has no part nor lot in the Government. He is barely paid enough to perchase his food. Not only is he compelled to toil, but the wife of his bosom, the children of the approbation of the people of Pennsylvahsa, which brings into direct compesystem which robs the laboring man of the be dissolved.

ought to enjoy to industry !

thing that nature can bestow to make a peo- States ! ple happy. With all these natural advantais composed of their exclusive friends.

any other rule laid down for his government remove it. which he is placed. Applause.)

say that we have no opinions upon the subject, riod of time. and in others again to say that we are in fa-

plause.)

laboring man there, is simply to toil. He the world, and has since been repeatedly proclaimed by their candidate as their acknowledged policy in the event of success. These two great questions then are to be settled by the result of the October election. If the isfied that matters so directly affecting their in- latter; the formation of territorial Governm- tional right, guaranteed to that department, onward and toil forever. The laboring dustry and their pockets are to be so decided, ents for Utah and New Mexico and the abolition which it is as much bound to defend, as is classes, then never change their condi- they owe it to their country and to their own of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. the rights guaranteed by the Constitution tion, because their government determine interests to enter into the contest with the Is there a man in Pennsylvania among the either to the legislative or judicial departthat their condition shall not be changed. same determination as he who now addresses Whig party, or the Native party, or any oth-I ask you if that system of laws meets you—a determination never to cease their efforts until they shall be crowned by success. these laws now ! They belong to the past public duty, provided the Eexecutive believed

tition with their own industry the oppress- important question is to be decided by the re- provission of the Constitution a law has been believe, from the action on this bill, that it ed labor, such as I have described. (No! sult of this election. I allude to the preseruo!) Then if such be the fact, why do vation of our National Union. If this is to be dition of fugitives from labor. That law, in not we demand with a united voice the restor- thus effected. I admit frankly that it over- my judgment, is like all other laws similarly not to secure the repeal of the section refer- ing: ation of that policy from the National Legis- rules in importance all others. It would be enacted. While it remains a law it demands lature, which would give us protection from of small moment to you whether your indus- our obedience, and must be observed. This this competition. Why is it that there is try was protected or not; whether your public is no new declaration, made to you now on found within our borders a party, or men be- debt was paid or not; whether your taxes the eve of an election, but it is my deliberlonging to a party, so regardless of the best were increased or decreased; whether your ate opinion and will be found in my annual interest of the entire community as to be children received the benefits of education or message, at the opening of the last session of willing to adopt, cherish and protect that remained in ignorance, if the Union were to the Legislature. Whether that law is as perfect

constant employment and just wages which he | But, fellow citizens, how is it possible that | constitutional provision, is another and a very I know it has been said that there exists, the preservation of the national Union !- - one better calculated to subserve the great and always has existed, an antagonism be- Your constitution guarantees to you the right purposes for which it was enacted—can be existing authority is there now to which I tween labor and capital. That may be true to hold an election. The constitution guar- framed, that better law ought to be passed .in England, but it is untrue, in my judgment, rantees to the majority to select whom they applause .here. In those countries where, by law, please to be the Chief Magistrate of the state I hold that it is not only the right, but that property is vested in a particular class, and kept in the possession of that class statutory provision, or by the force of their government, interference of other states and other powers.

It is the duty, of every citizen to investigate the laws asserted that I have signed that there may be, an antagonism between capital If it does not there is no State sovereignity ed let amendment be asked for. I say that and labor. But in this country we have no at all. Suppose for a moment, that you should this is a republican doctrine that never has tions connected with the Government, to be eloquent, such laws. Here capital depends for its ex- elect-a majority of you-acting in true obe- been disputed, except by those who would istence, upon labor, and law. Here, the rich man of to day may, by negligence and idle-William F. Johnston to be Governor for pression of their opinions on the conduct of ness, be the poor man of to-morrow; and the three years. Would that dissolve this Union? their representatives. While you are privpoor man of to day may, by industry, be the Who is to complain ? Who is wronged by ilegded to ask in good faith for the alteration rich man of to-morrow. (Applause.) Our this action of the popular majority? But I of any law passed by the State or national laws make no such distinctions as to prevent think if you permitted an interference from government, you are bound to refrain from laws make no such distinctions as to prevent think if you permitted an interference from government, you are bound to retrain from that I hope each man who believes these principles to either. In this it is labor that creates capital. without with your elective franchise in the agitation for the purposes of agitation only.— be worthy of his support will constitute himself a com-It is labor that retains capital after it is crea- choice of your Chief Magistrate, you would (Applause.) That can produce no good reted. It is enables this capital to be trans- be submitting to a gross wrong, and to a vio- sult. I say to you, as I have said in all othmitted. Do you protect property! I con-tend that you do. You can scarcely open a you protection and gives you liberty. Who peal of a law merely for the sake of agitation, law book in which you do not find statutory has the right to say to the people of Pennsyl- is strongly to be reprehended. (Applause.) provissions for the protection of property .- vania that they shall not make choice of who- Let us examine all, looking to better results, And am I to be told that in a government be- soever they see fit to elect ! Surely no State | but not with a view to excite discussion and longing to a nation of workingmen, constitu- in this confederacy has a right to complain. discord. I claim no exception from error. If ted, as I have said, for their happiness and That certainly will not be pretended by those I have erred, I think I am erring on the old their convenience, where you protect proper- who are the advocates of the old Democratic republican side of the question. (Applause.) ty which is the creature of labor, you shall doctrine of State rights and State sovereignity. Let us remember that both the national connot protect labor! Am I to be told that it is Why the very principles upon which our insti-unconstitutional, unjust, and improper to tutions, if I understand them, are based, is —this old Commonwealth, whose very fame protect the industry of the country when you that the powers vested in the National Gov- we love-guarrantee the right of discussion. protect by law the property of the country, ernment shall be executed by the National The men who would take away that right by which it has created ! (Applause.) Why, Government, and all the powers not given to the denunciation of party would, if they had then, should not the people ask for protection the National Government by the National the power, revive the sedition law. (Applause.) Constitution, are reserved to the States, or It looks to me, when certain men advocate Is there any other portion of the earth, of to the people. Among the rights reserved such doctrines, that they are returning to the the same extent, which presents more induce- to the people, is the regulation of their ancient faith in which they learned their earments for the investment of labor and of capi- own domestic affairs, the regulation of their ly political principles. tal than are to be found within the borders of own legistation, and the regulation of In my late annual message I pointed out this noble Commonwealth? We have min- their own State elections. Who' then, has certain defects in the fugitive slave bill. Is eral resources, we have coal, we have iron, the right to interfere with us? Any one out the Union to be dissolved for that reason !we have limestone, we have water power, of this State acts in violation of the very prin- Surely not. Surely there is no one so insane unequalled in extent in any other State of ciples upon which our confederacy rests, by as to allege that, to preserve one provision of this Union; we have constructed railroads interference in a question belonging exclusive- the constitution, it is necessary to violate a- Richard Coulter of Westmoreland. and canals by public and private capital, to ly to the people of this State. Can any one se-nother. reach these various resources, which have riously pretend that the choice of an execu- Citizens, it has been said that the action of cost over \$150,000,000. We have, in addi- tive magistrate, would, under any circumtion to these, a healthy climate, and every stances, put in jeopardy the union of these

ges-with all this power to make us wholy solved if you elected no Governor at all. In meet the approbation of the public. I ask independent, am I to be told that it is the poli- my judgement, the Union is not a matter to why not! I am glad here of the opportunity by or the wish of this people to go to England, be lightly talked about as easily dissolved .- of explaining to the people of Philadelphia or to any other foreign country, for the fab- On this point I probably differ in opinion from my course in this particular. I know that I length should not deter any one from comrics which compose the very clothing which some statesmen who have stood eminent be- address an intelligent community-a body of they wear? (Cries of "No!" "No!") Am fore the country; but it is an honest difference. citizens who cannot, under any circumstances, I to be told that that policy is correct which I differ from some of my fellow citizens on the be misled by clamer or by out cry, but who, brings from the workshops of England and question whether this Union is in danger or after they have heard both sides of the queslays over the coal and iron beds of Pennsyl- not. While I would not say they were in er- tion, will decide according to justice and truth. teresting than any other that he has delivered vania the manufactured railroad ! (Cries of ror, I maintain the position which I have al- Here permit me to remark, that I am not go-"No!" "No!") Reflect for a moment in ways held, that this Union has never been ing to defend myself, because I conceive I rereference to this latter branch of industry .- and never will be in danger. (Great ap-quire no defence. [Applause.) On the third of If a ton of railroad iron costs \$40, and you plause.) I say so, because I never met a March, 1847, an act was passed containing, send that \$40 out of the country, \$35 or \$36 man in Pennsylvania who had ever heard of among other provissions, one which prohibited out of that \$40 is made up of labor. Recol- any body else, who ever heard of any third the use of our jails for the custody of fugilect, then, that you are paying \$35 or \$36 person, who had heard any other body say he tives from labor. This act passed through the out of every \$40 to the laboring population was in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I House of Representatives by nearly a unaniof England, and taking it from the laboring never met a man who was not ready to pour mous vote, and in the Senate without a dissenpopulation of your own land. Yet this policy out his heart's blood in defence of the constiting voice, and subsequently received the sigadvocated by a party in Pennsylvania, and tution and the Union .- (applause.) I never nature of the late Governor Shunk. It rethat party comes before the working people yet heard a man declare that there was any mained on the records for a period of four of the State, and asks them to believe that it party in this country in favor of a dissolution years. On the 27th of March, 1851, the Sen- ducted by Hon. II. J. Raymond. Why, then, should we not respect labor? love of the Union is planted in the breasts and referred to. This bill was sent to the House Man labors in obedience to the first law that in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania, on the same day, and in that House controlled God gave him for his guidance, which he can and it is so fixed there, that no man, and no by a majority of some 18 or 20 holding adverse

by the Supreme Creator. Man labors in obe- If I am wrong in this belief I am erring on of the final adjournment; and, if you will exdience to the law of his physical existence, for the safe side. Is the man who contends that amine the records, it will appear that this was without labor it would be impossible for him there is a party in Penesylvania opposed to the last public matter they attended to. Beto enjoy health or the sweets and comforts of the continuance of the Union of these States, fore its passage they appointed a committee repose. Man labors because it assures to him as true to the Union as he who contends that to wait on the executive, inform him that they present happiness, and brings to him comforta- the entire body are in favor of it ! Here you were entirely through with their business, and ble old age. Man labors because it drives have a man who claims to be a special friend from his homestead idleness and dissipation, of the National Union, and yet he tells you any farther communications to make to them. and saves his offspring from premature dis- that a large portion of the citizens of his own They were informed that he had none. They ease and decay. He who fails to respect la- State, if they vote in a particular way, will bor, when in his power, is alike regardless of be lending their aid and their countenance to hate branch of the Legislature, the Senate. the welfare of the institutions under which a dissolution of the National Government. to communicate similar information to them. having dispatched all the business before we live, and the well being of the society in There can be no safety in following such a They voted a resolution of thanks to the prelead. I will admit that the results of the e-The results of the next election will settle lection may lay some demagogues on the shelf. their sessions with prayer, to the clerks and this question. It will not do to say in some Perhaps the word demagogues is too harsh a districts of the State that we are in favor of term. It will lay some politicians on the a protective tariff, and in other districts to shelf, and lay them there safely for a long pe-

It has been alledged that there are some vor of the tariff of 1846. It will not do to questions of national policy that enter into seud a portion of a delagation to Congress in this contest. I do not concur in that opinion, favor of a tariff, unless you send that delega- and fortunately our political opponents are tion to Congress backed by a strong express- materially divided in regard to it. It is said sion of public opinion in such a form that pol- on the one hand that the question of slavery iticians will understand it. Let that opinion directly enters into the contest, while anothbe expressed through the ballot-box, and by portion of the same party alledge that it does such majorities that those in our own State, not. Which of them are we to believe !-who desire to reach Presidential honors, will They who reside within your own limits and ly before the termination of that session, as to ering that the title of Plaintiffs to the land was better to per RAISE A FALSE A- land is all improved, and in a high state never dare to risk another contest in Pennmerer dare to risk another contest in Pennwithin the adjoining counties declare that it prevent a message, under any circumstances, was defective,—took out a warrant for the LARM than that Johnston should be eecof cultivation, adjoining lands of John If it is your desire to return to that system of ble division among our opponents. There is had requested gentlemen of the legislature to and undertook to set up the title thus obtained laws under which your country has always no such division in our party. We alledge pass all public bills which they deemed of im- by him, as a bar to the plaintiffs recovery .prospered, that policy upon the part of your that the Compromise measures of the last portance a sufficient time before their adjourn- Plaintiffs contending that Defendant having National Government which has always giv- Congress are to be maintained in good faith, en employment those who desire to labor, and while they remain the laws of the land .has given them remunerating prices for the Disobedience to the law is a revolution against their judgement, was so important that upon bound to restore the possession of the land labor they perform, which has furnished to the Government. (Great applause.) We claim its becoming a law depended the happiness or pay them the purchase money, deducting farmer a home market, which has thrown to be the friends of the Constitution and we trade and traffic upon your canals, and there- are perfectly willing, at all times, and under by replenished your treasury, you will vote all circumstances, to carry the constitutional with that party which has always stood be- demands into effect. We find, marked broad fore the country, in evil and in good report, and plain on the Constitution, a provission in in sunshine and in storm, in favor of the broad relation to the reclamation of fugitives from principle of protection to the industrial labor. We find it in the instrument which interests of this great republic .--- Immense has protected us so long, and gives such applause .- Upon your verdict at the ballot-box strength and glory to our country. We find depend upon it, this question hangs, and those it placed there by those who framed that Conwho would say to you it is not an issue in the present contest, know that they are the constitution, and we have pledged ourselves to and privlages secured by the Constitution to

England, our competitor in trade and subject, and laid down a platform to guide the | be affected by its observance. We feel that | presented to the Governor, and that he shall manufactures. The occupation of the action of their party, which was sent forth to we have a conscience and an oath which have ten days, (Sundays excepted) to consider binds many of us to obedience. Congress has er the same; and that if the Legislature passed certain measures which have been should adjourn within the ten days, he shall called adjustment measures. What are they! have three days after the meeting of the The admission of California, the settlement of next Legislature, to communicate his action the boundary between New Mexico and Tex- upon particular measures to the house in as, and the payment of a certain sum to the -they are res adjudicate. They have been an attempt was made to infringe the rights It has been said that another and a very passed upon and settled. In obedience to the of that department. Now, I had reason to as you might make a statute to carry out the a state election in Pennsylvania can affect different question. I hold that if a better law

your Executive in reference to a bill that was passed during the last session of the Legislature will have a serious effect on the integrity I do not believe your Union would be dis- of the Union. It is said that this does not of our National Union. I maintain that the ate passed an act repealing the section I have were ready to adjourn, and to ask if he had 22d ult. Present all the Judges. appointed a committee to wait on the co-ordisiding officer, to the clergy who had opened messengers, and I believe, to their doorkeepcluded their entire labors. Acting upon this submitted to the Jury on Wednesday, who impression, one of the dominant party moved the House should take a recess to terminate a short time before the period fixed for the final adjournment, 12 o'clock. The motion was the purchase money of a tract of land in Midrules,-although their attention had been directed to those rules,-they took up the Senate bill at that late hour, repealing the 6th sec-

ment, to enable the executive department to give them due consideration. If this bill, in and security of the country, it demanded earli- therefrom the costs of perfecting the title. er attention. It did not receive that earlier cutive department placed the executive at all | and Barry for Defendant, events under no obligation to that Legislature present contest, know that they are maccarry it out. We feel not only bound as citi-king false statements: In their Convention izens to maintain the Constitution, but beyond that right! Why, the Constitution prescribes for Governor, is advertised to be in this place at Reading, they passed resolutions on the that obligation there are interests deeply to that bill passed by the Legislature shall be on Saturday next.

which they originated. This is a constitusented to your Executive. The object was for the purpose of making political capital .-I stand here on this question, in defence of the rights of one of the branches of the State Government, which I had reason to believe was assailed by a Legislature which I knew had disregarded the rights of the people .-It has been asked, why I do not declare now what I will do with that bill, when the next Legislature assembles. I answer that would be a violation of my duty to that body. What can address a message as to my action! A communication cannot be made to any person or tri-bunal, save which the Constitution commands—that is, to the Lagislature which will assemble next winter.

to-night. I have not attempted, nor do I at any time attempt, when addressing my fellow citizens no quesecause I make no such pretentions.

My effort has been to make a plain statement to the people of the condition of the State since it has been placed under my executive charge. My effort is to call your attention to practical questions connected with your interests. I have endeavored, and will endeavor, to turn the public mind to those matters which I believe will be decided by the result of the coming election.

Thanking you for the attentive manner in which you have list-med to my remarks, I will conclude by saying



Jeffersonian Republican. Thursday, September 25, 1851.

WHIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN STROHM (of Laneaster.)

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH. Joshua W. Comly of Montour. George Chambers of Franklin. Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia William Jessup of Susquehanna.

Gov. Johnston's Speech.

We this week publish in full, Gov. Johnston's Speech, delivered in Philadelphia. Its mencing its perusal, and when once he gets into it, it will be found quite short enough. This speech is probably no more able or induring the canvass, but being more fully reported, it presents his views more extensively and probably more satisfactorily than any other reported speech.

The New York Times.

Mr. Alexander C. Wilson, the former proprietor of the "Belvidere Intelligencer," is now connected with the Editorial Corps of the New York Times, the new Daily, con-

It is a spirited Whig Penny Paper, and bids fair to out distance the two penny journals of that city, both in circulation and pono more violate with impunity than he can set of men, could, under any circumstances, political opinions to mine, it remained on their litical influence. It is well printed and ably table untouched, until within about one hour edited, and may be fairly ranked among the best and ablest journals of New York.

Court Proceedings.

The September term of the several Courts of this County commenced on Monday, the

Franklin Starbird, Esq. was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, -which Jury, we are | performance. happy to say, was discharged the first day,

The first and only case tried, was that of Overfield and Wife vs. Simon H. Smith .er. Every body supposed that they had con- This was began on Monday afternoon and

of land, sold by plaintiffs to defendant by parol in 1839. Defendant took possession in tion of the act of March, 1847, and passed it. pursuance of the parol agreement, and after The bill was sent to the Governor so short- being in possession for several years-discovat the North says it is not. Here is a palpa- gislature. At the beginning of that session, I land and had a survey made and returned, entered into possession under them, he was

Conditional verdict for Plaintiffs.-Porter attention, and its late transmission to the exe- and Davis for Plaintiffs,-Reeder, Dimmick

Owing to the indisposition of J. H. Walton, upon the score of courtesy. The executive Esq., several cases on the Trial List were branch of the government has constitutional continued. The Argument List was taken rights, which your Governor was bound, un- up, and a number of matters thereon disposed der the solemn obligation of oath, to maintain of, and Court adjourned on Thursday eve-

The Sussex Register, of the 27th ult. says two or three heavy failures occurred in nounce that he declines running for Associate New-York last week-giving a very sensible Judge at the coming election. shock to commercial confidence. The liabilities of two firms which have gone down, are about one million of dollars.

Or Dunkirk has now 3,000 inhabitants. East year it had only 500. It is the western terminus of the Eric Rail-road, which accounts for its rapid increase.

Failure of Banks.

failed, and unfavorable rumors are in circulation in regard to others. That our readers ble of telling the truth, and if he could see may be on their guard, we report the follow-

Peoples' Bank, Paterson, failed. Salisbury Bank, Maryland, do Farmers & Mechanics, N. Brunswick, doubtful Rahway Bank, New-Jersey, Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy, Union Bank, Dover, Ocean Bank, Toms River, Phænix Bank, Bainbridge, N. Y. Merchants' Bank, Ellery, N. Y.

of the 30th ult., (last Tuesday) says the three tons each. last named Banks, the brokers and banks of N. York refuse.

York pays \$10,000 a day for cigars, and Indians, the United States obtain over only \$5,000 a day for bread. It is also 21 millions of acres, lying east of a line computed that 20,000 persons, every year, in River of the North, to intersect the north-America, go into the grave from the use of western corner of the State of Iowa .-

or Johnston has not paid a single cent of the Moins and St. Peter's Rivers. The In-State Debt, the next day assert he has paid dians are allowed to remain on the land \$158,374 58; the next day assert he has paid two years. For this cession they are to \$358,478 54!!

confidence can be safely reposed in Locofoco to the new territory, and such may yet

Reverend J. S. Gorsuch.

This man has retracted in a card what he Acquittal of Lambert Norton. said about Gov. Johnston's Attorney General, We learn from Morristown, that Lam-Mr. Franklin, and admits that he "volunteerd bert Norton, late President of the State his presence and assistance at the investiga- Bank at Morris, and charged with being tion in Lancaster and proved his loyalty to concerned in defrauding it, was acquited the Constitution and laws, and zeal for the vindication of public justice." This statement of Mr. Gorsuch fully exonerates Gov. Johnston from any blame.

The North American says that the means by which the Gorsuch letter was procured, will soon be disclosed. It adds in reference at Havana on the 3d, and it was rumored to that discreditable production and the course that she had on board a diplomatic agent of the Pennsylvanian, that they "have to from the U. S. Government, commissionour personal knowledge, secured votes to ed to demand an account of the shooting Gov. Johnston which he would not have ob- of fifty Americans and the firing into the tained under other circumstances. A great Falcon. and sensible reaction has already been felt, and the moral and intelligent portion of the Democratic party are determined to mark the men who have defamed their native State, and who, regardless of all propriety, have desecrated the dead, that they might serve a political purpose."

speech of the 23d, used the following lan- large fires were counted along Cherryfield,

"Elect Gov. Johnston, and I do not fear to hazard the assertion, that the deathknell of our glorious Constitution and our liberties will have been sounded --While you punish the poor guilty and deluded creatures who have recently violated the law of the land, and committed murder in Lancaster county, do not forget the author of that outrage, the present Governor. I have said nothing behind the Govenor's back that I would not say to his face, and dying, I would not have unsaid anything that I have here said in

Such assertions are not unexpected to us. Their baseness does not surprise us because we are aware of a bit of private history which gives the cue to the whole

relation to him.

Judge Woodward was in Harrisburg panic on the Slavery question, so as to ers in the country. secure Gov. Johnston's defeat!! He re-

consultation, and Mr. Woodward's speech ges as a tannery; it is situated on the is the beginning of his grand effort to North and South turnpike, and in a neighhumbug the People. Startling as this borhood where oak and hemlock bark is revelation is, we assure our readers IT IS plenty and easily to be had, and will tan TRUE, and ware prepared to prove it at 6000 hides per year. any moment! The Pennsylvanian, Dem- No. 2, a tract of woodland adjoining ocratic Union, Keystone, and all the other the first, containing ten acres, more or Locofoco Presses of the State, either have less. It is handy to the tannery property joined in the cry or will at the earliest as a wood lot, and also contains considerpossible moment, and an effort will be able bark. who thus trifle with your feelings-who Everything about the works has been got cry "danger" when there is no danger- upvery substantially. Terms reasonable. and who aim at this deception only that they may gain power!

Daily American.

OF Jeremy Mackey authorizes us to an-

The Locofoco candidate for Representative from Wayne County, Mr. Hubbell, is a strong Native American. He must have a queer notion of Irishmen, as appears by the following extract from the last Democrat:

He refused to credit the oath of an Irishman, though sworn on the solemnity During the past week several Banks have and by virtue of the Bible! He has said one that would he would then die content -his lease of life might close.

Lackawana Coal.

The receipts of coal at tide water for this season up to September 13th, show an aggregate of 526,930 tons. Total amount to corresponding date of 1850, 259,756. Increase this year so far, 267,-

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is yet fully supplied with water. The reservoirs still hold a supply, and the larger class boats A Telegraphic Despatch in the Daily News bring full eargoes ranging from 104 to 120

Another New State.

By the late treaty with the Sec-sec-OF It is estimated that the city of New tran and Wah-pay-toan bands of Sioux drawn from the head waters of the Red The purchase includes part of the mag-Locofocos assert one day that Govern-that around the head waters of the Des receive \$1,665,000. The Galena papers From this the public may judge how much propose that the name Dacota be given be the name of one of the States of the

by the jury on Saturday evening. With this trial ends all matters connected with the unfortunate failure of that institution, the Receivers having finished their labora some months ago.

The U. S. steamship Saranac arrived

A Promissing Girl.

The "Moniteur Canadian" mentions the existence ot a girl five years old in Pictou, who is 4 feet 9 inches in height and weighs over 100 pounds!

Terrible Fires have been raging Locofocos becoming Desperate .- for a fortnight in the woods of Maine .-A new scheme to defeat Gov- A letter from Cherryfield says that the Johnston! Let the Public ob. whole country is burning up; scarcely a green acre of land remains along the G. W. Woodward in his Philadelphia whole seaboard of the country. Fifteen and all the inhabitants were engaged in protecting their homes or assisting their neighbors. The timber of the Cutler Company is damaged to the amount of \$150,000. The rain on Sunday only partially quenched the flames.

DIED,

At his residence in Richland township, Bucks County, on Fourth day, the 24th ult., William Green, aged about 70 years. In Stroudsburg, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Mary Ann Turner, aged about 81 years.

Executors' Sale of a VALUABLE TANNERY

AND REAL ESTATE

Late the property of S. Meyer, dec'd-ILL be sold at public sale at the

public house of Jacob Long, in last week, and stopped at Buehler's Hotel. Bartonsville, Pocono township, Monroe Whilst in town, several prominent Loco- county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of Ocfocos called to see him. They had a tober next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a valuaconversation about the prospects of their ble stone tannery and about 32 acres of party. Judge Woodward brought rather land. The tannery is 75 feet by 58 feet, a gloomy account from the north, and with an addition of 25 feet; three stories expressed the opinion that unless some- high, containing 48 vats, all as good as rendered their verdict on Thursday morning. thing was done to turn the current of feel- new; a bark shed, 16 by 90 feet. The It was an action of ejectment to recover ing, their ticket would be defeated. He whole is well and substantially built, and proposed, to accomplish this purpose, that contains all necessary tanning tools and voted down, and in violation of their joint dle Smithfield township, containing 321 acres their orators and presses should raise a apparatus, with one of the best water-pow-

On the same property is also a large frame dwelling house, any CAUSE for ALARM, but that it well-finished, frame barn, store house, and wagon bouse. The Edinger and others, in Bartonsville .-This suggestion was agreed to, after The above property has many advanta-

made to frighten the people from their It is very seldom that a better opporpropriety. Look out for the evidences of tunity is offered to a man with moderate this cunning scheme, and mark the men capital to go into the tanning business .-

> JAS H. WALTON, Ex'rs JOHN EDINGER. October 2, 1851.