

Republican. Jeffersonian

Thursday, October 9, 1851.

WHIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

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of M

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER : JOHN STROHM (of Lancaster.)

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH. Richard Contter of Westmoreland. Joshna W. Comly of Montour. George Chambers of Franklin. Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia. William Jessup of Susquehanna.

Col. Bigler in Strondsburg.

On Saturday last, agreeably to appointment, Comi Col. Wm. Bigler, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, addressed a public meeting at the udges Court House, in this place, composed of his party friends and such others as were desirous to hear his views upon the different topics of National or State policy. We will endeavor to give (without pretending to report him literally,) his principal positions.

He admitted the finances of the State to be in a more prosperous condition than under former administrations-that the revenues were increased and a sinking fund founded which was gradually liquidating the State debtbut most emphatically denied that the present Administration was entitled to the least credit for it. He had, while in the Senate, reported a plan for it-" the lamented Shunk" the I had recommended it in a message-all the Whigs had done was "to make a box to hold the money." -and that he felt quite sure that F he could do just as well, if the people would only let him try. Is he not a magnanimous

different Administrations, he said the expen- TRY, AND TRUE TO THE UNION. ses of Government under Shunk in 1847 were \$26,000 less then under Johnston in 1850; but he forgot to tell us that in '47 the Whigs Co had a majority in both branches of the Legislature; that in 1850 his own party had the majority, and raised the salaries of most of the public officers, themselves included.

His tariff notions were highly conservative, and most cautiously expressed. A tariff for revenue would, he thought, of course incidentally protect, to a greater or less extent, the manufacturing interests-the tariff of 1846 might possibly, perhaps, be changed for the better-he even ventured so far as to say that, in his judgment, duties a shade higher should be levied upon imported Coal and of Iron,-it was, however, a Subject of difficulty and really puzzled wise heads.

Upon the Compromise measures he was most explicit. He went the whole figure. The doucer of \$10,000,000 to Texas to keep her still, was of no more consequence than the lump of sugar which the anxious mama gives to a peevish child to keep it quiet;-the "Fugitive Slave Law" was the "ne plus ultra" of good and wise legislation-it hushed the storm of political agitation-had saved the Union and would yet save it two or three times more-was even a blessing to the fugitive. Governor Johnston had no business to keep the Bill in his 'breeches' pocket repealing the law of '47, refusing the use of our juils to "hunters of men"-that law was unconstitutional-its repeal was necessary to allay Southern excitement, and it was better for fugitives to be in jail than to be nowhere. He did not, however, choose to tell the audience that the "lamented Shunk" legislated upon the law of '47 by giving it his signature, or that he, Col. Bigler, gave his vote for it in the Senate, or what is still worse, dodged the question. In fact, upon these topics the man talked just as we ought to expect a man to talk, who is moved and seduced by the instigations of James Buchanan, the prince of time servers and dough faces in Pennsylvania-who, should he ever get a "mess of pottage" as the price of his manhood, would get infinitely more than it is worth.

An Independent Ticket has been formed in Northampton county. Composed as it is of men of sterling qualities, most of them possessing talents far above the regular Locofoco nominees, we shall be disappointed if a large portion of it is not elected.

The following is the Ticket: For Assembly

Col. Abraham Miller, of Easton, Daniel Siegfried, of Bath.

Associate Judges John H. Keller, of Plainfield,

George Hess, Easton. Prothonotary Sidney A. Clewell, of Nazareth.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court John J. Horn, of Easton. Clerk of the Sessions

Charles M. Stout, Easton. Register of Wills Samuel Siegfried, Easton. Recorder of Deeds

Michael Weaver, Easton County Treasurer Michael Odenwelder, Easton

Commissioner Abraham Leh, Allen. Director of the Poor Christian D. Busse, Nazareth.

Jonas Hanna, Esq., requests us announce that he delines running for Associate Judge, at the coming election.

On Tuesday next, 14th inst., the election will take place. Is every Whig and friend of GCV. JOHNSTON prepared to do his duty? Is every one alive to the importance of the contest and giving that preliminary attention to it that is his duty. A FULL WHIG VOTE is certain to carry VICTORY with it! Aarouse then friends of JOHNSTON, of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, of the PAYMENT of the STATE DEBT and consequent RE-PEAL OF ALL STATE TAXES, and of the UNION! Arouse! Go to work with the full assurance, with the unquestionable certainty, that if every Whig voter is brought to the polls, Johnston, the honest, the faithfut, the able and popular Whig Governor, who has done so much to elevate his native State, will be elected to continue to hold the reins of power three years longer, by which time Pennsylvania will be firmly planted in the road to prosperity and the redemption of her embarrassing and DOWN PRESSING STATE DEBT! Let every Whig do his duty and Gov. Johnston will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority! His enemies know and admit this. How important then is it that Whigs should arouse and use the most active exertions to secure the prize within their grasp! Let no considerations prevent a universal and thorough uprising of the Whigs, all over the State, to sustain Gov. Johnston in his efforts to secure a full and complete triumph of the measures advocated by him, and commenced under his administration-which are calculated to elevate Pennsylvania to greatness, independence and FREEDOM FROM DEBT! Let every friend of protection to our own industry go to work to sustain him who so ably and boldly advocates that policy. Let the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and laboring men every best interests he seeks, come boldly to the Tuesday. Hand him along! rescue against his persecutors and libellers, do their duty and overwhelm their enemies by the glorious re-election of Gov. Johnston, their tried, fast and able friend! In short, let every man do his duty, and the result will be placed beyond a cavil or a doubt. The re-election of our present able and patrictic Executive will be heralded over this vast Republic as an evidence that Pennsylvania is TRUE TO HERSELF, TRUE TO THE Speaking of the Expenditures under the GREAT INTERESTS OF THE COUN-

Locofocos have called Gov. Johnston defaulter" and a "swindler." They now go further, and charge him with the Murder at ging the Governor of the State with the horrid crime of Murder ? What say you to this, men who know Gov. Johnston to be an honest, straight forward, peaceable and conscien tious man? What say you to this, Whigs of Pennsylvania? Will you stand by and hear our honored Chief Magistrate accused of the blackest crime of the decalogue! Honest men! will you vote with a party which thus violates all the proprieties of life, and seeks by the Whigs, more acceptable. to defame the innocent by imputing to them the deepest guilt!

"He," Mr. Bigler, "gave the honor of paying the State Debt to those to whom it be-

Well how does it happen that the people it that less of the State Debt has been contracted, and more paid off, by the people, if you prefer that term, under Ritner and Johnston, than under any two Democratic Governors, as the records show!

# Conflicting Testimony.

Judge Woodward in his speech at Philadelphia on the 23d ult. said:

"He did not think Gov. Johnston was an abolitionist-for he believed him to be a man of too much sense, and loved his county too well, to adopt such dangerous views."

Locofocos here and elsewhere denounce Gov. Johnston as a full-dyed abolitionist .--How are we to reconcile these statements of Locofoco doctors? They contradict each other as often as they write or speak on the

It is a singular fact that the expenses Expenses in 1847 [Aud. Gen's. of Government were less in 1847 than any previous year for a long time. That year the Whigs controlled both branches of the Legislature and reduced the expenses of the Legislature and public printing THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS from the amount fixed by the economical Locofoco Legislature of 1845!

The Auditor General's Report for 1845 gives the following as the sum total of the expenses for that year of the Legislature and the Public printing, (p. 25, 26,) The report of the same officer for 1847 under a Whig Legis-

lature gives the sum total of these expenses for the year (p. 31) at

EXCESS under Locofoco man-

agement, Tax-payers, the Lococofocos squandered your money and did not pay your debt! Will you give them another chance at the public Treasury? Let your votes determine.

\$107,413 82

Locofocos and Laborers.

Locofocos talk of their sympathy for the laboring man and mechanic. Their acts show they are his most bitter enemies. James Buchanan, their great leader in this State, is known to be in favor of reducing wages in this country to the "Ten Cent" standard of Europe, and William Bigler's policy and the the Lecofocos promised the farmers good policy of the whole Locofoco party lead to the same end. They are in favor of increasing the value of money and reducing the rates of wages, in order that our laborers here may

Arouse! Whige Arouse!! the farmers' market to its lowest ebb. It only seeks the opportunity to continue its encroachments on the laboring man and me-

THE FIRST GUN!!



Maryland Flection all Right!! Maryland has elected FOUR Whig Members of Congress out of the Six to which she is entitled. The names of the successful can-

didates are as follows : First District-R. I. Bowie, Whio Second District-W. T. Hamilton, Locofoco, Third District-Edward Hammond, Locofoco. Fourth District-Thomas Y. Walsh, Whig. Fifth District-Alexander Evans, Whig. Sixth District-D. M. Henry, Whig.

This shows a Whig GAIN of one Member, and ensures the vote of Maryland for the candidate for the next Presidency, should the Election go into the House of Representatives. The Whigs of Maryland have done nobly !-Let us imitate their example.

Set 'em Up!

It was The Pennsylnanian, if we mistake not, which recently had a glowing account of two brothers, John and William Blgler, who were about to be chosen as 'the Democratic Governors of California and Pennsylvania .ler, electing a good Whig over him by several thousands majority, and we trust Pennsylwhere, whose welfare he espouses, whose vania will make a case of her remnant next

The Whig candidates for the Supreme Bench, are, all of them, entirely unexception-

Judiciary Ticket.

Papers in various parts of the State, speak of the candidates in their respective districts, more particularly. Following the example, we may speak of Judge Jessup, more especially. He is now the President Judge of this district. In that capacity he has officiated a number of years-has been fully tried-and is held in high estimation by both parties .--Christiana! Freemen of Pennsyvania!- He is one of the purest men in the State.-What think you of a party in this State char- As a citizen-as a lawyer and Judge he has the confidence and respect of the people. Able, discriminating and impartial, no one doubts his fitness for a place on the Supreme bench -no one can doubt the ability, integrity and merit of Judge Jessup. His nomination is highly satisfactory in the north, even to men of the other party. In this District, so entirely pushed aside by the Democratic Con-

The nomination of Mr. Comly, as the next ing to citizens of this district. We know him to be able, competent and worthy. In longs-THE PEOPLE-who are the source his own county, and those adjoining, embraof all money for that purpose, as well as of cing the field of his practice, his homination was received with enthusiastic pleasure.

never have the power nor the money, except speaks well of them, that the nomination of when they have a Whig Governor? Why is each, in his district, is responded to with strong denominations of approbation, while the ticket, as a whole, has met with a cordial reception by the Whigs in everypart of the State.-Wilkesbarre Advocate.

# The Two Compared.

The Investigator parades the expenses of the Senate in 1845 as a mark of Locofoco economy. It states the expenses that year amounted to \$11,230 52. The amount (as stated in Aud. Gen's. Rep. 1845, p. 25) of the expenses of the Senate in 1845 is \$22,-179 22. The Investigator lied only \$10,000 -about as much as the Locofoco officers stole at the Freeport Aqueduct. Now compare the Locofoco Senate of 1845 with the Whig Senate of 1847:

Expenses in 1845 [Aud. Gen's. Rep., p. 25] were

15,945 95 Rep., p. 31] were

EXCESS under Locofoco man-86,224 72

The Locofocos boast of the session of 1845 as being very economical. It is the most economical they have on record, but it shows an expenditure of \$6,224 26 MORE THAN the Whigs made in the same body in 1847 !-Remember this!!!

#### Robberies on the Pennsylvania Works.

The Pittsburg papers of Saturdaystate, that from circumstances that have come to the knowledge of the authorities, in and about Johnstown, Pa., there is a large and well organized band of robbers, consisting, as alleged by some of those arrested, of over a hundred; whose head quarters are in Cincinnati : and they have for some time past been committing depredations to an alarming extent at Johnstown and vicinity, in breaking open the cars and taking the goods which are passing to the West. Last week, eleven of these men, belonging to section boats, principally, were arrested and imprisoned. Great quantities of goods and money were found secreted.

# What's the Price of Grain?

When the Tariffof 1846 was enacted, laber of Europe. Locofoco policy has brought port their men and their measures.

Locofeco Corruption.

page to an extraordinary exposure of corruption, not to say swindling, on the part of Locofoco officers connected with the canal management in Pennsylvania. It has reference more particulary to the Freeport aqueduct, which was consumed on the night of May 25, 1848, and rebuilt between that time and the 1st of July following. The manner in which the expendture was conducted excited suspicion and led to inqury by a committee of the House of Representatives, who examined witnesses under oath, their evidence is analyzed by J. F. McCulloch, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives in 1849-'50, and now a supervisor of the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal; and his statement forms the exposure to which we refer.

It seems that \$3,638 72 was drawn from the public treasury of the State in connection with the construction of the aqueduct, upon the receipts of men who swear they never received it. "These were not men," Mr. Mc-Culloch says "kicked off the canal, but men of character, standing as high in the rank of society as any other set of men in the Commonwealth. About one-third of the men employed at the work appeared before the Commissioner. Had I been able to procure the testimony of the balance, I have not a doubt but that I could have piled up \$6000 more in the same way." This plunder was obtained by means of false returns made to the Auditor

Other large sumes were derived from the sale of the surplus material remaining after The Californians have disposed of their Big- the aqueduct was finished, and of which no account was rendered to the Auditor General. There was nothing upon the record to show to whom or for what the surplus had been sold. One witness before the committee deposed that more aqueducts. Another witness expressed an opinion that one hundred thousand feet of lumber remained after the completion of the aqueduct, of which fifty thousand feet remained in rafts without being disturbed. One lot, left on Hare's Island, was bought by General Clover, collector at Pittsburg, for \$250, although an old lumberman estimated it at ten thousand feet lineal, which, at eight cents per labor and reward. foot, would be worth \$800. Mr. McCulloch goes on to remark :

The ballance of the timber was given in charge to John A. Steele and John V Criswell, to run it, and to return the proceeds to Mr. Power. They took it to Cincinnati and sold it to Baily, Langstaff & Co. Mr. Malone, one of the firm, appeared before the commissioners and testified that they had bought of Steele and Criswell, in 1848, 38,350 cubic feet of timber, at six cents per foot, amounting to \$5,752 75; also the cables upon the rafts at \$15, and that they gave \$500 in hand and notes for the balance, to be paid afterwards. vention, no name could have been presented | Now it was known that this timber had been sold, but there was nothing in relation to it to be found among the accounts of Mr. Power, as settled by the Auditor General. After the nearest northern man, is also highly gratify- investigation had been commenced, General Clover appeared before the committee and gave an account of two notes deposited in bank, amounting to \$2,744 70, leaving a balance of \$3,032 99 unaccounted for which, if we add the \$200 paid by clover, makes \$3,-232 90. Criswell appeared before the com-So may it be said of all the candidates. It mittee; seemed to know nothing definitely about it; said that Steele and himself ran it to Cincinnatti; sold it to Baily, Langstafi & Co., at six cents per feet; got \$500 in cashgave two notes to Clover-balance went to pay expenses. Three thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents to run 88,300 feet of timber 539 miles! It did not cost \$600."

Again: There were many tons of old iron, which was purchased by General Clover, a public officer, from Mr. Power, another public officer, at one cent per pound, being onethird of the price demanded from other parties, General Clover afterwards sold his iron to Messrs. Graff and Lindsay at two and a half cents per pound : so that, supposing fifteen tons were disposed of in this way, the general would clear by this single transaction \$500. He pocketed more, however, as in his testimony before the commissioners he admits that he had from seventeen to twenty-five tons .-"The amount this iron was sold for," Mr. McCulloch avers, "did not pass to the credit neither was there any thing in relation to it in the account of Mr. Alex. Power."

#### Sentence of the Michigan Railroad Conspirators.

The twelve prisoners convicted of conspiracy to burn the Central R.R. Depot in Detroit, were brought up for sentence on the 26th ultimo. The Advertiser says that when Judge Wing inquired whether they or their counsel had ought to say why sentence should not be passeach rose and protested their innocence. The Court sentenced them to imprisonment, in the State Penitentiary: Orlando D. Williams and Ammi Gilley for ten years each; William Corwin, Aaron Mount, Eben Price, Dr. Farnhamand Andrew J. Freeland, for eight years lin, Willard Champlin, and Erastus Smith, for five years each.

# Our Consul at Mayana.

against him is of a character to convict their ruin. prices for their grain. Those good prices charges. The Administration owes it to in New Jersey to prepare for the effort, have not come, and grain is lower at this itself to dismss at once from service a and to throw, now and henceforth their moment than it has been years before!- man who has so signally outraged human- whole influence, steadily and unfalteringly more successfully compete with the pauper The Locofocos still ask farmers to sup- ity and disgraced the government which on the side of the Whig party—the he represents.

From the Lehigh Register. The Harrisburg American lately devoted a "London Labor and the London

Poor." A work with the above title is now issuing of Protection for American Industry .from the London press and is reprinted here Trenton Gaz. by the Harpers. It gives most vivid and heart-reaching pictures of the poorer class in London. The abject condition of the laboring classes of England, has for several years been a fruitful theme for her writers. Dickens, Jerold, Charlotte Elizabeth, Mayhew and others have drawn some of their most pathetic scenes from this source. And yet it is unexhausted; the amount of wretchedness these classes endure is beyond conception, and indeed the man who should attempt to give a plain unvarnished tale of it in its depth and height would soon loose his reputation as us in so doing we briefly subjoin. He is a man of veracity. In the large towns whole our first choice for Governor. families even to little children must work in Because, He is "honest, co the factories, under the lash of cruel overseers faithful to the Constitution," thus coming and for the merest pittance. No "ten hour system" prevails, but from daylight till late at night must they toil. Leaving their work they go to their homes-homes, did I say! No! no! they have no homes, they go to their dens; some to low damp dark cellars, some to and most efficient Governors that ever high and airy garrets, where they must crowd and herd like pigs in a pen until morning .-The meanness of their wages prevent many of them from taking more than two meals a day. And these must be of adulterated food, chicory and worse for coffee, flour mixed with whiting and noxious drugs, and horseflesh and dogsmeat sausages are no jokes with them, but nauseous realities. But I know those who have not examined the subject will suspect me of exaggeration. God knows the

We have been led to ask the cause of this appalling misery, and we find it in the monied monopoly of England. It is the monied Aristocracy that holds all the capital, and grinds down the poor, drinks up their blood and dries out the sap of life from thousands of their little children. And who is it that supports this blood-stained Aristocracy? The poor, God bless them ! they don't do it- They are robbed of their just rights to centribute to its support. Who does then support it! Amer-"there was timber enough left to build three ica! Yes I say America by her free trade policy supports that heartless system which

hal! has not been told them.

spreads such destitution throughout England. Let this country adopt a protective tar:ff, foster home industry and withdraw its support | the Constituiton or in his oath to support from British manufacturers, and in less than and advance the common weal, no mean three years England would be revolutionized. Without the support of this country that system could not stand, already rotten to its core, it would rapidly hasten to its ruin, and the result would be a more equal distribution of

I know that politicians will dispute this, it is their interest to do so, but I challenge them lion of dollars; and if he were continued

done more than all others to rivet the chains that no sophistry of Locofocoism would upon English poor? The people of Pennsyl- be found sufficient to go back and enlarge vania. Yes, deceived, insultingly deceived by base politicians, the yeomanry of Pennsylvania have done it. I say deceived, because I stood at my work bench and read the Kane letter, and went into the streets and saw these ry, the people's money would be apprepripoliticians and their pampered serfs, riding bout in carriages labelled "Polk and the ing Locofoco electioneering expenditures, Tariff of '42" until my very blood boiled at and party pets. the sight of the heartless deception.

I am not a politician and I never will be. I do not look upon this question in a political light. The free trade policy brings our own manufacturers in competition with that system which is wasting the life of England's millions, and pampering the Aristocracy of blood and wealth. It wrongs our own farmers and mechanics. Had it not been for California we would have been swamped long a-Look at the departure of the Atlantic steamers, carrying specie at the rate of \$2,rificed at the shrine of this moloch, that wrings | States Senator!

It is not as a politician but as a patriot, as a philanthropist that I look at this question, and say fearlessly that the boasted democratic free trade policy, has proven itself both in England and America, to be the most blind 17th of Nov. 1837, directing one of the and false policy ever introduced.

JUNIUS, JUNIOR.

# The Price of Wheat and Free

Wheat is now selling in New York at 85 cts. Even at that low price it can not be exported with profit. The peop'e of 6th Sept. 1851-which we find in the Europe can get grain cheaper on the con- Harrisburg Locofoco papers, Judge Woodtinent. So much for the European mar- ward alludes to the above resolution. He ket for American bread stuffs, that our political opponents have made so much present prices of their produce those which of the State until after the investigation; prevailed under the tariff of 1842, and they may fairly compare the two systems, over the world. And who were to be afand decide whether "Free Trade" or feeted by it? Nobody then in our coun-

dear rate, as to the profitableness of Free to these, no exclusion from our land-Trade, the manufacturers of the country from our social relations-from our field acquired several years ago, at a no less of enterprise, was proposed. They might expensive price. It would be impossible ed, Filley, Williams, Corwin, Dr. Farnham, E- to estimate the losses which Mr. Walker, s ben Price, Richard Price and Lyman Champlin Anti Tariff measures have inflicted upon the manufacturing industry of the country. they arrived before the time specified, Innumerable mills and factories have they were not to vote or to hold office." been stopped or compelled to run but partially. Many of their owners have been position. And this letter was written on ruined; and a vast many more of the op- the 6th of last month! And this is the each; and Erestus Champlin, Lyman Champe eratives have been deprived of employ- man whom Mr. Bigler, if he had opporment and of the means of supporting their tunity, would like to make Secretary of families. How much wretchedness has the Commonwealth! thus been carried into the bosoms of families, can never be known. But it is an The whole information which we have astonishing thing that the farmers, manto the events in Havana, connected with ufactures and working men of the country the recent Cuban expedition, demonstrate -who can rule it as they choose-should that Mr. Owens the American Consul, is choose to give the government into the entirely unfit for his post. The evidence hands of a party which thus rules it to

him of heartlessness, if not positive In the State of New Jersey, the classes moral cowardice; while his excuses are above alluded to have always shown, only calculated to increase his ignominy however, that they understand their in-That a representative of our government terests in respect to the Tariff; and have and people, should so far forget the claims almost uniformly sustained the party of every American upon him is difficult which sustains that policy. It is obvious, to appreciate, but with the facts before us. we think, that another attempt will soon and the admission of the party himself, be made to re-establish that policy; and we can no longer doubt the truth of the we call upon the friends of Protection only party which has sustained the Mary Winters' both of Slateford, Pa,

Tariff-and against the Locofoco party. which is the only party that never sustained but always abolished the system

#### Our Whig Governor.

The Greene county paper thus sums up in brief some reasons for advocating the re-election of our present excellent Whig

We nail to our mast-head to-day the name of William F. Johnston as our choice for the next Gubernatorial candidate. The considerations which actuate

Because, He is "honest, capable, and up fully to the standard required and sought after in the good old days of our fathers, in all candidates for offices.

Because, He has made one of the best guided the destinies of the State.

Because, He has ever vindicated our State honor and credit, whether assailed by particans at home or fanatics abroad. Because. He has ceaselessly since his

elevation to the Gubernatorial chair exhibited a paramount desire to rid our State of an enormous debt, and our citizens from the heavy and oppressive burdens of accumulated taxation.

Because, He has shown an abiding zeal fer the cause of the people, which no opposition cou'd dampen, and no combination of adverse circumstances abridge.

Because, He has proven himself to possess the most exalted talents and accomplishments of the wise Statesman and civilian, which have made his name known throughout the Union, rnd endeared his fame to every lover of true Republican policy, and correct Democratic usage.

Because, Fearless in the discharge of every duty which he finds prescribed in or mercenary considerations have ever, or will ever, mislead him in the discharge of his Executive functions.

Because, Under the workings of measures advocated and sustained by him, the State debt has been reduced half a milas Governor the credit of the State would And who, by supporting free trade, has be so plainly and palpably invigorated, again our indebtness, and raise again our taxes to the present exorbitant and tyranical standard! But on the contraated in its right channel instead of pay-

> Because. He is now the choice of a large majority of the people of the State for

#### Judge Woodward's Opinion of Foreigners.

It is said that should Mr. Bigler be elected Governor, George W. Woodward would be his Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Woodward would willingly 000,000 per week or \$50,000,000 from Jan- accept it, so as to secure the influence of uary to July. But it is not this alone, it is the administration and its hidden guide, the domestic comfort, the blood and tears sac- James Buchanan, for the post of United

> Mr. Woodward is a fit man for the Locofocos to elevate to office. In the Reform Convention, of which he was a member, he offered a resolution on the Committees to inquire into the propriety of "so amending the Constitution as to prevent any foreigner who may arrive in this State after the Fourth of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commoncealth !!"

In a recent letter dated Wilkesbarre, re-publishes it, and remarks as follows:

"This was in November, 1837. Nearof. Let our formers contrast with the ly four years of notice was proposed to be given of the contemplated change in the Constitution-time enough for it to go "Protection" is most profitable for try, or who for nearly four years thereafter, should come to our country, but The experience which the farmers of only the subjects of foreign princes, who the country are now acquiring, at a very should arrive after that period. And as come and make their homes amongst us, and rear their families, and live in all respects as we do, except only that unless

In this he argues in favor of his pro-

# A Price for Peaches.

Twenty-five baskets of Morris white peaches were sold on the steamer John Neilson, in New York a few days ago, at ten dollars per basket. They were very large, and were bought by a confectionor who will put them up in brandy, and retail them in the winter at twenty-five cents each. A number of baskets of the same kind of peaches were sold at the rate of two dollars a hundred. The yield of "preserving peaches" is very small, and the few that come to market are taken at whatever brice the owner pleases to demand.

# MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev John A. Watson, Mr. Wesley Barthojmew and Miss