

NORTHERN DEMOCRAT.

O. G. HEMPSTEAD, Proprietor.

MONTROSE PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

VOL. V, NO. 39.

TERMS OF THE "DEMOCRAT."

One dollar per annum in advance, or two dollars if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements:—
One square, (twelve lines, or less,) 2 insertions, 50 cents.
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One column, one year, 10 dollars.
For foreign communications only will receive attention.

POLITICAL.

Important to Assessors.

Presuming that Assessors generally through the county may not be aware of the existence of such a law, we transfer to our columns the following section of a "Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act relating to the elections in this commonwealth,'" passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State:

Section 2. Every year in which the citizens of this commonwealth shall vote for electors of president and vice president of the United States the assessors of the several wards, townships, incorporated districts and boroughs within this commonwealth, except within the city and county of Philadelphia, shall, at all reasonable times after the second Tuesday in October in said year, and until within ten days of the time fixed by law for the election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, on the personal application of any white free man claiming to be assessed within their proper ward, township, incorporated district or borough, or claiming a right to vote therein, as being between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the commonwealth one year, enter the name of such person on the list of taxable inhabitants; and said assessors shall, at least eight days previous to the day fixed for the election of said electors, make out duplicate copies of the name or names so entered, and after certifying and signing the same, shall deliver one copy to the commissioners of their respective counties, to be filed by said commissioners in their respective counties, and the other copy said assessors shall hold and hand over, without alteration or addition, to one of the inspectors of the proper election district, on or before eight o'clock on the morning of the day fixed for the election of said electors.

General Taylor's Unfitness for the Presidency.

Of all the objections urged against the election of General Taylor to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, that of total incompetence is the most forceful and impressive, and outweighs all others. When General Jackson was brought forward by the republican party as its candidate for the Chief Magistracy, the very praiseworthy and not unwelcome idea of elevating a mere "military chieftain" to that high eminence; his want of capacity was rung upon every change, and croaked into the public ear from Maine to Georgia. Yet Gen. Jackson's life had not been entirely passed in camps and in the tented field. His reputation was not solely that of a brave and successful soldier. His instincts were not so thoroughly military, as to unfit him for the more polished duties of civil life. He had filled many high and responsible public trusts, and won credit in the discharge of them all. He was well-versed in the constitution and laws of his country, and equal to the most imminent emergencies of state as his subsequent career signally demonstrated. But how is it Zachary Taylor, the present nominee of a wing of the party that prated of the incompetency of Andrew Jackson? Even his most rabid and zealous advocates do not pretend that, in point of talents and competency, he bears any comparison to his competitor, General Cass. With all their assurance and want of candor, they have not the temerity to perpetrate such an outrage upon truth and the public intelligence. According to Gen. T.'s own admission, he has not voted once in forty years—is entirely ignorant of public affairs—is not prepared to venture an opinion upon any of the great political issues that now or may hereafter agitate the country—issues that have threatened disunion, and formed the bases of party organization and the fuel of party strife, almost from the epoch of the foundation of the government. This, then, is the man whom our opponents have brought into the lists, and for whom they ask the franchises of his countrymen, in preference to one of the most accomplished statesmen and consummate scholars of his age. And this the party who, twenty years ago, invoked "war, pestilence and famine," rather than the elevation of a military chieftain to the Presidency! And this, too, at a time when the down-trodden masses of Europe, growing restive under long years of servitude, are looking to our experiment of self-government as a guide, pointing them the way to freedom and constitutional liberty!

Grant that General Taylor is honest and disinterested—all that his friends claim for him in this respect; yet his admitted and manifest unfitness for civil life is an insurmountable barrier to public confidence and support. Such a man, clothed with the responsibilities of power, disastrous to his own judgment, and full of generous feelings, would be a fit tool in the hands of corrupt and selfish ambitious men. But we need not say we entertain no such view of him. The people are not so lost in indifference, so void of respect, as to permit a calamity so great, a reproach so palpable to transpire. The bona public sentiment prize a favorable issue to the present contest, and are pregnant with encouragement and bright hope to every patriot and Democrat in the country.—*Philadelphia.*

THE WATERY VESSEL.—The vintage on the Ohio has commenced, and will last two or three weeks. We are glad that the damage to the grape-crop has proved very light, to what was feared. Many vine-dressers, who, a few weeks since, expected to lose two-thirds of their crop, will not lose one-eight. There are now several hundred men in this county, also devoted to vineyards, and the amount of wine made will be large, for which a good demand exists.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned regularly appointed the Committee of Publications on the part of the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, congratulate their fellow citizens upon the harmonious deliberations of the late Democratic State Convention. Called to fill a vacancy created by a dispensation of Providence, which had deprived us of an Executive who seemed to have been specially raised up as the friend of the masses and the enemy of oppression in every form, the times demanded, not only a strong and solid integrity, before which the blandishments and threatening of privilege would shrink abashed and appalled, but a well-poised judgment; a well-trained intellect, a practical experience, and a vigilant patriotism alive to the interest of the country. We believe we have obtained these qualities in the present Democratic candidate for Governor, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery county. In this vicinity he has thousands of friends, and is warmly esteemed wherever known. His private character defies scrutiny. As a merchant he passed through times of trying peril with untarnished credit, and without a personal enemy. As a farmer, he is distinguished for his quiet deportment, his industrious researches after agricultural improvements, and his active and well-cultivated mind. As a citizen, no man has been more zealous in upholding the credit of the State, and none more energetic and intelligent in his support of her true and substantial interests. Politically, Judge Longstreth is above all suspicion or doubt. He belongs to the radical Democracy—tempering with no wrong, and allowing no principle to be sacrificed to expediency. He believes our prosperity to be identified indissolubly with Democratic measures, and he believes that these measures can only be successful by a persevering imitation of the examples of founders of our political faith.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of December, 1800, and is consequently, in the 48th year of his age. On both sides, his family were distinguished in the revolutionary struggle. His grandfather, on the mother's side, was an Irishman, and was made prisoner at Fort Mifflin, in 1776, and subsequently died a victim to British cruelty. His name was M'Kee.

His ancestors, on the father's side, settled in Warmist, Bucks county, in this State, about the year 1700, on a farm, which is still occupied by one of the same name. His grandfather on the same side, whose name was Bessy Longstreth, owned a plantation at the mouth of French Creek, (Chester county,) where Pheonville now stands. He died in 1793, of yellow fever, while on his way from Philadelphia, where that epidemic was then raging. His son Joseph, the father of MORRIS, was born and raised in Charlestown, near Valley Forge, Chester county, where, also, MORRIS was born. Joseph Longstreth moved to Philadelphia, where he entered the mercantile business. He is still remembered by our oldest inhabitants as a man of integrity and piety, and as peculiarly strict and conscientious in all his dealings. He died early, leaving a widow and five children, three of whom were sons.

Left alone with a youthful family, wholly dependent upon her for education and support, the mother of MORRIS, while relating to her children the hardships to which their grandfather M'Kee had been subjected, and the cruelty which hurried him to a premature grave, instilled into their young hearts, at the same time, a hearty abhorrence of the oppressors of their country, and a profound veneration for those patriotic whose blood has consecrated the charter of our liberties.

Connected on the one hand, by the dearest ties, with that exemplary sect, whose founder, in this State, was the illustrious Penn, and profoundly sensible that their peaceful virtues cannot be too warmly applauded and too often practiced, the candidate of the republican party of Pennsylvania for Governor could not, however, forget the history of those wrongs which at the same time speak the shame of England, and the justification of our country in both her wars for independence. How powerfully he feels upon this subject will be seen by his own language, in an address which he delivered four years ago to his fellow citizens at Valley Green, his own home.

"I am a man of peace. But rather than see the rights of my country long trampled under foot, her territories seized by fraud and kept by force, and my fellow citizens murdered, I would say to England, welcome war, pestilence or famine."

The career of Judge Longstreth is another example for the youth of the country, and a striking illustration of the benefits of free institutions. In May last, the Democratic National Convention placed in nomination for the Presidency, a gentleman who left Wilmington nearly fifty years ago, a bare-footed boy, without a shilling in his pocket. On the 20th of July, Providence took from the sphere of active and distinguished usefulness, a model Governor who began his career in the humblest walks of life, and ascended the steps of fame, wholly by his own exertions. And now we are called upon to notice another self-made man, in the present Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

The death of his father left five children chiefly dependent upon the exertions of their mother for support. After being three years a pupil in the Westtown school—an establishment conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends—MORRIS began his business career. When he was but fourteen years of age, following his father's example, he entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia. Devoting the intervals between business hours, to the improvement of his mind, already stored with the precepts of an intelligent mother, he soon gave evidence of future distinction. Before he had reached the age of seventeen, he was the confidential friend of his father's employers, and such the intelligence, integrity, and devotion of his character, that he was designated as successor for the first to the Western Store—an undertaking which, in those days, when the intervals between business hours, were usually devoted to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and the perusal of the works of the ancients, was a task of no ordinary magnitude.—*Philadelphia.*

hardships and not without actual danger. During stated periods, for five years, he travelled over the Western States, collecting and carrying large sums of money, acquiring, at the same time, a knowledge of the inhabitants of the country, their manners and customs, and a thorough acquaintance with the resources of the Valley of the Mississippi. In 1824 he entered the mercantile business himself. For eight years he continued this highly honorable pursuit. Through all this time, he bore a character proverbially above reproach. During the period of the bank panic—when the timid faltered and the venal deserted—when all the appliances of wealth and privilege were brought into action to make the stern old hero quail—then, in the midst of the foes of Jackson—"faithful among the faithless"—MORRIS Longstreth stood firm. He supported decidedly the administration and re-election of Jackson, and zealously pointed out to all his political friends and opponents, the solid advantage of the Jackson policy. He is still warmly recollected to this day, for his stern deportment during those trying hours. In 1846 he was placed in nomination for Congress by the untimely Democracy of Philadelphia city; and although his election was hopeless in that era of bank rule and bank oppression, his republican friends could not refrain from naming him as their candidate, simply as a testimonial of their respect for his political and personal character. When, in 1835-36, the Bank of the United States applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for corporate powers, MORRIS Longstreth, then a retired citizen, protested boldly against the granting of the application; he invoked the support of all in the movement of opposition, and made no hesitation in bitterly denouncing the final success of the fraud. How fortunate had it been for Pennsylvania, if his counsels and the counsels of such as he, had been heeded in time!

In 1837 Mr. Longstreth removed to his farm, in the township of Whitmarsh, Montgomery county. In March, 1841, he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Montgomery County Courts, by Gov. Porter; and in 1846, he was re-appointed to the same place by Gov. Shunk. In this position he gave evidence of new qualities, and rapidly won the confidence and affections of his fellow citizens, by the integrity and intelligence which marked his official acts.

On the 4th of March, 1847, without ever having occupied any public position but that of Associate Judge, he was placed in nomination by the representatives of the Democratic party in State Convention, for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner—a choice of which was confirmed at the polls in the October succeeding, by the significant majority of over seventeen thousand votes.

Since Judge Longstreth has been in the Board of Canal Commissioners, he has been thrown, by the active discharge of his public duties, in constant connection with great numbers of his fellow citizens. Friends grew up around him daily. His many frankness—his varied intelligence—his pleasing manners—his above all, his fearless advocacy of the radical principles of Democracy—made his society both profitable and agreeable. During his connection with the lamented Shunk, he shared his fullest confidence. To no man would that venerated patriot confide his views more freely, and to no man's counsel would he give more attention. And when, prostrated by the disease which conquered him at last, that fearless republican, still cherishing the high principles which have made his character a study for after-times, would converse with no one more freely upon the importance of a wise Government, than with him who is now destined, in the order of things, to be his successor. It would have been remarkable had the result of the State Convention been different. Though others were before that able and imposing body—men of sound intellect, tried experience, and unflinching Democracy—men worthy of the confidence and equal to all the emergencies of the State—the preference was for MORRIS Longstreth. We need not add that he will preserve to the uttermost of his ability the high trust which has been reposed in his hands.

Judge LONGSTRETH is a practical farmer. His farm bears the marks not only of that careful industry which is the characteristic of the Pennsylvania husbandman, but also, of that intelligent culture which is the result of a quick and enterprising mind. He is eminently known among his neighbors for open-handed liberality, generous hospitality, strict and irreproachable morals, and for that constant attention to business, and those exemplary habits of order, which are always the true elements of the character fitted to govern the helm of State.

With this sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor, the undersigned confidently invoke the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania in his behalf. They challenge the most scrutinizing comparison of his political and personal character, with the political and personal character of his competitor—assured that the verdict must be, with all intelligent men, as they believe it will be, with the great majority of the electors in October, in favor of MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the Farmer of Montgomery.

A. L. ROUMFORD,
JOHN V. FORNEY,
HENRY WELCH,
ANDREW MILLER,
BENJAMIN MIFFLIN,
Philadelphia, Sept. 8th, 1848.

SOUL AND BODY.—A son of the Emerald Isle, who arrived at New York the other day, was asked to take a glass of grog, but, declining, giving as a reason, for his refusal, that he joined the Temperance Society in Cork, before he left Ireland. His friend replied, that was no consequence, as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of half-headed morality, Pat indignantly retorted, "Do you suppose, when I brought me, body and soul, to America, I'd be after leaving me soul in Ireland?"

"Sir, I neither envy the head nor the heart of that man from the North who rises here to denounce slavery and the principles of John Brown, and who, in the same breath, denounces the principles of the Southern States, and who, in the same breath, denounces the principles of the Southern States, and who, in the same breath, denounces the principles of the Southern States."—*Philadelphia.*

To the Editor of the Northern Democrat.
DEAR SIR:—I send you an extract from the Farewell Address of Washington; also a letter from Silas Wright, and the accompanying Provision, on which I will support the nomination of the Hon. David Wilmot, respectfully asking their publication.

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now clear to you. It is justly so; for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to force that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the convictions of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though covertly and insidiously directed,) it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitually and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*Geo. Washington.*

I would respectfully ask all persons to read entire the Farewell of the Father of our Country and give attention to the words of wisdom.

Silas Wright to Martin Van Buren.

"If there be those among us who misled by a mistaken sympathy, or sudden excitement upon any subject, and forgetting their obligations to the whole country, to the Constitution and the Union, let us use every effort of persuasion and example to awaken to a sense of their dangerous error. If those who, for the sake of private interest, personal ambition, or momentary political success, are willing to experiment upon the public passions, to treat lightly their constitutional obligations, to foment sectional jealousies and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union, let the absence of our countenance and support, convince such persons, that the personal gratification, or public services of any living man, are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the Country, the peace of the Union, or a single letter in the list of our constitutional duties.

"If among us there be any, which Heaven forbid, who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our confederacy, and destroy that Constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs; and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companions, until like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings, they are no longer worthy to enjoy."

I will support the Hon. David Wilmot on the following Provision, provided the Hon. David Wilmot will support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, thereby paying the same respect to the action of the Baltimore Convention, which I am asked to pay to the action of the Conference who nominated him, provided always, that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention and Mr. Wilmot shall engage and advocate their respective opinions of justice and duty untrammelled and uncontrolled. But if the Hon. David Wilmot will not comply with the conditions of the proviso above, and will more lightly treat all the great fundamental principles of the Democratic Creed, which he holds in common with me, and advocate the one idea of his Provision and the election of Martin Van Buren, then I will not support him but will support a sound Democrat who holds the doctrines of the Baltimore Convention. Believing that sovereignty is an attribute of the people, whether of Territories or States, and that the right to govern is derived from the consent of the governed. Having implicit confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the people of the Territories, I would leave to them most interested in the domestic interest of the territories the settlement of the question, whether soil which came free into the Union shall remain free, or be numbered among the institutions of Slavery. For my self believing with out doubt, that a safe and controlling majority in favor of keeping soil now free from being encumbered with Slavery, would always exist by the laws of emigration in those territories, which would effectually prevent slavery from entering the free territories of the United States.

With Mr. Van Buren, believing in the sober second thought of the people, who will settle this vexed question, constitutionally and justly as they have all the great questions presented to them, without making a war of the South upon the North, or the North upon the South, in direct violation of the words of warning of the Father of our country, who knew the value of our liberties and the Union, from his knowledge of the priceless blood shed to obtain it; and also violating the sound, patriotic and pre-eminent statesmanlike views of the lamented Silas Wright. I am yours with respect,
CALVIN LEE.

Friendsville, Sept. 21, 1848.

HEAD HUNTS, OR SLITS.

John M. Botts of Virginia has written a letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, encouraging the movement in favor of Mr. Clay. Mr. Botts says:

"As matters now stand, admitting Gen. Taylor to be a Whig candidate, (which I utterly deny,) the party is doomed to certain, inevitable and disgraceful defeat, and every man not wilfully blind must see it. It was an inexcusable blunder to suppose that from a million, and a quarter to a million and a half of free, independent Whig voters could be wheeled into line by the word of command from some fifty or sixty thousand politicians (most of whom had scarcely shed their pin-feathers in politics) for a candidate who had never filled a civil station, and who had not for forty years, and perhaps in his life, given a vote for man or measure; without experience or knowledge of the practical operations of any one of the domestic questions about which we had differed."

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—If we have not addressed you as frequently during the present political canvass, as was accorded with custom, or with the public expectation, the omission has arisen from no want of inclination to discharge with efficiency and fidelity the appointment conferred upon us by the 4th of March Convention. Our silence has rather resulted from the conviction that you well understand the nature of the contest in which the parties are engaged, properly appreciate the immensity of the interests at stake, and are fully alive to the high duties devolving upon you as American citizens. We have never for a moment doubted, that you, one and all, esteem the Right of Suffrage as among the most valuable of all your political privileges, distinguishing your institutions above those of any other people on the face of the earth—nor have we, at all questioned, that at the decisive moment you would again be found at your posts, ready to prostrate by your ballots, as you have so often done before, the enemies of those principles which are identical with the peace, safety, and welfare of the American people. So repeatedly have you demonstrated your acquiescence in the truth "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty," that we have deemed it presumptuous to importune you to the exercise of a duty, which, like Hesperian fruit, you have ever guarded with the utmost jealousy and watchfulness.

Our labors have also been in no inconsiderable degree lessened by the fact that our Federal opponents, by the abandonment of all their cherished doctrines, followed in many places by the surrender of even their name, have emboldened on principles on their banners, and consequently furnish but comparatively few of those opposite elements that have characterized most of the past conflicts for the Presidency. By the selection of a candidate for this high trust, who has pertinaciously refused to commit himself to the views of the party that has thus gratuitously favored him—except in so far as a cold acceptance of its barren honors is susceptible of a contrary interpretation—they have voluntarily relinquished all manner of title to the support of that portion of their own friends, who claimed to be governed by views of a distinctive policy—and have thereby debased their action in the existing canvass to a mere struggle for the gratification of personal ambition.

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By the rejection of hard-earned and well established claims of the most illustrious and faithful among their Whig champions, and by the substitution, in front of the fight, of one who throughout his whole life has never once condescended to exercise the right of suffrage, and who, according to his own confessions, owing to a want of time and to a disinclination for investigation, has formed no political opinions whatsoever—they have literally for the present, abandoned their identity as a party! First branding with every epithet of detraction the just and unavoidable war in which our country was engaged with Mexico, they were next guilty of the unpardonable inconsistency of nominating one of the successful soldiers of that war as their candidate—and this, despite all his own protestations of unfitness, and in the face of his reiterated refusal to adopt their name or their principles as a party! The Whig vessel is, therefore, embarked on a perilous and tempestuous voyage, without compass or rudder, and it is not hazardous to predict, that it is destined to a speedy and total shipwreck. At the shrine of supposed availability they have sacrificed all the pride of doctrine and opinion for which they formerly contended, and in the lowest depth of humiliation must our ancient foe bemoan the madness and folly of their infatuated leaders.

Whilst such is the pitiful condition of our opponents, we doubt whether the annals of the past record a period when the Democratic party of this country occupied more impregnable ground, or had better reason for hearty self-felicitation, than the present. Unwary by the presentation of a name, associated with deeds of martial renown so recent that the land was still re-echoed with their recital, the Democratic party has marched steadily forward in the pathway of duty, resolved to suffer no ignis fatuus to divert it to the right hand or to the left, to blind its vision, bewilder its judgment, or misdirect its footsteps. In good report and in evil report, in sunshine and in storm, it has adhered unflinchingly to its PRINCIPLES—has suffered not one of its consecrated banners to be lowered—not one of its hallowed watchwords to be erased—but has rather elevated them to the highest mountain-peaks, so that the whole world may run and read. Inscribed upon our time-honored flag, as prized in our hearts' just estimation as above all price, are these inspiring watch-words: **EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.**

NO CORPORATE MONOPOLIES, OR LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH THE BUSINESS PURSUITS OF CITIZENS.
NO UNITED STATES BANK, THE CHIEF ENGINE OF AN ARROGANT DOMESTIC DESPOTISM.
A TAX FOR REVENUE, TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ECONOMICALLY ADMINISTERED.
NO INTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF THE STATES, AND A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
NO DISCRETION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LAND SALES, FOR PURPOSES OF INDIVIDUAL FAVORITISM, OR AS A BRIBE TO THE STATES.
PEACE, COMMERCE, AND HONOR.
FRATERNITY WITH ALL NATIONS, ENTANGLING ALLIANCE WITH NONE.
FANATISM, OR RELIGION.
REASSURANCE OF THE PRESS.
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE EXTENSION OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY TO THE ALIEN, WHO HAS FLED TO OUR hospitable shores to escape the oppression of his rulers at home.
THE SILENT TARIFF.
THE PEOPLE MAKE AN INDEPENDENT USE OF THEIR PROPERTY, WITHOUT THE AGENCY OF BANKS.
THE CURRENCY OF THE PAPER MONEY SYSTEM, AND THE INFUSION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF A FREE GOLD AND SILVER, INTO THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY.

These principles form the bright constellation which has guided the Democratic party of this country through many a conflict of fear and peril—which have made our nation honored, respected, and powerful; and upon the maintenance of which we verily believe, depend the future glory and greatness, if not the existence of this proud Republic. They constitute the creed of our political faith—the text of civic instruction—the touchstones by which to try the services of those we trust. Whilst we adhere to them, we need never despair of the Republic, for we are on the road that leads to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

To these principles our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, Generals LEWIS GASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, are committed by all the obligations of the present and the past. Great and venerated as are these names, and distinguished alike for deeds of martial and civic renown, they would present no attraction to us, or to you, but for their identification with the undying truths which we profess. We honor them for their services; their abilities and their public and private virtues; but we honor them most for their selection as the agents for imparting a consistent and conscientious efficacy to the popular will.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE VETO POWER, EXERCISED BY WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON AND JACKSON.

These principles form the bright constellation which has guided the Democratic party of this country through many a conflict of fear and peril—which have made our nation honored, respected, and powerful; and upon the maintenance of which we verily believe, depend the future glory and greatness, if not the existence of this proud Republic. They constitute the creed of our political faith—the text of civic instruction—the touchstones by which to try the services of those we trust. Whilst we adhere to them, we need never despair of the Republic, for we are on the road that leads to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

To these principles our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, Generals LEWIS GASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, are committed by all the obligations of the present and the past. Great and venerated as are these names, and distinguished alike for deeds of martial and civic renown, they would present no attraction to us, or to you, but for their identification with the undying truths which we profess. We honor them for their services; their abilities and their public and private virtues; but we honor them most for their selection as the agents for imparting a consistent and conscientious efficacy to the popular will.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor, is equally worthy of our suffrages, because, equally devoted to these imperishable principles. Like the lamented Shunk, he has risen to merited fame by a life of industry and integrity, unsupported by the adventitious aids of family wealth and influence; and we esteem it no ordinary praise to say, that he is worthy to assume the mantle of that venerated and lamented patriot. He was a Democrat; and one of its candidates for Congress in the city of Philadelphia, in the perilous season when the great Paper-Monopoly waged its war against the pure and incorruptible ANDREW JACKSON. The man that could breathe the fury of the King, Bank, then, will not quail before the assaults of the lesser principalities now. The man that was proof against the struggle against the blandishments of the world's greatest and most corrupt monarch; the man who has ever beheld, can safely be entrusted with the helm of State in Pennsylvania. It is difficult to conceive a crime of greater moral turpitude, than when a man, by fair professions gains the confidence and the votes of an unsuspecting and free people; who afterwards by desertion of these professions, betrays the trust reposed in him. For such an offence, the laws of the land should provide a penalty.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH will never prove the foe of these. He will never "hold the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." He will enter upon his Executive trust a radical, reliable, sincere and honest Democrat, and will be found such, we feel assured, at the end of his service. As was the case with honest Frank Shunk; every Democratic heart will throb with rejoicing when he delivers his inaugural, and the same, warm hearts, too, whatever the circumstances, will palpitate with sorrow when he shall send forth his valedictory. We predict for **MORRIS LONGSTRETH** a career of unexampled usefulness and honor.

Weighing so carefully as necessary to direct the democracy of Pennsylvania to the paramount importance of the gubernatorial election: **ELECT LONGSTRETH** by an "old-fashioned majority of from 15 to 18,000 in October, and the task of carrying the state by a like majority for GASS and BUTLER, in November, is more than half accomplished. All that we need to the attainment of both these grand results, is Organization—without which it may, and often does prove true, that the "race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." The details of this desirable work we submit to the superior discretion and judgment of the County and Township Committees. We can only express the hope that it will be most thorough and perfect, reaching every house and hamlet in the wide Commonwealth—one that will arouse the dormant, excite the lukewarm, and enkindle in the very hearts of the people's burning desire to meet their old enemies at the BALLOT BOXES—the great battle-ground, from which Democracy is ever sure to emerge victorious. Then will the welkin again ring with the gladdening shouts of the honest and independent yeomanry, who are content to work out their own prosperity without a resort to special privileges and chartered monopolies.

Respectfully, your fellow citizens,
EDWIN W. HUTTER, Chairman.

QUESTIONS FOR A TRAVELING CANDIDATE.
When he talks about General Taylor being in favor of free soil and against conquest, whether Taylor did not, as early as November, 1846 propose to General Gaines, to take from Mexico land equal to seven States, as indemnity for the Past and security for the Future?

Ask him—when he talks against the South and slave power—to deny, if he dare, that Taylor owns three hundred slaves, and that his committee in New Orleans has declared, that, in his hands, Southern interests will be safe?

Ask him to deny, if he dare, that there is a combination on foot in Philadelphia, between the Nativists and the Whigs, to help him to several thousand more votes than he ever would get? If he denies it, ask him his opinion of Nativism?

Ask him how many people have been ruined by the Independent Treasury which he has made so notorious by opposing?

Ask him how he can justify his attack upon the Veto Power, and yet clamor about the Constitution, of which the Veto is a living principle, as the Whig platform?

Ask him, how he has the hardihood to talk about General Taylor's stirring rebuff, out of office solely for political sake; when he, Johnston, is setting the example of removal, in the exercise of a power obtained by the death of a Democratic Governor, chosen by a majority of eighteen thousand votes?

Ask his associates for whom he cannot hesitate to give respectful answers, to respectful questions?