Mr. ADAMS the WHIG candidate. They believe that with the WHOLE WHIG VOTE OF THE DISTRICT HE CAN BE ELECTED!—Such is the universal expression in every township in the county.

We say again to the Whigs of Susquehanna and Tioga, pay no regard to reports, a thousand will be put in circulation by unscrupulous unprincipled men. We just heard one from the same quarter—that Mr. Adams was not a free soil man! A man, who would report such an infamous falsehood, would rob the dead. Mr. Adams has always been the eloquent champion of that doctrine; and until Mr. Wilnot, but a short time ago, chose to make this a holy upon which to ride into office, they always stood antagonistic to it, as all know who have witnessed their frequent contact during election campaigns in this county.—Bradford Argus.

Governor Bell of Texas has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature of that state calling for an extra session. He has also vetoed the proposition passed by the House for submitting to the people the question of selling the territory to the United States. The Legislature adjourned on the 6th inst.

## The Approaching Election.

In our last we called the attention of the whigs of the State to the propriety of their being ready for the approaching contest. We reiterate our warning to them, that the battle ground is in view. But a short time will have passed before they will be called upon to enter upon the contest. Whigs should be minute men as they were in the Revolution; ever ready to grapple with the foe.

The approaching election is not one of an ordinary kind. Beside the State officers now for the time to be elected, for which we have an exceptional ticket, composed of three unobjectionable men, and men of character, ability and standing, there are to be elected members of Congress to represent Pennsylvania in the next Congress of the United States. The result upon this field is perhaps more important than upon any other. The whigs in all parts of the State have nominated men in favor of American industry, agriculture and manufactures, and such measures as will contribute to advance the prosperity of the people, and give a firm stand to trade and all kinds of business. In regard to this great matter as general rule it may be said that the loocoocs are doubtful, uncertain and not to be relied upon whatever their professions, and in most instances they directly favor productions by foreign operatives, in foreign countries, under a miserable and precarious system they call FREE TRADE. The consequence of their course upon this subject, is that the bread is taken out of our peoples mouths, and given to laborers abroad. In view of this startling consideration, no friend of the country can afford to be supine and inactive at this election. The irresponsive leaders of the Loocoocs who have no stake in the country, or in the result, only as it affects their likelihood to obtain office, are ever awake, active, vigilant, untiring and unscrupulous. As long as they can get the leaves and fishes of office, they will be busy, but a cold and formal support, which is of no difficulty to them for them to obtain their daily bread. If every person in the State who is interested in securing a Protective Tariff will vote upon this ticket and vote as his interest requires, the voice of Pennsylvania will be unanimous upon the question, and the voice of the country will be determined by our result. Let, therefore, every man consider himself personally responsible for the result, and act accordingly. Let every whig in the State be at the polls.

Besides these considerations which address themselves to every whig in the State, and to every business man who believes that our manufactures ought to be encouraged, a few words can with propriety be addressed to the honesty of our opponents who do not care about the Tariff, but who still desire to see our domestic affairs so administered as best to promote our private interests, and save our children from burdens which may cause penury and want. At the present moment every accounting officer in the State, and every administrator of our financial affairs from the Canal Commissioners and Treasury Department, down to the foreman on the canals and railroads, are loocoocs. There is no check upon them which is good for anything. The proper and only effective check which the people can have upon these officers, is the vigilance and care of an opponent among them. Is it not therefore fair—would it not be wise for the people of the State to elect one of our Whig Commissioners should be a whig, and either the Auditor General or State Treasurer a whig also. The very object of electing Canal Commissioners was to secure a chance that occasionally an investigation might be had by the election of an opponent of the dominant party. The safe principle would dictate the election of a whig Auditor General, when the State Treasurer is a Loocooco.

It is true that the present Governor of the State is a whig, that as a man and officer he commands the unlimited respect and love of his party in every county of the State as will be seen by the resolutions passed this fall at all the county meetings; and it is not true that he is a man of energy, wisdom and talent, and is so regarded not only in Pennsylvania, but in all our sister States; that he is regarded abroad as by far the ablest executive officer that Pennsylvania has had for a half century, and with honest regard to his ability, which has not always been the reputation of the Pennsylvania Executives—but it must be remembered that honest, careful and able as he is, he cannot in the nature of our administration be any check upon the Treasury Department, or upon the Public works. It is by the late acts which have benefitted him of the appointing power, powerless; and had he "Argus eyes" not one of them could he put upon the Treasury. The people of the State are entitled to the ablest man for the job. They must depend upon themselves, and if they want their affairs continued, they must themselves appoint agents to do it, and they can do it by electing at least one whig a Canal Commissioner, and one into the financial Department, or upon the Public works. It is by the late acts which have benefitted him of the appointing power, powerless; and had he "Argus eyes" not one of them could he put upon the Treasury. The people of the State are entitled to the ablest man for the job. They must depend upon themselves, and if they want their affairs continued, they must themselves appoint agents to do it, and they can do it by electing at least one whig a Canal Commissioner, and one into the financial Department, or upon the Public works.

These are hasty considerations which appeal to the judgments of the people—the freemen—as well as the whigs generally. In view of the pendency of the GREAT QUESTION the Tariff question—every officer in the State to be elected this fall should be a whig. They are the only protectors to be relied upon when the question is up.

MAINE ELECTION.—A dispatch from the Eastward says that Washburn, whig, was elected to Congress, in Penobscot district by over one thousand plurality, a whig gain. The State generally as usual, has gone for the Looco.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—This law, which commenced operation on the 21st inst. is very generally disregarded—just as we expected—by all honorable officers, whose duty it would be to make returns of violations of the law, are careful not to see it, or not to be present when the law is violated; which we know is done here and elsewhere every day with impunity and scorn. So much for loocooco legislation on the subject of banking.—New Cass Gazette.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has expressed his willingness to entomb the remains of Louis Philippe at Paris with as magnificent funeral honors as the deceased, when king bestowed upon the ashes of the great Napoleon. "It is not probable that the National Assembly will concur in the proposition.

The United States run in debt one hundred millions of dollars for the luxury of a war with Mexico; but at the sight of a ragged regiment from Texas we pay Ten Millions, and give up a large territory to Slavery!—Rich. Dem.

## Are all at Work.

The Philadelphia Daily News addresses the above inquiry to the Whigs of Pennsylvania with the following remarks, which we recommend to each individual of the party throughout the State:

"This is an inquiry it would be well for every Whig to put to himself. The time has now arrived for every Pennsylvania Whig to be active. By a united and vigorous effort we may not only elect a Whig Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, but a Whig delegation to Congress, and also secure a Whig majority in the State Legislature, and as a consequence, a Whig U. S. Senator. By remaining much longer idle, we shall wake up to a sense of our danger when it is too late to secure the victory, now within our reach. Now, therefore, is the time for active exertion. Let it not be urged that we cannot succeed, and that there is, therefore, no use in making an effort. We can do it. The history of our past efforts proves it. Pennsylvania has now, and for years past, has been a Whig State. She was carried for Harrison in 1840, for Power in 1846, for Johnston in 1848, and again for Taylor in the same year. Whenever the whigs entered upon the contest in earnest, and did their whole duty, they were successful. Let no one, then, excuse his negligence with groundless assertions that we cannot succeed. Let every man who professes to be a whig, and who has the whig cause at heart, do his duty, and see that a proper organization be secured, and our triumph will be certain.

"Whigs are you at work? If not, we appeal to you to reflect upon your duty. We have candidates in the field who are good and true whigs—honest and capable—men who have the confidence of the entire party, and deserve its hearty and enthusiastic support. Not so with our opponents. Their candidate for Canal Commissioner will at best, receive but a cold and formal support, while their nominee for Surveyor General is openly and violently opposed by a large number of his own party. Up then, and to your duty. The means of success are in your own hands. Will you see them? If you do, you cannot afford to lose more time. The preparatory steps for sufficient organization must be taken now, if they are to lead to success. Arouse then to your duty, and from henceforth labor as many days of 1840, and there can be but little doubt of our triumph."

## Presented as a Nuisance.

The Grand Jury of this county, at the term of court that was held in this borough last week, unanimously presented as a nuisance the law of the State prohibiting the circulation of small bills. We have made inquiry as to the politics of the jurors and have ascertained that there were only six whigs in the whole panel. All the rest were loocoocs.

The following is the presentment, and we think it may be taken as fairly expressing the views and feelings of the people of this county, without distinction of party, and almost without exception: The Grand Jurors of Pennsylvania, sitting and inquiring for the body of the county of Wayne, respectively do present:

That we have carefully examined and considered the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills, which has been called to our attention by the Court. We have endeavored to find some reason, either in the law itself, or in the existing state of things, for such an enactment, but have been unable to find anything, which in our opinion justifies or warrants the change it proposes. The disposition of the Legislature to interfere with and control the currency of a State, is a source of infinite evil; and we fear no better excuse can be found for it, than the gain which comes incidentally to the pockets of the members.

Our Legislature is usually composed of men whose business in life has given them little insight into the business of banking, and when such men undertake to remodel a system which the experience of ages has built up, disastrous consequences will naturally follow.

This Act of the Legislature seems to be intended only for the capricious display of power. If there is any reason for prohibiting the circulation of small bills from the Banks of other States, the same reason will apply with greater force against bills of larger denominations. When any public good can be secured, or evil removed or prevented, the action of the Legislature is called for, and its Act should be sustained. This should be the object of Legislation. But when the act restricts the natural rights of the people, without producing any good effect, it is tyrannical and oppressive.

All men have a natural right to exchange the products of their industry for whatever they may prefer, whether it be for goods or promises to pay, and so long as there are parties competent to contract, the act of Legislation which prevents it without sufficient cause, is a source of oppression.

If the notions of specie paying banks were made by law a legal tender, there might be just reason for Legislative interference. But so long as the passage of the bills is by the voluntary act of the party paying and the party receiving, and no person is ever compelled to receive them in satisfaction of his debt, the act of the Legislature preventing a man from paying over, either promissory notes of a corporation or an individual, to the creditor who is willing to receive them, is, as it seems to us, an assumption of power on the part of the representatives not contemplated by the sovereign people.

To a community situated as we are, the loss of small bills is a great inconvenience. We are put to the necessity of the carrying about us an amount of specie which is onerous and troublesome, and we see no benefit likely to result from the change.

Believing therefore as we do that act of the Legislature prohibiting the circulation of small bills is a restriction of the natural right of the people by an unwarrantable and tyrannical exercise of power, and that it can answer no good purpose, we present the same to the court as a nuisance.

By the Grand Inquest.  
HENRY PULIS, Foreman.

## The New-York Loco Convention.

The grand gathering of the scattered and discordant fragments of the Locoocoism, after rather a stormy session, have put in nomination a State ticket, and come to terms for a time.

Two days were occupied in the appointment of committees and settling contested seats, among great was that of John Van Buren, the head and crest of the Locoocoism. John has committed a great many political blunders, according to the Convention, but he was finally allowed to take a seat at the Convention. The following ticket was nominated with a fair share of unanimity:

Governor.—Horatio Seymour, of Otsego.  
Lt. Governor.—Sanford Church, of Orleans.  
Canal Commissioner.—John C. Mather, of Essex.  
Prison Inspector.—Wm. P. Angel, of Cattaraugus.  
Clerk of Appeals.—Charles S. Benton, of the Kinderhook.

Of these, the Governor and Commissioner, the hunkers, the balance burnburners. An attempt to endorse Dickinson on one hand and the President on the other failed; but a "platform" was concocted, making but very limited allowance for the actions of the burnburners, and resolving the party back into the Baltimore Convention track. The bolters must now come square up to the hunkers and go in for the old and ends of the National Democracy, if they wish to hold a place in Wigwam and enjoy a small share of the spoils of the Locoocoism, and all the high sounding professions of burnburners, and all their blarney and blarney on principle. But where the spoils of office are the only object contended for, it is an easy matter to quit any professed scruples about such a trifling matter as principles; and these gentlemen have so long shut out from the public office, that they are overjoyed at an opportunity to "repudiate all sorts of principles," if there be the slightest possibility of accomplishing their patriotic purpose.

## Jas. Sisk and Co's Freighting Line.

Our attention has been called to the following article in the Deposit Courier. There may be similar enterprises worthy of commendation, but this is specially commended by that paper to the attention of business men:

We have heretofore called attention to this establishment for the purpose of forwarding produce, etc., over the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, and do so again, as the season is arriving, when farmers are about sending the produce of their farms to the New York market. Capt. Sisk's Line is the only one of importance on the whole line of the road, and its western terminus is Hancock, and the service which he has met with thus far is attributed mainly to his perseverance, and his unyielding endeavor to do justice to those who have entrusted themselves with their produce. He has the entire confidence of the public, and well merits it. This mode of doing business is undoubtedly the best, as Mr. Sisk has an experienced salesmen in New York, who constantly watches the market. To the producer the produce is consigned; speedy and profitable sales are made, and the returns paid over promptly by the various agents along the line. This advertisement may be found in another column.

## A Double Murder.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17, 1850.

Through the medium of the telegraph, we are enabled to give the particulars of a most horrible human butchery, which occurred last night at a public house on the Washington road. As near as can be ascertained, the following are the facts:—A man by the name of McRay or McCoy took lodgings at Beltzhoover's Hotel, four miles out of town, he was placed in the same room with William Beltzhoover to sleep. From some known cause he got up during the night, and stabbed William who by his cries for help alarmed the house. Melchoir Beltzhoover hastened to the assistance of his brother, and he encountered McRay, who stabbed him in the heart, and he died instantly. The keeper was also stabbed in the face but escaped dangerously. William Beltzhoover died from the effects of his wounds to day at noon. The murderer has been arrested and committed to jail, but he is so badly beaten that the prison physicians say he cannot recover. Had not the police from the city arrived, the ground as soon as they did, the murderer would have been lynched by the enraged people. No cause is assigned for the murder.

Another Railroad riot occurred on Monday on the Central Railroad, five miles out of Pittsburgh, between the Corkran and Coudaugh men. The riot was kept up all day, during which blows with fists and daggers were interchanged. The leaders of the party have fled and a hear of no arrests.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 8.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A BROTHER.—Capt. Sidney Latin having beaten a negro soldier most unmercifully yesterday in Matthews County, his brother, William Latin, went to his house to reprimand him for so cruelly beating the negro. He told him to leave or he would shoot him, and take up a gun he shot his brother down with more words, and finding he had not killed him he reloaded, and placing the muzzle against his body shot again, which caused death instantly. Great excitement prevailed in Matthews County. He was not arrested and is supposed to have gone North.

Senators Fremont and Geary, of the new state of California, took their seats in the United States Senate on the 10th inst. On taking their seats they drew lots to decide their respective terms of office. Fremont drew the short term expiring March 4, 1851; and Mr. Geary the long one, expiring March 4, 1855. Mr. Fremont gave notice of sundry bills relating to California, on his motion, the Post Office Commissioners were instructed to inquire as to the operation of various Post Offices and routes in the State. The State Constitution of New York was ordered to be printed, &c. &c.

In the House on the 11th inst., on motion of Mr. Robinson, the Representatives of California were admitted to seats—100 to 97, and took their seats.

The loss of life by the recent freshets was much more extensive than was first supposed. At Reading eleven lives were lost at Tamaqua and in its neighborhood, and one at Berwick Columbia county was lost. The aggregate indeed will not be short of a hundred, while the destruction of property was immense. One estimate of the total loss in this way at \$4,000,000. This includes not only Pennsylvania, but New York, New Jersey, and other points.