

PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH LET ME ADD KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.—Bishop Hall.

E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

VOLUME LII, No 5

Cards.

DR. H. HINKLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office, Main street, near the Post Office. Doc. 11, diseases, and treatment of women and children.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, WILL perform all operations upon the teeth, such as scaling, filling, plugging, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set.

DR. F. MILLER, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, having succeeded Dr. Hinkley, formerly practicing physician of this place, solicits the patronage of the friends of his predecessor, and shall be happy to attend upon all who may favor him with a call.

DR. A. M. & J. TAYMAN, respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity that they have taken the office, recently occupied by Dr. Smith, at Snodgrass's Row, and will be happy to attend to all who may favor them with a call in the various branches of their profession.

DR. GEORGE Z. BEATTY, WILL perform all operations upon the teeth, such as scaling, filling, plugging, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set.

DR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist, residing at Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all who call in the line of his profession.

DR. S. B. KIFFNER, OFFICE in North Howard street, adjoining Mr. W. H. Smith's office, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

W. M. F. FROESE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland County, P. O. in Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by G. H. Brantley, Esq.

GEORGE EGGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at the residence of General Adams, on the 10th Street, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of legal business, such as deeds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. I have just received from Philadelphia and other places, a large assortment of additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine and Surgery, such as Quinine, Sarsaparilla, Pills, Varieties, Turpentine, Castor Oil, Stomachy, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Brushes of almost every kind, and a vast variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Plainfield Classical Academy, FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Truth School will commence on MONDAY, 11th Oct. 1851.

W. H. BROWN, Principal, Plainfield P. O., Cumberland County, Pa. April 27, 1851.

WHERE WAS ACADEMY, Three miles West of Harrisburg, Pa. THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 30th of November next. It is situated in a pleasant and beautiful section of country, and is convenient of access from all parts of the State.

TERMS: Boarding, Washing, Lodging and tuition in the English branches per session \$50 00

INSTRUCTORS: David Denlinger, Principal, and teacher of Languages and Mathematics. Leonard Simpson, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

BIG SPRING ACADEMY, THIS Institution will be open for the reception 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 of the Colleges or Universities of this country. There will be two sessions a year, the first commencing on the first Monday in May, and the second on the first Monday in September, of every year. Circulars will be furnished on application in person or by letters addressed to the subscriber at Newville, P. O., Cumberland County, Pa. W. R. LIND, (Sign) J. ALLEN BROWN, Ass't.

NOTICE, THE Commissioners of Cumberland County, deem it proper to inform the public, that the 11th meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having claims against said Board, will meet them at its office in Carlisle.

HURCH, LEE AND FEEMAN, LAWYERS, 100 WATER STREET, NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

Poetry.

From the Shippenburg "Weekly News" MY BOYHOOD HOME. BY S. K. DOSAVIN.

Home of my boyhood, name ever dear, Thy memory clings to me, And even starts the unbidden tear, I faintly smile from thee.

I mingle not amid their joys, Nor share their many joys, But have to pass my lonely days, 'Mid the world's base alloy.

This place has few, no charms for me, Compared with those of home; Thy dear old friends are all gone, And still they're not my own.

O, for the time to take me to thee, To meet the friends my boyhood knew, Nor say again farewell, To see again my native hills.

MORE PLUNDERING AND MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS. The gross frauds practiced at the Freeport Aqueduct, and the iniquity of giving free tickets to personal and political favorites to travel without charge on the Public Works, are by no means all the kinds of wild mismanagement and disregard of the public interests which are now displayed by the Canal Board.

By the act of the 10th of April, 1849, which was recommended by Gov. Johnston, passed the Legislature as an administrative measure, and was assailed by the Loco-foco press as a scheme of Gov. Johnston. Read the following extracts, word for word, from his report, which we have not room to give at length:

"With a revenue annually augmenting as the property, real and personal, of the Commonwealth is increasing in value, we have every reason to look for a more abundant and encouraging hope that Pennsylvania will not only be able, from the present revenue laws, if rigidly and properly enforced, and if no unnecessary appropriations are made, to meet the interest upon the public debt regularly as it falls due, but that before many years, shall have elapsed, the debt itself may be so far diminished as that the State will be enabled to improve the State will pay the interest, this point once reached, AND IF THE ACT SETTING ALIQUOT PARTS OF THE TAXES TO BE PAID IN THE STATE DEBT, COMMONLY CALLED THE 'SINKING FUND ACT,' SHALL BE CONTINUED IN FORCE, THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE WILL BE ABLE TO PAY THE INTEREST NECESSARILY IMPOSED UPON THEM."

"By the act of the 10th of April, 1849, entitled 'AN ACT TO CREATE A SINKING FUND, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE GRADUAL AND PROMPT EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH,' certain revenues are pledged to the payment of the debt. These revenues are the tax received from collateral inheritances, premiums on shares, eating houses, beer houses, and restaurants, licenses on hotels, taverns, and ten-penny alms houses, theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, distillery and brewery licenses, tax on new contracts, and interest on sinking fund loans, and surplus moneys.

"When the Sinking Fund was first suggested by Governor Johnston, it met with violent opposition from the Loco-foco party. Their press opposed it, and sought to prevent its passage by all the means in their power. In this they were unsuccessful. It was adopted, it is now in existence; it IS GRADUALLY PAYING THE STATE DEBT! The summer after the Sinking Fund act was passed, the Keystone and Democratic Union both denounced it with great bitterness. We quoted their language in our paper of last week. They said the Sinking Fund was a 'HUMBOG'; that it was 'ABSURD AND INJURIOUS'; that it was 'UNWISE AND UNREASONABLE'; that it was 'TRIPLING AND IMPOLITIC'; and that it was 'DEGRADING THE CHARACTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH.' Loco-foco orators denounced it with equal bitterness, and called it a 'CONTUMPTIBLE' scheme to pay the debt! It is thus that Loco-foco formerly talked on the subject, and thus, the dishonesty of their party now talk. They opposed it in its inception. As a party, they now hate it, because they cannot justly claim the credit of its adoption.

"The State Treasurer, a sworn officer of the Commonwealth, and a high-minded member of the Gov. Johnston, and a high-minded member of the Commonwealth, says, in his report, 'I PROMISELY BELIEVE THE PEOPLE FROM THE TAXES NOW NECESSARILY IMPOSED UPON THEM.' This is a very wise and salutary ENACTMENT should be continued in force, and that it promises well to 'ACCOMPLISH THE GREAT WORK INDICATED BY ITS TITLE.' That purpose, as expressed in the title, is 'TO PROVIDE FOR THE GRADUAL AND PROMPT EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.'"

"Tax-payers, do you hear the welcome news from the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth, that if Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund is continued in operation, the people of our State may confidently hope TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE TAXES NOW NECESSARILY IMPOSED UPON THEM? This hope of ultimate relief was never afforded you before William P. Johnston became Governor. With this confidence he full upon you, will you turn from him under whose administration these glorious results have been accomplished? And will you re-instate in power the men who cheated you, who LEVIED OUR TAXES, who sent the tax-gatherer to our doors, who have plundered the Treasury, and who now seek a triumph, that they may again control the Treasury as in the corrupt days when the name of our State was almost a reproach, and when Reputation had well-nigh tarnished our name?"

"PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY.—Putting a blister on a hedgehog.

TAX-PAYERS READ!

Official Documents against more Party Speeches and Party Newspapers!

The Loco-foco fall over the State are assailing the Sinking Fund scheme of Gov. Johnston. They call it a "humbug, a nuisance, and a contemptible scheme intended for electioneering purposes." One of the leaders of their party, James Ross Snowden, tried to prove that the whole scheme was absurd and useless, and that it was only taking money out of one pocket in order to put it into another.

WM. BIGLER the Loco-foco candidate for Governor has, at one place, attempted to prove that the whole scheme originated with himself; at another place, he tried to prove that it was a very small affair, and in his speech at Pittsburg on the 12th of September, he said the business to offer a barefaced falsehood, and say that, under the operation of the present Sinking Fund, the State was paying off five per cent. stock, by borrowing money at six per cent.

If the present Sinking Fund be contemptible, only intended for electioneering purposes—if the State is borrowing money at six per cent. to pay five per cent. stocks, how does it happen that Gen. James M. Buxton, the Loco-foco State Treasurer, in his last Treasury Report, calls the present Sinking Fund law—THE ACT OF THE 10th OF APRIL, 1849—a "wise and salutary enactment, which, if continued in force, will gradually and certainly extinguish the State Debt." Remember that Gen. Buxton, formerly, distinctly, to the act of the 10th of April, 1849, which was recommended by Gov. Johnston, passed the Legislature as an administrative measure, and was assailed by the Loco-foco press as a scheme of Gov. Johnston. Read the following extracts, word for word, from his report, which we have not room to give at length:

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PLAIN TALK FOR FARMERS!

"Nothing doing in wheat, corn and flour—Market extremely dull."—Cleveland Market Report.

Why is there nothing doing in Wheat, Corn and Flour? Is the crop bad? No: the wheat crop was never better. Why then does it bring a low price, so that there is no profit in selling? One reason is that money is scarce in the great cities, especially in New York, and needed for other things.

What makes this scarcity of money? The necessity of sending all the gold we obtain from California abroad. But why is it sent abroad? To pay for the immense importation of foreign goods during the past year, such as cotton and woollen manufactured goods, iron, railroad iron, hats, shoes, &c.

Can we not make such articles at home and thus retain the money to enrich ourselves? Yes: we can make them, but not as cheaply as they can be made by poorly paid labor in Europe, and our merchants will always bid for the cheapest market, they send abroad for these articles, instead of having them made at home.

But why can we not pay in our provisions, as we could if these goods were manufactured near us? The workmen must eat in Europe, as well as here.

Because they can obtain provisions cheaper from the countries of Europe that raise them, than ours can be shipped to Europe. Hence we must pay in money.

How can this be remedied? By such an alteration of the policy of our government as will protect our own industry, relieve it from the pressure of foreign competition, and bring the consumer nearer to the producer.

But will not this policy make manufactured goods dearer? Yes: nominally, for a while. But not relatively. The operatives will, as they multiply and are encouraged, become consumers instead of producers, raising the price of provisions, and bringing actually more profit to the farmer. Not merely the operatives alone will constitute a demand for provisions, but all of the varied population that belong to a manufacturing village and are called into life by its prosperity. It will add to this demand, and produce a ready, active market. The slightly higher price of the manufactured article, made thus higher to prevent foreign competition, will be compensated to all classes, by the increased income given to every description of business, so that though prices actually rise a little higher, there is an increased facility to meet them. The producers are lessened and the consumers increased, and more classes are really benefited.

Why is this policy pursued then? Because the party which controls the legislation of our country is opposed to the protection of our own industry. This is partly owing to the influence of long entrenched party prejudices by those who dislike to relinquish a favorite tenet, partly to the long established habits of some States who have never manufactured but raised the raw material, and who dislike a change, but more from the false idea entertained that our shipping interests might suffer by another set of measures.

HEAR THE LABORERS! HOW THE LOCOFOCO CANAL COMMISSIONERS TREAT POOR MEN! The laborers on the Delaware Division have been treated by the Canal Board with so great neglect that they are determined to make themselves heard. A meeting of the laborers, without distinction of party, was held on the Delaware Division at Bell's Hotel, in Williamsport, opposite Easton, on Friday, the 6th of September. They passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, we have faithfully devoted our whole time and attention to the performance and fulfillment of our engagements to work for the State; and whereas we have not received pay for the labor we have performed during the period of one year and five months, last past, and have received only one month's pay since the first day of January last, therefore—

"Resolved, That contracts faithfully made should be faithfully kept whether made by States, corporations, or individuals—that the honorable Board should bear in mind that the portion of the public improvements of the State, in proportion to its extent; the mechanics and laborers employed on the line who have facilities to maintain their debts to the contractors as much entitled to be paid for their labor, as the laborers upon the Portage Railroad, or the North Branch Canal.

"Resolved, That as men of large families, the honorable Board should bear in mind that we want bread, and that as we have worked regularly and faithfully in our employments, when we could have got cash pay from individuals, we would have done so; and that we, (namely, March), having been paid on this Division this year, we request the honorable Board to furnish Mr. George W. Closson, Treasurer of the Delaware Division, with funds, as speedily as possible.

"Signed by the Officers, JOHN B. HENNING, Secy."

Thus it is that impudent Loco-foco officials treat poor men. They have not paid the laborers in full on one of the most productive of our public works at any one time for one year and five months; and they have paid them but for one month's service since the first of January last! Those who refuse to pay these laborers make the loudest profession of friendship for them. They first gain their confidence and then pick their pockets.

"The Loco-foco call Gov. Johnston's Proclamation in relation to the reduction of the State Debt, a 'humbug, good by for effect.' This is not true. By the 4th section of the Sinking Fund act of the 10th April, 1849, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue this proclamation stating the fact of the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt as has been paid off. It is purely an official paper, and as such certified by the present Auditor General and State Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who are both Loco-foco.

This is a kind of 'humbug' document the people like to see. It is a little strange that we have never had anything like it under a Loco-foco administration. When they were in power their only proclamations were announcements that the State was every year being ploughed deeper and deeper into debt, and that it would be impossible to pay the interest.

LOOK AT IT.

Of the 238 furnaces in Pennsylvania, 149 (just one half) have stopped within the last 18 months, and the workmen thrown out of employment! And yet every vessel that arrives in this country from England is loaded with railroad iron. So much for so much.

These hundred and forty-nine furnaces, when in full blast, employ, on an average, (direct and indirectly) at least fifty men, each. One half of them would earn two dollars a day; but for the purpose of a low estimate, we will suppose them all to earn, when employed, one dollar a day. The whole number of men would be 7,450. At \$1 a day, they would earn per week \$7,450. Their aggregate annual earnings would be \$2,428,400.

There are at least an equal number of Furnaces out of blast in other States; and the aggregate sum lost to the iron workers of the country, is not a dollar below FIVE MILLIONS.

These five millions, which, but for the unwise and anti-American policy of the Loco-foco party, would go into the pockets of American mechanics, is now sent from this country, in gold and silver, and State or corporation bonds, and paid to the iron workers of England, Scotland, Russia, and Wales.

These five million dollars, thus kept out of the pockets of the hard-working mechanics of the United States, would purchase a vast number of comforts. It would enable those thus virtually robbed, not only to feed and clothe their families comfortably, but to educate their children, and to provide for themselves a home for their old age.

But Loco-fogism is regardless of the interests of the working men of the country. To carry out its ruinous party doctrine, they are willing that our mechanics and artisans should suffer. Yet they profess the most profound friendship for them, and denounce the Whig party, which advocates Protection to Home Labor, as their enemies!

If we should take up the statistics of other departments of manufactures, almost equally injuriously affected by the anti-American policy of the Loco-foco, the result would be even more startling. Twenty MILLIONS would be found below the mark. And this, be it remembered, is a tax upon the mechanics of the country for the benefit of British manufacturers! How long will the electors of this country tolerate such a ruinous policy?

HOW THE STATE WAS BEGGARED.

By law a tax is levied by the State from the enrolment of private laws. The law providing this tax was passed several years ago. Now look at these facts, taken from the Auditor General's Report for each year:

Table with columns: Year, Page, Amount. Data: 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

With the same laws and the same prices, Gov. Johnston paid to the State Treasury from this source \$20,635 in two years, while Gov. Shank paid \$9,080 in four years! This money went through the hands of some subordinate in the Government. Who received it? Who kept it? Why did he not pay it over to the State Treasury? What shiftry was about the Capitol robbing the Treasury and the People of their just dues? This occurred under Loco-foco rule. These men want to be re-instated in power. Will the people trust them? Do they desire a return of this never-ceasing Loco-foco Plunder, Bankruptcy and Debt? Let their votes answer.

NOW AND THEN!

J. R. Snowden in his letter says that in 1842 "our financial difficulties were such that although a loan was authorized to pay the interest in August, 1842, there were no bidders for the loan and the interest in consequence was not paid." This was in 1842, when the Loco-foco had all branches of government in their hands. In 1850, under a Whig Governor, the State credit is firm, the interest is promptly paid in full, and the State can borrow money at a premium, and the State Debt is being gradually lessened! Look on these two pictures, and say do you wish to give power to the party who brought our State so low that for several years she could not pay the interest on the debt, and could not even borrow money when she wished? or to the Whig party who rescued the State from her difficulties, placed her credit upon a firm foundation and have commenced TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

WHY THE LOCOFOCOS DID NOT PAY THE STATE DEBT.

In 1845, at least one thousand Justices of the Peace were elected in the State. Each of these Justices received a commission from the Governor. The law imposes a tax of \$2 on each of these commissions. The State Treasurer's report for that year shows that instead of at least \$2,000 being paid into the State Treasury on this account, only \$200 were ever accounted for! This money came into the hands of some of the subordinates in the State Department. Why was it not paid into the Treasury? Who kept the money? What robber infested Capitol Hill and fleeced the State to enrich himself? This was under Loco-foco rule. These men are not yet satisfied. They want more plunder. Will the people give it to them.

HOW MR. BIGLER HELPED TO WASTE THE PUBLIC MONEY.

In 1830, the cost of public printing, under the old corrupt system of electing the public printer, was (See Report on the subject in 1842.) \$38,000 00

Average annual expenses under present system of giving it to the lowest bidder, \$23,370 00

ANNUAL SAVING, \$14,630 00

The Senate Journal of 1842, (page 690) of 1843, (page 877 and 1037), and of 1844, (page 398) will show that for three successive sessions WM. BIGLER voted against a change which saved about SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to the State every year! The bill introducing the present system finally passed, although Mr. Bigler voted against it to the last! Remember this fact, when he prates of his desire to be economical!

WHAT MR. BIGLER IS.

Mr. Darsis, long a member of the State Senate, made a speech in Pittsburg a few evenings ago, in which we find the following paragraphs:

"These facts were stronger than arguments, and showed that never before had we so good a Governor as William P. Johnston. (Cheers.) He knew William Bigler. He had sat for six years in the Senate Chamber with him—he believed that he was an honest, clever man, but he told them FROM HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HIM, that he was not the man Johnston was. HE WANTED JOHNSTON'S COURAGE AND FIRMNESS—that firmness which should make him resist demands on the public treasury. He could illustrate this by a number of anecdotes, but could bring nothing stronger than facts to prove his assertions. A bill was introduced into the Senate when Mr. Bigler belonged to it, now well known as the 'General Manufacturing Law'—a law by which our mechanics could associate themselves together, and become manufacturers. Mr. Bigler would not vote for it, but asked it to be postponed, until he went up the Susquehanna, and attended to his rats. This was the character of the man—HE ALWAYS WISHED TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITIES."

We have examined the Journals during the six years that William Bigler was in the Senate, and we do not hesitate to declare that no member of that body dodged as many votes as Mr. Bigler. On bank questions we have exposed several of his dodges. On other questions we could readily do so. He wanted courage and firmness—that courage and firmness which are the prime elements of the true man. An individual as vacillating as he—one as subject as he to be yessed about by hostile influences—one so certain to be, if elected, under the control of others, is not the man to fill the chair of State at this period, when the State is just emerging from her difficulties. A slight indiscretion now may undo all the good that has been done. Will the people take a man whom they have tried and who has not been found wanting, for one who has not been tried and whose previous history shows that he lacks that determination now so necessary to keep Pennsylvania in the right path?

LET TAX-PAYERS REMEMBER.

That the State Debt, Nov. 30th, 1848, was as follows: Recorded debt, \$19,474,739 03; Floating debt, railroad and other public debt contracted prior to that time, and returned in 1849 and 1850, as per appropriation bills for 1849, '50 and '51, 373,861 48

Total debt in 1848, \$19,848,600 51

Debt Sept. 1, 1851, including the Loan of \$100,000 to avoid the Indebtedness Act of Philadelphia, \$10,116,362 44

Amount paid by Gov. Johnston in two years and a half, \$732,255 97

Remember, that counting this loan of \$100,000 in the sum total of the debt, the whole amount of the indebtedness of the State is over SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS less than it was when Governor Johnston was inaugurated two years and a half ago! Of this amount, Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund has paid over SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!! The remainder has been paid out of the ordinary resources of the State.

And in connection with this, let the people remember that William Bigler, in his speech at Towanda, Bradford county, on the 15th of August last, SAID PUBLICLY that he was IN FAVOR OF A LOAN to complete the North Branch Canal. Gov. Johnston has commenced to pay the State Debt. William Bigler has pledged himself, that if elected, HE WILL FAVOR A DIRECT INCREASE OF THE STATE DEBT BY BORROWING sufficient money to complete the North Branch Canal! Remember this, ye men who are opposed to making any more debt, and who think your present taxes are heavy enough to be borne!

THE STATE DEBT REDUCED.

The Pittsburg American of the 10th, this alludes to Gov. Johnston's efforts to reduce the State Debt:—"The Loco-foco will never forgive Gov. Johnston. He has committed an offense, for which, in their creed, they have no term nor condition of absolution. He might have plundered the Treasury—neglected the State interest—increased the State Debt and beggared the Commonwealth. These would have been venial offenses. But he has dared to do more. He has paid the interest on State Debt—raised its credit from 6cts. on the dollar, where he found it, to par, and actually committed the outrage on their hopes of paying off a large slice of the principal. Besides paying over \$100,000 which did not pay the interest, he has paid 639,000 and odd dollars of the funded debt, and by this act has knocked off \$22,000 of the annual interest of the debt, and firmly built around the treasury, the means and machinery for paying off an equal amount at every term. This is the sin in their eyes which he has committed."

WHO ARE "UNION" MEN?

Let the people remember, whenever a Loco-foco boasts that their party throughout the country are assisting the Compromise, that EVERY SUCCESSIONIST who has been elected to Congress in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, or throughout the South, is a Loco-foco, and that ALL THE SECESSION CANDIDATES IN GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI BELONG TO THE SAME PARTY!!

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—At the late Delegate Elections in Monroe county, every delegate elected, in every township, was chosen with a view to the election of the Eastern Bank, and the delegates to the Convention made it a question in the nomination of the candidate for the Legislature.—Eastern Argus

Another specimen of Loco-foco opposition to Banks.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Massachusetts met in Convention on last Wednesday, and nominated Robert C. Winthrop for Governor, and George Grinnell, for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention was the one of the largest in the State.

The present fashion of pronouncing the word "characterize," sounds very much like "cracked-her eyes!"

GOOD TIDINGS FOR TAX-PAYERS!

Amount of the Reduction of the State Debt. The Harrisburg American of the 13th inst, brings us the following official Proclamation by Gov. JOHNSTON of the reduction of the State Debt so far under the operation of the "Sinking Fund Law." It carries glorious tidings, truly, to the oppressed tax-payers of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for the purpose of creating a SINKING FUND, and to provide for the GRADUAL AND PROMPT EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH," it is enacted and provides as follows, viz:

"Section 1. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, who are hereby authorized to receive the revenues appropriated by this act, or which may hereafter be appropriated for the same object, and to purchase therewith the debt of the State of Pennsylvania at its market price, if not exceeding the par value thereof, to the full extent of the said revenues, and to hold and apply the same, and the interest thereon accruing, firmly and inviolably on the trusts and for the purposes herein specified.

"Section 2. That all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit: the taxes on collateral inheritances, and the per centage assessed upon any bank or railroad, or coal mine, gas, railroad and coal mining, or improvement company charter, all taxes assessed on distilleries and breweries, or billiard rooms, bowling saloons and ten pin alleys, on theatres, circuses, and on amusements, exhibitions, and on eating houses, beer houses and restaurants, and all such revenues as the Legislature may from time to time set apart for the purpose mentioned in this section, shall be paid to the said Commissioners, who shall forthwith proceed to purchase the debt of the Commonwealth, on the terms so specified, so far as they are able to do so.

"Section 3. That the said Commissioners shall be authorized to receive the interest due and payable on the debt so purchased, and to hold and apply the same, which interest shall be like-wise applied to the purchase of said debt, so that the same shall form a constantly accumulating fund for the extinguishment of the public debt.

"Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of September, in the year 1850, and on the first day of January, and on the same day, in every third year thereafter, to certify the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth held by them, to the Governor, who shall in each year certify representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation, stating the fact and the extinguishment of said debt, or so much of the principal of said debt as has been cancelled.

"Section 5. That the Commissioners shall, within ten days after the organization of the Legislature, pay \$200,000 of the debt of the Commonwealth, and in every third year thereafter, certify to the Legislature the amount of the public debt, so as aforesaid