

ADDRESS
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
The election which has just closed, is but the beginning of the struggle. Federalism with all its immense resources of money and trickery is in the field and has done its utmost against the determined phalanx of democracy, with little success. It is now re-organizing for the great national battle on the 30th day of this month. Its energies will be strained to the most extreme limit, for it contends for power, for money, for its very existence. All these considerations are involved in this Presidential election, and give to it a solemnity and an importance rarely equalled and never surpassed since the establishment of our government. To lose this election, will be to all honest, true-hearted democracy, the deepest of all misfortunes. It will prostrate for a time at least, the great principles of the party, in support of which, we have toiled for years, it will obliterate all trace of the reforms effected by Gen. Jackson, and it will peril the very hopes we indulge, that our liberty is not to perish before our eyes. What stronger inducement to arouse men to action, than this can be furnished? He who will not be on the alert at such a crisis, either does not appreciate his own rights, and those of his children, or has not the courage to defend them.

As far as the returns have come in, and that is from a considerable portion of the state, the popular vote shows that the democratic majority exceeds what it was in 1836, by upwards of a thousand in the same counties, and exceeds the democratic majority in 1836 by a much larger number. There is not therefore the least cause for apprehension as to the aggregate democratic majority in the state, it cannot fall short of 12,000, although in consequence of the unconstitutional and iniquitous apportionment bill, passed by the federal legislature in 1836, the federalists may have a majority in one or both of the houses! Let this monstrous injustice, then, stimulate every democrat to action.

Should by chance a federal majority be elected to either branch of the legislature, with a large democratic majority in the state, instead of being discouraged, it should fire every patriot's heart with indignation! Let it not be said, that in Pennsylvania, fraud can triumph over the people! Let it not be said that this good old Keystone state of ours, the Gibraltar of American Democracy, has been sacked and pillaged by our federal foes, because her sentinels slept upon their posts, and did not adopt the necessary precautions to defend her against the attacks of the federal steppe and mirages!

Arouse, then, Democratic fellow citizens! Call meetings in every county of the state—bring every man to the polls on the 30th—detect the tricks of your federal adversaries, and impress upon you fellow citizens in every quarter, the necessity of stepping forward and giving that day to the service of their country. The federal party are more vigilant than ever. They have called meetings to be held simultaneously throughout the whole state, and expect from this concerted movement, to produce an apparent expression of popular opinion which will intimidate and stagger some of the less ardent of our democratic friends. To foil these efforts, and turn them against their authors, we promise you in a few days, a full and accurate statement of the votes in every county in the state, from which you will see precisely how the contest stand.

In the mean time, we again urge upon you the most determined and persevering activity. Fill your banners to the breeze, interbed with the names of Van Buren and Johnson. The democracy will rally round them, and bear them triumphantly through the battle.

J. C. BUCKNER,
OSCAR F. JOHNSON,
JAMES PEACOCK,
BENJAMIN PARKE,
JOHN M. FORSTER,
E. W. HUTTNER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
JACOB BAAB,
HERMAN ALBRICKS,
PETER HAY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
DAVID LINTH,
H. H. VAN AMRING,

The expansions and collapses of the last ten years, have taught this generation some lessons which they will hardly forget. At one time, they who sustained prices by a speculative forcing system were called benefactors. Millions were supposed to be saved to the nation in the prices of cotton and flour, by sustaining prices at their natural point. The effort to keep up flour was certainly most wonderfully successful. Everything was on a grand scale in those days; and it did seem that nature's laws might be set at defiance, and herself subdued by her own children. The millers were eager buyers of wheat, at extremely high prices; and because they were so eager, and bid so high, the farmers would not sell. Crops were thus kept back, and a fictitious scarcity created in the midst of real plenty. But the unalterable laws of trade have re-assumed their supremacy. The over-loaded system has broken down—we now have a real surplus, and prices are too low, probably, in their vibration from the opposite extreme.—By this reaction, mischief has been done which far outweighs all the good of high prices, and people are thoroughly convinced that they do most to benefit the country, in this department, who most facilitate the sales of produce, at whatever price the relative influences of supply and demand may determine. When we contemplate these things, how surprisingly wise does the great plan of nature appear! The crops cannot be squandered in advance—they cannot be reaped until their time. When, by the excessive grasping of men after useless wealth, the whole country is prostrated—money, credit, business, all gone—the earth yields her golden harvests as if nothing had happened, and by her steady bounty,

gradually restores the birds of creation from the evil consequences of their folly.
(N. Y. Jour. of Commerce)

THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, October 24, 1840.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| JAMES CLARK , of Indiana, } Senatorial. | Senatorial. |
| Geo. G. LEECH , of Delaware, } | |
| 1. George W. Smith , } 12. Frederick Smith . | |
| 2. Benjamin Millin , } 13. Charles M'Clure . | |
| Frederick Stuever , } 14. J. M. Gemmill . | |
| 3. Wm. H. Smith , } 15. G. M. Holten-Clark . | |
| 4. John F. Sainman , } 16. Leonard Pfouts . | |
| Henry Myers , } 17. John Horton, Jr. | |
| 5. Daniel Jacoby , } 18. William Phil on . | |
| 6. Joseph Johnson , } 19. John Morrison . | |
| 7. Geo. Christman , } 20. Westly Fros . | |
| 8. Wm. Shoener , } 21. Benj. Anderson . | |
| 9. Henry Debuff , } 22. William Wilkin . | |
| 10. Henry Logan , } 23. A. K. Wright . | |
| 11. Henry Logan , } 24. John Findly . | |
| 12. Stephen Barlow , } 25. Stephen Barlow . | |

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
HON. J. C. BUCKNER,
OSCAR F. JOHNSON,
JAMES PEACOCK,
BENJAMIN PARKE,
JOHN M. FORSTER,
E. W. HUTTNER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
JACOB BAAB,
HERMAN ALBRICKS,
PETER HAY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
DAVID LINTH,
H. H. VAN AMRING,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson.
FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. David R. Porter.

Having been obliged to have our office plastered, we were unable to issue a paper last week. Our subscribers will of course pardon this unavoidable suspension of our labors. Neither the printer's fingers or his ink will work in a cold office.

The Democratic meeting held in this place on Saturday last was well attended; able and spirited addresses were made by the Hon. John Snyder, Mr. James Cameron of Lancaster, and C. W. Higgins. We refer our readers to the proceedings published in another column.

A Democratic meeting is to be held in Milton this day, Saturday. The Hon. James Buchanan, Ovid F. Johnson, Wm. F. Packer, Col. Reah Frazier, and other distinguished individuals are expected to address the meeting. Every democrat should attend this gathering of the people. It will be a glorious rally of the Democracy of old Northumberland.

It will be seen by the returns of the late election in this state, that the Democratic party have elected 15 members of Congress, and the Whigs 13. The Senate stands Whigs 18, Democrats 15. House of Representatives, Democrats 50, Whigs 50. The Democratic party have a majority of nearly 10,000 in the popular vote, but the voice of the people has been stifled by Stevens's iniquitous apportionment bill, passed by a federal legislature.

Congressional Election.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----|------|
| North's Union | Lycoming | Total | | |
| Snyder's maj. | 778 | 000 | 414 | 1192 |
| Merrill's do | 000 | 862 | 0 | 862 |
| Majority for "n, der, | | | | 330 |

MARYLAND.
The Whigs have carried this state at the recent election, by a majority of 1,075. In 1836 Harrison's majority was 3,694. Federalists lost 2,609. Nothing to brag about, certainly.

GEORGIA.
Highest Federal vote, 35,817. Democratic vote, 31,933. Federal majority, 3,944. In the twenty counties yet to be heard from, the democratic candidate for Governor last year had a majority of 1443 leaving a federal majority of 2,471.
In 1836 Judge White had 24,876—Mr. Van Buren 22,704. Federal majority, 2,172.

Bradford County.
The Democratic congressional majority in Bradford is reported at FOUR HUNDRED. In 1836 the majority for Harrison in this county was TWENTY FIVE. Are there no changes in Pennsylvania?

A PROMISE.—"We will run next year."—Milton Ledger.
Very likely, Mr. Dieffenbacher, but we have no doubt it will turn out to be a *non-avay*, as you were quite famous for that kind of a run in Columbia county.

Well done Augusta!
This township is noted for her firm and unswerving adherence to the principles of democracy. At every annual election she brings to the polls her sweeping majority for democratic men and democratic measures. She is noted too, for another sterling quality—that of never deserting a tried and faithful public servant. Our thanks are due to her, for the noble manner in which she sustained our late representative, C. W. Higgins. She has given his legislative course and political principles an endorsement, which will make them pass current, wherever her honest and industrious farmers are known. Turn out then again on the 30th, old Augusta, and give those who doubt your democracy, an exhibition of your strength.

Election Returns of Northumberland County.

| Townships and Boroughs, | CONGRESS, | | ASSEMBLY, | | COMMISSIONER, | | AUDITOR, | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----|
| | John Snyder, | James Merrill, | Charles W. Higgins, | James C. Horton, | William Shannon, | Jacob Rhoads, | Joseph Bond, | High H. Tark, | |
| Turkey, | 886 | 237 | 234 | 276 | 5 | 402 | 216 | 365 | 206 |
| Milton, | 85 | 158 | 128 | 102 | 7 | 101 | 138 | 93 | 135 |
| Chillicothe, | 105 | 117 | 66 | 118 | 46 | 109 | 71 | 116 | 88 |
| Point, | 91 | 33 | 39 | 86 | 6 | 90 | 39 | 92 | 32 |
| Northumberland, | 117 | 69 | 63 | 113 | 6 | 117 | 63 | 119 | 67 |
| Sunbury, | 103 | 96 | 173 | 22 | 91 | 15 | 91 | 61 | 76 |
| Augusta, | 232 | 131 | 257 | 85 | 248 | 36 | 74 | 114 | 103 |
| Shanklin, | 235 | 42 | 126 | 142 | 81 | 155 | 38 | 2 | 70 |
| Ru-h, | 120 | 28 | 36 | 100 | 37 | 87 | 20 | 112 | 23 |
| Coal, | 78 | 52 | 85 | 42 | 62 | 17 | 43 | 49 | 63 |
| Little Mahony, | 24 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 6 | | 32 | 3 |
| Upper do, | 164 | 2 | 36 | 128 | 128 | 27 | | 139 | |
| Jackson, | 156 | 37 | 22 | 167 | 10 | 142 | 37 | 158 | |
| Lower Mahony, | 17 | 125 | 102 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 121 | 16 | 1 |
| | 1914 | 1136 | 1418 | 1520 | 775 | 1324 | 935 | 1676 | 856 |
| | 1136 | | 1418 | | 775 | | | 856 | |
| Majorities, | 778 | | 102 | | 649 | | | 820 | |

Whig Candidates in Italics.

Our County.
The election for member of the Legislature in this county has terminated contrary to our expectations, and much against our wishes. Every effort that could be made was made to defeat Mr. Higgins. Two presses in this county poured forth weekly, columns after columns of falsehood and destruction, and several presses in the neighboring counties were enlisted in this dishonorable and contemptible course. And as the last resort, the aid of the Whigs was invoked, by the publication of a speech abusing Gen. Harrison in the most scurrilous language, which was falsely alleged to have been made by Mr. Higgins. The few speculators, who were deeply interested in securing the election of Jesse C. Horton, were prodigal of their money in buying up these publications filled with falsehood and forcing them into almost every man's house in the county. The opponents of Mr. Higgins, in electioneering, made use of means which no honorable man would descend to. In the district in which he resides, however, and where his political principles and personal fitness are well known, and those of his opponent's too, he has been triumphant, sustained, having received a majority of 323 votes out of the 537 votes polled. This district gives nearly 300 of a democratic majority.

To the Polls! To the Polls!!
On the 30th, the great contest which has been raging in the Keystone state for the last six months with so much fierceness, between the Democracy and the Federal party will be decided. Our opponents are active and untiring in their efforts, but the Democracy of the Keystone when roused into action are indomitable. The returns of the late election show that we have a majority of TEN THOUSAND in the state, and if every democrat turns out on the 30th, and does his duty, we can and will beat our opponents from 10 to 20,000. Let every democrat then come to the polls—none must stay at home. Our sister counties are preparing for the contest. The "Star of the North" and the "West" have marshalled their forces, and "Old Northumberland" must not lag behind. Her democracy are known throughout the state, and they must make themselves felt too, by a majority of 1,000 for Van Buren, Johnson, and democratic principles.

An Important Correction.
The last Milton Ledger says, "in the hurry of putting our paper to press last week, several egregiously errors escaped our notice. Among them are these: In speaking of Mr. Horton, we say 'that he has raised himself from a poor stage driver to a man of property.' It should have read 'to a man of property.' Very correct, Mr. Dieffenbacher, even you have sense enough to know that a man of property is not always a man of respectability. We admire your candour in this instance.

FOUNDRY.
A new Foundry has been erected in this borough, by the Messrs. Rohbach. The machinery is driven by a steam engine, from the manufactory of Haywood & Snyder of Pottsville. The Foundry is located immediately on the Rail Road, so that the coal from Shamokin can be deposited from the cars at the mouth of the furnace, and in a short time the iron will be furnished from the furnaces which are now being erected in Shamokin. This will enable these gentlemen to manufacture castings as cheap as they can be made anywhere else. The cheapness of coal and iron at this place, renders it a most favorable location for all kinds of iron manufactory. The castings turned out by the Messrs. Rohbach are neat and substantial, and we hope their enterprise may meet with a proper reward.

THE STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE, And the Harrisburg Meeting.
We had occasion a few weeks since to notice this paper for its officious intermeddling in the political affairs of this county, and its mean and sordid attack upon our late representative, C. W. Higgins. The State Capitol Gazette is one of those mushroom productions which periodically spring up at the seat of government to subservient purposes of some small, but desperate political faction, and having flourished awhile in an inglorious sphere, they sink into the obscurity from which they have in vain struggled to elevate the small politician who surround this lowest order of the public press. This paper was started about eighteen months since—the source from whence the means were obtained is more uncertain than the purposes for which it was established. An object of distrust at its birth, its subsequent career has but confirmed suspicion, and proved it to be a traitor in the camp, ready, whenever a fitting opportunity offers, to strike a blow at the harmony and integrity of the democratic party. At Harrisburg it will be known to be the organ of a few disappointed office hunters and disaffected individuals, whose political advancement has not been commensurate with their overweening self-importance—secretly opposed to Governor Porter, the mask will be thrown off whenever their fancied consequence and imaginary political influence have reached the climax of egotism and tenacity.

We are compelled to notice this point again, for the purpose of exposing one of the most unprincipled frauds ever perpetrated upon the public. A few weeks since the democratic citizens of Harrisburg held a meeting at Hogan's. The meeting was addressed by Edwin W. Hutter, Esq., and others. After the meeting had ADJOURNED, a fellow by the name of *Harland*, who is dignified with the title of *Council*! the better to serve the purpose—a loafer from the polluted parishes of Philadelphia county, with a dozen other kindred spirits, equally as destitute of character, moral or political, who do the menial work of the faction attached to the State Capitol Gazette, assembled in the market house and adopted a resolution denouncing Mr. Higgins and the Sunbury American. The State Capitol Gazette published this resolution as part of the proceedings of the meeting at Hogan's, with the name of Mr. Hutter, well known to the democracy of this county as the talented editor of the Magician, and firm friend of Governor Porter, attached to the proceedings to give them weight, and set off the then pending election for member of the legislature in this county. Not satisfied with this publication, hundreds of extra copies of these proceedings were struck off by the Gazette—sent up here—and secretly distributed a day or two previous to the election, for the purpose of giving colour to the rumor that the administration were opposed to the re-election of Mr. Higgins. A copy of the proceedings was also sent to the Milton Ledger, and published in that paper, containing the name of Henry Petriken, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, as one of the committee, although he on the spot forbade his name being connected with the proceeding in any way, and the Gazette did not dare to use it, but it was forwarded to the Ledger to give them additional weight and the better to impose upon the people of this county.

The whole affair is a most disgraceful outrage, and no conductors of a public press, having the least pretension to character or respectability, would be guilty of so base an imposition upon the community.
We have received a letter upon the subject from a friend in Harrisburg, an extract from which will be found below, also one from Mr. Petriken to Mr. Higgins, disclaiming any participation in the affair.
Extract of a letter, dated HARRISBURG, October 10, 1840.
"That reliable organ of the Anti-Porter disorganizers (the State Capitol Gazette) of this week, contains the proceedings of a meeting recently held at Hogan's tavern, in this place, at which, it is alleged, sundry wise and patriotic resolutions were passed against the 'Sunbury American' and in disapprobation of Mr. Higgins' course, as a member of the last legislature. I deem it but an act of justice to Mr. Mr. Higgins, to state the manner in which this movement was consummated. The meeting at Hogan's was held, and ADJOURNED, after which a few individuals (about a dozen in number) repaired to the market house and there adopted the resolutions in question, and I will venture to say, not one man in fifty, even of those who attended the meeting, knew anything about them, until they appeared in the newspapers. That they do not express the sentiments of the citizens of Harrisburg is very certain, and at least it is difficult to imagine, what they have to do immediately or remotely either with the Sunbury American or with Mr. Higgins' course as a member of the legislature. As well might they, in my opinion have undertaken to denounce the 'Lana Patriot' or the public conduct of Governor Call of Florida. The one is just as ridiculous as the other, and serves only to excite our laughter."
Yours, &c.
HARRISBURG, October 12, 1840.

reporting any such resolution. I was not present either as one of the committee, or in any other capacity when the resolution in question was framed. I heard it read in the market house, and having been informed that I had been named as one of the committee, I instantly advanced to the Chairman, Mr. Coulston, and forbade him publishing my name in connection with the proceedings. I also called on all the democratic editors in this place, and in the most positive manner forbade them from publishing my name as one of the committee. On examining the proceedings published in this place you will find my name omitted. My name has been used against my express remonstrance, and in contempt of the most ordinary regard for the proprieties of life. I would despise myself, if I could, for a moment, believe myself capable of such dastardly conduct as to attack an individual some sixty miles or more distant, without a chance to be heard in his defence. I trust I shall ever hold sacred the maxim, "Do unto others, as you would wish to be done by," and most earnestly hope you will exonerate me from even a shadow of censure in the present instance.
I close by remarking that I have a high regard for you as a man of great moral and political worth, and of unflinching energy and firmness.
I am, with great respect,
Yours, &c.
H. PETRIKEN.
To Charles W. Higgins, Esq.

Members of the House of Representatives.

| DEMOCRATIC. | WHIG. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Armstrong | 1 Adams | 2 |
| Berks | 4 Allegheny | 4 |
| Bradford | 1 Beaver | 2 |
| Bucks | 2 Bedford | 2 |
| Centre | 1 Bucks | 1 |
| Lycoming, Clearfield and Clinton | 1 Butler | 1 |
| Columbia | 2 Cambria and Somerset | 2 |
| Clarion and Venango | 1 Chester | 4 |
| Cumberland | 2 Dauphin | 2 |
| Crawford | 2 Delaware | 2 |
| Fayette | 2 Erie | 2 |
| Greene | 1 Franklin | 2 |
| Jefferson, Warren and M'Kean | 1 Huntingdon | 2 |
| Lehigh | 1 Indiana | 1 |
| Luzerne | 2 Juniata, Mifflin & Union | 3 |
| Monroe & Northampton | 3 Lebanon | 1 |
| Montgomery | 3 Lancaster | 6 |
| Northumberland | 1 Mercer | 2 |
| Perry | 1 Philadelphia city | 7 |
| Philadelphia county | 1 Washington | 3 |
| Pike and Wayne | | |
| Putter and Tioga | | |
| Schuylkill | | |
| Susquehanna | | |
| Westmoreland | | |
| York | | |
| | 50 | 50 |

State Senate.
1st District, Philadelphia city—Frederick Prayley, Henry S. Spackman.
2, Philadelphia county—Michael Snyder, Chas. Brown, Benjamin Crispin.
3, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware—Nathaniel Brooke, Abraham Brower, J. F. Huddleston.
4, Bucks—Samuel A. Smith.
5, Berks—Samuel Fegeley.
6, Lancaster and York—John Strohm, Thomas E. Cochran, William Heister.
7, Dauphin and Lebanon—John Killinger.
8, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union—Robert B. Masley, James Mathers.
9, Columbia and Schuylkill—Samuel F. Headley.
10, Lehigh & Northampton—John S. Gibbons.
11, Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike—Ebenzer Kingsbury, jr.
12, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Northumberland—Robert Fleming.
13, Bradford and Susquehanna—Elihu Case.
14, Franklin, Cumberland and Adams—C. B. Penrose, Thomas C. Miller.
15, Bedford and Somerset—Samuel M. Barclay.
16, Westmoreland—John C. Plumer.
17, Washington—John Ewing.
18, Fayette and Greene—Wm. F. Coplan.
19, Allegheny and Butler—Thomas S. Williams, Charles C. Sullivan.
20, Beaver and Mercer—John J. Pearson.
21, Crawford and Erie—Joseph M. Sterrett.
22, Jefferson, M'Kean, Putter, Tioga, Venango and Warren—Samuel Hays.
23, In 1836, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria and Clearfield—Findlay Patterson.
New members thus [*]—Democrats 15, in italic—federal 18, in Roman.

Pennsylvania Members of Congress—Elected, 1840.
First district—Charles Brown.
Second—John Sergeant, George W. Toland.
Third—Charles J. Ingersoll.
Fourth—Chester, Lancaster and Delaware: Jeremiah Bowen, Francis James, John Edwards.
Fifth—Montgomery: Joseph Fontaine.
Sixth—Bucks: Robert Ramsey.
Seventh—Northampton, Wayne, Pike and Monroe: John H. Westbrook.
Eighth—Lehigh and Schuylkill: Peter Newhard.
Ninth—Berks: George M. Keim.
Tenth—Dauphin and Lebanon: Wm. Simonson.
Eleventh—York: James Gerry.
Twelfth—Adams and Franklin: James Cooper.
Thirteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata: Wm S. Ramsey.
Fourteenth—Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Schuylkill: James Irons.
Fifteenth—Columbia and Luzerne: Benjamin A. Bidlack.

Sixteenth—Northumberland, Union and Lycoming: John Snyder.
Seventeenth—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, M'Kean and Potter: Davis Dimick, jr.
Eighteenth—Somerset, Bedford and Cambria: Charles Ogge, jr.
Nineteenth—Westmoreland and Indiana: Albert G. Marchand.
Twentieth—Fayette and Greene: Enos Hook.
Twenty-first—Washington: Joseph Lawrence.
Twenty-second—Allegheny: Wm. W. Irwin.
Twenty-third—Butler, Clearfield, Armstrong and Jefferson: William Jack.
Twenty-fourth—Beaver and Mercer: James Henry.
Twenty-fifth—Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion: Arnold Plumer.
15 Democrats—13 Federalists. Federalists in Italics.

Democratic Meeting.
In pursuance of the call of the standing committee, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the democracy of Northumberland county, convened at the Court House in Sunbury, on Saturday, the 17th instant.

The meeting was called to order by Gideon Leisinger, of Augusta; upon whose motion SAMUEL A. W. L., Esq. was called to preside, assisted by PETER PURSELL, Hon. R. H. HARMON, Major SAMUEL LINTZ, and JOHN W. MILLS, as Vice Presidents, and Henry S. Thomas and Samuel D. Jordan as Secretaries.

On motion of A. Jordan, Esq., the following committee were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, viz: A. Jordan, Esq., Chas. Wm. M. Gray, John Youngman, James Dieffenbacher, Charles W. Higgins, Esq., Peter Vandring, Abraham Shipman, John Haughawout, C. B. Ford, John Smith, (Shamokin,) Major Felix Mouser, Valentine Klaze, Jacob Goss.

After the committee had retired, the people were ably and eloquently addressed by John Snyder, (member of Congress elect.) James Cameron, Esq., of Lancaster, who happened to be present, was then called upon, and delighted his audience with a loud and eloquent appeal in behalf of the democratic candidates.

Charles W. Higgins, Esq. next responded to the call of the meeting, in a very spirited and glowing speech, in the course of which he alluded in a happy manner to the Buckshot war, and referred in a clear and conclusive argument, the false accusations made against the administration of Martin Van Buren, by our opponents.

A. Jordan, Esq. in behalf of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:
We are on the eve of an important political contest. Never, since the organization of our government, have we witnessed such extraordinary means used to effect a political change, as during the present campaign. All that human ingenuity could devise, and money and power afford, have been put in requisition by our political opponents and brought to bear against President Van Buren. Where truth has failed, misrepresentation has been resorted to. The principles and views of the democratic party, which have always been to us the basis of our policy, have been perverted, and the public mind produced by professions of patriotism and sympathy for a community, alleged to be suffering and groaning under the wrongs inflicted upon them by the democratic party. The country has been for months a theatre, on which have been enacted scenes, well calculated to alarm every friend of good order, and every lover of pure republican principles. Federal presses have been unceasing in their abuse, and federal men active in accomplishing the overthrow of measures sanctioned and approved of by the great body of the people. Even Gen. Harrison, the candidate for the presidency, has left his peaceful and delightful home at North Bend, to sound abroad the valorous deeds he has done, and point out the defects of the present administration. In almost every county, in every state of the Union, the praises of the Hero of the Thames and Tippecanoe have been sung around banners, bearing the ancient motto: "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," while the democracy of the country have been quietly and peaceably preparing to show their confidence in the acts of the present administration at the ballot boxes. Of what great political sins have Martin Van Buren and the democratic party been guilty, to call for such extraordinary means and measures to prevent his re-election! Has he recommended the adoption of measures to oppress the poor, and make the rich still richer! Has he not steadily pursued the course of his illustrious predecessor, and maintained the prosperity and integrity of our country! By whom is his re-election opposed, and what is the remedy proposed for curing the diseases under which it is alleged our country is suffering? Is it a National Bank? Look around you, and who are the men arrayed in opposition to Martin Van Buren! The same in principle as those who have often met you on the political field, and whom you have as often conquered.—The name may be changed, but their principles do not differ. To ensure another victory, it is only necessary that the members of the great democratic party should be firm and united. We are not contenting for shadows, nor for principles that the party have not always held essential to the permanency of our free institutions, and the prosperity of our country. Without the means which the friends of Gen. Harrison possess, we can still conquer, and we need not remind the democrats of Northumberland county of their duty, when their suffrages are required; it needs not the means used by the enemies of Martin Van Buren, to excite them to action. No hired defamers—log cabins and hard cider, are necessary to induce them to come to the polls. It is enough for them to know and feel, that the struggle is between the people, the friends of democratic men and measures, and the party whose aim is, and always has been, the overthrow of the democracy of the country. The right of expressing our opinions on public men, and their acts, is not denied, but admitted by us in its full extent. We do not wish to