

He has also paid the floating debt of \$373,861 48, which was contracted illegally under Gov. Shunk's administration, which was not known to exist until after Gov. Johnston came into office. He has, moreover, applied \$500,000 to the completion of the North Branch Canal and \$800,000 to the Portage Railroad. All this has been done without imposing any additional tax on real estate or the industrial interests of the Commonwealth. It has been done solely by good management. Who then shall say that Gov. Johnston ought not to be re-elected?—*Honesdale Democrat*.

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,	\$0 25
Five copies to one address,	1 00
Twelve " " " " " "	2 00

We hope our friends will bestir 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 county, especially as the Locofoco paper here, teeming with barefaced falsehoods, is sent gratuitously to every part of the county, and paid for by men who have grown rich and lazy on the public pap. 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 demagoguism, 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. 18, 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, of Westmoreland,

JOSHUA W. COMLY, of Montour,

GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin,

WM. M. MEREDITH, of Phila.,

WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

Independent Ticket.

For Representative,

Horace Smith,

of Jessup.

For Associate Judge,

John Boyle,

of New Milford.

For Prothonotary,

Wm. C. Tiffany,

of Harford.

For Sheriff,

G. B. Eldred,

of Montrose.

For Register & Recorder,

Thos. Nicholson,

of Springville.

For Commissioners,

Sam'l Tewksbury,

of Auburn.

For Treasurer,

C. M. Simmons,

of Montrose.

Last Night's Mail.

—President Fillmore, accompanied by Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, and Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, passed through New York on Tuesday, on their way to Boston, to participate in the great Railroad Jubilee.

—A serious affair occurred at Sadsbury Gap, Lancaster co., a few days since. It seems that a party of men from Maryland in attempting to arrest some alleged fugitive slaves, were resisted by a party of negroes, and one of the whites was killed. The affair caused a great excitement in the vicinity.

—An arrival from Havana announces the sailing of 160 of the prisoners of the unfortunate Lopez expedition for Spain. Only four of these deluded men have been liberated, and they have arrived in New York.

—J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., died at his residence in Cooperstown, on Sunday afternoon last. The *Tribune* says: "For several months past his health had been in a condition which weakened the anxiety of his friends, although with a vigorous constitution and temperate habits, they could not but anticipate his attainment of a ripe old age. He left the city about the first of June for his country residence; his strength was greatly impaired; he hoped much from a change of air and scene; but as it has proved, he returned only to breathe his last in the bosom of his family. His death will call forth an emotion of sadness throughout the whole extent of our country, for there are few who do not seem to feel some interest in the life of the man who has been so long and so purely intellectual gratification, while the most remarkable features of American scenery have been invested with a new charm by the magic touches of his pen."

—A friend is apprehended in Pickens co. Ala.

residence; his strength was greatly impaired; he hoped much from a change of air and scene; but as it has proved, he returned only to breathe his last in the bosom of his family. His death will call forth an emotion of sadness throughout the whole extent of our country, for there are few who do not seem to feel some interest in the life of the man who has been so long and so purely intellectual gratification, while the most remarkable features of American scenery have been invested with a new charm by the magic touches of his pen."

Judge Woodward's Letter.

Hon. G. W. Woodward has published a long letter in defence of his course in the Pennsylvania Convention in relation to foreigners. And in the outset we wish to state distinctly, that Judge Jessup had no knowledge of the publication of the article in our paper. Hence his attack upon Judge Jessup because we published it is just as unfounded as his attack upon Gov. Johnston because the same was published in the *Harrisburg American*, entirely gratuitous.

Having disposed of the false issue between himself and Judge Jessup, let us briefly examine the two propositions to which his letter may be reduced. First, that he did not introduce the amendment but that it was introduced by Mr. Thomas. On page 443 vol. 5, we find that Mr. Magee of Perry county moved that the Convention proceed to the reading and consideration of the following: "Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prevent the future emigration into this state of free persons of color and fugitive slaves from other states and territories." Mr. Thomas of Chester county moved to amend by inserting between the words "and" and "free" in the third line, the word "foreigners." Mr. Magee was a descendant of Irish parents, and Mr. Thomas' amendment was considered as an attempt to throw ridicule upon the motive of Mr. Magee. Mr. Magee in a speech upon it said: "The intention of the amendment was to throw ridicule upon the subject of the original resolution." No other construction could reasonably be put upon it.

Mr. Marzin of Philadelphia, said, "If the gentleman from Chester who moved the amendment, intended merely to ridicule the principle which is laid down in this resolution, I must tell him he is not treating with fairness such members of this body as are in favor of the proposed investigation."

Mr. Woodward then moved his amendment in the following words: "And that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to PREVENT any foreigners who may arrive after the 4th day of July 1841 FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN THIS COMMONWEALTH."

Mr. Thomas then withdrew his, and Woodward's being in order, he made a speech, pages 446-447, which we will examine next week. This then established the paternity of the Resolution. Hon. George W. Woodward certainly introduced that monstrous proposition, and however much he may be annoyed by its hauntings, it certainly will not "down at his bidding." It stands recorded upon page 445, vol. 5, Debates of Pa. Convention, and in his letter of Sept. 6, 1851, he attempts to excuse the bigotted proposition by asking, "who could complain of my proposition? Certainly no foreigner then in our country—none on his way to this country—none who should choose to come before the 4th of July 1841—for none of these were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July 1841 complain, for they would have had nearly four year's notice; that they were not to share in our political privileges." This liberal proposition of which he says none could complain would have deprived more than half the Irish of our country of a vote, and incapacitated them from holding office. And the fact that they had 4 years notice would not render it much more pleasant.

Nativism and the Democracy.

We have watched the course of the Democracy upon their professed friendship for the foreigner, and particularly for those Irish foreigners who have become citizens of this country by naturalization. We have seen their acts, heard their professions, and honestly believed them conceived in demagoguism and brought forth in political dishonesty. We have seen a Congress, Democratic by a large overwhelming majority, turn an esteemed friend out of their halls—William E. Robinson, known to the country as the talented Richelieu of the Tribune, and well known to his countrymen in this county as a warm and true hearted Irishman, was expelled from his seat in the House of Representatives by a party vote. Every Democrat voted Aye, and every Whig voted No. Yet this Democracy professes to be solely and supremely the party which befriends the Irishman. Such bigotry never met O'Connell in the House of Commons when he worked with an assiduity worthy of a man and worthy of better success, for a Parliament on College Green. And such bigotry seldom manifested as largely of the forces of honeyed words and Pharaonic promises to cajole the countrymen of him they had insulted. We considered that an outrage when party men drove him from his seat. If he had been a Demo-

crat, would he have been turned out? Would every Democratic vote have been recorded against him?

We recollect at another time, when the destroying spirit visited that bright gem of the ocean, when famine visited Ireland, and walking in darkness, wasted at noonday, and at eventide cut down its sons and lovely daughters—we remember well the wail that came up from that desolate land to their friends and brethren in this country and the humane of all lands for help. We have seen the big tears course down the cheeks of strong men as they read of a father, a mother, brothers and sisters all dead and buried beneath the thatch where they were born. The sufferings of Ireland and the Irish met with universal sympathy all over the world. The despots of the old world opened their purses and gave liberally. Private citizens of this country contributed munificently. In the midst of this, Washington Hunt, the present whig Governor of New York, proposed that the Young Republic should appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to the aid and relief of Ireland. It was killed by the democracy. Yes, when desolation was the greatest in that ill-fated island, when the father died in the midst of his family, when the mother laid down on the barren hearth to die, and the infant starved at her breast—when a whole nation was prostrated with hunger, and vanishing like the mist before the gale, the arm of humanity was palsied at Washington—the arm of mercy just reaching out to relieve a bleeding, starving nation, was struck down, palsied by the Democracy. The Democratic party killed that bill because James K. Polk told them it must not pass—that if it did he should be compelled to veto it. And yet we hear it asserted that "Irishmen know that the Democratic party has ever stood by them."

Calumny Refuted.

In the absence of the least shadow of truth upon which to found their bold assertion, the Democrats seem to delight in throwing out the vilest insinuations against a Society whose officers may be of the whig party. Not long since we saw them attempting to throw ridicule upon one of the Christian Churches of this county by attacking the character and questioning the morality of one of its members. Last week they tilted with Quixotic bravery at the Agricultural Society of this county. The wonderment of those Editors in reference to the time of holding the Fair shows either their ignorance or meanness. Had they known the facts in the case, they could if honest, have made no such statement, if they did know them it shows a miserable disposition in thus calumniating the members of the Society. If they had been desirous of promoting the interests of the county, about which they prate so long and so loud, they would have taken interest enough in the Agricultural Society to attend its meetings. And they would not have been busy racking their brains and opening their eyes in wonder to find out if the Fair was not put off by the Whigs for political purposes.

The facts are these. Last January, at the annual meeting of the Society, a resolution was offered: changing the time of the Fair to October 1st. This was laid over to next meeting in August, when it was passed unanimously. There were as many Democrats as Whigs at the meeting, and the resolution was brought forward by a prominent Democrat. The insinuation that it was done from any motive except a regard for the interests of the Society is an insult to the people of the county who compose the Society, and a direct personal insult to those who voted for it. The honest farmers of Susquehanna know that the change was made to enable them to make a better exhibition of the products of their labor. And yet, the Democrat, without any knowledge of the facts, or the least provocation, exhibits his character by making a charge of corruption upon the honest yeomanry who compose the Society—How do they relish it?

That Bank Organ again.

Our readers will recollect that some weeks since this organ, which quotes its own name as if it belonged to something else, and heads their disgusting self-glorification with "The Democrat," announced that they had in their possession a little private book, which would be exhibited on Thursday the — day of — week. We never doubted but that if there was an honorable man would not touch if "chance" threw it in his way, that Ebenezer would fasten his immaculate fingers upon it. And if there was a rotten spot in the carcass of the Bank he would scent it out. That he has access to the concern which we have not, his own statements show. But documents were perused for the purpose of getting up a false issue in favor of certain defendant. His great flourish when he announced the discovery, reminds us of the flaming placards of some fire-eating, thimble rigging juggler, who announces exhibitions of tremendous feats at twelve and a half cents. But the whole thing so far, true it has been full of sound and fury, but it has signified nothing that they wished. They have charged Judge Jessup with having organized and being a party to the great swindle which the Democratic friends have inflicted upon the country. We produced evidence that he resigned his office as Director in 1838, six months before the Bank issued any notes. And that after the adjustment of the difficulties with Storm and Morgan in 1843 he disposed of his stock, and advised a winding up of its affairs. This was the truth of the whole affair.

Are the Whigs at Work?

The canvass is fast drawing to a close. On the 13th of October the voters of the Commonwealth have a great and important duty to discharge. William F. Johnston was elected by 279 majority over Morris Longstreth. Longstreth received 8000 more votes than any that ever was elected before that time. The party vote was out, and we defeated them. Gov. Johnston has been tried. He has been a noble, able Executive, his administration an honor and permanent blessing to the State.

The building of the North Branch Canal has been resumed.

The Portage over the Alleghenies has been avoided.

The Sinking Fund has been established.

Six hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents (659,128 98) of the funded debt have been paid.

The floating debt of the State, contracted previous to his election, has been paid.

The State interest has been punctually met.

The State credit restored without imposing any new taxes.

Shall we re-elect this man? Are the Whigs of Susquehanna fully aroused to the importance of this election? Let every man do his duty and the government of the State will continue in the hands of him who has so ably administered it. Let every man be assessed. Let every Whig work while the campaign lasts. Let every Whig vote be polled, and we shall elect our noble Johnston. From all quarters the news is cheering. The Whigs are united. Let the Whigs, then, be found at their posts, their watchwords reform, retrenchment, the progress of public improvement, and the Sinking Fund, and we fear no ill tidings on the 14th of October.

The Johnston Club.

The meeting last Friday night at the Court House was well attended and interesting. B. S. Bentley, Esq., made a speech, in which he reviewed the position of the Democratic party in the State and county, showing plainly and forcibly the duty of good citizens to vote for the ticket presented by the Lancaster Convention and the independent candidates for county officers. J. T. Richards, Esq., also addressed the Club. He re-

viewed the speech of Mr. Bigler, showing that if former administrations furnished the funds by which Gov. Johnston has been paying the State debt, there must have been great dereliction of duty on the part of those administrations in not paying the interest, and permitting the debt to increase—that Bigler had repudiated the Wilnot Proviso and the anti-kidnaping law, the only honorable acts of his life. The course of those who are abusing Judge Jessup received a rebuke as scathing as it was merited. It was an able, eloquent speech. We wish that every voter in the county had heard it. The Club sang at various times some of their songs, and all passed off finely.

Confidence Restored.

The Democratic Representative Conference met last week. Susquehanna county produced Isaac Reckhowe, Wyoming, S. S. Winchell, Esq., and Sullivan, Michael Meyer, Esq., as candidates for nomination. The result of the Conference was the nomination of Michael Meyer, of Sullivan, and Isaac Reckhowe of Susquehanna. We understand that the Wyoming delegates withdrew from the Conference, considering themselves outbid by the course of the Susq. men. Mr. M. is well known to the citizens of this county, of which he has been a resident until within a short time. If the party would always send such men to Harrisburg, this district would perhaps be regarded as a part of the State. Mike is a clever business man, liberal, honest, and fat enough to be Governor.

Hover's Writing Ink.

We are opposed to all kinds of "putting in the figurative sense of the term." Whether in the notice of a book, or anything else, we have a repugnance to give it a fulsome adulation, or to recommend it in any way at all, unless we honestly believe it worthy of favor. We have again furnished ourselves with a keg of Hover's Black writing Ink, and when we say that this is not the first of second keg that has been procured from Mr. Hover, the article may be considered as being endorsed "good" by us, otherwise we should not have continued its use for these six or seven years past. Others may have their preferences in favor of the different manufactures, and we are quite willing that they enjoy those preferences (save and except those of our correspondents, who sometimes impose that loathsome blue stuff upon us which is not fit to be used); for our own part, we continue the manufacture of Mr. Hover, whose ink is not only clear and black, but does not clog and congregate our pen, as some otherwise good inks do. *German Reformed Messenger, Chambersburg, Pa.*

Political Selections.

The Canal Commissioners.

We hear complaints from every quarter against the Canal Commissioners, for their conduct on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. While other sections of the State are receiving their pay, and the Commissioners are prosecuting extensive experiments on the Portage and elsewhere, the Delaware Division, the most profitable section in the State, is robbed and defrauded of the very money which she pours into the public treasury.

The hands who keep the Canal in order have received but one month's pay for more than a year past. If these gentlemen suppose that the people along the Delaware Division are to be forever compelled to wait till the last, they are mistaken. We know that the appropriations for the Delaware Division of our canal were largely increased the last session of the Legislature. What has become of the money? It is a disgrace to the Commonwealth that her laborers are deprived of their honest earnings. If an individual should pretend to carry on operations and keep his laborers out of money for a year at a time, he would not hold up his head in society. Why shall the agents of the State be allowed so to disgrace her? We say again, let this be looked to. Let our laborers have their rights; they ask no favor—nothing but their hard earnings to be paid to them, in order that they may discharge the claims upon them. We shall refer to this subject again, unless the evil is remedied.

More of the Phlindering.

It is a singular fact exhibited by the Reports of the Auditor General that in 1845, \$1,600, were received at the Treasury as fees for the enrolment of laws in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1846 \$2,036 were received from the same source. In 1847 \$3,420 were received, and in 1848 \$19,965. In 1849, immediately after Gov. Johnston came in, the receipts from the enrolment of laws amounted to \$10,365. In 1850 they amounted to \$10,270. This shows that Gov. Johnston paid more fees into the Treasury from one source merely in one year, than Gov. Shunk did in four years; and that the whole amount paid by Gov. Johnston in two years is \$11,450 more than was paid during Gov. Shunk's four years! To what use were these fees applied under former Administrations? Were they diverted from the State Treasury into the pocket of some unfaithful public officer? If not, how were they disposed of? It is clear that the income from this source in 1848, was \$1,964; that from the same laws the income from it in 1849 was \$10,365. The amount in 1846, '47 and 1848 ought to have at least approximated to that paid in 1849. Why did it not? Through whose agency was this money kept out of the Treasury? This is an important

question. The transaction to which it refers is one of a large number of evident frauds upon the Treasury, which demand explanation. We will draw them out, until we hear what stole this money. —*Harrisburg American*.

Locofoco Talk.

The Locofocos talk about an increase of the expenses of Government since 1848. These expenses include the expenses of the Senate, House of Representatives, Executive department, Judiciary, Auditor General's office, Treasury office, Surveyor General's office and Land office, and sundry miscellaneous items. We have examined the cost from the beginning of Gov. Shunk's term to the end of the last fiscal year—Nov. 30, 1850.

In 1847 the Whigs had both branches of the Legislature under their control, and they had a short session, close attention to business and diminished expense. In that year the expense of keeping up the Government was \$200,113.37. In 1848 the Locos had the Legislature, and the expenses were 239,304.20. In 1846 the Locos had the Legislature, and the expenses were 216,632.22. In 1848 the Locos had the Legislature, and the expenses were 230,580.78. In 1849 the Locos had the Legislature, and the expenses were 237,105.33. In 1850 the Locos had the Legislature, and the expenses were 262,809.71.

Or, in 1850, SIXTY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS more than in 1847, when the Whigs being in a majority in the Legislature were responsible for the amount of expenses. The Locofoco leaders are very fond of office, and as we have proved, often fond of office plunder. During these years the Union office had the public printing. See what was the cost of printing when the Whigs had the Legislature, compared with the sessions of the Locofocos ruled:

In 1845 under a Locofoco Legislature, the expenses of printing were \$24,688 80.

In 1846 under a Locofoco Legislature, they were 20,771 84.

In 1847, under a WHIG Legislature, they were 18,828 86.

In 1848, under a Locofoco Legislature, they were 22,405 93.

In 1849, under a Locofoco Legislature, they were 25,503 52.

In 1850, under a Locofoco Legislature, they were 30,447 33.

Or, in the last year, TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS more than in 1847, when the Whig Legislature controlled the question of public expense!!! The propensity to fleece the State is here again manifested by Locofocoism. The average annual expense of the public printing during 1845 '46-'47-'48-'49-'50, when the Locos controlled in the Government was twenty four thousand seven hundred and three dollars and forty eight cents (\$24,703 48).

In 1847 when the Whigs controlled the Legislature, the expense of public printing was \$18,828 86, or nearly six thousand dollars less than the annual average under Locofoco rule.—Will the people remember this plain yet important fact.

Mr. Bigler and the Opposition generally, upheld the old corrupt system of electing the public printers, until public opinion revolved at the outrage, and demanded a change. A change was unwillingly made by Locofoco politicians. Now that it is made they try to obviate its good effects by increasing this item of expense as much as possible! The Opposition voted money into the hands of the Democratic Union; and the Union and its co-worker in return, defend the Opposition in their disregard of the peoples interests. This is a striking exhibition of the strength of the "cohesive power of public plunder," which Mr. Calhoun said was the bond uniting the Locofoco party. —*Harrisburg American*.

The Prospect in the West.

Eric county promises to increase her glorious Whig majority, and we believe she will do it. Lawrence is a young Whig giant, which will grow larger every election. She cherishes manufactures in her midst, and understands her interests. Mercer will do better for the Whig ticket than for years past. Clarion has brought down her Locofoco majority of eleven or twelve hundred, and it will be still smaller this year. Her ruined furnaces attest the wretched policy of Locofocoism. Clarion will soon take rank among the Whig counties of the State. Beaver has been shorn of a portion of her Whig strength, but we have no doubt she will give Johnston and Strohm a majority. So will Washington. Armstrong will do well for Johnston. The people there know him and respect him as a neighbor and friend.—The Locofoco majority in Westmoreland will probably be somewhat diminished, while in noble old Somerset, among the "Frothy Sons of Thunder," we may confidently look for a rousing majority. Butler will give a Whig majority, and Allegheny—what shall we say for Allegheny? We do not like to mention a figure for fear we shall be below the fact. Anything less than three thousand majority would not do to brag on. What say you, Whig voters of Allegheny—shall we say thirty-five hundred? Yes. Well, thirty-five hundred be it; and we can easily do that if we will. Let us see which way and township will give the largest increased Whig majority. Let there be a generous emulation of this kind, and we shall roll up a majority which will make the British tariff free-traders all over the country open their eyes with astonishment. —*Pittsburg Gazette*.

LET TAXPAYERS REMEMBER.

That the State debt November 30th, 1848, was as follows:

Record debt, \$40,474,736.93

Floating debt, 1,000,000.00

Total debt in 1848, \$41,474,736.93

Debt Sept. 2, 1851, 40,116,362.44

Amount paid by Gov. Johnston in two years, \$729,375.97

Remember this at the ballot box.

North Branch Canal.

Nowhere except on the immediate line of the North Branch Canal, did Bigler mention the Canal. How different from the course of Gov. Johnston, who, from his address at Lancaster, the very heart of one of the strongest anti-improvement counties in the Commonwealth, took the broad ground in favor of the completion of this improvement.

Three years ago, when the proposition for examining the work upon this line was being discussed, men of all parties in this community, united in declaring that the Executive who should first bring the matter before the Legislature should receive, as he certainly would be entitled to receive, the thanks and support of all friends of the work. "There was an express understanding that if Longstreth was elected and took hold of the work, he should be sustained, and if Johnston was elected, and recommended it, it should be upheld by all. This question was to override all others. It was known that whosoever advocated it would meet opposition in the anti-improvement counties, and it was determined he should be sustained here without distinction of party. Well, Gov. Johnston was elected in his first annual message took hold of the matter, and under his recommendation the work was commenced, and has progressed ever since. Surely under the arrangement, he is not entitled to the support of every friend of the Canal? He is opposed in Lehigh county and other places, for the friendship manifested for us in the North, and do we not in common gratitude owe it ourselves and to the Canal to rally around him, and see him struck down for his efforts in our behalf? If we do not support our friends, suffer on account of the interest manifested for us, who will ever venture an interest for us hereafter?"

Common gratitude and an honorable fulfillment of promises made three years ago, will give Wm. F. Johnston a two-thirds majority in Bradford county. We do not expect that much but we do expect that every man who is anxious (in the language of Gov. Johnston himself) to see "the long neglected North march to greatness," will go to the polls, and manifest his devotion to this section of the Commonwealth, by depositing his vote for the man who has done so much to bring this about.—*Towanda Argus*.

WHY JOHN STROM SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED.

There are few reasons why John Strom should not be elected Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania—we mean among the Locofoco leaders. The chief reason is that he would break up that system of plunder and corruption on the public works by which parties are rewarded and the tax-payers fleeced to the tune of thousands. The same consideration influenced the vote of the Locofoco members of the Legislature, on the occasion referred to in the following article from the *Harrisburg American*:

"We have often charged the Opposition with being interested in keeping as many officers on the public works as possible. About election time they are very convenient, and the present loose system of accountability gives them abundant opportunity to rob the State of funds, and use them in electioneering purposes. In 1849 a section passed the Senate, which was then in the hands of the Whigs, directing that 'from and after the first day of July next, the Canal Commissioners shall dismiss from the public service, so many of the agents on the public improvements as will reduce the expenses of the managements of said improvements one fifth, taking care that such agents and employees shall be dismissed, as will do no injury to the public service.' The section went over to the House, and as it struck at the root of Locofoco majority, the faithful smothered it, beating the Whigs three votes. The party thus put themselves upon the Journals as proposing such a change as would reduce the number of agents and employees on the public works without injury to the public service. The meaning of this vote is, that they wished the present system of extravagance to continue, and that as long as they had power, they would not permit any reduction in the number of these leeches upon the body politic. Let the people remember this vote, and then determine whether they will any longer endure this worst of all tyrannies—the tyranny of Corruption."

The Pennsylvania having charged that Judge Jessup had plotted so much of his great majority, as to the breeding of horses that Coke and Blackstone have been neglected; the Birmingham Republican dryly replies that "if the Judge had paid more attention to the breeding of asses in this state, locofoco editors would have been better manured than they are."

ENGLAND'S "VIRGIN QUEEN."—A gentleman in England has conclusively proved that Queen Elizabeth had a son and a daughter, who were sent over to the land; and placed under the care of the Earl of Ormound. The Earl related to remembered, was distinctly related to the Queen, her great-grandmother being the daughter of Thomas, the eighth Earl of Ormound, who was said to exist in the family which she bore the above name. It is also said that the Earl of Essex was the father of these children, one of whom was born and died at Kenilworth, and had a stone put over her grave inscribed "Silentum."

Judge Conklin, of the U. S. District Court for New York, has decided in the late case of the Slave Daniels, in the Fugitive Slave Law is not retrospective, so as to apply to such slaves as have escaped since the passage of the act. Daniels sloped before the act was passed and was therefore discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

Richard McDowell, City Tax Collector, is a dutiful man to the city for a long time. He is accused of the perpetration of forgery upon different individuals amounting to 16,000. It is supposed that he has gone to New York and intends leaving for California. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his apprehension.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal.

is often most severely as well as amusingly personal in his allusions. In making correspondent the liberty of making an assault in his columns upon another is a very free state. Our neighbor is a very clever fellow personally, although a Liberator, a secessionist, and a very applicable as ten thousand details.

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