Newspaper, --- Devoted to Literature,

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH LET ME ADD KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM ... Bulog

Agriculture.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1851. CARLISLE, PA.,

Education.

Cards.

വങ്ളവം dr. H. Hinkley,

E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office—Main street, near the Post Office. Doct. II. will give his particular attention to Surgical diseases, and diseases of women and children. He will also give his attention every Saturday morning, in his office, gratis, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to surgical cases among the poor.

January 22, 1361.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

red for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. To Office on Pitt street, a few oors south of the Railroad Hetel. Dr. L. is abeen the last ton days of every month.

I OMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SUR-GEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, having succeeded Dr. Lip-pe, formerly practising phy-sician of this place, solicits the patronage of the friends of his pre-decessor, and shall be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call-nov13.1m——F. MILLER, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC

DR. F. MILLER,

Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Drs. A. M. & J. TAYMAN, respectfully nuounce to the citizens of Carlisle and viginity hat they have taken the office recently occupied by Dr. Smith, in Snodgrass's Row, and will be happy to attend to all who may favorthem with a call in the various branches of their profession. We are prepared to visit patients in the country at any distance. Charges moderate.

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ, required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire set, on the most scientific principles. Diseases of the mouth and irregularities carefully treated. Office at the residence of his brother, on North, Pitt Street, Carlisle.

A CARD.

PR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has reuried to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct31]

DR. S. B. HIEFFER, FICE in North Hanover street adjoining Akr. Woll's store, Office hours, more particularly from 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. [june1851

WW. M. PENROSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will-practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formery occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

GEORGE EGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Or-

rics at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of wrifing, such as deeds bands, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreenout, littes, &c. Carlisle, ap 8'49. ticles of agreement, Cartisle, ap 8'49.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

Linky just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Perlumery, Sones, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Bruhes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the very Lowest prices. All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to just and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assared that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms. S. ELLIOTT,

Main street. Carlisle. May 30

Plainfield Classical Academy, FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Tenth Session will commence on MON-DAY, MAY 5th, 1851.

Is titution has been established nearly five years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as to render it one of the most commo dious and convenient in the State.

In regard to healthfulness it may be mentioned that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the institution since it was founded.—Its moral purity is attested by the fact that deprayed associates, scenes of vice, and resorts for dissipation have no existence in the neighborhood: rhood.
The course of instruction comprises all the

borhood:
The course of instruction comprises all the branches required by the merchant, professional many or collegian. Also, modern languages, vecal and instrumental music, &c.
It is the determination of the Proprietor that the institution shall sustain the reputation it has already acquired for imparting therough, instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the minds of the youth submitted to his charge.

I erms (per Session Five Months) \$50 00.
For catalogues containing references, &c., address

Principal and Proprietor,
Plainfield P. O., Cumberland County, Pa.
April 2, 1851

WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

Three miles West of Harrisburg, Pa. THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November next. It is situated in a pleasant and heatthful section of country, and is convenient of access from all parts of the State. Application should be made as early a possible, as only a limited number can be received.

- TERMS: Boarding, Washing, Problems and it on in the Engineer branch by personal to the Engineer branch branch by personal to the Engineer branch branch branch branch branch branch branch branch bran

INSTRUCTORS David Dealinger, Principal, and teacher of j-anguages and Mathematics.

Lemuri Stramons, Teacher of Vocal and In-

Lemmet Stranous, rumental Music.
Amos Row, Tutor,
For circulars containing particulars, address
D. DENLINGER,
Hostishurg, Pa, atrumenta

Principal, Harfisburg, Pa.

BIG SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be open for the recep-tion of students, on MONDAY, the 5th of May. All the branches of a sound English and Classical Education will be taught, and students thoroughly qualified for entering any class in College, or litted for business life. There will be two sessions a year, the first commencing on the First Monday in May, and the second sussion on the first Monday in November, of overy year: Circulare will be furnished on ap-plication in person or by letters addressed to the cation in person or by letters addressed to the bscriber at Newville P. Q., Cumberland co.

W. R. LINN.
[9aply] J. ALLEN BROWN, Ass't.

MOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county from it proper to inform the public, that the a tled inceitings of the Board of Commissioners swile cheld on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at which time any persons having reiness with and Board, will meet them at nen menula de la contra del la contra de la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la contra

GH, LEE AND FEEMAN या त्यारा वास्ता AND

TRAW SAW WILL! NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

Bolitical

REMARKS OF WILLIAM M. PENROSE, ESQ.

Delivered at the Meeting of the Johnston Club, of Dickinson township, held at Mount Rock, on Saturday Evening, the 18th inst., in reply to J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., on the subject of the

State Debt, &c. Friends and Fellow-Citizens :- An election of ore than ordinary interest is approaching .-The two great political parties are marshaling heir forces preparatory to a trial of strength t the ballot-box; where a decision of the issues involved in the controversy must be made. The important considerations are: what vantage ground do we, as Whigs, occupy in this contest? What are the expedients of the oposition for our defeat? Or what is their sysem of tactics?

The great element of Whig strength is the act that our Whig Governor, W. F. Johnston, has devised and executed a plan which has reestablished the credit of the State-given her normous debt with which she has for years ack been burdened. Now, knowing the ef ect the accomplishment of this great good just have on the minds of the people of Pennest perversion and mis-statement of the official Auditor General's report. State documents, since these public records furnish the best and most conclusive arguments on ed during Governor Porter's term went mainly the Whig-side. With a view to the exposure to pay Ritner's debts. The acts of Assembly of the fraud a number of our political friends authorizing these loans will be found in the have requested me to notice a speech of Mr. Pamphlet laws of 1839, -'40, -'41, -'42, -'43, and and to be found in the American Volunteer of the \$15,000,000. 00 went to pay Gov. Ritner's the 11th of September, 1851. It is an extra- debt, and as to the \$500,000 00 you have the great length, occupying seven and a half col- against Governor Ritner's earnest protest. mns of that paper, and also on account of the the idea of its doing much harm; like an over-

Mr. Bonham has deemed it necessary to preface his remarks with an attempted sindication the Legislature, which increased the State Debt, for the purpose of avoiding the inclined planes on the Portago rail road, and for improving the curves on the Columbia rail road, and in this part of his speech he strangely mingles the policy of avoiding the inclined plane near Philadelphia, and seems to argue otice the significant fact that while forty loco cocos, (or if you prefer it modern democrats,) Mr. Bonham being one, voted in favor of the proposed increase of the debt, all the Whigs you that Governor Shunk reduced the State of the House, except four, voted against it, debt! Let us look at the assertion and test ed the Legislature, it would have been vetoed by Governor Johnston. The whole object of he opposition in this attempt was to increase the State dobt, and in the present contest use hat fact to the injury of Governor Johnston. Mr. Bonham next attacks Governor John-

ve will show beyond a cavil.

ton, because while the latter was in the Legislature, he favored the Relief Law, the Act f 4th May, 1841. Mr. Bonham strangely mis- | Shunk! onceives this law. He says "the Relief Law. as it is commonly scalled, which was passed the 4th of May, 1841, authorizing an issue of 1848, a few months after Gov. Shunk's death. \$3,000,000,00 of government scrip directly in was, as Mr. Bonham admits, \$40,474,736 98. the face of the 10th section of the 1st article Now by referring to the Governor's message, of the Constitution of the United States, that delivered 1st of January, 1849, (Executive credit." It is well Mr. Bonham's reputation to this sum a debt of \$367,642 38, being a as a lawyer does not depend on this legal opinion, pronouced with such an ex cathedra air.' On turning to the pamphlet laws of 1841, page 804, the first section of this law will be found to provide for a loan of an amount not exceeding three raise this loan the banks were authorized, on 736 93, as he asserts, \$40,842,379 31 while to pay into the State Treasury the amount of their subscription to this loan in these notes .-The notes were also to be redeemed by the to receive these notes on deposit, and in payment of debts due them. Now such bank notes are not government scrip, and unless the Constitution of the United States prohibits banks show, foo, that very many of Mr. Bonham's who professed to be par excellence the friends

finances, the principal portion of his speech .- increased under the Whig administration of He asserts that Gov. Ritner largely increased the public debt, and that it amounted to \$32;-789,754 22 at the expiration of his term of of-

the transfer of

we were mistaken.

at that time \$24,330,003 32. See last annual nessage of Governor Ritner, Executive documents, 1838. The Auditor General in 1850 was John N. Purviance, a prominent member of Mr. Bonham's own party, and his report and the executive documents of 1838 give us a debt of \$24,880,003 82, of undoubted democratic origin before ever Ritner held office.-This cannot be gainsaid. Now when Governor Ritner retired from office, in 1838, the executive documents of that year, show this permanent State debt was reduced to \$24,280,008 22, or one hundred thousand dollars less than at the commencement of his term. There was a floating debt, which added to the permanent debt, made the entire amount about \$25,000. 000, but Governor Ritner was not responsible for this floating debt, for his last annual message (Executive documents, 1888,) shows it was created in spite of his exertions and against his most carnest protestations. - Now here are \$25,000,000 of the State debt accounted for .-Governor Porter, who succeeded Gov. Ritner, admitted in his last annual message (Executive documents, 1845, page 5,) that the public established the credit of the State—given her debt during his administration had increased back her good name, and is now paying that \$15,000,526 00. Now if the debt had been \$32,787,754 22 when Governor Porter entered upon office, as Mr. Bonham asserts, the fifteen millions created during his term would have made the entire debt when he retired about sylvania if properly understood by them, the \$48,000,000 00, but the Auditor General's repposition are endeavoring to conceal the truth, port shows the debt was then only \$40,885,nd thus to deceive the citizens of our State, 013 60. Put now this \$15,000,000 00 to the and blind them to their true interests. In car- \$25,000,000 00, the real debt when Governor ying out this scheme of deception their jour- Ritner retired, and it makes \$40,000,000 00, nals and their speakers are driven to the gross about the amount of the debt as shown by the

Mr. Bonham asserts that the loans contract-Bonham, our late representative at Harrisburg, 144, and they show on examination that with delivered before the Bigler Club of Carlisle, the exception of about \$500,000 00 none of rdinary production, both on account, of its fact I mentioned before, that it was contracted

Another proof that Governor Ritner made Inbored ingenuity displayed in it to make fig- none of the State debt is this. In the Auditor ures falsify. There is, however, one source of General's report for 1850, as I have already comfort to the Whigs, even if all others had stated, on page 120, are collated the acts of Asfailed; the great length of the speech precludes sembly by which the stock loan debt of the State was created, and on examination you dose of poison, it is not half as dangerous as will find many of these acts passed previous to if the bane were in a more condensed form .- Governor Ritner's term, between the years But, fellow-citizens, this is not the only conso- 1826 and 1835, but during his term you will lation. Mr. Bonham is entirely and conclu- find none. They begin again, however, in 1838, sively refuted in his statements by the very of- when Mr. Bonham's party resumed power, unficial publications to which he refers, and this der Porter, and continue down through Governor Shunk's time, a steck: loan of \$4,786,-523 60 having been contracted while he was Governor. There is one loan of \$400,000 of his course on the Appropriation Bill, before made during Governor Johnston's term, but that is the loan for avoiding the Columbia Inclined plane, the necessity of which, Mr. Bonham himself-defends, and though this \$400.

loan was made in the face of it, Gov. Johnston has lessened the State debt about \$700,000 00. You all know, Kellow-citizens, that on the '5th day of the present month, Governor Johnthat because it was expedient to avoid that in- ston, in accordance with the requirement of clined plane, it must be expedient to increase the Sinking Fund law, act of 10th April, 1849, he State debt, to make further public improve- issued his Proclamation, announcing that ments. The people of Cumberland county will \$659,122 98 of the principal of the debt of this andly be able to see the force of such an ar- Commonwealth had been extinguished. This rument. In this connection it may be well to news you might have fairly expected from the great ability exhibited by Gov. Johnston as a financier, but I doubt whether any of you anticipated the information Mr. Bonham gives and it is well understood, if the bill had pass- its truth by the "record." Mr. Bonham says "Governor Shunk reduced the debt the first vear of his administration \$196.816 22, the second year \$161,627 49, and the third \$154,-212 58." Observe that on Mr. Bonham's own showing the reduction is greater the first year. and diminishes several thousand dollars each succeeding year, so that things seem to have been getting no better fast, under Governor

But was there a reduction? The funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of December, no State shall coin money or erect bills of documents, 1849, page 4,) you find in addition debt of canal, railroad and motive power, contracted prior to the 1st of December, 1848, or a floating debt left by Governor Shunk, and to be added to the permanent debt above. This item Mr. Bonhom has entirely overlooked, and millions one hundred thousand dollars, and to makes the debt in 1848 instead of \$40,474,-

subscribing to the same, to issue notes of the in 1817 as he bimself says, the debt was only denominations of one, two and five dollars, and \$40,621,949 51. Thus is decreasing the debt with a vengeance! If, too, the finances were in such a healthly condition during Gov. Shunk's administration banks issuing them, by certificates of State why is it the State Treasurers of that period stock, on which stock the banks were to pay could find nothing but depregiated currency to the interest. The banks were besides required pay the interest on the State debt? Why is is Penusylvania credit stood so low? Why were State stocks so far below par ? The money market furnishes as certain an index of the fi nancial character of our State, as the mercury from issuing notes, this law is clearly not a vi- in the thermometer does of the temperature olation of its provisions. Legislative journals of the atmosphere, and on an examination of the stock quotations while Mr. Shunk was olitical friends voted in its favor. The ob- Governor, our State 5's & 6's will be found ect was to enable the State to pay those who twenty or thirty, dollars below par, while alad labored on her public works, that men most simultaneously with the whigs coming into whose bread depended on the sweat of their power, under Governor Johnston and Treasuprows, might not go without the fruits of their | rer Ball, these stocks will be found to have imhard earnings. We had supposed that those proved rapidly in value, and they now stand almost, if not quite, at par ! I refer you to of the poor man, would never have objected to the money articles contained in any file of city uch a law, but Mr. Bonham's speech shows papers for the last four years, to prove the truth of all this, and it shows how public confi-We now come to his exposition of the State dence in the financial ability of the State has

Governor Johnston. The next portion of Mr. Bonham's speech is master piece of Locofoco logic, not original, ace. I will now refer you to the official docu- however, with that gentleman, but borrowed ments to show that Governor Ritner, that honest from Mr. Bigler's Spread Eagle speech, delivthough much traduced Executive, did not in- ered some time back, near Philadelphia, and crease the debt, and that it never could have since, elsewhere; and elaborated by Mr. Bonhan amounted to \$32,789,754 22. The stock loan to help fill out the eight columns of the Volundebt created by acts of the Legislature passed | teer. The argument is this:—The sources of previous to Governor Ritner's inauguration, State revenue, say these gentlemen, are the collated on page 120 of the Auditor General's same now, with a few trifling additions, as they report for 1850, was \$22,389,834 12. The en- | were previous to Governor Johnston's adminis-

in the contract

credit for the improvement in our financial af-listration the State tax assessed was \$238,898,- affairs a little more than two years, already airs and the payment of the State debt. Fel- 47 greater than during the last two years of has his policy diminished it more than half a ow, citizens, the whole matter may be illus. Governor Shunk's administration. Thus we million, and without, as we have shown, havfind "the farmers of the Commonwealth" have ling received as much tax from the agricultural trated this way: A owns a farm; he employs B to manage it; B manages so badly that the paid more tax into the State Treasury during interests as his predecessors. The glad tidings wheat, and the rye, and the corn, don't pay Governor Johnston's administration than they have been sent forth under the sanction of ofthe farm expenses, and a large debt accumu- ever did before." Friends and follow citizens, ficial authority. Spread the news throughout lates against the property; A becomes dissat- Mr. Bonham just missed the truth by one col- the length and breadth of the old Keystone, isfied at this, and he turns B off and gives the umn of figures. In the Auditor General's re- and let the heart of the tax payor grow light management of the farm to C, and C with the port for 1850, on page 118, the book and page under its influence! same farm, contrives, out of the wheat, ryo from which Mr. Bonham quotes, there is a ta- The Sinking Fund too has just fairly gone and corn, not only to pay the farm expenses, but also gradually to pay off the debt made during B's time. Now according to Mr. Bonams argument, C is entitled to no credit, be. State Treasury during those years, and on an rest on the debt paid in par funds, and the honor ause the farm is exactly the same farm B had. examination of this table you will find a great of the Commonwealth stands redeemed! All This is hardly common sense. Men of good sense would say why C is entitled to the more tax received. You will find that in the year's What say you, Farmers of Cumberland redit, inasmuch as he contrived out of the 1846 and 1847 of Governor Shunk's adminis- county. Will you retain this man in the office me farm to accomplish so much. It would lessen that credit, if, when he got possession, 803 89, while in 1849 and 1850 of Governor for the oppressed tax-payers of Pennsylvanumber of good fat acres had been added in- Johnston's administration there was only ac- nia. This man, every act of whose adminisstead of leaving it the same size as when un- tunlly received \$2,611,742 78, so that there tration shows him wise, sagacious and patrider B's management. Now, friends and fellow was paid into the State Treasury actually otio. This man whose whole course exhibits citizens, for A, the owner of the farm, put the \$2.214,151 11 more during the years of 1846 his strong love for this his native State, and People of Pennsylvanin; for the farm, put this and 1847 of Shunk's administration than the his deep devotion to her interests. The comgood old Commonwealth, for B, the bad man- years of 1849 and 1850 of Governor John- ing election is to decide between him and those ager, put the Locofoco Governors whom we ston's. For the verification of this I refer who brought the State to the verge of hopehave proved made the State debt; and for C, you, as I have before said, to the Auditor Genthe good manager, put W. F. Johnston, the erals report of 1850, page 118, column tax respectively. Whig Governor, whose system of policy is now ceived—the same book, the same page, the party, hesitate? It cannot be. The popular paying that debt and say if Mr. Bonham's are same table to which Mr. Bonham refers, only decision must and will be in favor of W. F. paying that debt and say if Mr. Bonham's arument takes in the least from Gov. Johnston's not to the same column. And that there is a JOHNSTON? credit? It adds to it a thousand fold. But difference between the amount of tax received overnor Johnston has also brought in new and that assessed, I would quote from the Auources of revenue, Mr. Bonham to the conditor General's remarks on page 119 of same rary, notwithstanding, and improved some of book,—"The difference between the aggrethe old ones by better regulations for collect- gates of tax assessed and tax received are coning them. He now farms fields which the Lotituted by the commissions allowed for solofocos left idle, and by proper cultivation lecting, exonerations for lost tax and tax yet nakes certain badly-tilled-fields-much-more uncollected." Governor Johnston told the roductive than they were when the opposition the truth then that he had received less from tion had this big farm of Pennsylvania. He the farmers than his predecessors in office.—certainly is entitled to some credit for this, also. Now that he has accomplished this, take missions for collecting tax, the exhonerafor instance the collateral inheritance tax. The tions for lost tax and the tax yet uncollected" act of 10th of April, 1849, (the Sinking Fund are all chargable to Governor Johnston, and

be report for the last few years, that under diminished \$158,874 58. A most complete and this law the amount received from this source triumphant answer, to this is the certificate uns increased thousands of dollars. For exof the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Audiample, the amount received in 1848, before the tor General and State Treasurer, Commission. onssage of the law, (Auditor General's report era of the Sinking Fund, contained in the or that year, page 5.) was \$55,859 01, while proclamation of September 5, 1851, to which in 1850 (Auditor General's report for that year, we have already referred, that the State Debt nge 5,) it was \$102,205 07. I have not the has decreased \$659,122 98! ienns of comparing other years, but this is The Auditor General and the State Treasunough to prove the great increase. er belong to Mr. Bonham's party. As a sam-I come now to the crowning piece of unfairole of Mr. Bonham's statesmanship take his ess in this most unfair production of Mr. idea of the Sinking Fund: "merely taking Bonham. It rends thus: Wa fire he (Gov. noney from one pocket and putting it into ohnston) is spending more money in his adanother." Until he better understands the nature of the Sinking Fund, he is hardly compeninistration than his predecessor in office, overnor Shunk. The ordinary governmentent to comment on its policy. \$659,122.98. Pexpenses under Mr. Shunk's Administraof the State debt have been cancelled since the iou were as follows:—For the year 1845, \$239,804 20; 1846, \$276,532 22; 1847, 10th of April, 1849, and yet he cannot see the benefits of a Sinking Fund! 200,113 87. The year 1848 was partly un-The accusation that the Whigs have resorted er the administration of Mr. Shunk and partunder that of Mr. Johnston, and the govrument expenses that year were \$230,550 78. But under Governor Johnston's administration, ese expenses have been for the year 1849.

difference in the ordinary expenses of the gov-

rnment between the last year of Mr. Shunk's

administration and that of Mr. Johnston's of

fellow citizens, the whole extract in order to

\$62.786 34, against the latter, &c." I read,

pay of the members, clerks, &c., and amount-

ing to \$102,721 17. Public printing amount-

ing to \$80,447 38. Executive Department,

(under the control of Governor Johnston,)

ury Department, under the control of a Loco-

foco, \$7,180 85. Surveyor General's office, (tder Lôcofoco control.) \$6,414 75. Judicia-

nce is the expenses of the other departments.

the Locofoco Auditor General, State Treasu-

andor. Here you may see the desperate re-

orts of the opposition. I appeal to all candid

luring his administration, and on this remarks:

759,466 88,

monwoalth for the year 1846, was \$1,824, were even some who fled from our borders as

504 61, and for 1847, \$1,484,871 72, making from a country tasked far beyond her resour-for the two years named an aggregate of \$2,

\$11,458 02. Auditor General's office, (under

act, pamphlet laws 1849, page 570,) made ad- he is to be held responsible for them. Mr.

ditional regulations in regard to this tax, and Bonham says farther; The State Debt during

ou will find by turning to the Auditor Gene- Governor Johnston's administration has only

Bonham or the Whigs have been guilty of so- many aspiring individuals throughout the \$237,105 33; 1850, \$262,899 71, being a phistry and chicanery. I have noticed this State, who are now soliciting the "dear peo speech because it is a summary, though by, no ple" for their support: neans a brief one, of all the Locofoco arguthem from the Auditor General's report for ish. I have felt the importance of having the fear if I didn't you would never hear it. 1350, commencing at page 44. The heading facts fairly before the people to be too great is "expenses of government," and they consist to permit of beauties of rhetoric and flights of the expenses of the Legislature being the of fancy. The flights of fancy may he found in Mr. Bonham's speech and such other pro-

the debt paying party. y, \$95,422 19. Miscellaneous, \$708 56 .- up thus. The reports of Loco Foco Auditor I these make up the \$262,899 71, expenses Generals, sworn public officers, the official f which Mr. Bonham speaks. I ask what has communications made by Governors of Pennovernor Johnston to do with these different sylvania to the Legislature, the truth of which gle-waggle; I understand the science perfectneither was at the time nor can be disputed, ly, and if any of the candidates wish instrucepartments, except the Executive, the exense of which is only \$11,458 02. The bol- and the acts of the Legislature contained in tions, they may call on me. the pamphlet laws, show that previous to Govan Governor Johnston prevent Mr. Bonham's ernor Ritner's term there were \$24,330,003 03 been I wouldn't have been candidate, but I am olitical friends, greedy for their pay, from of the present State Debt which is of undoubt- going to tell you where-'twas not in Missisolding long sessions of the Legislature? What ed Democratic origin. That before Governor sippl, but 'twas on the right side of the negro nontrol has he ever the public printing? How Ritner's inauguration, there were numerous Uncertainty non-the same side. I startof state longs. That during his term there ed in the world as poor as a church-mouse, is no such act to be found on the statute books, | yet I came honestly by my poverty, for I in er and Surveyor General? How can he lesen the cost of the Judiciary? . Here, fellow but as soon as the other party resumed power herited it, and if I did start poor, no man can't under l'orter they commenced again, and are say but that I have held my own remarkably itizens, you have a specimen of Mr. Bonham's found down through Mr. Shunk's time. You wells have the additional fact that Governor Porter nen to look at this and say if even party weal himself admitted in his last annual message, night as well hold Governor Johnston respondant administration, \$15,000,526 00, and the acts tible for the time he himself wasted at the of Assembly authorizing the raising of this ast session of the Legislature, in reading money, show it was not for the purpose of is voluminous anti-tariff report and the deliv- paying the debts of Mr. Ritner's Administraof Government were \$276,532 22, near \$14, ing year, 1847. You have too the implied ad- it is not proper for me to say anything more 1847 a Whig Legislature by their despatch of paid during Mr. Shunk's administration in de it's my private opinion, publicly expressed near thirty thousand dollars. Here is ano. State; that her financial credit stood low, her States. ther specimen of Mr. Bonham's ingonuity. stock depreciated, her ability to meet her ento says Governor Johnston stated in his Lan- gagements doubtful. Now turn to the bright his my own county I was offered an office that aster speech, there had been no increased side of the picture, and you who, together was all honor—Coroner—which I respectfully axation on the farmers of the Commonwealth with all good Pennsylvanians, had in times gone by, looked upon this enormous debt as \$5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thous-This idle boast is again refuted by the facts those without hope; who deemed it a burden and figures. By the Auditor General's report entailed upon the Commonwealth for generafor 1850, page 118, we find the State tax as- tions to come, and with that idea felt the arm sessed upon the several counties of the Com- of your industry paralyzed. Aye, and there

from a country tasked far beyond her resour-

ble giving in one column the amount of tax as- into operation. The reduction promises to be sessed for several years back, and in the next even more rapid for subsequent years. Nor is the amount of tax actually received in the this all: the State credit is restored, the intedifference between the tax assessed and the this since Governor Johnston came into power.

Business and

tration there were actually received \$2,825,- of Governor? This man who has done so much

Miscellaneans

The distinguished Governeur Morris, of Morrisanna, near the city of New York, who was a gentleman by birth, education, and the most lofty bearing, on being asked for his definition of a gentleman, replied, in the words of the Psalmist:-

'Tis he who every thought and deed By rule of virtue moves Whose generous tongue di

Whose generous tongue disdains to speak The thing his heart disproves. Who never did a slander forge, His neighbor's fame'to wound;

His neighbor's fame'to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report,
By malice whispered round.
Who vice in all its pomp and power
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety, though clothed in rags,
Religiously respect.
Who to his plighted words and trust
Hes over firmly stood.

Who to his pugated words and trust
Has ever firmly stood;
And, though he promise to his loss;
He makes his promise good.
Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ;
Whom no rewards can ever bribe
The guiltless-to destroy.

This Paslm was copied by Mr. Jefferson n the smallest hand and neatest manner, in his common-place book.]

ELECTIONEERING IN MISSISSIPPI.

One of the greatest electioneerers of the ce is a Mr. Daniel R. Russel, a candidate for Auditor in Mississippi. His mode of electioncering is to deal with the "sovereigns," with the most blunt frankness-discarding every to sophistry and chicanery requires no answer. particle of blarneying humbng. The follow-Let the facts speak for themselves, and on ing sketch of a late speech delivered by him, these facts let any fair man say whether Mr. will be read with interest, if, not profit, by the

"Ladies and gentlemen: I rise-but there's ments against Governor Johnston. You, fel- no use telling you that, you know that I am low citizens, can now see how entirely these up, as well as I do. I am a modest manarguments are founded on misstatements of very-but I have never lost a picayune by it make the attempt to mislead the more glaring. the public documents or on pure imagination in my life-being a scarce commodity among What are these government expenses? I take alone. I have attempted no oratorical flour- candidates, I thought I would mention it, for

Candidates are generally considered as nuisances, but they are not; they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask how's your family, what's the prospect for ductions of the opposition. The detail of sta- crops, &c., and I am the politest man there is tistics from the public records may have been in the State. Davy Crocket says, the politest very dry, but they are of vast moment at this man he ever saw, when he asked a man to crisis, as proving beyond cavil the Loco Foco drink, turned his back so that he might drink he control of a Locofoco,) \$8,607 24. Treas. party to be the debt-creating party; the Whigs as much as he pleased. I beat that all hellow; I give a man a chance to drink twice if From what I have said, friends and fellow he wishes, for I not only turn round, but shut citizens, the Whig argument may be summed my eyes. I am not only the politest man but the best electioneerer-you ought to see me shaking hands with the variations, the pump handle and pendulum, the cross-out, and wig-

Fellow-citizens, I was born-if, I hadn't

Candidates generally tell you-if you think they are qualified, &c. Now, I don't ask your an justify such subterfuges. Mr. Bonham that the State Debt had increased under his thoughts, I ask your votes. Why, there's nothing to think of, but watch and see that Swan's name is not on your ticket; if so, think to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who oughtery of his very lengthy speech thereon! But tion, as has been falsely alleged. You have to know better than I do?-nobody. I will again, take Mr. Bonham's own statement, and seen too, that when Gov. Shunk died in 1847, allow that Swan is the best Auditor in the n 1846, under Governor Shunk, the expenses the State Debt was larger than in the preced- State; that is, till I am elected—then perhaps 000 more than those of the year 1850, which missions of Mr. Bonham and other leaders of Yet, as an honest man, I am bound to say that Mr. Bonham says are so large. Let Mr. Bon the opposition that with the same sources of I believe it's a grevious sin to hide anything nam explain this, and let him tell too that in revenue the interest on our public debt was from my fellow-citizens, therefore, I say that usiness lessened the expenses of the State preciated currency, to the disgrace of the that I'll make the best Auditor in the United

Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for declined. The Auditor's office is worth some and of brick. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor. I am sure of being clooted, and he will lose some thing by the canvass therefore I am willing to divide equally with him; and make thes e two offers. I'll take the salary, and he ma y have the honor; or he may have the hono r, and I'll take the salary.

while by the same authority we der our Whig Governor Johnston look bow lufind that the State tax assessed, for the year minous and filled with promise is the prospect In the way of honors I have received enough 1840 was \$1,446,008,86, and for 1850, \$1, of the future. He has demonstrated the reto satisfy me for life. I went out to Moxici,
540,056 44, an aggregate for the two years of sources of the State to be amply sufficient eat park and beaust alopt in the rain and mu d,
\$2,002,864 80, thus showing that during the with proper management to pay the public and swallowed everything except live Me: siVOLUME LIL NO 4

Charge, I charged. And break for the happeral, you had better believe I beat as

Information

General

My competitor, Swan, is a bird of golden lumage, who has been swimming for the last our years in the Auditor's pond, at \$5,000 year. I am for rotation. I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of

that pond therefore pop in your votes for me, I'll pop him out, and pop myself in. I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time with his nose down upon the public grindstone. Four years must have ground it to a pint. Poor fellow, the public ought not to insist on having the handle of his mug ground clean off. I have a large, full-grown and well-blown nose; red as a beet and tough as sole leather. I rush to the post of duty. I offer it up as a sacrifice. I clap it on the grindstone: Fellow-citizens grind way-grind till I holler enough, and that'll e some time first for Ell hang on like grim

eath to a dead African:
Time's most out. Well Like to forget to ell you my name: Its Daniel, for short, Dan-Not a handsome man, for my parents were cople who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names, therefore they had to ake what was left and divide around among but it's handsome as I am D. Russel. Remember every one of you that it's not

I am sure to Be elected, so one and all great and small, short and tall, when you como down to Jackson, after the election-stop at the Auditor's office-the latch string always hangs out-enter without knocking-take off our things and make yourgelf at liome.

[Dan crawfished out of the stand, bobbing is head like a tip-up, amid the cheers for Dan, 'A Dan Russel,' and 'Young Davy

CARRY A THING THROUGH.

Carry a thing through. That's it; don't

do anything else. If you once soundly and wide-awakedly begin a thing, let it be carried through though it cost your comfort, time, energy, and all that you command. We heartiy abominate this thing of turning backward, this wearying and fainting of soul and purpose. It speaks imbecility of mind, want of haracter, courage, true manliness.

Carry a thing-through .- Don't begin until you are fully prepared for its accomplishment. Think, dig till you know your ground, see your way. This done, launch out with all your soul, ife, heart and fire, noither turning to the left. nor right. Push on gigantically—push as though you were born for the very work you are about beginning; as though creation had been waiting through all time for your especial hand and spirit. Then you will do something worthy yourself and kind. Co

y from one thing to another. No man ever did anything that way. You can't. Be strong minded. Be pluckish, patient, consistent. Be hopeful, stern, manly. When once fairly in a work don't give up ... Don't disgrace yourself, by being on this thing to-day, on that to-morrow, and on another next day. We don't care if you are the most active mortal living; we don't care if you labor night and day, in sea-. on and out: be sure the end of your life will show nothing if you perpetually change from object to object. Fortune, fame, success and osition, are never gained but by piously, deerminedly, bravely sticking, growing lively to thing until it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through if

you would be anybody or anything. No mater if it denies you the pleasure of society and the thousand yearly gratifications of life. No matter of these. Stick to anything and carry it through. Believe you were made for the natter, and that no person else can do it atall. Put forth your whole individual energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing brough in all its completeness and proportion nd you will become a here. You will think better of yourself, and others will think better f you. Of course they will. The world, in its heart, admires the stern determined doer .-It sees in him its best sight, its highest object, its richest treasure. Drive on, then, whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply ufficient for the deed. You'll succeed, never

he world had its origin in ignorance. How many, influenced by the false ideas that 'stolen waters are sweet," and that bread eaten in seeret is pleasant. How many, impressed with nese fatal notions. I wanth their bark upon the cean of life, in the belie" that happiness will a grown the voyage, and that the haven to which hey are bound contains all that heart can wish or. Mistaken souls!—they know not that they are moving onward to misery and misfortunes, the consequences of which are often the result of their own transgressions, and the germinations of seed sown by their own hands. Such individuals, totally ignorant of God's moral government, are continually scolding. and finding fault with the ways of Providence. They should know that the physical, the organio, and the moral world, are governed by cortain laws, perfect, unchanging, partaking of the fountain from whence they flow-laws which cannot be infringed with impunity, no more than you can thrust your hand into the livid flame, and oscape unhurt. Gontle reader, impress this upon your mind,

Ignorance.-How much of the misery of

and also the important fact, that these laws and their panalties were instituted to guide and govern the children of men; to discard vice and fly to virtue; to admire the ways of Provense dence, instead of grumbling and finding fault with them. In short 'cease to do evil, and learn to do well.' Let the above facts be fully known in the world-let mankind understand, acknowledge and be guided by them and how? much of the misery he is now heir to would an sease. Then will the moral darkness that has a so long bound him in bondage, be dispelled by the putifying rays of divine truth. Then will mental slavery be sholished, and

the grovelling and sinful propensities which have so long hold sway, and led on to misory and crime, be extinct, and happiness universally prevail. todair propriet which ad

men. That wrotch deserved to be howstraing, who being pressed to stay a little longer, roplied: 'I will. Fifteen minutes will make no