

# UNION & LIPOSTOR

## The Whig County Meeting.

We hope the call which will be found in another column, and which has been published for the last two weeks, will secure a prompt and large attendance from the whigs of Cumberland county. We are well aware that there is very little excitement on the subject of politics—many persons desire repose after the stirring scenes of the great Presidential campaign—but still we hope that all interest is not yet lost in the great questions which involve the welfare and prosperity of Pennsylvania and the Union. We might slumber and repose if we had not a foe to watch who is restless and unceasing—we might yield to indolent inactivity if the energies of corrupt and designing men were not busily at work in devising schemes of profligacy which squander the public money and expose the interests of the country to danger.

¶

We learn, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that in addition to the sum of \$40,000 bequeathed to the M'Lean Asylum, and \$10,000 to the Mass. General Hospital, the Hon. Daniel Waldo, late of Worcester Mass., devised \$40,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and \$10,000 to the Colonization cause; and the whole of his charitable bequests is about \$80,000.

¶

The new State of Florida cast, at its recent election, not quite six thousand votes. For Governor, Cal (Whig) received 2008 votes, and Mosely (Dem.) 3115.

And yet with this handful of votes, Florida has been brought into the Union as a State for the purpose of strengthening the slaveholding influence in the United States Senate, where she will have much power as Pennsylvania or New York, with half a million voters, and two or three millions of inhabitants.

¶

The annexation of Texas, now virtually accomplished, marks the beginning of a new era in the political history of the Republic. It is the first step in a new career which opens prospectively in the distance an interminable vista, in which all distinctives of vision is lost. While some rejoice at success, others at party triumph, while others regard it with satisfaction as an achievement of national aggrandizement; while the South exults it as a measure which has added to her political power and influence by an extension of Slavery; while the restless, the adventurous, the speculators and land jobbers, hail the new region as a wide field for their operations; there are many among the considerate and reflecting who look in silence, yet with deep anxiety, at the consummation of this act and to the results so likely to follow from it.

¶

The Albany Argus chronicles the doings of the N. Hampshire Legislature that has just adjourned. The session was thirty days long, during which sixty acts and thirty-four resolutions were passed. Among the acts were three incorporating rail road companies and three incorporating as many Banks. Pretty well for a State that is so vacuous in its professions of hostility to corporations, and that especially regards banks as no better than devices of the evil one to seduce the virtue of honest democrats. How much longer will sensible men allow themselves to be imposed upon by such palpable humbug!

¶

The Washington Union says the Locofoco party "will properly regulate the banks. It seems to us, says Prentiss, that Locofocoism in some of the States has about the same idea of regulating banks that the Irishman had of trimming apple trees." Sat went out in the morning to trim a large number of trees, and returning at noon, was asked if he had finished his work. "No," said he, "I have cut them all down and am going to trim them this afternoon."

¶

The Spirit of the Times of New York publishes a letter from Mr. Kirkham, the owner of Pelegona, offering to match the big race against Fashon for \$10,000 odds half forfeit—the race to come off over the Union course, on the first Monday of October next, subject to postponement by the Judge on account of the state of the weather or the track. If desirable, adds Mr. K., the match can be made for a large sum.

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The third regiment of United States Infantry, under Colonel Hitchcock, commanding New Orleans on the 23d ult., for the bay of Arkansas, near Corpus Christi, Texas. The regiment is five hundred and fifty-seven men strong, and both officers and men are in perfect health. Letters and packages intended for the officers of the regiment must be directed as above, to the care of the Quarter Master, in New Orleans.

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The Hon. Abbot Lawrence has presented two thousand dollars to the Public Grammar School, the Latin and Greek School, of Boston, the interest of which shall be used annually in the purchase of premiums for good conduct, proficiency in studies, and occasional prize essays, among the scholars.

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The New York Tribune says, that no less than ten thousand of our fellow citizens have this year left the fields, plains, and the Great Valley of the Mississippi to encounter the perils and privations of the tedious overland journey to Oregon.

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Some observant—The editor's pen is slow—and it is true indeed—the Whigs are more flourishing than ever.

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During the month of July last, A. S. Brewster arrived at New York from a long tour of Europe.

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Mr. Polk's Resignation.

It is well known that Mr. Polk has always been one of Gen. Jackson's principal foes; and that he always stood high in Gen. Jackson's opinion. Mr. Polk, however, for some cause not made public, removed Major Lewis from his office—Proceeding, and succeeding, which the Major received several letters from Gen. Jackson, strongly condemnatory of any such proceeding, and which clearly showed that had Gen. Jackson lived, as the letters were written before shortly before his death, there would have been a severe rupture between "Old Hickory" and "Young Hickory." The canvas, for Governor of Tennessee is now going on, and Maj. Lewis' letters are galling the Locos, and giving them much trouble. They who loved Gen. Jackson have a fellow-feeling for his pet. In the Nashville Banner we have an extract from a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Lewis, when at Washington. Mr. Lewis says:

"I make no apology for publishing the enclosed extract from the General's letters. As my friendship for him has been doubted, I want the public to understand how far those who doubt it have a right themselves to be considered his friends. Besides the people expect and are entitled to see every line the General ever wrote on public affairs, and sooner or later they will be gratified by their publication. I have several hundred of his letters, running back to the time of the war with England, written in the freest and most unrestrained manner, and there is not one of them that would not do credit both to his head and heart—not a line that does not breathe the sentiments of a pure, ardent and sincere patriot."

The following is the extract referred to in the extract, April 8, 1845.

"I find that Mr. Blair and the President have got into some difficulty about the Globes (with Mr. Blair as its editor) being the executive organ. This is a difficulty the President has got into where I can see no result but injury to him, and no justification on the part of the President for it. He believes Mr. Blair has become unpopular with a part of the Democracy; he has opened his ears to bad advisers; he is more popular with the People—while TAXES are being pressed upon the shoulders of a people already oppressed beyond endurance, and locofocoism in its madness is destroying our currency, driving capital from our borders, and crushing the energies and blighting the prosperity of the People! We know you do not—But if you wish to correct these things—if you wish to rift our good old Commonwealth of the FORTY MILLION DEBT which weighs like a monster incubus upon you, you can only do it by ACTION—united, vigorous, action, until the scales fall from the eyes of the people, and they rise as one man and proclaim in thunder tones that these abuses and usurpations shall continue no longer. Arrows! I wish to make your voice heard in tones worthy of freemen, and demands—prolificacy and corruption shall no longer be known in your midst! Come out to the county meeting—make the deepest expression of your opinion there—an earnest of what you intend to do at the ballot-boxes in the fall. You can triumph if you will."

## Disturbance in Philadelphia.

We learn from the city papers that for the last few days the district of Southwark has been in a state of much excitement. The Commissioners of the district it seems cut off the annual appropriation to the Wexford, Hovey and Franklin Engine Companies, two of the most noted bands in the recent Firemen's riots. A vast amount of turbulent feeling was in consequence excited among these suffians, and it was soon that the elements of riot were at work. The Sheriff was accordingly informed, and an efficient police stationed in the district. Things were kept in order until Sunday morning, when a fire broke out in an extensive Hay Press establishment. This is supposed to have been done by an incendiary.

An INDEPENDENT FAIRMAN.—The Reading Gazette gives the following description of a gentleman farmer in Lebanon county. Last week a gentleman of Lebanon visiting his corn field, saw on the stalks something that he conceived to be what the farmers called succors, and stripped them from about a score of his corn. Meeting some person about this time, he commenced complaining of the number of succors on his corn, there being, as he said, two on every stalk. The person to whom he spoke, being possessed of more knowledge of the science of farming, examined the field, when he discovered that the gentleman had been stripping his corn of the young ears.

The New York Press.—The New York Tribune estimates the loss at about \$5,000,000, which falls principally on men of wealth. About \$4,000,000 are insured. Several of the insurance offices will be bankrupt after paying their losses, and we notice that six have already taken measures to wind up. Several French merchants suffer severely. Grouse, who suffered severely by the revelations of 1837, is now entirely ruined. Six bodies have already been found among the ruins, among them two women and a child. It is believed that ten or twelve more persons by this awful calamity.

Crimes in this year.—Horrible disclosures have been made in Indianapolis, Indiana. An extensive company of slaves have been discovered among them which were considered above suspicion. They had a den under the State House in which they fought slaves whom they had captured, and who had become the property of the Louisville dungeon. She had buried the prisoners of training,

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