

From the Baltimore Post. TWENTY REASONS WHY GEN. HARRISON CANNOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

- 1. Because he is not competent for the want of the requisite intellectual qualifications to fill the office. In this respect his friends claim for him no merit. He was awfully snubbed on the ground of his incapacity, and not in consideration of any qualifications he possessed for the station. Mr. Webster rightly interpreted the general feeling (among the Whigs at least) towards him, when he said: "Gen. Harrison is the pity of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes." 2. Gen. Harrison is the Abolition candidate. In addition to the fact of his receiving the support of Abolition processes and the Abolition party, he has been, from the present moment, a member of an Abolition Society, and has, moreover, publicly declared himself in favor of placing the surplus revenue of the country in the hands of those fanatics for the purpose of purchasing and liberating the slaves! 3. He is a Federalist of the "Reign of Terror" stamp; and, when charged by John Randolph with being an open and zealous supporter of the sedition law and black-estate Administration of old John Adams, he admitted it. 4. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, maintaining that Congress possesses the power to make roads and canals within the respective States, and to vote in Congress in opposition to every State Rights member of that body. 5. He advocates a high Tariff, a protective Tariff, and not only so, but even to the taxing of many of the necessities of life. In 1827 and '8, in the United States Senate, he opposed all reduction of the Tariff, and to June last, capped the climax of his absurdity on this subject by declaring that "he would sooner see the streets of Norfolk and Charleston covered with graves, than consent to a modification or a repeal of the Tariff laws." 6. He is in favor of a National Bank, with branches penetrating every part of the country—an institution unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and, as experience has proved, dangerous to the liberties and prejudicial to the interests of the people. 7. When a member of the Ohio Legislature, he voted in favor of selling white men into servitude for debt—a measure in perfect consonance with his black-estate principles. The famed blue laws of Connecticut, the pretext of which that State is endeavoring to remove under the plea that the code is antiquated, contained a similar provision. 8. He contends for the right of Congress to abolish slavery; and insists that, with the consent of the slaveholding States, there is no constitutional objection to it. "The cause of emancipation," said he in his 4th July oration at Cheviot, Ohio, "is a subject near my heart," and added, that by a zealous undertaking of the work by Congress, "we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." With the consent of the slaveholding States! So with their consent alone, all the other States should be taxed. And there is "no constitutional objection" to this! 9. General Harrison first acquired notoriety as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States through the political Arts Mission of Pennsylvania. He avows himself "the oldest Anti-Mason in the country, having formed his prejudices against Masonry as far back as he can remember." The right to disbelieve in the ability of this institution on any question, but the attempt to press such disbeliefs into service for party purposes and personal ambition, can only be regarded with public scorn and indignation. 10. Gen. Harrison is in favor of distributing the proceeds from the sale of the national domain among the States, or, in other words, is in favor of taxing the whole people to pay the debts which the impostures of the New States has contracted, for whatever is withdrawn from the National Treasury to relieve profligacy of State legislation must be immediately replaced by taxation, direct or indirect, to meet the unavoidable expenditures of the Government. 11. He is an advocate of the interest-bearing Banking currency system, which has periodically since its establishment, produced disastrous results in trade—revolutions extending to every part of the country, and through all classes of the community. 12. His votes while a member of Congress show him to have favored every profligate expenditure of the public money, and to have opposed every wholesome measure of reform—to have supported the consolidation of power in Congress at the sacrifice of the rights of the States. 13. He is in favor of that attribute of monarchy—an imposing standing army; and while a member of Congress gave his vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men. 14. He evaded the absence of every qualification as a statesman and a diplomatist during his mission to Colombia, by his letter to Bolivar, directing to him the course proper to be pursued in his administration of the Government—an interference which, when attributed by Genet in our Government, caused him to be expelled from the country, and which, in the present disastrous results, Gen. Harrison barely escaped assassination—the interests of our merchants were placed at fearful risk, and the pacific relations between that Government and the United States subjected to imminent hazard. Timely interference prevented more serious consequences. 15. His supporters acknowledge his disqualification for the office of President of this Republic, and contend that his defects will be supplied by the talents of the men who will be called into his councils; or, in other words, that the office of President of the United States will be farmed out. Gen. Harrison enjoying the honors and emoluments, and Henry Clay, or whoever can most greedily direct him, will be the President in fact. It is in this prospect that he now retains the office of Clerk of Hamilton County Court. 16. The election of Gen. Harrison would give ascendancy to principles at war with the Constitution and spirit of our Government—principles repugnant to the organization, and which Jefferson, Madison, and their worthy coadjutors have patriotically withstood. 17. The offices in every department of the Government would be filled with profligate politicians and demagogues, now bound together as leaders of a party by no other tie than their ambition for power—a party numbering, to be sure, many men of worth, but chiefly made up of the various factions of the country—Federalists, Abolitionists, opposites, Anti Masons, stock-jobbers, speculators, and disappointed politicians. 18. Congress itself has pronounced the incapacity of Gen. Harrison. When a resolution was passed in the Senate of the United States, directing medals to be struck in honor of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, a motion to strike out the name of Gen. Harrison was decided in the affirmative; a decision too unequivocal to be mistaken, that his services were not entitled to this mark of approbation from the Government. Harrison himself considered that by this act he had been degraded in the eyes of the nation, and in a letter on the subject, says: "A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a DISGRACE, which I am convinced that no time or efforts of mine will be able to efface, and which will cause the blush to rise upon the cheeks of my children. 19. There is a coxcomb which lies at the root of his opinions. He is a Federalist in all his principles, whatever he may have assumed to be in his letter of 1822. He denies the right of the States to interpose, in their sovereign capacity, whenever they think their most important rights are assailed by the General Government. According to his doctrine, they have no remedy in their own hands. He thinks with the Federalists of '98, that their only resource is to appeal to the Federal Judiciary; who may right them, if they see fit—though from that *esprit du corps*, which more or less runs through all departments of the Federal Government, it is scarcely to be expected that a Federal Judge would decide against his own case. In carrying out the same doctrine, Gen. Harrison pronounced the Proclamation (without the slightest modification, and strip of the authoritative exposition of Gen. Jackson,) as the true text of the Constitution, and Mr. Webster's speeches as the best exponents of the principles of our Government. 20. Gen. Harrison will not receive enough of votes next fall to elect him. Being supported by the same men who supported John Q. Adams, Henry Clay and other Federalists, he will share a like fate.

From the Penitentiary (S. C.) Messenger. One of the greatest objections of the Whig party, with Mr. Clay at their head, to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency was, that his professions rested solely on his military renown. In this we concurred with them at the time, and still think the objection valid. Mr. Clay, before the election by the House of Representatives in 1825, assigned his reasons for preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and his apprehension of the danger of electing a military chieftain was the most prominent. In 1828, while another election was pending, he delivered a speech at Baltimore, from which we make an extract below. Whether Gen. Jackson's administration effected a change in his opinions on this subject, or whether the reversal of his sentiments is attributable to other causes, we have not understood from anything he has said publicly. Nobody pretends, so far as we have heard, to claim for Gen. Harrison any extraordinary qualifications for civil government. His claims to the Presidency rest solely on his military achievements; and although his fame even in this sphere, is regarded by some as rather equivocal, yet his friends claim for him the distinction of a successful commander, and would hardly be willing to weaken the force of Mr. Clay's former objections, by saying, that their candidate is not much of a General. Here is the extract of Mr. Clay's Baltimore speech: "Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and untrammelled intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity, in the name of their venerated ancestors, in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfillment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation—if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signally blessed us—to pause, solemnly pause—and contemplate the prospect which yawns before us!—If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to elicit this people with the iron rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE—with any scourge, other than military rule, or a blind and heedless resort to mere military renown."

From the North Carolinian. MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED. We learn that the Federal Whig candidate for the office of Governor, at the late meeting in Orange, charged the Secretary of the Treasury with neglect of duty, in not promptly issuing legal process against Swartwout and Price, who are defaulters to the General Government. This charge only proves how ignorant some men are, who would fain be thought to be great men. The following letter from H. D. Gilpin to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated at New York, November 13, 1838, nails the false coin to the counter. We rejoice to have it in our power thus promptly to refute this charge, and if any of the federal presses should pronounce this letter a forgery, we refer them to Congressional Document No. 13, Letter No. 14, p. 23.

New York, Nov. 13, 1838. Sir: Yesterday we received a duly certified transcript of the account of Mr. Swartwout, as finally stated by the accounting officers, showing a balance due from him, as late collector of the revenue for the port of New York, of \$1,374,119 85. In pursuance of the provision of the act of 15th May, 1820, I forthwith issued a warrant of distress against the said Samuel Swartwout, and Benjamin Birdsall, Charles L. Livingston, and Manly M. Quackenbush, the sureties in the official bond of Mr. Swartwout, which was forwarded from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. The warrant of distress, with a copy of the account, was delivered to the Marshal without delay, to make a levy on the estate of Mr. Swartwout and his sureties in this district. In order to perfect the lien in the manner the act requires, the Marshal has already caused the levies he has made, with the dates, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court, for this district, and will continue so to do as additional property may be ascertained. Although the parties are resident in this district, yet is the act of Congress contemplates the issue of different warrants where the estate intended to be taken and sold is situated in different districts, I have issued one to the Marshal of Maryland, and another to the Marshal of New Jersey, and I have directed the most rigid scrutiny to ascertain the property that can be levied on. The only account of any in either State that I have been able to obtain, is that embraced in the two mortgages to the United States, referred to in my last report; but it is supposed there may be other property or interests in some companies, incorporated or unincorporated. At all events, a more full description of that, and all other will be obtained and embraced in the return and record of the levy, so as to make the security of the United States more complete than under the mortgage. Under the distress warrant here, the Marshal is causing the most careful search to be made, for the purpose of discovering whether there are any moneys or stocks belonging to Mr. Swartwout of which we have not been heretofore informed. So far it does not appear that there are; and the general impression seems to be, that he is not possessed of any such property. It is among the most remarkable circumstances in this case, that so little should apparently remain, out of such a vast amount of money. The return of Mr. Swartwout by the steamship is still looked for. She has not yet arrived, but is hourly expected. In my last report, I stated to you the circumstances which rendered it a work of extreme difficulty and delay to trace the details of this long continued delinquency. Since the return of Mr. Underwood yesterday, and his ability (now that the statement of the account is completed) to devote his attention exclusively to this branch of the case, considerable progress has been made. The general system by which the money was abstracted, and the deficiency concealed, has been already stated to you, as derived from the information of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Phelps, furnished by the examinations of the Comptroller and myself. I now, however, feel satisfied that we shall be able to trace out the whole proceedings, so as to show exactly the times, amounts, and modes, in which the various sums of money were respectively taken.

Very respectfully, yours, H. D. GILPIN. Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Charleston Mercury. WHIG VICTORIES, AND SO FORTH. We are waiting patiently for the practical illustration of the actual amount of sense there is in the Whig bluster about Gen. HARRISON. "They have the nose on their side," said one of them to the other day—"they are the movement party—they will certainly triumph." It strikes us that they have always had the nose on their side—and that the misfortune to them was, that their nose was that of an infante number of blunderbusses going off into mid-air, with neither target nor bullets—remarkable, besides the smoke, for only one effect, that they are very apt to "kick the owners over." There are no means indicating the triumphant march of Harrisonism. The State Elections in N. Hampshire has just taken place. The result shows the Democratic party more powerful than ever.—The city of Concord, which has heretofore been strongly Whig, gave a considerable majority for the Democratic Governor. The Whigs indeed pretended that they made no serious effort; but they had a regularly nominated candidate, and it is poor evidence of their reliance on their own brags, if in the first State election since the nomination of their presidential candidate, they did not dare to bring to the test their pretensions to "great gains" every where—their "all the world going for old Tip" and the universal "enthusiasm of the Whigs." In the very first battle—according to their own accounts, they ran like dastards. Call you this whig enthusiasm? They have also showed more of the same kind of animosity in other places. The election of the city of Detroit has just taken place. The Whig candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority. A year ago he had a majority of more than 500. Is this too a "cheering indication" for Harrison? The local elections in the State of New York also indicate, as far as we have seen the results, the same singular propensity of the Whigs to rise two feet in handbills and go down three at the polls. But the worst sign we have observed is that the Whigs have got up a Convention of Young Men, to meet in Baltimore. We consider this as a confirmed symptom of desperation—a death rattle—the last vehement effort of a dying candle to blaze. They had just such a Convention in 1832, and there were as many changes for Clay then as there are for Harrison now. Philosophically speaking, there may be something in this doctrine of "the greatest noise for the greatest number," but the mistake of the Whigs is to have supposed that it meant the greatest possible noise about nothing at all.—Within three months there have been written four lives of Harrison, with an indefinite prospect of addition, so that it hath been said, "Harrison has as many lives as a cat," and they are quite as worthless too. All this is a false noise, a trick

self-exposed—a mere hollow disagreeable reverberation in the empty stomach of office seeking.—The Whigs are to reform the Government, in proof of which they print nine hundred and ninety nine versions of the battle of Tippecanoe, the great glory of which was, that Harrison with 1200 men did not get wholly defeated by 400 Indians. Now, in former times, before the days of Nullification, when we used to "Huzzah for Jackson," there was indeed a vast deal of noise, but then what a generous cause there was for it! There was the concession of nations to his military genius, and plain history had raised him to the companionship of men that never die—the lofty place where the few of every nation who have done really great things stand together a spectacle for the world! And when we gathered round the fresh planted "hickory tree" there was in its sturdy and enduring strength, covered with the rich and murmuring foliage, a sentiment full of the might and dignity and sweetness of liberty! What have the Whigs got? A barrel of sour cider "on tap" in front of a log cabin! They boast that they have actually spent nights in drinking the nasty stuff, to prove their enthusiasm! This deficiency of taste runs through all the Whig stage effect. Some days since, a company of boatmen on the Ohio caught an eagle (at least they called it so) and determined to make a grand occasion by presenting it to Gen. Harrison in front of the aforesaid cider barrel and cabin. A concourse was got up; the eagle was put on a wooden dish and raised on a pole; speeches were made and the General apostrophized the eagle as emblematical of Whig predominance, but in the very glorification crisis of the ceremony, the creature took occasion to behave much more like a young buzzard than the "bird of Jove"—never was such an anti climax. It may indeed be doubted whether it was not a real buzzard. The blunder was not greater than mistaking Gen. Harrison for a hero.

The Governor of Mississippi vetoed 13 of the acts passed by both branches of the Legislature of that State during its late session.

An Impostor! WE most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing," named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community.—Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

New York, December 17, 1839. Sir: Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "Reverend Impostor,") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which, I perceive, you are the general Agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church; I, therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man; to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts: I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that, too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 25¢ Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.—Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base Impostor, Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW, Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass. P. S.—Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and, if you desire, he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

REVEREND IMPOSTOR!! LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR," the soulless VILLIAN, who was dismissed from the pulpit, sometime since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon the Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY. A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "Clopen Foot," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter Astonishment, the General Agent learnt that this Reverend Deciever is now impudently manufacturing with his own unholy hands a worthless medicine, a spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling peddlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original. If the people of America will only bear our fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled villain. The fact is this:—No Pedlar or travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, we to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston. Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound. N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look Out for the Impostor, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent, Depository No. 182, Dec-20, 1839. Washington St., Boston.

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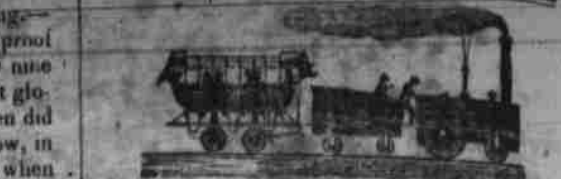
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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: Friday Morning, April 3, 1840.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan. COL. R. W. LONG, JOHN H. HARDE.

We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN M. SMITH a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county.

Under our "miscellaneous" head, on the fourth page, will be found a capital article for those hard times, entitled "creditor and debtor." The reader is also referred to our first page for some interesting items, under the head of "selections."

JOHN M. MOREHEAD. This gentleman, we understand, in a speech before the freedmen of Davidson county on Tuesday last, travelled out of his way to assail and vilify this paper and its Senior Editor in a most scurrilous and wanton manner. Mr. Morehead's reasons for this attack on us are best known to himself, but we are not conscious of ever having done him a personal injury, and since he has been in the field, the federal candidate for Governor, we have treated him with the utmost courtesy, as our columns will bear testimony—a courtesy which, it seems, he is not capable of appreciating.

We understand Mr. Morehead accused us, in connection with the whole Republican press of the State, of having assailed him, and of having accused him of being an Abolitionist! Mr. Morehead has certainly not read the Western Carolinian, or he would have been compelled, braced as he is, to have blushed on making such a charge against us. We have never even alluded to such a charge against Mr. Morehead in the most distant manner—nor have we, as yet, held up to public scrutiny the leading features of federalism which are so conspicuous in Mr. Morehead's political creed. Indeed, we had intended to have remained passively silent, in the contest between Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders, through personal motives, merely expressing our preference for the latter, who is the republican candidate. But we cannot, and will not, remain silent and suffer Mr. Morehead to pour out upon us, and our press, his scurrilous imputations and false accusations. Having himself thus become the assailed, Mr. Morehead cannot complain if we hereafter defend ourselves and our cause with such arguments and facts as we have at hand, regardless of the frowns of even so great a man as he evidently fancies himself to be.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received from a friend in Davidson, a communication on the subject of Mr. Morehead's speech, which we are compelled to defer until next week.

ABOLITIONISM TRIUMPHANT!

Our readers will recollect, that in a letter from a correspondent at Washington city, published in this paper a few weeks since, it was stated that the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, in connection with a portion of the Whig party there, were using great exertions for the repeal of the law of that State, forbidding the intermarriage of the whites and blacks. We now have the extreme mortification of announcing that these exertions of fanaticism and federalism, have triumphed over the sober sense of the Legislature of Massachusetts! The last Petersburg Statesman says: "The Legislature of Massachusetts has, by a vote of 105 to 104, repealed the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The vote was very nearly a party one, nearly all the Whigs voting for the amalgamation project, and nearly all the Democrats against it."

The Southern people may here see the tendency and ultimate of Abolition, aided by the Northern Whigs! Is this the party which, because they sail under the venerable name of Whigs, the Southern people are to coalesce with, in support of a candidate for the Presidency? Well does the patriotic Editor of the Petersburg Statesman exclaim: "And this is the party that objected so strongly to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, because he was an inhabitant of a non-slaveholding State. This is the party, they showed so much holy horror at the bare mention of a northern President. To be born north of the Potomac, was then a crime that could not be atoned for by a life spent in advancing the purest doctrines of Democracy. We are confident, that in the southern States there are no Abolitionists; and would it be prudent for the South to unite with the Northern fanatics, for the purpose of elevating to the Presidency a man who is not only an inhabitant of a Free State, but whose nomination was boasted of as a triumph over the slaveholder? The Southern Whigs pretend to make light of the pledge of Mr. Van Buren, to veto any bill that might pass, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. They prefer a man who will not pledge himself to use the veto to protect our rights against any invasion that a majority of Congress may see fit to make upon them.

"Great stress is laid by some of the Whig papers on Gen. Harrison's being a Virginian—as if that could atone for unbecomingly—or would entitle him to support in despite of his unfitness. Is not this an objection, rather than a recommendation? Has not the General in getting "rid of Virginia politics and Virginia negroes," given us ground to suspect at least—that his heart was not with us.

"This Massachusetts affair is a good hoop—to keep together the discordant materials of the federal party. They play a strong game—old Tip keeps dark—his friends in the north legalize Amalgamation; his friends in the South cry out against abolition.—Where a National Bank is popular, nothing is easier than to prove that the Gen. is in favor of a Bank—On the other hand, where a Bank is unpopular, it is full as easy to prove him to be its greatest foe.—With the Internal Improvement man he shows himself an Internal Improvement man; with the opposers of them, who were violently opposed to Internal Improvements than Old Tip!

"In short, he is all things to all men, that by all means he may gain some votes."

Death of Governor Wolf.—The Easton (Pa.) Sentinel states, that Gov. Wolf died very suddenly on his way to the Custom House. He fell just as he reached the Custom-House door, and died in a few moments after. He is said to have been perfectly well when he left his boarding house.