

to the conclusion, that, for these young men at least, there was no safety but in abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. He had often protested against including wine in the same category with ardent spirits. But the wine these young men drank, was as fatal to them and to college discipline as rum—and the simple alternative was between continued excess on the one hand, or total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages on the other. Under such circumstances, this Professor did not long hesitate. He determined to urge an abstinence for whose welfare he was so faithfully responsible, to the only course which was safe for his way. It was the bottle of Madeira, which stood every day upon his own table. He felt that from behind that bottle, his plea in behalf of abstinence from all vicious potations would sound somewhat strangely. He was not ready to encounter the appeal from theory to practice, which all are so prompt to make—none more prompt than the young—when they deal with the teachers of unwholesome doctrine. He determined, therefore, to prepare himself for his duty by removing every hindrance, which his own example could place in the way of the impression which he went upon producing. Did he act well and wisely? Yes, fathers and mothers, who know what perils the young are encompassed when they go forth into the world, would you have advised him to cling to his wine? Or you, who may be about to commit a fiery and unstable son to a teacher's care and guidance, would you prefer that this teacher's example and influence should be for wine drinking or against it?

But, in your judgment, that Professor stands acquitted—nay, if you actually applied your duty to—Yours, fathers and mothers—yours, sisters and brothers—yours, employers and teachers—There is not one of you, but has influence over others, and that influence is much greater than you are apt to imagine. Is it not a sacred trust, which should never be abused? O parents, do you consider, as you ought, how closely your children observe all your ways, and how eagerly and recklessly they imitate them? Employers, do you estimate sufficiently your responsibility in regard to hirelings and domestic servants, who are prompt to adopt your habits and manners, but who seldom possess the self-control which your education and position constrain you to exercise? Your precepts, enforcing sobriety and moderation, pass for little. Your practice, giving color and countenance to self-indulgence, sinks deep into their hearts. One hour spent by you in thoughtless conviviality, may plant the seeds of sin and ruin in those by whom you are attended. And the crowd of wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, that I see before me—do they always consider with what wizard power their rule over man's sterner nature? It is our pride and privilege to defer to your sex. At all periods of life, and in all relations you speak with a voice which penetrates to our hearts, and nobler sentiments. Most of all is this the case, when you abound into early womanhood, uncompanied by bright hopes and fond hearts—when the Creator adorns you with graces and charms that draw towards you the dullest souls.—Ah! how little do you appreciate, then, the sway which, for weal or woe, you wield over those of our sex who are your companions and friends? Is that sway always wise and holy? Is it always on the side of temperance and self-command? Alas! alas! could the grave give up its secrets, what tales of horror would it not reveal of woman's perverted influence, and her thoughtlessly leading men, through the intoxicating power to the brink of utter and hopeless ruin. On cases of the kind was mentioned to me lately. It is but one of many.

A young man, of no ordinary promise, unhappily contracted habits of intemperance. His excesses spread anguish and shame thro' a large and most respectable circle. The earnest and kind remonstrance of friends, however, at length led him to desist—and feeling that for him to drink was to die, he came to a resolution that he would abstain entirely for the rest of his days. Not long after, he was invited to dine, with other young persons, at the house of a friend—*friend* did I say, pardon me, he could hardly be a friend, who would deliberately place on the table before one lately so lost—now so marvellously redeemed, the treacherous instrument of his downfall. But so it was. The wine was in their feasts. He witnessed the fascination, however, until a young lady, whom he desired to please, challenged him to drink. He refused. With banter and ridicule, she soon checked him out of all his noble purposes, and he accepted. He no sooner drank than he found that the demon was still alive, and that from temporary sleep he was, now waking with tenfold strength. "Now," said he, "now I have tasted again, and I drink till I die." The awful pledge was kept. Not ten days had passed before that ill-fated youth fell under the horrors of delirium tremens, and was borne to a grave of shame and dark despair. Who would envy the emotions with which that young lady, if not wholly led to duty and better release, her part in a scene of gaiety, which smiled only to betray?

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not maintain that drinking wine, in the language of the schools, *in per se*. There may be circumstances under which to use intoxicating liquor is no crime. There have been times and places in which the only benevolent purposes, and in which the noblest ends, have been attained, and where habits of moderation were all but unknown. But is that *per se*? Distillation has filled our land with alcoholic stimulants of the most fiery and deleterious character. Our wines, in a large proportion of instances, are but poisonous compounds without grape juice and with a large infusion of distilled spirits, and even of more noxious ingredients. As long ago as the days of Achan, we read in the Tattler, (No. 131,) that in London there were "a fraternity of chemical operators, who worked under ground, in holes, caverns, and dark retirements, to conceal their mysteries from the observation of mankind. These subterranean philosophers are daily employed in the transmutation of liquors; and by the power of magical drugs and incantations, raising, under the streets of London, the choicest products of the hills and valleys of France. They can squeeze tartar of the sole, and draw champagne from an apple." The practice of substituting these base counterfeits for wine extracted from the grape, has become so prevalent in this country, that well-informed and conscientious persons avow that for every gallon of wine imported from abroad, ten or more are manufactured at home. "Five and twenty years ago," says the late J. Fenimore Cooper, "when I first visited Europe, I was astonished to see wine drunk in tumblers. I did not at first understand that half of what I had been drinking at home was brady under the name of wine."

These adulterations and fabrications, in the wine trade, are not confined to our country or to England. They abound where the wine business is greatest abundance. "The pure juice of the grape," says our eminent countryman, Horatio Greenough, (the sculptor), "can be furnished here (in Florence) for one cent a bottle, yet the rotalliers choose to gain a fraction of profit by the admission of water or drugs." To add, "How far the destructive influence of wine, as here used, is to be ascribed to the grape; and how far it is augmented and aggravated by poisonous adulterations, it would be difficult to say." McMillen, a recent writer on wines, states, that in France there are extensive establishments (existing at Chateau and Marcellines) for the manufacture of a description of wine, both white and red, to resemble the produce, not only of France, but of all other wine countries. It is no uncommon practice with speculators engaged in this trade to purchase and ship wines fabricated in the places named, to other parts of the continent; and being branded and marked as the genuine wines usually are, they are then transhipped to the markets for which they are designed, of which the United States is the chief. Such is the extent to which this traffic is carried that one individual has been referred to in the French ports, who has been in the habit of shipping, four times in the year, 20,000 bottles of champagne, not the produce of the grape, but fabricated in these factories. It is well known that the imposition of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch, as to become quite notorious, and the subject of much complaint, in this country at least.

In the presence of facts like these, I ask—what is our duty? Were nine out of ten of the coins or bank bills which circulate, counterfeit, we should feel obliged to decline them; altogether. We should sooner dispense entirely with such a medium of circulation, than incur the hazard which would be involved in using it. And even if we could discriminate, unerringly, ourselves, between the spurious and the genuine, we should still abstain from the use of either, lest our example, in taking such a middle ground, might encourage fabricators in their work of fraud, and lead the unwary and ignorant to become their victims. But in such a case, abstinence would be practised at great personal inconvenience. It is not so with abstinence from intoxicating drinks. That can subject us to no inconvenience worthy to be compared with the personal annuity with which it invests us, with the consoling consciousness, that we are giving no encouragement to fraud, and placing no stumbling block in the way of the weak and unwary.

This question, then, is not what may have been proper in other days, but what is proper now and in our own land. The appropriate time to us, is one in which to abstain from wine, is to abstain from wine, and his own magnanimous resolution, under such circumstances, he thus avows,—*If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world stands.* This, what may, at one time, be but a lawful and innocent liberty, becomes, at another, a positive sin. This question, then, the only practical question for the Christian patriot and philanthropist is this—*What is the abundant? Ought not my personal influence, whether by example or by precept, to be directed to its suppression? Can it be suppressed, while our present drinking usages continue? In a country where distilled liquors are so cheap and so abundant, and where the practice of adulterating every species of fermented liquor abounds—in such a country, can any practical and important distinction be made between different kinds of intoxicating liquors? Abstinence is to be practised at its own price, or a charitable act, can it have any other price, unless it be genuine abstinence from all that are intoxicating? These questions are, submitted, without fear, to the most deliberate and searching scrutiny.*

Ladies and gentlemen, I conclude. Neither your patience, nor my own physical powers will permit me to prosecute this subject. I devoutly hope that, in the remarks which I have now submitted, I have offended against no law of courtesy or kindness. I will do, in all that I have said, and yet speak it with all reverence and all faithfulness, it must at length prevail. But few years have passed since some of us, who are now ardent in this good work, were as ignorant as we are skeptical as those, whom we are most anxious to convince. We then thought ourselves conscientious in our doubts, or even in our opposition. Let our charity be broad enough to concede, to those who are not yet with us, the same generous construction of motives which we then claimed for ourselves. And let us resolve, that if this public cause be not advanced, it shall be through no fault of ours—that our zeal and our discretion shall go hand-in-hand—and that fervent prayer to God shall join with stern and in doubtless effort to secure for it a triumph alike peaceful and permanent.

It was a glorious consciousness which enabled St. Paul, when about to take leave of those amongst whom he had gone preaching the kingdom of God, to say, *I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men.* May this consciousness be ours, my friends, in respect, at least, to the blood of drunkards! May not one drop of the blood of their ruined souls be found at last-spotting our garments. Are we ministers of Christ? Are we servants and followers of Him who taught that it is more blessed to give than to receive? Let us see to it, that no blood-guiltiness attaches to us here. We can take a course which will embolden us to challenge the closest inspection of our influence as it respects intemperance—which will enable us to enter, without fear, on this ground at least; the presence of our Judge. May no false scruples, then—no fear of man which bringeth a snare—no avaricious spirit of self-indulgence—no unrelenting and unreasoning prejudice, deter us from doing that for which we cannot fail to rejoice, when we come to stand before the Son of Man.



The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.
MONTROSE, PENNA.
Thursday Morning, May 27, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

(Subject to the ratification of the People.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
of Berks County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
SENATORIAL.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES, | 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, |
| 2. JAMES TRACY, | 15. JAMES D. PATTON, |
| 3. JOHN W. STOKER, | 16. JAMES K. DAVISON, |
| 4. JOHN P. YERKES, | 17. DR. JOHN McCULLOUGH, |
| 5. SPENCER McLELLAN, | 18. RALPH DEAKE, |
| 6. JAMES W. FULLER, | 19. JOHN LISTON, |
| 7. JAMES PERKINS, | 20. ARCHD. H. ROBERTSON, |
| 8. JOHN SHAFER, | 21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM, |
| 9. JACOB MARCHALL, | 22. LEWIS L. LOBE, |
| 10. CHARLES F. WALLER, | 23. CHRISTIAN METERS, |
| 11. DAVID ALTON, | 24. DURHAM PERLES, |
| 12. M. C. MECKER, | 25. SAM'L A. PERTWAIN, |
| 13. NEB. MIDDLEBURY. | |

We are indebted to Hon. John Bell, and Hon. G. A. Grow for documentary favors.

Breakers Ahead.

In several parts of the South, delegates have been appointed to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, by Union Democrats and Secession Democrats respectively. In Vermont, in some instances, the Hunker Democrats, displeased with the appointment of Delegates by the regular organizations, have broken off and appointed their own. From Massachusetts there will be a competition for Mr. Rantoul's seat. The controversies springing out of these conflicting claims will be productive of great excitement, and of difficult adjustment.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig proposes that instead of attempting to enforce a Law which violates personal freedom to an extent not to be endured, the friends of Temperance should attack intemperance through the office-seekers and office-holders, by requiring an oath from every man before entering on an office, that he has not drunk, nor bought for others to drink, any intoxicating beverage for the preceding twelve months, and will not during his continuance in office. This will ensure sober officers, and arrest the demoralizing system of treating at elections. The two great vices of the age are a rage for office and a rage for liquor. By pitting them against each other, both may be utterly exterminated. They will make a very pretty fight.

We fear that many of the office-seekers would be but little influenced by an extra-judicial oath—and such alone could the friends of Temperance impose—should inclination or appetite prompt them to violate it. It is the policy of the more unscrupulous of that class, especially about election time, "to be all things to all men." They could, therefore, be much more easily induced to take such an oath than to keep it. Some have been known to become excellent Temperance men just before election, yet when election day came there was no lack of "treats" on their part, notwithstanding their pledges, and afterwards they were as *spiritually* inclined, and as ready to indulge as ever. We venture to say, the Whig has not yet discovered the David that is to slay this Goliath.

Perhaps the Maine Liquor Law "violates personal freedom in a manner not to be endured"—at the south. They have, undoubtedly, very exalted notions of personal freedom in that quarter. Yet it seems to us quite probable that there are thousands of human beings in Virginia at this moment, who would rather live under the laws of Maine than those of the former State, even though they could get nothing to drink there better than pure cold water.

New Publications.

GRAHAM for June is out in a new dress—new type and fine paper—and, as the editor says, "a new cover, free impudency, great hopes and marvelous good humor." A new volume commences with the July number, and, if the several numbers thereof equal this one, it will be hard to beat. With such external adornments and internal qualities, Graham (we mean the Magazine, of course) must be a prodigious favorite with the ladies, "and the rest of mankind." Terms, for six months \$1.00—six copies for six months (of 700 pages) \$5.00.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The May number of this admirable old Magazine, (admirable, barring its torism,) is received. Its varied contents are, as usual, interesting and instructive. Gold's Natural and Civil History, Life of Niebuhr, Theo. Moore, The Gold Finder, and the Democratic Confederacy, are among the contents of the present No.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for June has been received, and, in all respects equal to its predecessors. This number closes the first volume of the present year, and with the July number, which commences a

new volume, will make its appearance about the first of June; a rich treat is promised to the readers of the work. J. T. HEADLEY, a writer well known to the American reader, will furnish a series of papers, entitled "the Romance of American History." Mr. Headley will commence the series in the July number with an illustrated Life of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which will be continued through some four or five numbers of the work, and will be followed by other articles devoted to the most distinguished men who have added lustre to the annals of the nation. This feature of itself will, no doubt, double the subscription list of this popular magazine in a very short time.

Sartain offers a large premium print to all new subscribers. Now is the time to make up Clubs. A specimen copy can be seen at this office.

Terms.—One copy of the Magazine and one of the print, \$3. Two copies of the Magazine and two of the print, \$5. Five copies of the Magazine and five of the print, and an extra copy of each work to the getter-up of the Club, \$12.

Clippings from our Exchanges.

The Governor in Rhode Island has no veto power.

Kossuth has been spending a day or two at Niagara Falls. He was expected to leave there for Buffalo to-day, (Thursday).

The adage that "money makes the mare go," is said to be reversed in the city of New York; there the Mayor makes the money go!

Slaves.—A recent arrival at San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with twelve, another six, another seven, and so on.

A telescopic comet was discovered in the morning of the 19th inst., at the Cambridge Observatory, by G. P. Bond.

Wise; the intrepid navigator of the skies is now on his way to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he makes his first balloon ascension this season.

The quantity of land in the Northern hemisphere is to that in the southern, as sixteen to five.

Tom Hood says nothing spoils a holiday like a Sunday coat or a new pair of boots. To have time set easy, your garments must set the example.

The Prince of Wales, a youngster about twelve years old, cost two hundred thousand dollars a year. Precious youth!

A meeting has been held at San Francisco relative to building a railroad across the continent.

Horace Preston, who was recently captured in New York and taken to Baltimore, has been purchased from his owner and set at liberty.

On Saturday morning last, Gov. Boutwell, of Liqueur Law, and it is now the law of the State, to go into effect on the 21st of July, without reference to the vote of the people.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York on the 23d inst., bringing London dates to the 10th, instant, and Paris dates to the 9th inst. The European news is of little importance, politically or commercially.

The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, enacts that Jews who may undertake to colonize the Steppes, shall receive each 150 silver roubles, and be allowed to employ christian laborers.

HUNGARY.—Martial law was proclaimed in Presburg on the 25th ult. Incendiary fires are of weekly occurrence in the city and environs.

The Rio Bravo says the Camanches are devastating all the Rio Grande country by frightful murders and robberies. Both the American and Mexican population are in many instances abandoning their houses, and seeking safety by a flight into Mexico.

The people of Binghamton voted, on the 13th inst., to take \$50,000 in the Albany and Binghamton, and the same amount in the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroads. The vote was unanimous.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Albany, May 24. The proposal for loaning the credit of the City to the extent of \$1,000,000 for the Susquehanna Railroad, was carried at the election to-day by a large majority.

Several persons died on board a steamer on the Mississippi a few days since with a disease that bore a strong resemblance to the cholera, but was characterized by symptoms somewhat different. One singular feature of the malady was the absence of all bodily pain during sickness, up to the moment of dissolution.

A grand tournament will take place at St. Louis during the summer. Who will be the Queen of Beauty?

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American contradicts the report of the English papers that Hobbs' lock had been picked by an English mechanic.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's farewell Concert on Monday evening last, at Castle Garden, was supremely triumphant. Seven thousand persons were present.

A petition has been presented to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, praying that the Conference will require all the editors of Methodist papers to conform to Bible orthography, and not to that of Noah Webster.

The Missouri river is said to be free from snags and sand bars than for years previous, which is accounted for by the immense masses of ice which run for weeks after the breaking up of the river in the spring.

A Telegraphic despatch dated Chicago, May 24th, says, that the first train of cars through from Toledo, completing the Michigan Southern Railroad, has arrived, and the route is now finished.

Public Mass Meeting.

The Mass Meeting in regard to establishing Mail Routes was held in Harford, Friday May 21st, and attended by a large number of the most influential citizens in Susquehanna County. The meeting was called to order by the President, William C. Tiffany Esq., and the following resolutions reported and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in consequence of the establishment on the L. & W. Railroad of a mail route in connection with the mail routes already established upon the N. Y. E. R. R., and the southern mail routes from Philadelphia and Harrisburg, it has become necessary that changes should be made in the routes for carrying the mail through the eastern townships of the county.

Resolved, That in the establishment and location of the mail routes through this County, the interests and wants of the Eastern townships are in no respect secondary to those of the Western part. That the citizens of the Western townships are amply provided with direct and speedy communication with the County Seat and the mails on the R. R., while the townships we represent are in no wise accommodated as their interests and business requires. That for years past we have been discriminated and injured by the inadequacy of the mail service, and that we would ask for some changes to meet our wants.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Post Office Department to so change Route No. 9400 as to pass by Lenox to Dundaff, omitting the office at Lenoxville, and to give one additional trip per week between Lenox and Harford, which will, in connection with the route already established, give a daily mail from Carbonado to Harford that the service on the Special Supply Route No. 1, from New Milford to Harford, be transferred so as to pass from Harford to Montrose Depot which will give a daily mail from Montrose to Carbonado.

Resolved, That we further ask the Department to so change Route No. 9412 as to supply Harford, Gibson, Jackson & Thomson, and terminate at Susquehanna Depot, and thus give a supply to these offices, omitting the office at Kennebecville. And that a Route be established tri-weekly from Pleasant Mount to Harford, which will supply Herick (not now at all supplied), and facilitate the communication between the different Eastern townships and the County Seat.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. G. A. Grow and Hon. H. M. Fuller, with the request that they use their influence to procure these changes.

Resolved, That we ask for these changes in the mail routes because the interests of the County and the business of its citizens require them; and that we will continue to ask and petition the P. O. Department, until such action is taken upon the matter as its importance demands.

WILLIAM C. TIFFANY, Pres't.
D. H. WADE, Sec'y.
JOHN TYLER, Vice Pres't.
S. B. DENNETT,
HENRY ANN,
NABAN TOWN,
N. W. WALTON, Sec'y.
R. H. EASTON, Sec'y.

Copy of a Note addressed by Mr. Hullsleman to Mr. Webster, dated at Washington, April 29, 1852.

On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfill the intentions of my Government, relative to my official connections with the government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged fit to reply to the note which I considered it my duty to address to him, dated the 13th of December, in relation to the reception and the military honors rendered to Kossuth by the federal authorities.

The Secretary of State had led me to hope that my interviews with him, in the State Department, would be no longer commented upon, and accompanied by derisive remarks, such as that in Pennycuik's battle ground, the name of Scott is inviolable, as on the battle fields of Mexico. But though he is the choice of her 200,000 Whigs and of thousands of her Democrats, will he leave unmade no effort, however fruitless, and unexercised no influence, however barren of victory, in behalf of either of his great competitors. Our only inquiry shall be, is he a Whig? Is he true to the Constitution?

Of Millard Fillmore the patriotic and distinguished gentleman who now so creditably occupies the loftiest official position on the earth, as Whigs we are proud. Of Daniel Webster, whose fame is not even limited by the bounds of civilization—who as an orator and statesman, stands almost without a rival in the world; whose peerless and unapproachable might and splendor of his genius—American we were proud. His name will be handed down as a boast and a heritage to our children.

But even for these Great and glorious Whigs we are unwilling to hazard the triumph of our greater and more glorious principles; for that we conceive to be of infinitely more consequence than the political fortunes of any man, however good, able or distinguished he may be. Small indeed, becomes the destiny of the individual in comparison with the welfare of the Republic.

With Winfield Scott the Whigs of the United States can achieve a certain and easy victory. With any other candidate it might be considered doubtful, if not desperate. Not because the Whig party is a National party, it is the weaker, but because in the present nicely balanced condition of the parties, it is difficult for either to be victorious, two successive contests. We repeat certain and easy victory. For the people believe with an unshaken unanimity, that he cannot be beaten. And this state of the public mind insures the result as any one knows who is at all skilled in political events.

And who shall say that Winfield Scott will not fit for the high station to which we would elevate him? Has any single important act of his life evinced a want of ability? Who shall say that the commanding genius, who raised his name to the loftiest rank among the immortal names of earth, will not prove equal in any position or any crisis that may arise in the civil affairs of men? Do the unequalled heights of Vera Cruz—the triumph over the American giant—the triumph over a conquered empire; attest a high want of ability? We leave history and fame to answer.

In view of the important contest we are to enter, and for the sake of cherished principles for which we have so long contended, side by side, under one banner, and with one battle cry, the Whigs of Pennsylvania call upon the Whigs of the United States, (for they know neither North or South) to unite with them in another mighty and successful effort, to overthrow again and forever the pernicious principles of their common adversary. By resolution of the State Central Committee.

DAVID TAGGART, Chm.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES, Sec'y.
Whig papers please copy.

longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episode, so very much to be regretted.

I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks for his invariably obliging conduct towards me. Mr. A. Belmont, Consul General of Austria at New York, will continue his functions until further orders be received.

Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.
Answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Hullsleman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.
SIR:—Your communication to the Secretary of State, of the 29th ultimo, announcing your intention to leave the United States, and stating that Mr. August Belmont, the Consul-General of Austria at New York, will continue in the discharge of functions until further orders has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department in his official character, will be received with entire respect.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

Address of the State Central Committee.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania profoundly sensible of the importance of the great political struggle they are about to enter, beg leave respectfully to submit through their State Central Committee, to their fellow Whigs of the Union, a statement of their position, and their reasons for maintaining it.

As Pennsylvania has never yet cast her electoral vote in vain, and as she is likely to become as heretofore the arbiter of the contest, and of consequence, the battle-ground, it is proper for those who have the best means to know the ground and edge candidly and honestly to their brethren of the same faith and party.

The history of the past fully establishes the falsity of the proposition that the Whigs are ungrateful. The memories of Washington, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor, teach us that the American Republic has never yet been ungrateful to those who have led her armies, defended her rights, and adorned her name with an imperishable renown. This is in accordance with the nature of man—his accordance with a noble and generous impulse. And as long as human hearts are constituted as now, the man who has denied himself the comforts of home—forgone the pleasures of wealth—invested the strength of his body and the powers of his mind—risked his health, and life in the defence of his country—will always receive at the hands of his fellow citizens the highest earthly honors and rewards when the opportunity offers to confer them.

In fidelity to the Constitution, and in gratitude to its defenders, Pennsylvania acknowledges no superior. Within the broad limits of this great Democratic Empire there is to be found no Commonwealth more loyal and patriotic. And while it is very certain that no man who is not true to the Constitution in all its parts and the Union in its integrity, can stand in the shadow of a chance to obtain her electoral vote—it is equally certain, that no man, Whig or Democrat, has so much the confidence and affection of her people as WINFIELD SCOTT. Our adversaries know this, and most earnestly and bitterly depreciate his nomination. But we are aware that if they had the good fortune to possess such a candidate, there would be no divided counsels among them in regard to his nomination. If Gen. Scott belonged to the ranks of the enemy, instead of being an honest, brave and reliable Whig, the first Baltimore Convention would nominate him by acclamation.

Small as we are less wise than our adversaries: Shall we sacrifice the victory that stretches out before us? Shall we suffer the Whig banner to trail again in defeat and the Capitol of the Nation to be once more entirely given up to those whose principles are in our opinion opposed to its prosperity and its greatness? The decision rests with the Whig National Convention.

And while we pledge ourselves to an honest, zealous and enthusiastic support of the nominee of that Convention, whoever he may be; for we are accustomed to look above the standard bearer to the standard; we must kindly and earnestly stand our fellow Whigs to remember that in Pennycuik's battle ground, the name of Scott is inviolable, as on the battle fields of Mexico. But though he is the choice of her 200,000 Whigs and of thousands of her Democrats, will he leave unmade no effort, however fruitless, and unexercised no influence, however barren of victory, in behalf of either of his great competitors. Our only inquiry shall be, is he a Whig? Is he true to the Constitution?

Of Millard Fillmore the patriotic and distinguished gentleman who now so creditably occupies the loftiest official position on the earth, as Whigs we are proud. Of Daniel Webster, whose fame is not even limited by the bounds of civilization—who as an orator and statesman, stands almost without a rival in the world; whose peerless and unapproachable might and splendor of his genius—American we were proud. His name will be handed down as a boast and a heritage to our children.

But even for these Great and glorious Whigs we are unwilling to hazard the triumph of our greater and more glorious principles; for that we conceive to be of infinitely more consequence than the political fortunes of any man, however good, able or distinguished he may be. Small indeed, becomes the destiny of the individual in comparison with the welfare of the Republic.

With Winfield Scott the Whigs of the United States can achieve a certain and easy victory. With any other candidate it might be considered doubtful, if not desperate. Not because the Whig party is a National party, it is the weaker, but because in the present nicely balanced condition of the parties, it is difficult for either to be victorious, two successive contests. We repeat certain and easy victory. For the people believe with an unshaken unanimity, that he cannot be beaten. And this state of the public mind insures the result as any one knows who is at all skilled in political events.

And who shall say that Winfield Scott will not fit for the high station to which we would elevate him? Has any single important act of his life evinced a want of ability? Who shall say that the commanding genius, who raised his name to the loftiest rank among the immortal names of earth, will not prove equal in any position or any crisis that may arise in the civil affairs of men? Do the unequalled heights of Vera Cruz—the triumph over the American giant—the triumph over a conquered empire; attest a high want of ability? We leave history and fame to answer.

In view of the important contest we are to enter, and for the sake of cherished principles for which we have so long contended, side by side, under one banner, and with one battle cry, the Whigs of Pennsylvania call upon the Whigs of the United States, (for they know neither North or South) to unite with them in another mighty and successful effort, to overthrow again and forever the pernicious principles of their common adversary. By resolution of the State Central Committee.

DAVID TAGGART, Chm.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES, Sec'y.
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An act to incorporate the Wyalusing Plank Road Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Henry J. Champlin, N. D. Snyder, Henry Decker, David Post, Leonard Seiler, Henry Drinker, Asa Olmstead, William Jessup, Isaac L. Post, Benjamin S. Bentley, Jess T. Birchard, Walton J. Sherwood, Nelson Ross, Justus Lewis, John Taylor, Charles F. Wells, George H. Wells, Barton Taylor, Berton Edwards, John H. Black, Harsh B. Ingham, William Campbell, and L. P. Stafford of Susquehanna and Bradford counties, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize a company to be called the Wyalusing Plank Road Company, with power to construct a plank road from, or near the Court House in the borough of Montrose, by the nearest and best route to the North Branch of the Susquehanna river at or near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, subject to the regulations and restrictions of an act regulating turnpike and plank road companies passed the twenty-sixth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several acts supplementary thereto, and the several amendments thereto, excepting that portion of the said act section of said act relating to tolls which discriminates in favor of wheels of greater width than four inches, and the said company hereby incorporated shall have power to regulate their tolls within the limits prescribed by said thirteenth section and the provisions of the supplement to said act without reference to the width of wheels in any case.

SECTION 2. That the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Wyalusing Plank Road Company," passed the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the same are hereby extended to the company hereby incorporated, provided, That said company shall commence said road within two years from the passage of this act and complete the same in six years, and provided also, That whenever two or more miles of the said road shall be completed and approved of as is provided by the said general act and the supplements thereto the said company shall be authorized to take toll therefor, provided further, That in case the company shall not have completed the whole road contemplated by this act by the time herein provided, then and in that case the said company shall have full authority over the part completed as though they had completed the whole of said road.

SECTION 3. That said company shall locate their road so that the same shall in no place rise or fall more than five degrees from a horizontal line, provided, That the provisions of this section be extended to that part of the Montrose and Harford plank road which lies between the railroad and Harford.