

THE REGISTER FOR THE CAMPAIGN

We invite the attention of our Whig friends to the following proposals for Campaign Subscribers: Single copies, until after election, 50 25 Five copies to one address, 1 00 Twelve 2 00

We hope our friends will bear themselves in this matter, and send on the club lists without delay. It is of the first importance that truth be sent among the people of our country, especially as the Locofoco paper here, teeming with barbed falsehoods, is sent gratuitously to every part of the country, and paid for by men who have grown rich and lazy on the public pig. The popularity of our candidates with the great mass of the people has alarmed the Locofoco camp, and hence the most unscrupulous and reckless efforts will be made, and the basest falsehoods fabricated and circulated to carry their ends. Our friends therefore will see that the only way to prevent the evil effects of this flood of vile Demagoguery, is to club together and give the Register a wider circulation in the county.



The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 4, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William F. Johnston,

of Armstrong county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

John Strohm,

of Lancaster county.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland,

JOSHUA V. COMLY, of Montour,

GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin,

WM. M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia,

WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

REMOVED.

The Register Printing Office has been removed to the second story of Mr. Chapman's building on Chestnut street, directly over the room formerly occupied—Subscribers who receive their papers at the office, will find them put up as usual in the lower room.

Our readers will perceive by the cards of Messrs. Boyle and Eldred, published in another column, that a few busy politicians cannot control all the Democrats of the county, in the choice of candidates for public trusts. We give below the independent nominations, as announced over their own signatures, two of whom are Democrats, one Whig, and all of them well qualified for the posts for which they are named:

Independent Ticket.

For Associate Judge,

John Boyle,

Of New Milford.

For Sheriff,

G. B. Eldred,

Of Montrose.

For Commissioner,

Sam'l Tewksbury,

Of Auburn.

Bigler and the Kidnapping Bill.

The "gallant and eloquent" Bigler has at last written a letter from the recesses of Clearfield county. That letter reads as follows:

Clearfield, July 22.

GEO. H. MARTIN, Esq.

And now for a word or two on political matters. I observe that the *North American* is still in doubt about my position in reference to the great question now agitating the country. It assumes what is not correct in reference to the law of 1847. I did not vote for it; I took no part in the proceedings of the Senate on the subject, nor could it, in my opinion, have become a law, if its full bearing had been perceived at the time. But if I had even advocated its adoption, that fact would not influence my present position in reference to it. As I understand however, to say to the people in different parts of the State, in a short and concise manner, that I know and think on this subject, I shall not trouble you with details; but suffice it to say that the law never should have been passed, and that should I be elected Governor next fall, regarding many of its provisions as unconstitutional and unjust in their operation, I shall not hesitate to urge their repeal, nor have I ever hesitated to say that, in my opinion, the bill now in the hands of Gov. Johnston, ought to become a law.

In short, my views are in entire accordance with the sentiments adopted at the Meeting Convention, and I had not supposed that a position could be found for me to be regarded as otherwise. I am for all the compromise measures, and in favor of an honorable and efficient execution of them, at any cost, and against all future Congressional action on the question decided by them.

With sentiments as above expressed, I remain, dear Sir, your

W. M. BIGLER.

I did not vote for it. This is the

first announcement, made, too, in the very teeth of the record. The journal shows that he was present when it was passed, and did not vote against it. He says, he did not vote for it, but his conscience troubles him, and presently he says, "But even if I had advocated its adoption, that fact could not influence my present position in reference to it." Perhaps it would not if he were not a Democratic candidate—if he were not attempting to gain credit from the popular administration of Shunk. Perhaps it would not, if a man may deny his recorded votes, cast upon a party, and bring a lamented chief-tain of his own kin from the grave and pronounce his acts "inhuman" to the slave, in conflict with the Constitution—Undoubtedly it would not, if the price of his nomination is a pledge of eternal dogmatism. Why did he not say so he did here, that the repeal of the Kidnapping Law was an act of humanity to the fugitive? We commend the document to the especial attention of the Democrats of this county, who profess such abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Bill.—We will review it more at length in the course of the canvass.

State Treasurer Bickel

Thinks that Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund will pay the State debt.—Read his Report.

All kinds of statements are made by Mr. Bigler in regard to the State debt.—Those of our readers who heard him here, will recollect that he attempted to demonstrate that the Sinking Fund was not necessary, that it deserved no credit for the payments which have been made.—His projects are becoming mad.—"The crisis is critical"—and his assertions are characterized by nothing except mendacity. His statements are not sustained by the sworn officers of the State—men of his own party. Below is the annual report of Jno. M. Bickel, the present Democratic State Treasurer, word for word as he transmitted it to the last Legislature.—Read it and see if 'no credit is due Gov. Johnston and his sinking fund.' Bigler says there is none, but after taking to himself a great amount of credit for proposing a sinking fund—which imposed additional taxes upon the Farmer and two dollars upon every hundred of local inheritances—he disposes of the balance to Asa Dimock upon the same principle that a clerk is entitled to all the credit of a mercantile establishment which meets its own paper! We give the document in full:

Report of the State Treasurer.

On the finances of the State—read Jan. 9, 1851.

To the Senate and H. of Representatives.

It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, by the act of 16th March, 1832, to "digest, prepare, and lay before the General Assembly, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for the support of the public expenditures, and plans for the support of the public credit, and for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to the General Assembly in adopting modes of raising money requisite to meet the public expenditure."

As required by this enactment I have the honor to submit the following report:

The means of the Treasury during the financial year which closed on the 30th of Nov. last, were sufficient to discharge all legal demands upon it. The amount of revenue from all sources during said period, was \$4,438,431.51, to which is to be added the balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov. 1849, 70,000,000, 24, (less \$11,092 of depreciated paper) making together the available sum of \$5,327,339.75.

The amount of expenditures to all objects, including the interests on the public debt, was \$4,569,053.94, leaving an available balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov. 1850, of \$754,285.81.

The statements herewith will show in detail the receipts and payments. While I have the gratification to announce the ability of the Treasury to meet the demands upon it, I may be permitted to remark that very generally the officers entrusted with the collection of the revenues, have discharged their respective duties with promptness and responsibility.

With a revenue annually augmenting, as the property, real and personal, of the Commonwealth is increasing in value, we have every reason to look forward to the future with encouraging hope that Pennsylvania will not only be able from the present revenue laws, if rigidly and properly enforced, and if no unnecessary appropriations be made, to pay the interest on the public debt regularly as it falls due, but that before many years shall be diminished as to the net yield from the public improvements of the State will pay the interest. This point once reached, and if the act setting apart certain revenue and pledging it to the payment of the State debt, commonly called the "sinking fund act," shall be continued in force, the people of our State may then confidently hope to be relieved from the taxes now necessarily imposed upon them. From the completion of the railroads and canals of the State to the present time, Pennsylvania has been steadily increasing in population, commercial importance, and wealth. And while we are taxed to pay for improvements we should bear in mind the facilities afforded by them in the safe and cheap conveyance of produce and generally of all the articles of the soil, and the beneficial regulation of its price, and the increase of our internal improvements for the construction of which the State debt was incurred. These advantages, and the general enhancement of the value of real estate, properly appreciated, are more than adequate to the taxes imposed. The benefits have been wide spread, and generally felt by every business interest of the community, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer.

Under, and by authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands of the Treasury, and for other purposes," there were issued by the several banks of

this Commonwealth, the sum of \$2,220,265, in notes of the denominations of one, two, and five dollars. Of this amount there has been cancelled and destroyed by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, as directed by law, the sum of \$2,114,101, leaving a balance in circulation \$106,164. Of this sum, however, \$30,000 have been set apart for cancellation, thus reducing the actual circulation to \$76,164 of the original circulation. Many of these notes had become so torn and defaced as to be illegible. The Legislature therefore, by the 9th and 10th sections of the act of 10th April, 1849, authorized the several Banks of this Commonwealth, which had issued notes under the act of 4th May, 1841, to re-issue notes of like denomination with the notes originally issued. The re-issue was to be made under the direction of the State Treasurer; and agreeably to the prescribed conditions and restrictions of the act, the amount of notes re-issued is \$677,000.

In some instances, indeed very generally, the paper used in the re-issue was of an inferior quality, and soon they became as bad as the issue first made. Believing that a proper construction of the law authorized it, I caused a renewal of the re-issued to be made. The amount of the renewed re-issue received at the Treasury is \$15,000. The engagements have been made to continue the renewal as necessary may exist for it.

It is worthy of consideration whether some new and better system may not be devised for the collection of the revenue, tending to lessen the expenses and insure greater promptitude. In some of the States, township, borough and ward collectors are entirely dispensed with, and the collection of revenue (I speak of the general duplicate tax) is made by the respective county treasurers, who receive less commissions, and in general are more prompt to pay over when collected. The system, so far as it has been tried, has I have reason to believe, worked well, securing prompt payment, and comparatively reducing the expenses of collection. If it is deemed advisable to make a change in the mode of collecting the revenue, it would afford me pleasure to meet the proper committee of the House or Senate, and confer with them on the subject.

By the act of 10th April, 1849, entitled "An act to create a Sinking Fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the Debt of the Commonwealth," certain revenues are pledged to the payment of the debt. These revenues are the tax received from collateral inheritances, premiums on charters, eating houses, beer-houses, and restaurants, licenses, theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, and the tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and on the sale of opium and ten-penny alms, tax on new counties, and interest on sinking fund loans, and surplus militia fines.

For the amount received, and the State stock purchased therewith, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is hoped that this rate and salary enactment will be continued in force. It promises well to accomplish the great purposes indicated by its title.

A primary and important purpose to be at all times kept in view by the representatives of the people, is that the laws shall be so framed as that the burdens of taxation shall fall equally upon all, duly proportioned to property. Whilst this is one important object, care should be taken that the amount to be raised should be sufficient, at all times to meet the current and proper expenses of the government; and pay promptly, and in full, the interest on the public debt as it falls due, thus sustaining unblemished the honor of the State. It is gratifying to be able to say that the people of Pennsylvania, strongly impressed as they are with a just sense of integrity and State pride, appreciating the justness of our tax laws, without complaint pay the taxes imposed upon them. This will be continued, beyond all doubt, so long as necessity exists for it, and until the last dollar of our State debt shall be paid.

The following is an estimate of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th November, 1851:

Revenue from all sources, \$4,333,300 00	Expenditures, 4,470,550 00
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To which add balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1850, 754,285 81

Estimated balance in the Treasury, 30th November, 1851, \$837,052 81

This may be relied upon as nearly accurate, and it is confidentially hoped will be fully realized. The receipts from a tax on real and personal estate is estimated higher than usual for the reason that the general increase in value of property will be fully realized this present year, as the Revenue Commissioners will meet in February next for the purpose of adjusting and equalizing the assessments. Should no disaster occur to the public works, it is believed the estimate from that source will be found nearly correct. The statement which has heretofore been allowed to counties for prompt payment of their quota of taxes respectively as authorized by the act of 29th April, 1844, is as follows, viz:

1845	\$17,685 80
1846	33,455 74
1847	40,369 57
1848	41,522 11
1849	45,508 45
1850	43,825 04

The good effects of this law attest the sound policy of it. But it may be worthy of consideration whether the premium allowed being five per cent, might not safely be reduced to three per cent, or graduated so as to allow four per cent, when the amount shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and three per cent, on all sums exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the first of August last, the excess in the Treasury after the payment of the interest then due, was four hundred thirty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars and sixty cents. This sum being so much greater than was anticipated and wanted at that time, induces the suggestions which I have made.

Our financial condition is very encouraging, and with just and right economy in every department of the Government, Pennsylvania can never be in default in meeting promptly every obligation, thus sustaining her credit and honor. I shall with pleasure during the session at suitable times, meet committees of the Legislature, or either branch to confer with them on the subject relating to the revenue. Such conferences are respect-

fully invited believing that they might tend to promote the public good.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BICKEL,

State Treasurer.

For the Susquehanna Register.

Silver Lake.

This lovely lake, deriving its name from the limpid transparency and purity of its waters, is one of the most delightful places of resort known to our pleasure-loving citizens. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Robert H. Rose, one of our earliest settlers, and was celebrated throughout the State, and even beyond the limits of the State, as the abode of the muses, the roving place of the wolf and deer, and the spot above all others where, retired from the world, "sub tegmine fagi," (as Virgil has it) one might spend his days in domestic quiet and rural felicity. Since the destruction of the old Home-stand by fire, some two years since, the spot has lost much of its artificial beauty, but as the vestiges of man are disappearing and art is losing ground, the primitive loveliness of the scenery is returning. The works of man are being shamed and tinted with the touches of nature, and the wildness of the forest blends beautifully with the remains of former magnificence, while nature is retouching with more than an artist's skill the walks and secluded glens which adorn the banks of this mirror-like sheet of liquid crystal.

To say that this spot is a place of frequent resort among the young and the gay, and those older ones who love to renew youth at the fountain of beauty, and escape from the noise and dust of life to while a few hours with the memories of the past, and the friends of their youth, would be to repeat "an oft repeated tale." No place has more attractions, and it is saying much for any place, that a party of half a dozen carriages, bearing nearly fifty of the youth and beauty of a town like Montrose, should ride nine miles over a road as uncultivated as the country through which they passed, and as hilly as the wilds of Carnarvon itself, to enjoy its beauties and reap its well earned fruits.

But happily for us such was the truth, to a fraction, "literatim," on Thursday the 28th inst., when as lovely and light-hearted a party as ever breathed the pure air of Susquehanna county set out over just such a road and hills as the above description, to spend a day in relaxation of body (except the piscatores non virgines) and mind.

The day opened auspiciously, and the clear bracing air infused new life into all. The fiery steeds, "like greyhounds in the slaps, straining upon the start," snuffed the cool breezes and dashed down the hills whose roughness but added to the merriment of all. We must except the "water breaks," which, by the way, had better be named *wack-breaks*, for such a jostling and jolting as they gave the "mortal coil," is rather too much to be endured. Give us gullies, fill the public highways with boulders, tear away the bridges, trench the roads through in every possible direction, and you cannot equal the terrible confusion of elements caused by a carriage going at full speed over a "water-break" on the Silver Lake road. For the sake of the everlasting principles of truth, change their name or wipe them forever from the face of nature.

With the exception of an occasional scream from the tender sex, as we crossed over the water breaks, every thing passed off pleasantly during the ride. The visit to the grounds about the Lake, which are memorable by a visit from one of our first poets some years since, was all that could be wished. The luxurious shrubbery—the growth of laurel and lilac even down to the water's edge—the path, overarched with living green, which winds around the sloping shores—the summer house, and the "lovers' retreat," not to mention the crystal water, itself, through whose surface can be seen at a depth of many yards the whitened sand and the lake grass growing in fantastic forms—all rendered the scene worthy of an abler pen than that which feebly attempts to depict it.

All was joyous and gladness, and if aught were wanting to complete the pleasure of the day, it was amply supplied by the courtesy and kindness of Messrs. A. H. and E. W. Rose. These gentlemen have taken themselves to restore the old paternal grounds to their former condition, and they certainly have the sympathy and best wishes of all who were present on that delightful occasion. The party consisted of nine persons from the Empire State, one from the old Bay State, and thirty-three from the Keystone. There were no conflicts between the different States, and ideas of secession were forgotten. As Prentice says, "the ladies were in favor of union—to a man." How it was with the other portion of the community, it becomes me not to say. In the words of another, they were certainly opposed to the "will-not-provise."

At a late hour, just as the shades of night were falling, we set out for Montrose, and arrived in safety and peace, feeling amply repaid, and satisfied with everything but the "water-breaks."

CASTAL.

The *Washington Republic* says that advices of a very late date have been received at the Treasury department, which make no mention of the sailing of the steamers *Fanny* and *Alabama* from New Orleans, freighted with Filibusters, as heretofore reported by Telegraph. Our New Orleans exchanges of the 22d and 23d, the dates of the telegraphic dispatch, are also silent in regard to the matter.

Young Men's Johnston's Club

Met pursuant to adjournment, Friday evening, August 29th, J. C. Miller in the chair.

Reports of Committees being called for, the Committee on Songs made a report—in other words, a new Whig song was sung.

The Committee appointed for that purpose, through their chairman, William H. Jessup, reported a Constitution, which was adopted.

On motion of William H. Jessup—Resolved, That the present officers retain their seats for one term, under the Constitution.

The Committee appointed to report Resolutions, by their chairman, I. L. Little, reported the following, viz:

Whereas, The present administration has given inconsistent evidence of the superiority of Whig policy and the advantages resulting from the practical operation of Whig principles in advancing the true interests of the Commonwealth, as it has availed itself of her long neglected, mismanaged, and yet abundant resources, to meet her engagements, re-echo her honor, tarnished under Locofoco rule, and restore and sustain her credit by them impaired; And whereas a corrupt, reckless and unscrupulous Opposition is already in the field using every expedient to carry their point; they have stooped to the most dishonorable intrigues, as they have resorted to the basest misrepresentation and falsehood to secure success at the ensuing election; brazen demagogues and bastard politicians have insulted the intelligence of the community by heinous attacks upon integrity, worth and virtue, hoping thereby to excite more regain the confidence they, while in power, by their extravagance and misrule, outraged and destroyed—(denouncing as of yore capital and property, that they may fatten vandy; like on the best blood of Labor and Industry—therefore

Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of William F. Johnston as a triumphant vindication of our principles. He went into power at a time when the duties of the Executive were envolved with difficulties. Our Treasury was empty, our finances embarrassed, the business on our public works prostrated, and our finances depreciated; but bravely meeting each obstacle that presented itself, he carried the ship of State safely through every difficulty. He has, without increasing the burden of taxation upon the masses, and with nearly the same resources that former administrations found unequal to the task of meeting the current expenses of government, met every demand upon the Treasury, appropriated large amounts to the completion of unfinished improvements, and succeeded in commencing the payment of our funded debt! In view of all this, we hesitate not in pronouncing him the man for the times, the man for the people, and deserving the hearty and cordial support of every honest, candid and patriotic mind.

Resolved, That in all the great issues now pending the Whig party stands upon the only platform that can be sustained by reason and experience, and the interests, prosperity and honor of the old Keystone demand its success. The Sinking Fund promise in time to pay the enormous debt that Locofoco improvidence has fastened upon us; and the bill repealing the Act of 1847 of last session will be vetoed, shutting our jails against the kidnaper and slave-catcher.

Resolved, That we should have at least one Whig Canal Commissioner upon the board, honest and faithful, that he may act as a check upon the high-handed extravagance evinced by the present incumbents; and believing Hon. John Strohm to be just such a man, we will use all our influence to secure his election.

Resolved, That with pride we rally round our State Judicial ticket, and point to the names of a Coulter, a Comly, a Chambers, a Meredith, and a Jessup, as men of the greatest worth as citizens, of the most brilliant talents as men, and the highest attainments as Jurists. Pure in their morals, incorruptible in their integrity, they fully deserve the support of an enlightened people.

Resolved, That in the person of Hon. William Jessup we have a man possessing the entire confidence of all honest men, irrespective of party ties, wherever he is known. Here, said the hills of Susquehanna, he has passed the most active period of his life. Here, commencing his career alone and unaided, he has carried out for himself the proud position he is so eminently fitted to fill. Abroad, his judicial reputation deservedly ranks with the highest. At home, he stands equally high as a man and a citizen. The shafts of petty malice fall harmless at his feet. The vile and degraded, and ridiculous his morality and religion, and yet he will pass through it all scathless. The people know the man, and at the ballot box will give these petty maligners a merited rebuke.

Ordered, That he over for discussion at the next meeting.

After singing another song, the Club adjourned to meet in two weeks.

(Signed by the officers.)

A nut for the Free Soilers.

Upon the receipt of the proceedings of the Reading Convention, which nominated Col. Bigler for Governor, the *Bradford Reporter*, the organ of the Democratic Free Soilers in this county expressed itself as follows:

"We totally repudiate the issue which is attempted to be raised by those whose ambition is greater to see the principles of Democracy triumphant. Fighting a battle upon the justice of the Fugitive Slave Law would be an uphill business in this region, and the clap-trap of the Union being in danger, may be good bait to catch cotton Whigs but won't go down with the people.

We say let the so-called compromise measures alone for the present. Give those who have no faith in their justice or efficacy, time to lose their beauty without requiring them to sign seals to their praise. They were hurried upon the country without discussion at least, and we do not believe that the Democratic party or any other party should incorporate them into their creed, much less go to battle with their odious Fugitive Slave Law as their watchword."—*Bradford Reporter*.

Now let us see what Col. Bigler's opinions are of the Fugitive Slave Law which the Reporter thinks it "would be an up-

hill business" to fight a battle for in this region. On the 2d instant, a mass meeting of the "Democracy" of several of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania was held at the Spread Eagle in Delaware county. We make some extracts from the speech of Col. Bigler who was present and addressed the meeting. We copy from the *Pennsylvania* as follows:

Col. Bigler continuing said: "As for myself I am decidedly in favor of the adjustment measures of Congress, and prior to their passage I do express myself in a letter to my democratic friends in Berks county in July 1850. I am most decidedly in favor of a faithful maintenance and a thorough execution of every feature of those measures, and of removing every obstacle in the way of efficient administration of that feature of the compromise providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor and should I attain to the distinguished station for which I have been nominated by the Democratic party, it shall be my pleasure, as well as my duty, as far as in me lies, to facilitate the execution of these laws of Congress."

If the constitution thus clearly intended that every fugitive from labor should be returned to his master we are brought to the simple inquiry, will the legislation of Congress do this—do it efficiently, and in accordance with the Constitution, and without work no injury to the rights of free men? Believing it may do all this, and therefore give to our southern brethren the full benefit of their constitutional rights on this point, I am for maintaining the law as it is, and against further Congressional agitation."

So Col. Bigler will not only consider it his duty, but he will take pleasure in facilitating the execution of this law. He is not willing it should be amended even for the better, but goes for it as it is! There are a very few men in the whole Union who go as far as he does. With perhaps the exception of Mr. Buchanan, we do not think of a single public man in the northern states who takes so strong ground. While there are many who are willing to give the law a trial, until time will permit necessary amendments, shall point out necessary amendments, there are very few men, Mr. B. believes, perfect in all its parts. Mr. B. believes it will do work no injury to the rights of freedom." Has he forgotten the case of Adam Gibson, in Philadelphia, who was taken under this law, tried before Commissioner Ingraham and remanded into slavery where he would have spent the remainder of his days, but for the honesty of his reputed master, who upon seeing immediately declared that he had brought back the wrong man? Was there no danger of injury being worked to this freeman? Surely there was, and it is for just such workings that many, very many persons think that the law is imperfect as it is and could be amended for the better.—*Bradford Argus*.

Judge Jessup and his decisions.

We have heretofore had occasion to comment upon the unscrupulousness and malignity with which the *Herald* has striven to defame Judge Jessup since his nomination by the Lancaster Convention for a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. It has not been content with the ordinary mode of perverting and misapplying facts to which vain presses resort, but has adopted a bold system of deliberate fabrication to which only the charlatans and the abandoned stoop. It has discarded even the semblance of candor and fairness, and piled falsehood upon falsehood without the slightest attempt at concealment or decency. Take the following paragraph as a specimen:

"The law reports are filled with the reversed decisions of Judge Jessup, but the following being of those recorded in the Sunbury District, will suffice for his articles. To prevent cavil and contradiction we give the names of the cases, that all may refer to the books who choose to do so:

Williams vs Freeman,	Stanbury vs Britten,
Travis vs Smith,	More et al vs Taylor,
Cass vs Coulman,	Dickens vs Parish,
Dunham vs Hoagley,	Dunham vs Hoagley,
Keller vs Van's,	Harold vs Beck,
Fitch vs More,	Henry vs Weikesser,
Cass vs Coulman,	Road Case,
Myers vs Cong't,	Wilson vs Clark,
Kellum vs Preston,	Young vs Stone,
Dea vs Newmiller,	Caldor vs Chapman,
Caldor vs Chapman,	Boults vs Mitchell.

The above list does not include any case in the Philadelphia district, neither does it include any case in the Sunbury Districts where Judge Jessup's name is not mentioned in the record.

So far the allegations of the *Herald*—Let us see how many intentional falsehoods are contained therein.

Neither of the cases of Cass vs Coulman were tried by Judge Jessup. Both of them were tried by Judge Cunningham, at a special court, Judge Jessup having been counsel to one of the parties before his elevation to the bench.

No case of Fitch vs More is contained in the Reports published during Judge Jessup's incumbency!

The case of Myers vs Commonwealth was decided in 1816—Before Judge Jessup was admitted to the bar!—and is reported in 2d S. & R. p. 453.

No such case as More et al vs Taylor exists in the Reports!!!

Dickens vs Parish is a misprint for *Dikeman vs Parish*. This case was tried at a special court by Judge Anthony, whose name appears in the Report which will be found in S. & R. p. 210.

The Road Case was never before Judge Jessup, and was never heard in court at all.

No case of Wilson vs Clark is reported. The nearest approach to such a case is that of Wilson and Clark, which will be found in 3d Wash. Circuit Court Report.

No case of Boults vs Mitchell can be found in the Reports. Such a case was tried before Judge Jessup at his last term in this county, and if his opinion has been reversed the Report has not yet been published to our knowledge.

In the case of Kellum vs Preston the Supreme Court at first reversed Judge Jessup's opinion, and within two years overruled its own decision, so that when the case was tried over again Judge Jessup's original decision was affirmed.

Here, then, are distinguished willful falsehoods, for which there is not a particle of excuse or palliation. It was not the intention to tell the truth. It was the design to make the assertions that were known to be false. How the locofoco of this county reconcile their countenance and support of such a vehicle of untruth with their self-respect we cannot divine.

This *Herald* might have added to the list of Judge Jessup's reversed opinions that which he gave in the case of Post vs Adams. The Supreme Court held that a nominal plaintiff, although he had no

interest in the cause, could not be a party for the real plaintiff, thus overruling what had been expressly decided the other way by that very court, and what had been the rule of law for many years. The number of cases in the *Herald's* list is twenty-two. Deduct the ten wrongfully inserted in it, and there remain twelve cases in which Judge Jessup's opinions have been reversed. Thirteen years. Now it should be considered that about one hundred cases subject to be taken to the Supreme Court, so that the comparative number of cases in which his opinions have been reversed is very small. The only cases taken to the Supreme Court are those upon which the counsel, investigation, hearing and the decision by decided. Probably there is no bar in the State equal to that of the counties over which Judge Jessup has presided, and this affords a sufficient guarantee that erroneous decisions have not been suffered to pass uncorrected. In Pike and Monroe counties, Messrs. Reeder, Porter, Dimmick and Davis were the leading counsel when Judge Jessup presided there. In Wayne county the late lamented Fullers—Thomas and Amzi—with Wheeler, Dimick, Miner, Waller, and other keen and sharp-sighted lawyers were at the bar during Judge Jessup's administration. In his present district there are Messrs. Lutzger county, Collins, Conyngham, Kistner, Woodward, two Wrights, and Mr. Clucock—in Susquehanna county, Messrs. Lusk, Bentley, and Richards—and in Wyoming county, Brisbane, Little and Peckham. Judge Jessup with such lawyers to watch and analyze his decisions, must have done uncommonly well to have had so few cases reversed. But we have not yet exposed all the falsehoods of the *Herald*. The declaration that the list of cases copied above, "does not include any case in the Philadelphia District," is untrue: Both of the cases of *Caldor vs Chapman* are in the Philadelphia District, having been decided there in December last.

In the twenty-one lines heretofore there have been copied from the *Herald* there are no less than twelve plain untruths. How falsehoods can be picked clear we cannot imagine.—*Honest Old Democrat*.

Cuban Affairs.

SAYANAH, Monday, Sept. 1, 1851.

The schooner "Merchant," arrived here to-day having left Havana on the 23d of August. We learn that General Lopez has been successful in every engagement he has had with the Spanish troops. In a battle on the 17th, General Bona commander-in-chief of the Spanish Army was killed, and with several officers and a large number of men, the force of Lopez amounted to, from 1,500 to 2,000 men, and he was receiving reinforcements, and was marching towards Havana. General Bona was killed with much pomp in Havana on the 20th. There was much excitement and much apprehension in Havana—there being only 700 troops in the city.