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THE

**DEMOCRATIC MEDLEY,**

OR

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**SAYINGS AND DOINGS,**

WITH THE

**HISTORY OF ONE DAY,**

TO WHICH IS ADDED

**THE WHIG'S LIGHT-HOUSE,**

AND

5.10  
—  
3.15

**A TRIP THROUGH THE CUSTOM-HOUSE & POST OFFICE.**

Calculated for the Meridian of Philadelphia, by a member of the Democratic Party.



Printed for the AUTHOR, at No. 270 N. Second  
Philadelphia.

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## INTRODUCTION.

Ms. 12. Oct. 07

Dear Reader; In presenting this little work for your perusal, your attention is asked, your consideration of its merits invoked, from the conviction that it contains some truths, which you ought to know; and knowing, will at once set about correcting the evils therein detailed. For the moment, throw aside any prejudice that may have been engendered in your mind at the name or title of this book, or by a hasty glance at its contents; and with the careful and candid research of a seeker after truth, canvass the whole work, test the existence of the circumstances alluded to,—the unreasonableness, impolicy, and injustice of the facts presented—and in the honest, sober sense of duty you owe to yourself, judge fairly and discriminately, praise where it is merited and condemn where it is deserved.

It may be asked by the reader, who is perhaps no politician; what have I to do with the operations of the Office Holders? it is no concern of mine!! indeed! dear friend it is of concern to you! You have something to do in this matter—are you not interested in the proper discharge of all Official duties, have you not a right to expect, yea, to demand that all the offices required for the purposes of Government, shall be filled by discreet, prudent and faithful men; whose salaries shall be fair and just, proportionate to their duties, and in all cases large enough, in no instance too high, and *never* too low, It is your right, to expect every man to do his duty when paid for it.

Are you not interested in the collection of the duties, imposed by law upon foreign imported goods, and the safe and timely transfer of the revenue thus derived, to the people's treasury; are you not concerned in the delivery and receipt of your letters in proper season, and in good condition! these questions apply themselves to every man, and the answer is at hand.

To the politician, to the party man, we say, you are concerned for the honor of the party: you are interested in a judicious distribution of the offices.—You have a right as a party man, independent of your right as a citizen, to have all offices filled with such individuals as are competent to perform the duties, capable of appreciating the responsibility of their station, and to be in all cases, of such age and experience in life, as will enable them to place a just estimation upon every official relation, in which they stand to the party and the people.

If these are your rights, interests, and privileges! you certainly cannot

and fault with me for putting you in the possession of facts, and reasoning with you, for the purpose of inducing you to look to these things. The object of the author, is to have you know and maintain your rights, take care of your interests, and exercise all the privileges of a freeman!

It may be suggested to your mind, that the author, who professes to be a member of the Democratic party, is one who has been disappointed in his ambitious *stretches* for office, and consequently disaffected: it is not so; the author's views and feelings, never have been changed for such reasons, nor could they be, for in all his desires or applications for situations of any kind, and he has held several responsible ones, he has always conceived, that others had claims equal and many superior to him. The reader, if he knows any thing about human nature, will perceive, that, a man with such views would not become disaffected, because disappointed; provided he was fairly dealt with: disaffection, lukewarmness, treachery and opposition are the consequences upon those, who think their merits greater, and claims stronger than those of any one else.

## DEMOCRACY.

We often hear men talk of Democracy—of democratic principles; and should we ask them what democracy is, they would say, it was that form of Government, in which the people are rulers, and wherein all are considered alike free and equal; where all have the privilege of **VOTING**, and every man, no matter how poor or humble, is eligible to the highest office in the nation. Now this is all correct, so far as it goes; but democrats should look farther than this, for although in freedom, equality, suffrage, and eligibility, we may realize the fundamental principles of Republican Democracy, we are still in want of something else, to make democracy contribute to our peace, prosperity and happiness. What would freedom be, without the love of it! there is no *love* of it, nor can there be, without a practical demonstration of it. If we love freedom as democrats, we love it not for ourselves alone, but love it for *all*, and endeavour to perpetuate the possession of it to *all*.

If our freedom is not used for the promotion of the general good, it is not a democratic freedom; if it serves to make us unhappy and unprosperous it is worse than slavery. What is all our boast of the cherished principle of equality, if it is not exemplified in every act of the government, and carried out by the people in all their political operations: Equality! talk not of it, while the thousand acts, passed by our State Legislatures, give special privileges to one man, to one body of men, for his, or their exclusive benefit: talk not of equality, while in the administration of law and justice, the law is perverted, and justice withheld; when men are estimated on account of their parentage, wealth, fashionable life, or some other adventitious circumstance; when virtue and intelligence are not taken into consideration—when the hopes of men are raised and flattered, not because of any intrinsic worth in themselves, but, because they are orators, or distinguished in popular view, for what is erroneously call'd "influential men." Equality! thou art but a name! And what is that dearest and inestimable blessing, called Suffrage! it is an unmeaning word in the democratic dictionary, an illusion, a solemn mockery of the independence we profess to enjoy, and of those glorious rights and privileges, which we claim under the Constitution, if the intention and design of the voter, is perverted by fraud, or frustrated by intimidation or open violence. The experience of several years past, has almost induced many, very many, to speak lightly of universal suffrage; yea, the most decided friends of this great republican privilege, have been almost driven from their love and admiration of it. It is useless to refer to particular cases, wherein the most daring frauds have been perpetrated, for there cannot be a man in the community, who does not know something about them—Eligibility, considered as a privilege in the U. States, is one of the first principles of equality; every man is privileged to seek for appointment, or election to any office, provided for in the constitution, or the laws made under it. There is no disqualification, except as penalties for offences committed against the laws. Every good citizen has the privilege, the right, whenever he pleases, to seek for office. It belongs to every freeman!! But, because it is every man's privilege thus to do, we do not say, that every man should exercise it: the contrary, we would say, that all should not, and why? because, neither by nature,

nor education are all qualified for public duties; incompetency is a disability which should be recognised by freeman, when the law does not interpose any. In justice to himself, every man ought to regard as a cardinal doctrine and practice of Democracy, never to vote for, or aid in any way in the obtainment of a public situation, any man, who is not competent, or able to qualify himself immediately for the duties thereof—But how is it with respect to party practices upon this subject. Competency is very rarely considered; and to the shame of the democratic party be it said, that the most zealous, industrious, persevering, and otherwise deserving Democrat, seldom or never gets an office worth any thing. Eligibility, is less than a shadow—and worth nothing to an individual, unless he *intrigues* with the leaders: without management or circumvention, it is next to an impossibility, for him to realize, one half of the blessings, guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of his country.

Thus you see, there is something more necessary to ensure the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people, than the bare existence of freedom, equality, suffrage, and eligibility: *there must be an honest purpose of the heart in all our political acts.* We must love freedom; there must be a value set upon it according to that love, so that, we may practice upon it relatively to our fellow men. There is no republican freedom, unless *all* enjoy it; no love of it, without a desire and determination to extend it to *all*. Without the love of freedom, it can not be universal, nor of long duration? Remember this.

And, so with suffrage, *honesty of purpose* and of *practice* is required. This is the medium through which the people speak their desires, and exercise their dearest right of sovereignty. How can these desires be expressed and understood through the ballot box, if not honestly given, and when so given, honestly canvassed, considered, and accounted. The people do not *rule* if their wishes are frustrated: they do not exert their sovereignty, if they are cheated in the exercise of their right of suffrage!

And, so with equality, is *honesty of purpose* required; we must be honest with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, we must be just to our fellow citizens in our estimation of their rights and privileges—and allow them upon fair principles, every civil, religious and political benefit they are entitled to.

And lastly, eligibility is worse than if it did not exist, where it is not properly regarded, and with *honesty of purpose*, made to contribute to the honor of official stations, to the general good of the people, by the Election, and appointment of honest and competent men to office.

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#### FROM THE VETO.

We are Democrats, and as such, anxious that the principles, the fundamental and ever-living principles of our Republican form of Government shall be practically illustrated in every act and measure of our country—we want the privileges and blessings secured to us by the constitution and the laws made under it, to be as extensively enjoyed as the circuit of our national jurisdiction; we want the man in the hovel to realize the *grea-*

tenants of the constitution under which he lives, as well as him who dwells in the palace; we want every man, no matter how low and humble, to see that he is an American Citizen that he is entitled to freedom in its broadest and most comprehensive sense; and knowing that he is a freeman—maintain the spirit and character of one.

We are opposed to all and every kind of ultraism; believing that extremes are dangerous—we shall endeavor therefore to gain the medium ground, and stand or fall upon it. Moderation exhibits itself in all the principles of democracy; the charter of our rights; the constitution of our country breathes its spirit—our very liberty is to be preserved by the exercise of it—moderation will carry us into the citadel of the heart, where the intelligent and reasonable man can be appealed to, and not in vain; and even those whose passions and ill-humour get the better of their judgment may be restrained by the force of example, when all precepts upon moderation have been unavailing. We have no idea of being led or controlled by radicalism of any kind, especially that of foreign growth, which transplanted in our genial soil, will, if not checked, choke our delicious fruits of freedom and prosperity.

Democratic principles are plain, easy to be understood, and as easily practised. The will of the majority of the people is the law of the land—that will, must be fairly and honestly expressed—and when expressed must be religiously adhered to. The people are capable of self-government, we mean by this, that they are not only able to govern, but to govern *well*—and while they are virtuous and intelligent, submitting to the dictates of reason, and exercising moderation and prudence in all their measures—there is no cause of fear for the Republic. On all occasions, at all times, it is necessary that great care should be exercised in the choice of men to administer the government. Men should be well tried before they are selected for any responsible office—and *leaders* must be scrupulously watched, particularly where they make strong professions of disinterestedness, and where they are very vigilant in getting up a new measure, or industrious in the promotion of the views of a certain individual. Those who make the most noise must be closely looked after—he who professes to know all about the the tricks of the enemy, keep an eye on him, he is a dangerous man—he who would *die* rather than change his principles—he that *wants nothing*—he that can get an office for any body and every body must have his goings narrowly watched; more than all, he that is eternally suspicious of others should be watched, for “all is infected that the infected spy.”

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## DEMOCRATS,

Look around you, turn about and see for yourselves, that you have been the dupes of designing men for many years past; you have been more generous than just, you have been too submissive to the dictates of men who have led you; confiding in their professed love of Rome, you have overlooked their ambition; professing *disinterestedness*, they have amassed wealth; and added house to house, and farms o arms through the credulity of a confiding people.

While the honest Democrat, the scrupulous supporter of his professed principles, has rejected base offers, or refused to fall in with the train of *political speculation*; while he has been consulting his conscience upon the justice or propriety of a proposed measure, some SINCERE, HONEST, FAITHFUL leader has accepted the terms, and made a handsome *round* sum for the benefit of himself and family of sons and daughters, who would feel themselves disgraced by association, or the offer of the hand of a *poor* republican.

Look at the contracts for supplies, buildings, &c. Who gets them? Look at the creation of offices expressly to give to some favorite families, a chance to furnish two or three of their *professional* sons for the "service," of Official Loaffing; look at the legislative enactments, conferring corporate powers and privileges, all, all created with the sole view of making money without labor; is it possible then, that a people, whose every interest is identified with all these things, can look upon them with such manifest indifference any longer? for the Democracy of the county, we answer no! The man who works upon his seat all day long, he who stands at his bench from sunrise till sunset, he who drives his team 'a field is not consulted in the projected measures of the party—neither his convenience or interests are taken into consideration; but when matters are concocted, when plans are cut and dried, then the laborer, the mechanic is told, "so and so we have done, so and so is the case. We want you to go ahead, it is all right, Col.——is decidedly in favor of it, and Dr.——says it is the only thing that will save the party." If doubts are suggested, then it is said "don't be humbug'd, it will all be right, there will be a *chance* for you, and what I can do for you, depend upon it, shall be done," They want it done at Washington" meaning, that they at Washington want it done; this has its effect and the honest, confiding democrat thinks, that in fulfilling the wishes of the *leaders* here and *there*, he is supporting his party and doing the State some service. From this time let every republican look out for himself, and not be deceived by *any* party leader!

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## WHO GET THE OFFICES.

The man who labors day and night for the good of the party? No! the poor democrat who allows himself to be used upon ever occasion as delegate, as a member of committees &c. ? No! The man who sacrifices his time, spends his money, impairs his health, loses his friends, does he get an office? No! The man who stands all day long upon the election ground, who runs the risk of broken limbs, and perhaps his life, does he get an office? Oh No! "he's safe enough" he works from the love of principle, there is no use to give him any thing.!!

## WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS?

We need not answer this question for the active and busy portion of the party, they knew them, but we answer it, for the benefit of those who are good Republicans, whose hearts are warmed by the principles of Democracy, and who upon every occasion, when *call'd*, come forward and modestly put in their Votes; who are not loud and boisterous, who run not from Dan to Beer-sheba with hurrahs! who are not forever enquiring the news! and retailing slander from tavern to tavern; to such, we feel bound to answer the question, that they may know who the men are, that dictate doctrines for their advocacy, propose measures for their support and put forward men for their suffrages.

To begin then; the one who stands most prominent on the list, is the Man whose every word is soft as oil, whose lips speak nothing impure or unholy, whose heart yearns over the interests of the DEAR PEOPLE, whose highest ambition is to *live* for their honor and *die* under the floating flag of the constitution rather than the *Money power* shall have the ascendancy over them.—Need we say, that we allude to Col. James Page, who, as a Gentleman combines all the requisite characteristics, and of whom as a Citizen we may be highly proud.

This *leader*, as we all know, is the Postmaster of the city, and as such is expected to have, and does exercise an extensive political influence. We know Col. Page to be ardent; his zeal is of no ordinary kind, but we fear the sincerity of his professions will not be justified by his measures. He is the sworn enemy of BANKS; the *money power* is the awful hydra that startles him at every step, and whose destruction he seems determined to effect.

It is an axiom in politics as well as morals, that a man's conduct must correspond with his profession—that his practice should be the counterpart of his theory, in order to enjoy the merit of honesty; this criterion alone is the test of sincerity.

Taking his political character as we know it from his speeches and his writings, how does his conduct comport with an *uncompromising* hostility to banks &c. We enquire, does *he* not keep an account with two or three banks, depositing his surplus funds from day to day with them, are they not strengthened and fortified by it, does it not add a mite to the dividends of the stockholders? in this then, he helps the very power he professes to abhor!! Does he not obtain *large loans* from these banks, in this then he feeds the monster, sustains its vitality, and gives to it the very strength and power requisite to the consummation of its base designs.

The above is not conjecture, the premises are founded in fact, and the conclusions are valid. How! can a man come before the honest, unpretending democracy of the city and county, and in the most enthusiastic manner denounce these institutions, tearing them piecemeal, exposing in glowing Characters their enormities, and avering before heaven and his fellow men, with strong and emphatic appeals to his own conscience, that with life, and *in* death, he is, and will be, the unflinching and untiring foe of the *money power!* and at the same time is contributing the very means of continuing its existence! Such duplicity must be exposed, such hypocrisy must be exhibited openly to view. Shall we, the *hard working, laboring* portion of the party, be made the dupes of such men? shall *we* be influenced by their empty professions; and while *we* are practicing honestly the principles avowed by our leaders, bringing curses upon our heads, ruin upon our families by our devotion and industry, *they* are *parleying* with the enemy, and adding to their wealth and affluence through his kind and beneficent instrumentality. Shall *we* submit to these things any longer, No! No! The honest yeomanry of the country are beginning to look around them, we shall soon witness a regeneration, when Jeffersonian Democracy shall prevail, and triumphantly sustain the Republican institutions of our Country. We do not wish to do injustice to any man, especially members of the same party with ourselves; But the duty we owe the party we have been a member of for many years, and yet more, the duty we owe to the American family; and still more than all, the love we have for *Liberty*, impels us to speak plainly, and if possible, be the means, in part, of bringing about a change for the better.

Col Page enjoys the implicit confidence of his party, this gives him almost unbounded influence, and renders him capable of doing a great deal of good or of harm. He is consulted, or seeks to be consulted, upon every party appointment and nomination; in these matters his opinion settles the *pro. et. con* at once. To many, very many, he is the great oracle of Democracy and refer'd to with the same sincere deference and devotion that many of the eastern nations consulted the oracles of their day. This forms an additional and overpowering reason, why the people should know him. We have heard him speak times without number, and every speech has teemed with praises of the people with avowals of his unlimited trust and confidence in them, that the people, left to themselves could do no wrong" &c. We heard something however but a few weeks since, which disproved his averments of confidence in the people and their representatives.



We have it from good authority, that he wanted the COUNTY DELEGATION to hold its sessions with *open doors*; a thing unprecedented, and which would be the height of impolicy; a course, which the *rules* for governing the delegation, if not strictly, yet tacitly forbid, and which the Col. no doubt knew.

For what did he want this? we cant imagine, unless it was to give him an opportunity for a personal supervision of that body, or for the purpose of giving his *prochein. amy*, of pugulistic and *knock down* notoriety, a chance to *browbeat* and *menace*, where the proffers of an office, or the power of his eloquence, could not succeed, in carrying a point, or *taking off a man*.

Professing unlimited confidence in the people and yet a desire to *watch* them!! The very suggestion supposes doubt and suspicion, and denies the existence of sincerity in the professor!

We all remember what a stickler the Col. was for rotation in office and "two terms," with what cogency he argued the principles to be democratic, and insisted that it should be one of the cardinal doctrines of the party, and *practically* carried out. But how is the matter now; we hear nothing of it, all is calm and quiet—nay, rather, we would say, that gentleman holding fat offices, entertain quite different *rotary* notions; the doctrine *now* is, that an officer, at the expiration of his *two terms*, stands upon even ground with his fellows, and that it will not be improper for him to seek a renomination! That neither the appointing power nor the incumbent would violate the doctrines or the practices of the party, by an extension to *three or four terms*.

We think the doctrine which is good for one democrat is good for another, and the application of it should be made as well in '38 and '41 as in 35. We are induced to suspect the sincerity of professions when practises dont correspond; we should like to witness consistency in every one, but especially in those who assume to be, or are by popular admission, the leaders of the democratic party.

Who are the Democratic Leaders! The next in order is Col. John J M'Cahen. a perfect lion in his way, who would tear a man into ten thousand pieces, was it not that he generally swallowed them whole. The Col. is an excellent soldier, and by skilful manoeuvring has obtained for himself a goodly portion of the spoils; possessing a tolerable share of *self confidence* he has risen from the lowest *stage* of humble, yet respectable life, to be, the *second man* in the county of Philadelphia.

One great fault we have against him, is his indiscribable hatred to a *plurality* of offices, he having at one time no less than *three*, the united salaries amounting to near FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, two of which, a part of the time, he did not give his personal attention to, being out of the city. His zeal is of the loco-foco kind; and his ambition! Ceasa

was a child to him in that respect!! Col. Simpson says he aspires to the Presidency of the United States, and we cannot doubt what the Col. says, for, altho he never had the endorsement for veracity that Henry Horn has, yet, we think he does tell *some* truths when it suits him. We are satisfied that the young Col. is made of sterner stuff than most of our men. We have facts sufficient to set aside any doubts upon this subject, for, on one occasion, we saw him scale the walls of the Exchange, to gain access to a body of commissioners, who were disposing of rail road stock; he succeeded and through several successive exploits has made himself a pretty considerable shareholder of stocks. What horrid things these monied institutions are! how they manage the people; how they are destroying our liberty! We shall one day, be the slaves of the *money power* and drag'd at the bid of Bank aristocrats from prison to death for asserting our love of freedom. But no! such things can never be, while we have these men *interested* in the monied institutions of our country; their loud professions of Democracy are guarantees that the *money power* shall never crush the people while they are stockholders and directors; it is only when all the Democrats have made plenty of money, and like Henry Horn *withdraw* their watchful care from over them, and repudiate all association and connection with them, that we will have to fear any great *evil* from them.

Two years ago, our hero, who was at that time a large stockholder in the "Valley Rail Road" was very anxious that the State should either loan the Company upon its stock, or purchase out the whole and make it the entire property of the state.—How disinterested! how purely patriotic it is to put a good bargain, un-solicited, into the hands of the people. We know all about this concern, and we know too, that our hero is as *disinterested* a little fellow, as there is in the party,

The next in order, is John M. Read Esq. U. States Prosecuting Attorney; he is the most cool and deliberate democrat we know; having considerable foresight he can calculate upon changes and rechanges, upon action and reaction to a pretty considerable certainty; but not being of a very amiable disposition he is unable to make *impressions*, so strong and lasting as some of his compeers

He is not generally considered as *honest* as some others of the party leaders, particularly Col. Page; we however see and judge things differently, and say, that with less zeal than some others, and professing less, he is more honest than most of them—at least we believe he practices all he professes—and that's not much! yet it is more than many others can be commended for

His Loco-Focoism is rather of a Quakerish character—soft and gentle; he is not for breaking every bank, and destroying with one blow all the monied institutions in the country.

Being the solicitor for the Philadelphia Bank, and having an interest in her continued existance, he could not, consulting his pockets, go against her, and to be just and consistant he could not oppose all except her; in this dilemma he steers clear of each extreme, and goes for the measures of the party, except its crusade against all the State Banks,

Mr. Read is a shrewd politician; this may be attributed to his experience and observation in the Federal Ranks, and his recent association with that party; for if we remember right, it is but a few years since he was with our opponents, and held office under them. It is very hard for us to reconcile his appointment to the Attorney Generalship, with our views of party justice and good policy; it is too much the practice of both parties to encourage converts from the opposite side, to the prejudice of old, staunch, and honest party friends.

The time was, when the members of the democratic party would scorn such an act; but *now* they turn from them old apostles of the Democratic faith and practice, and hug to their bosoms men who have been treacherous for years, or who have but recently come over from the enemy.

Look for one moment at the nomination of Mr. Krause of Dauphin as a candidate for the Senate from that county.—This Gentleman was at one time a Democrat, but since the Anti-Masonic humbug he has been associated with that party, and altho' a Mason has been *their representative* in the legislature; and now forsooth, because he sees the Anti-masonic bubble is about to burst, and because our friends *know* him to be a popular man, he must be the Democratic Candidate.

Comment is unnecessary—And so in Lancaster County, the Democrats there intended to take up Mr. Strohm, a well known, thorough going Antimason for, the State Legislature, but the Anti-Masons have done it themselves, and we are saved the mortification and disgrace of a deed, the *will* to do which, is a blot upon our character this day. So it is; so it will be while corruption works more than honesty—the man that adheres to his party—who spends every thing in its service may look in vain for respectful treatment, while the traitor is cherished, and grows rich and influential under its smiles.

We think that the “hewers of wood and drawers of water” in our party, should be preferred to apostates, or even to the DRONES that stay about the democratic hive.

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We shall now take notice of the old veteran of Democracy Col Jno. Thompson; this man's locks have become whitened in the cause of Democracy, and his cheeks are furrowed with a good old age, yet he continues as earnest, and fights as manfully as the youngest amongst us.

In the heat of youth he fought on the side of Democracy, in maturer age “in manhood's active might,” his manly and noble voice was heard in the cause of the people, and even now when three score years and ten have passed over him, you still find him

in all kinds of weather, upon all occasions battling against the enemies of democracy.

Col. Thompson's career has been different from the most of our leaders; no *amateur* politician, he has done all kinds of work, from the finest and most complete piece of political mechanism to the splitting of logs, and even of hairs. Is a Chairman wanted, Col. Thompson is the man; a delegate, Col. Thompson is settled upon; a committeeman, Col. Thompson serves without hesitation; he has been the *boss* and the *hodman* successively, all the years of his political life. He has indeed been favored with several unimportant public stations, making altogether no compensation for one year of service he has rendered the party—th'o, by the by, he may have been satisfied with the fact of his fame being spread all over the world, and which perhaps the party also have deemed an equivalent for a more substantial consideration.

We consider the Col, a very "good meaning man;" we know him to be a real drudge; and if any man ever deserved good treatment at the hands of his friends it is Col. Jno. Thompson, if ever a deserving man was illy treated, it has been Col. Jno. Thompson. These things we observe with considerable emotion, and why should we not feel? when we see young boys enjoying the honors and emoluments of office, while old *Veterans* are put at one side to *starve*, and *die*; when strangers and lofers are provided with means to make a show, living handsomely by the party, with power to create and destroy, while the Democrat of '98 must be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from his masters table.

It is an old saying and a very true one, that "the horse that earns the oats never gets them." this is verified in the conduct of all political parties! particularly our own; for we see hundreds who are zealous, have been so for years, have spent their time and money in the cause, and what have they ever received, Nothing; when they have asked for something, they have been denied, and the favor bestowed upon some favorite, who having a friend at court could purchase, at the expense of his honor or the sacrifice of some other individual, a place for himself or a friend.

Our old Friend has been overlooked, this should not be, he has a right to expect something *good* at the hand of the party; and that party will be guilty of black ingratitude if it shall not reward the toils of long a life, and make joyous in his old age, the heart of one of the great *pioneers* of Democracy; shall a man labour all day, pass sleepless nights, expose himself to dangers of various kind, loose personal friends, destroy his health, lessen the comforts of his family, and in a thousand ways make a thousand sacrifices for the good of the party, and when he becomes old and infirm, only realize "the word of promise spoken to the ear, but broken to the hope."

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## LOADING ON.

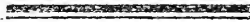
In Old times, the Democratic Party in all their elections, were governed by a love of principle; for this they contended in the selection of Candidates and the election of them to office: they took up men, because they were Democrats: they rallied under the bright untold banner of Republicanism; they stood upon the broad plain ground of Democracy; but *now*, the leaders must lug in a thousand new propositions, new conditions upon

which a man must expect the suffrages of the party or remain within the pale of it. At one time, he that is in favor of the State Bank deposit system is considered not a Democrat; a few short months roll round, and, he that is opposed to it, is no Democrat;—then again, those who are in favor of the Sub-Treasury system are put down as anti-democratic, and handled without gloves by the party leaders; in less than two years there is a complete change of political scenery, and he that does not look upon this once ill-favoured scheme, is held up to the scorn of every *honest* democrat, and is esteemed a fit subject for persecution and ostracism. At one time we are bound by party edicts to oppose *One Bank*, which but six months previous was a favorite with Pennsylvania; and before we have demolished the *One*, we are drummed up, equipped, and sent out upon a war of extermination with fire, blood and thunder, to destroy *Eight hundred of them*.

This is what we call Loading on, and it is this which has made such uphill work for the Democratic party, for these ten years.

Our candidates are borne down with dead weights—opposition to Banks—opposition to Bank Notes—opposition to Corporations of all Kinds—opposition to Nick Biddle—opposition to Thaddeus Stevens, and his Rail Road—opposition to a Tariff—opposition to the State Bank Deposit System—in favour of a Gold and Silver Currency—in favour of Rotation in Office—in favour of the Sub-Treasury—in favour of this, and of that, are so many subjects, which the party *operatives* are forced to contend for and against in every Campaign.

This state of things cannot last long—the jockies must be whip'd off, and the *honest pure* democracy take the matter in their own hands. Heaven speed the happy day!



In elections, every man is deeply interested, not only, for his individual well being! but for the honor of the republic; the peace, prosperity and liberty of his countrymen. Every freeman should remember, that he holds his present great and inestimable civil and religious blessings in *trust* for his children; that he is the agent of transfer from our Fathers to their children's children, and that every vote he gives, affects his own and his children's political welfare; every vote he puts into the ballot box makes for the weal or woe of succeeding generations. How careful then should we be, with what scrupulous attention should we examine the merits and claims of every candidate, and before we commit into their hands the *liberties* we enjoy, we should be well satisfied they are worthy of such a *trust*. We should consider how vastly important an election by *freemen* is; what mighty interests are involved; how big with the fate of a **WHOLE NATION**. With what deep consideration, with what calm and dispassionate investigation, with what impartial judgment, with what pure and fixed purposes of mind, should freemen enter upon the business of a popular election! Candor, and a sense of Justice should govern our actions toward candidates for office, not suffering any prejudice or partiality to influence our choice, foreign to the dictates of Reason, and a love of Liberty.

It may be asked, how shall we decide upon the relative merits and claims of men where they profess the same political doctrines, and are really, or apparently influenced by the same principles! how shall ye judge? We will tell you; you all know your own wants, you all know your interests;

you are then to seek out, and make choice of that man, who, you believe is best acquainted with your wants, and who "*knowing*" your interests, will *maintain* them." The man who *resides amongst you*, who is your neighbor, who associates with your families, who takes a part in all your public affairs, who is not too proud to shake hands with you *any time of the year*, is the man for you; He whose wealth, and affluence throws him entirely out of your society, whose associations are not of a *mixed*, but exclusively SELECT character, who being *ignorant* of your ten thousand wants and interests, cannot possibly *feel* and *act* for your welfare; such a man you do not *want*, such a man you must not *have*!

We would not wish to draw improper distinctions of character on the ground of wealth alone; we do not say that all wealthy men do not appreciate the condition of the *great majority*, but we do know, and we do say, that they cannot generally be trusted with the interests of the poor man, because, being ignorant of their general condition, they cannot act so feelingly in their behalf: Let the mechanic, the laborer, and all immediately interested in the great Branches of Our National industry. Commerce, Mechanic Arts, and Agriculture, look around them; and before they put their votes into the ballot box, be sure that the Candidate of their choice is one like themselves, in feeling and in interest; one, who will from pure Democratic views, support and protect the enterprise and industry of his constituents, one, who will defend you against imposition, and the *foul slanders* of those who *cannot*, who *do not*, who will not, feel for the poor American *Mechanic* and *Laborer*!

Our Republican principles are a farce, our freedom but a name, if the *elections* are not pure, if the will of the people is *perverted* either by *intrigue* or interception. We have no hope in the permanence of our civil and political institutions, if by bribery and corruption, by cunning and deceit, men can elevate themselves to official Stations! Shall prerogative, legislative and executive be exercised by such as wade through seas of duplicity to *gain* it, shall it be exercised by such as use every artifice and stratagem to *retain* it. For the veneration we have for our fathers, the duties we owe to ourselves, for the love we bear towards our Children, we will denounce every species of wrong committed against the intelligence, virtue, and safety of the people.—Elections are held, wherein the people through the ballots boxes intend to express their will; but that will is not spoken, the true sentiments of the people are not known, if by official *fraud* the election is begun, *carried on*, and *concluded*. *The people do not GOVERN* when they are *Cheated* in the exercise of their ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. They are at the mercy of Demagogues and political freebooters without knowing the danger to which they are exposed.

So also with the Nomination of Candidates for office: it is important that this also should be done fairly! but alas! the *wire working* and *chicanery* engaged to effect party nominations, can-

not be imagined!! One way for *moving* in Conventions for nominating Candidates, is, to get *all* the delegates to apply for office; this is the scheme of a few leaders who promise the aid of their influence for every one, and when they have succeeded in committing the delegates in this way, they impose, very good naturally their views and wishes upon them. This thing was practiced in 1837, for we verily believe that three fourths of the county delegates were applicants to the Custom house and other places for situations. These things must not be; as a freeman, no one should be bought; but, untrammelled, resist coercion, frustrate the workings of *corrupt* men, and do his duty to himself, to his country, and to his God.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE!! the most glorious boon of honored sires, the most magnanimous blessing which could possibly be bestowed upon a people; a *legacy*, DEAR to us, as it is great and magnificent! FREEMEN! FREEMEN! REMEMBER, the blessings of LIBERTY we enjoy, are the purchase of years of toil and danger, the achievement of the honest purpose and fervent hope of our FATHERS; the result of noble daring, the Reward of men, determined to be Free. 'Tis OUR Inheritance, 'tis OUR CHILDREN'S PATRIMONY, and our duty to preserve and perpetuate it to the enjoyment of generations yet unborn—REMEMBER! that the "PRICE OF LIBERTY, IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE," and what we say unto one, we say unto ALL, WATCH, WATCH!! watch, that no one *deceives* you watch, that you be not *Rob'd*, watch, that your *Liberty!* is not *destroyed*; Guard against the wiles of deceitful POLITICIANS, who professing a great reverence for the *Republican Institutions of our Country*, who declaiming loudly against the enemies of *Freedom*, are enable'd by their duplicity to throw *you off your Guard*, and, taking advantage of your confidence, aggrandize and enrich themselves, not caring whether *you* are *Poor, Miserable, or Enslaved*.

PARTY SPIRIT has approached a *Dangerous Extreme*, it rages like a *Tornado* ravaging our Country, and will, if not stayed in its course, make *our Country* a *Waste*, or worse, a *Howling Wilderness*, filled with beasts of prey and bloody *Strife*.

*Freemen!* put forth your hands, bend down your energies and stay the *Fell Destroyer*, the generator of *anarchy* and *Confusion*, the *Hateful Parent of Despotism*.

Be *Calm*, be *Considerate*, dont let your partizan feelings get the better of your judgment, dont let political or personal predilections or prejudices affect your course, and wound your Consciences! let Your Votes be given in good faith, looking to the Competency and honesty of the candidates—looking to the interest you have in their conduct as your agents—looking to the great *Stake* your *Children* and *Their Children* have, in the great experiment of *Popular Independence*, and Civil, *Religious* and *Political Liberty*

## INCOMPETENCY.

Why should the citizens select for offices, either legislative or executive, men, who are incompetent to perform their duties; why should a man of but tolerable abilities send to the Legislature of his state, an individual, not as capable as himself; why should a citizen entrust with another, his life, his property, his liberty, whose incompetency is proverbial—who is known to be utterly unfit for the station.

In the ordinary transactions of life, in business, we find that agents &c. are selected for their capacity; they are chosen, because the principal is assured, that they *know* as much, if not more about that particular matter as he does, and are fully as capable as himself to attend the duty! no one is so foolish as to appoint an agent &c. who is known to be disqualified for the duty. Yet shame! Oh shame! that we, the democracy of the country should be guilty of that, politically, which we would not do any other way! let it not be told any more as a bye-word of reproach, that we have no *good* men, that our members of the Legislature are all dōls, that they are bitter *pills*, yet we must swallow them! And how does such men get on our ticket? by the incompetency of some of those appointed to select, and by the *corrupt* and managing policy of others.

Freemen! Freemen! dont be deceived, dont be fool'd any longer—you had better put the Veto on such things at once, than for your interests to be Veto'd forever through the incompetency or dishonesty of your mis-representatives.

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*Rotation in Office.*—We are the advocates of this wholesome democratic doctrine, we maintained the doctrine in 1825 from a conviction that it was the only means by which a proper and just attention to public duties can be attained, and the institutions of our Government kept in a pure and healthful state. We do not believe that *any man* can remain a great length of time in an office (particularly a lucrative one) without becoming an *Aristocrat*. We have witnessed the truth of this remark; living evidences are now in existance. Men, whose Democracy was of the *popular stamp*, who could appreciate the good of the people, who would treat them respectfully on every occasion, have, by being too long *fed* at the *public crib* grown fat, and kicked against *some* of the wholesome principles and practises they once so ardently admired, or show a manifest disregard for *every thing* that is democratic.

By means of a profession, these men have been enabled to gull the people and the appointing power; taking advantage of excitements upon different subjects, they have held a rod fearfully suspended over the heads of successive powers, and thus perpetuated their prerogative. With every years exercise of power they become more aristocratic; and, but for their fears of the revolutionary spirit of the people displacing them, they would exhibit all the cruelties of an arbitrary and hateful *despotism*.



As the waters run from the rivers into the ocean, and periodically returning again, contribute to keep them pure; and the unobstructed and general circulation of the blood through the system, preserves the health of the body, so also a *continual change* is essentially necessary to the *purity and health* of the body Politic. Let there be frequent changes, the errors of the past will be corrected, and evils removed, which by length of time allowed for growth, would become rank poison, and, like a canker, eat out the vitals of the political system. Democrats, look to it; let Your Motto be DEMOCRACY! ROTATION IN OFFICE!!! FAITHFUL SERVANTS!!! and NO ARISTOCRATIC OFFICE HOLDERS!!!!

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*Rotation in Office.* This is Pennsylvanian Democratic doctrine, settled and fixed by the acts of the party in 1835. Let no honest democrat forget or disregard it now, or in future. It was applied then, so should it be now, and in all coming time. Democrats look to it, don't be wheedle'd or cajoled out of the principle, or the application of it, to all whom it may concern. We know that several Gentlemen who were strenuous advocates of the doctrine in the year 1835, give, at the present time a widely different construction to the rule, evidently anxious to screen themselves from the action of a salutary doctrine, the favorite, the bantling of their own creation. Democrats don't be fooled! the doctrine is good, hold on to it, and apply it without any reservation.

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We have no feelings but that of contempt for the man, who professes the independent doctrines of Democracy and at the same time descends to every species of *begging* for office; when with humiliating sycophancy he follows every leader, with his application, and by dint of opportunity succeeds in getting one thousand and one names, as recommenders. We are inspired with no better feelings than that of contempt for *him* who intrigues for office, who taking hold of an old list of names attaches them to his applications, or leaves one hundred of them with so many tavern keeper's for to make interest for him with their customers; or he who *hires* men to put forth his claims, and obtain the name of Tom, Dick and Harry to his petition—



OFFICIAL CITY RETURNS FOR 1883.

		CANDIDATES.																
Governor.	* Joseph Kefner, David P. Porter.	N. Mulberry.	550	495	368	468	918	397	352	435	610	414	403	475	326	550	451	7203
		S. Mulberry	346	246	347	240	264	182	163	210	130	74	150	813	240	216	140	3156
Sheriff.	Daniel Piller, Daniel McArthur.	U. Delaware	467	471	351	416	830	383	331	417	575	413	405	402	315	531	450	6080
		L. Delaware	411	273	354	250	293	145	122	944	139	73	143	329	247	239	138	3396
Co. Commissioner.	Jonathan Johnson, William Petersol.	North	502	485	378	437	914	323	447	320	608	419	347	471	320	551	434	7074
		High Street	398	252	319	217	271	154	111	107	128	73	126	313	231	214	136	3234
Auditor.	George Weston, Joseph M. Christy.	Chesnut	562	434	278	425	663	361	212	228	561	404	303	471	227	551	454	7094
		Middle	527	390	310	251	278	124	114	207	125	78	148	368	228	217	130	3172
Congress.	George W. Patten, Daniel Brewster.	South	519	702	337	430	312	266	214	225	218	430	370	465	221	556	454	7105
		Walnut	1721	523	337	479	513	311	224	220	267	460	404	408	325	556	455	7132
Nonde.	William A. Arnold, Joseph M. Hildeman.	Dock	285	262	310	224	264	223	221	221	311	78	156	369	235	216	138	3152
		Locust	264	214	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	3155
Assembly.	G. R. Smith, Jacob Gratz.	Pine	317	304	272	270	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	7045
		Cedar	334	228	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	3155
Total	Augus. E. Armstrong.	TOTAL	484	186	215	429	611	311	232	432	544	408	326	466	328	551	452	7086
			491	181	322	422	450	270	208	170	309	408	314	467	328	550	454	7090

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	GOV.—1835.		GOV.—1838.		AMEND'TS.	
	Democratic,	Federal,	Porter,	Riner,	For the,	Against the,
Adams,	1317	1517	1535	3310	300	4420
Allegheny,	3232	3848	4505	6038	4460	5049
Armstrong,	2062	1099	2781	1510	2597	949
Beaver,	1420	1669	1931	2457	2425	1612
Bedford,	3618	2036	2478	2386	987	2736
Berks,	5927	3022	7191	3215	5823	3883
Bradford,	1910	1339	2420	2219	4115	182
Bucks,	3352	3532	4553	4147	4095	3362
Butler,	1316	1303	1653	1700	2383	712
Cambria,	648	694	844	762	616	938
Centre,	2188	1070	2589	1467	2082	1565
Chester,	3376	4051	4527	4971	3879	5085
Clearfield,	624	315	792	474	989	204
Columbia,	2115	767	2616	1088	1556	1506
Crawford,	1791	999	2304	1957	3344	517
Cumberland,	2629	1748	2743	2316	2562	2419
Dauphin,	1500	2320	2164	2550	1052	3204
Delaware,	1102	1210	1263	1731	1239	1459
Erie,	1444	1943	1565	2747	3175	451
Fayette,	2510	1705	2788	1984	3023	1145
Franklin,	2759	2267	2315	2569	1723	3315
Greene,	1392	1076	1349	1169	2369	71
Huntingdon,	1613	2449	2761	3687	2619	3313
Indiana,	900	1524	1292	1723	1318	1371
Jefferson,	372	245	591	421	593	356
Juniata,	637	577	1049	853	617	1219
Lancaster,	4754	7018	5503	8558	2836	10659
Lebanon,	1057	1968	1543	2227	807	2573
Lehigh,	2045	1914	2460	2349	1732	2241
Luzerne,	2504	1488	3132	2592	3763	1111
Lycoming,	2094	1277	2493	1552	1913	1177
Mercer,	1397	1686	2325	2933	330	1173
Mifflin,	1018	872	1227	1059	1069	1137
Monroe,	796	166	1223	356	1247	57
Montgomery,	3346	3014	4553	3748	3699	1827
Northampton,	3533	2560	3635	2566	1641	1727
Northumberland,	2031	882	2144	1164	861	1114
Perry,	1502	762	1916	683	1216	1118
Philadelphia city,	3152	5042	3156	7203	3322	3792
Philadelphia county,	8787	5591	7982	6187	8093	3722
Pike,	708	65	528	117		

Potter and M'Kear,	469	128	mj. 292		641	2
Schuykill,	1628	833	2271	1508	1460	1812
Somerset,	631	2031	883	2244	556	2029
Susquehanna,	1398	807	1530	1264	2085	412
Tioga,	1039	478	1448	594	1974	16
Union,	1231	3185	1505	2270	442	3123
Venango,	1259	523	1768	828	1887	448
Warren,	635	252	700	537	1128	31
Washington,	2843	2179	3461	3528	4394	1576
Wayne,	829	226	1062	538	1380	99
Westmoreland,	3409	2191	4561	2315	4105	2224
York,	2728	2655	4197	3257	1233	5500
Total	196,390	94,023	130,485	121,257	116,514	113,199
	94,023		121,257		113,199	
Maj. in 1835.	12,367		9,228		3,315	

The vote of the Northern Liberties, in 1838, has been rejected.

#### NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

Col. Page, and many others have contended, that the people can do no wrong! we believe in the doctrine, but will alter the phraseology, and say; That, what ever the people do, is right. We were sensibly struck with the force of this doctrine at the result of the Election in the State of New York: the people there have acted, have acted wisely, have acted right; yet verily, we believe, that in the face of the political faith of these gentlemen they will disallow the righteousness of the proceedings of the people of New York, and hesitate to subscribe to the oft repeated adage, "Vox populi, vox dei." That the people only do right when they vote for men, when they advocate and maintain measures proposed by the honored and well fed, is the real sentiment of the leaders of the party -they have no idea that the people do right, unless whatever they do, is consonant with their views and designs, and subserves their interests and honor.

The people in New York were not to be gull'd any longer, they were opposed to the cormorants in office, they wanted general changes -they wanted no *conservative* governor—they wanted one of the people's own kind for Executive of the State; they admire the doctrine of two terms and rotation in office; and determined to cut off the hope's, with the measures of the Party Dictators at Albany, went; for what? for a CHANGE—a great and glorious CHANGE. The Democrats of New York have effected a revolution there, which with care, will redound to their advantage yet; let them put aside their present leaders, who have been fattening off the spoils for 20 or 30 years, and be, as they ought to be the Democratic party free, pure, strong and victorious.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE.

We here present a list of the officers of the Custom House, their salaries, the time some of them have been in office, and the amount assessed by the committee of the Democratic Union Association—

Name and Position	Salary	Yrs.	Pr. ct.	Amount
Geo. Wolf, Collector	\$400		4 pr. ct.	\$176,00
John Kern, Deputy do.	1500	20	2½	37,50
R. L. Howell, " "	1500	14	2½	37,50
John Horn, Naval Officer,	3000		4	120,00
R. Parry, Dep., do.	1500		2½	37,50
Geo. W. Riter, Surveyor,	2500		3½	87,50
A. Ford, Dep. do.	1500		2½	37,50
Henry Simpson Appraiser	1500		2½	37,50
Thomas Stewart, do.	1500	20	2	57,50
Benj. E. Carpenter, asst. do.	1200		2	24,00
Francis E. Breuil do. do.	1200		2	24,00
George Guier, Weigher	1500	10	2½	37,50
John Thompson, Gauger,	1500		"	37,50
Dilworth Wentz " "	1500		"	37,50
Charles S. Jackson, Marker	1500	12	"	37,50
John Douglass Measurer	1500	18	"	37,50
Wm. Hall, do.	1500		"	37,50
Rich Bacon, " "	1500		"	37,50
John Scott " "	1500	22	"	37,50
Geo. W. Bartram, Inspector	1095	10	"	21,90
Theodore Colladay " "	"		"	21,90
John Hentz, " "	"		"	21,90
Geo. Clymer, " "	"	14	"	21,90
Jacob Collar, " "	"		"	21,90
James H. Cole, " "	"		"	21,90
John J. Logue, " "	"		"	21,90
George Dannaker, " "	"	12	"	21,90
Christian Read, " "	"		"	21,90
Samuel Edwards " "	"	10	"	21,90
Wm. English, " "	"		"	21,90
Jacob H. Fisler, " "	"	14	"	21,90
Hyneman, " "	"	10	"	21,90
George Gideon " "	"		"	21,90
Wm. Bozarth " "	"		"	21,90
John F. Stump, " "	"		"	21,90
Alex. McPherson, " "	"		"	21,90
J. M. G. Lescure, " "	"		"	21,90
John Keefe, " "	"		"	21,90
F. F. Fneass, " "	"	10	"	21,90

John Steel,	“	“	“	21,90
Thos. Maxwell,	“	“	10	21,90
Dan. K. Miller,	“	“	“	21,90
Robert Moore,	“	“	14	21,90
R. Patton,	“	“	14	21,90
John Thompson jr.	“	“	“	21,90
Robt. Rice,	“	“	“	21,90
B. F. Rogers	“	“	“	21,90
Anthony Felton,	“	“	“	21,90
John Dallam	“	“	“	21,90
Jacob B. Coates	“	“	“	21,90
John D. Miles,	“	“	“	21,90
David Etter,	“	“	“	21,90
Joseph L. Kay,	“	“	10	21,90
James H. Hutchinson,	“	“	“	21,90
Joseph L. Thomas,	“	“	“	21,90
James Serrill,	“	“	“	21,90
R. L. Lloyd,	“	“	“	21,90
P. Kline, jr.	“	“	“	21,90
B. McGuire,	“	“	“	21,90
Joseph Worrall, jr.	“	“	10	21,90
John H. Sheets,	“	“	“	21,90
J. R. Graves,	“	“	“	21,90
Thomas F Vallett, Clerk	1020	20	2	10,40
Charles Treichel	840	“	1½	12,60
Robert Steele,	720	20	“	10,80
Lenard K. Bell,	720	“	“	10,80
Thomas Ashmead	720	22	“	10,80
John C. Pechin,	660	“	“	9,90
Abrm. Martin.	1000	“	2	20,00
Thomas Latimer,	660	17	1½	9,90
Francis C. Deimling	650	“	“	9,75
Jos, B. Howell	650	“	“	9,75
John McAdams	600	“	“	9,00
Thomas Hopkins	600	“	“	9,00
Robert Heysham	850	14	“	12,75
John Wolf	720	“	“	10,80
John S. Cummings	600	“	“	9,00

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\$91,315

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\$2073,45

The reader will observe, that we have now gone through the Custom House and made the following discoveries, viz. That there are seventy seven persons employed in various capacities including collector and naval officer. The table prefixed, exhibits not only their names, but the amount of salary received, with the

rate per centum they were charged by the Democratic Union association, and the amt assessed for the purpose of carrying on the recent Election.

We are inclined to think, that this list does not comprise the whole number, as there are some whose salaries are below \$500 per annum and consequently not noticed by said committee. We think also, that the salaries as stated are not quite correct throughout.

The custom House, compared with the post office, in point of labor performed, responsibility, and respectability of station is far above it. The officers are generally men of age, having families, of settled principles and habits. They are more independent than those in the post office, and much better paid for their services, tho, the salaries of some of the Clerks, might with propriety, and in justice ought to be increased.

ause exists for complaint against the C. H. there are several men connected with it whose intemperate lives should exclude them from such a place, there are others who are incompetent to discharge their duties well and truly, there are others who have enjoyed the benefits of office for 20 or 30 years without being any advantage to the party in power. There are too many there, who are able to live without such situations, whose incomes from stocks or House rents &c is more than sufficient to render them a good living: such incumbents keep out the worthy *poor man*. The zealous, honest democrat stands no chance against the effect of family influence that has obtained there, and the petty prejudice and partiality of those who hold the patronage of office.

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Democratic County Convention. The rascality practised for several years past in this body, has made it necessary, that something should be done by the honest part of the party, so that there will be a fair and just expression of opinion with regard to the selection of Candidates, and the ultimate election of competent and honest men to office. We would suggest then, that all candidates should be proposed before the election of Delegates, so that the people would elect their *Delegates with reference directly to the Candidates themselves*; for, as it is, the delegates being free they use their freedom as best suits their prejudice, partiality, or interest; or that of some friend or party leader. In all cases, every Democratic citizen should turn out to the Delegate elections; no one ought to think his attendance unnecessary, but should go, and, take his neighbor with him. This course, itself, would cure many ills now prevalent.



## POST OFFICE,

James Page	P. M. *	\$4000	4 p. ct.	\$160,00
Charles H Kerk, 1st Clerk		1600	2½	40,00
Wm. Harbeson 2nd do		1440	2	28,80
B. Potter	Clerk	1020	2	20,40
Wm. S. Halliday	" †	800	1½	12,00
Wm. J. P. White	"	780	"	11,70
R. M. Slaymaker	"	770	"	11,55
S. B. Warner	"	700	"	10,50
A. P. Hesser	" *minor	840	"	12,60
Robt. J. Parke	"	700	"	10,50
James Fisher	"	700	"	10,50
Saml. M. White	"	700	"	10,50
E. Bradshaw	"	500	1	5,00
John P. Reese	"	600	1½	9,00
Wm. Sterne	"	500	1	5,00
Geo. W. Miles	"	500	"	5,00
Joseph Wood	" ‡480	500	"	5,00
Francis L. Cooper	"	500	"	5,00
Wm. Steele	} boys at \$240	720		
Saml. Collar				
Franklin Reed				
		<hr/> 17,870		<hr/> 373,05
A. Andrews,	Carrier	\$700	1½	\$10,50
W, H. Paxson	"	700	"	10,50
B. L. Berry	"	500	1	5,00
John Mirkel	"	940	1½	14,00
Jos. C. Clark	"	700	"	10,50
J. Clinton	"	800	"	12,00
J. P. Colcord	"	850	"	12,75
Samuel Cook	"	700	"	10,50
William Hannings		600	1½	9,00
T. F. Goodwin		1300	2	26,00
H. Hannings		1000	"	20,00
J. Johnson		600	1½	9,00
J. Miller		850	"	12,75
J. J. McCahen	☞	1500	2½	37,50
John C. Smith		900	1½	13,50
Isaac A. Stevens		7 50	1½	11,25
M. Hart		760	1½	10,50
		<hr/> 14,990		<hr/> 235,25
		17,870		373,05
		<hr/> \$31,060		<hr/> \$608,30

\* See page 33.

## POST OFFICE.

We now give a view of the Phila Post Office, and we do say that the rules for the regulation of business are unneccessarily rigid and severe, of the most aristocratic character unworthy of a gentleman professing so much Democracy as Col. Page does; the government is what may be called a *Strong Government*, the place altogether a very Workhouse\*. The situation of the inmates so far as regards personal freedom, the enjoyments of pleasure, the intensely onerous labor to be performed, with the thankless returns for every exercise of mental and physical duty, contrasted with southern slavery, is incomparably worse and more detestable. Gentle reader, dont startle at this assertion; we know what we say, we are satisfied that the comparison is just, and you will, after having read this little work through, respond to the truth of our remark! Now look at it. In the first place, you see, that a majority of the persons employed there, do not receive more than one half enough compensation, considered, either as a reward for their attention and labor, or as a means of support. Fourteen out of the Nineteen (exclusive of the boys) receiving not over 700 Dols. per annum, and several of them getting not more than 400 dols. You will take notice, that there are several boys employed, who, altho they may be able to perform the duties enjoined upon them, and in most cases capable of doing nearly as much as a man could do, yet in a place of this


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\*We would ask, whether the clerks are not required to be at their posts every alternate day, at 15 minutes after five o'clock A. M. in summer time, and at 15 minutes before 6 A. M. in the winter season, and continue their labors (except meal times, for which they are allowed one hour and a quarter,) untill Eight, and sometimes, untill 9 o'clock at night. We might ask, if a Book is not kept for registering the arrival of the clerks in the Mornings and from their meals, together with every instance of absence from the office: and further, whether three and five minutes time is not marked; We ask also, if at the end of each month, this Book is not canvass'd, and "every nice offence made to bear" the comment of the P. M. when every delinquent clerk, except such as——is compell'd "even to the very teeth and forehead of his faults, to give in"——an excuse!—apology!! Such a registry &c. might be required for boys, but *men*, fairly compensated for their attention and labor, need no such means to produce a proper performance of their duties!! We ask, if the clerks are not on duty each alternate Sunday; We might ask several more questions, all tending to show that the opinion given, was founded upon circumstances, the knowledge of which, must in every candid mind, produce simular sentiments.

Kind, there should be no one employed but of years and experience, of settled habits, of fixed moral principles, capable of estimating their own and others moral characters, and of appreciating the responsibilities of so important a situation, as a clerkship in the Philadelphia Post Office: why is it that the Post master employs minors for such responsible duties, why place the inexperienced, the giddy, gay young man in the way of such great temptations; why, after all his experience and observation of juvenile *weakness* continue to keep those employed, who in an evil hour may abuse their trust, cause shame and distress to their parents, render the situation of their fellow clerks more unpleasant and embarrassing, and bring disrepute upon the office, the government and the party! !

Beside all this, minors have no claims upon the party for offices of *any* kind, particularly such, as under every view, ought to be occupied by men; to *men alone* do they belong. The freeman, who has a permanent residence amongst us, with a family or family connections to bind his affections here; who, located in the city proper or one of the districts, is identified with its interests and honor; who is a voter, contributing in every respect to the general weal, and who, by his moral and political influence advantages the party in its honor and power, such have claims upon the administration and upon those who indirectly exercise governmental patronage; Such, in preference to boys should have the offices. While upon the subject of minors connected with the post office, we would turn the attention of the reader to the list of clerks, where will be seen the name of one, marked with a star, and the word "minor;" this young gentleman is the Post Master's confidant and particular associate at home, Balls, Theater, Harvest-homes, and political meetings. This Major Domo's duty at the post office has been gradually decreased for some time, untill now it comprises only two or three hours attention in the evening, with what additional time the young gentleman may choose to attend in the day time; for all of which, he receives the salary of 840 dollars: here then, you see a young man, without family, almost without location, paying no taxes, not a voter, no identity with the interest and honor of any district in the city or county, receiving a salary, greater than three fourths of the other clerks, nearly all of whom are married, located, tax payers, and voters. We ask you is this right? should the patronage of the government, ay, of our political party be thus disposed of? we imagine we hear your answer, and we re-echo it, No! No!! To witness boy's upstart pride. to be subject to their insolence is mortifying to the spirit of a man, but to have it sanctioned or allowed with impunity by official power, is more than freemen should submit to!

We shall now call the reader's attention to another individual in the Post Office, who, in the return of the Post office clerks and carriers and their salaries, to the committee of the Dem. Union association was not classed among the *clerks*, but put with the carriers, to which class you are referred, where you will observe a hand in the margin, pointing to \$1500; we would remark here, that this Gentleman should have been classed with both, for, besides being a carrier, from which he derives an income of nearly \$2300, (less the sum of 500 which he pays to an assistant) he has a clerkship nominally, for which he receives a salary of \$750. We find no fault with Captain McCahen, for getting all he can, and keeping all he gets; but we censure Col. Page, first, for allowing a monopoly of offices, (monopolies being so hateful to him,) and secondly, for granting this gentlemen leave of absence from the office upon so many occasions, for weeks and months at a time, imposing his duties upon others, he receiving the full am't of his salary &c. We would say, there is something wrong about this affair, for if this clerkship is a *reality*, then, the incumbent should attend to its duties; but we suspect its reality, because we know, that during the Captain's attendance at Harrisburg as a member of the reform Convention, and while in the city attending the same, and when at Washington city interfering with the removals and appointments' of Gov. Wolf in the Custom House, and when at Harrisburg conferring with our Governor elect immediately after the late general election, and also, when at New-York, during the recent election, the business of the office, and that part especially of which his duties prescribe to him the immediate supervision, was as faithfully and fully attended to, as when present—if so, why such a clerkship, why not abolish it, retain the 750, dol. paid him as salary and return it to the Gen. Post office, to become a part of the fund of that department; or if it is in reality an office, requiring the personal attention of the incumbent, how can the Post Master reconcile the facts of this case, with his sense of honor, of justice to the people, and the obligation of his oath! if a reality should he not give it to some one of the hundreds of poor men in the party, or if not, abolish it at once in justice to the government. What! Shall one man to the exclusion of another, enjoy the emoluments of two offices, in their nature distinct and separate! shall he neglect one or both at his *pleasure*, leaving the duties to be performed by others! he receiving full pay for services not rendered. We insist that in either form of this case there is a palpable wrong, if the office is necessary and its duties should be performed regularly and properly then failing to do so, is *robbing* the people; if it is not *necessary*, then the injustice is more glaring and reprehensible: in either

case, we say a wrong is done—it should be abolished, or given to some poor democrat.—We have digressed from the subject referred to by the  and \$1500, as alluded to above: we meant to call the readers attention to the fact, that the Democratic Union association of the city and county of Philadelphia, organized some time in 1836 or 7, for the purpose of uniting the factional parts of the party, and renewing it in the vigor and strength possessed and enjoyed before the schism of 1835, did, in the spring of the present year, adopt a system of finance, the principle and practical operation of which has been exemplified in the tabular statement exhibited on page 27. To carry it out, a committee of assessment was appointed, which entered upon its duties and the result of its labor, in the form of a report, is this same tabular Statement. Mr Jos. Yeager chairman of the committee received from Col. Page and Capt. M'Cahen, in part from the latter we are certain, having Mr. Yeager's word for it, the names of the carriers and clerks of the P. O. and the amount of their incomes and salaries. The reader must take notice of the fact, as represented in the table of assessment, that the more an officer received, the greater the per centum, and the larger the sum he was assessed. Now to the point; you see then, that Capt. McCahen is sett down 1500 dls, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pr. ct. making 37,50 dols, payable to the party; we have said that his income as carrier was 2300 dols, deducting 500 dols. for assistant, would leave 1800 dols, which, added to his salary as clerk would make about \$2500, which amount, subject to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pr. ct. discount, would make his dues to the association or party 87,50 dols; here is a saving to him of fifty dollars! we dont stop here, to ask why this is so—we only say, that those who made the return acted unjustly. Why charge other gentleman the full amounts received by them (comparatively small) and leave Mr. Mc C. (receiving the largest amount of money of any one in the Post Office) pass exonerated of a part of a *just and equitable* tax? Truth did not prevail here, justice was supplanted, and the Col. saved 50 dol. This is the way the *few* who are "favorites of fate" get along; this is the way the leaders of the party deceive those in the ranks.

Connected with this, is another fact, which we will mention. It must be bourne in mind, that by a rule of the committee, those persons receiving less than 500 dollars pr annum were not taxed; but such as received that sum were assessed at the rate of 1 pr. ct. making 5,00 dols. By this rule Mr. Wood who received but 480 dols. and two others in the post office, one a special assorting Clerk, acting with Mr. M'Cahen and receiving either 360 dol. or 420 dol. pr. annum, and the messenger, who now receives 420 dol., but at that time rec'd but 360 pr. an. were exempt from taxation; but, either for the purpose of receiving the 5,00, or the

more generous object of saving Mr. Woods feelings, he was rated at 500 dls, see statement, and charged accordingly: this was done by the same persons who misstated Col. McCahen's receipts. How can they justify their course? nay do they not feel sensible of doing great injustice, first, in screening an individual receiving a large salary from the payment of 50 dol. and on the other hand, making a man who received an *inadequate* salary liable to the assessment and tax of 5,00 dol. by representing his receipts more than they really were.

**The Following was included in the report of the Committee of the Democratic Union Association.**

**COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

Callender Irvine	Commissary Gen.	\$3000	4	\$120,00
Timothy Banger	Clerk	1705	2½	42,62
William C. Irvine	"	1200	2	24,00
William Banger	"	1080	"	21,60
N. Campbell	Inspector of Clothing	800	1½	12,00
John Gethen	Clothier	800	"	12,00
Matthew Grier,	Inspector of Caps &c.	720	"	10,80
			<hr/>	
			\$9,305	\$243,02

**UNITED STATES MINT.**

Robert M. Patterson, Director	\$2000	3 pr. ct.	\$60,00
Wm. Findley, Treasurer	1200	2	24,00
Adam Eckfeldt Chief Coiner	1500	2½	37,50
Jacob R. Eckfeldt do	1500	"	37,50
Franklin Peale, Melter and refiner	1500	"	37,50
William Kneass, Engraver	1200	2	24,00
Christian Gobreight, do	1200	"	24,00
J. S. Benezet, Treasurers clerk	1000	"	20,00
W. E. Du. Bois, Director	700	1½	10,50
Edward Sprague, Book keeper	600	"	9,00
			<hr/>
			\$12,400
			\$284,00

**MARSHALL.**

Samuel D. Patterson	\$2000	5	\$60,000
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**NAVY AGENT.**

Michael W. Ash	2000	3	60,00
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**U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**

John M. Read	2000	3	60,00
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The Whig's never had a political Light House, or if so it has been of no service to them. They have dashed about upon the ocean of Political strife with every assurance of reaching the desired port, but unfortunately for them, just at the time when the haven was in view, they have been stranded or completely wrecked,

We might convey our views by the use of a figure, corresponding with what we have said above, but it is better to speak plain; We therefore say, that the Whigs have been too PROSCRIPTIVE; having the power to exert this suicidal policy, they have carried it too far; by it they have raised against them the indignation of the mechanical and laboring classes, they have aroused the spirit of freeman to hatred and contempt, for, not only the principles which actuate, but the actors themselves. The whigs should remember, that a freeman, in whose soul the fire of freedom burns, may be annihilated, but not humbled; he may be ruin'd, but will never sacrifice his honor and his independence. The Whigs must give up this policy. They must lay aside their *exclusiveness* their pride, their contempt for the poor man; they must mix and intermix with society generally, be sociable and compleasant, generous, good humoured all the year through, or they never can succeed: discard proscrition for political opinion's sake, give men work without regard to their political preferences, encourage every man in business let his views be what they may, and in election campaigns, never let a man's personal appearance, his family connection, his business, and particularly his misfortunes be arraigned against him. Curb the violent tone of your presses and public speakers, and insist that they shall in future pay a strict regard to *truth*!

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\* We have heard, that the Post Master of Philadelphia realizes *Eight or Ten Thousand Dollars* pr. an. from his office—we dont know how it is.

† This Gentleman's Situation is worth to him about Thirteen Hundred Dollars—he earns all he gets!

‡ Resigned, and two new Clerks entered.

See page 27

## CONCLUSION.

We present the aggregate, amounts reported to be received by the officers of the Custom House, Post Office &c. We believe they come short of the amounts actually received, as in the Custom House, we know there are persons who were not noticed by the Committee, and, that in the Post Office there are others (as we have shown in one instance) whose incomes or salaries are greater than represented.

We also add the amt. *assessed*,

Custom House,	91,395,00 dol.	2,073,45 dol.
Post Office Clks.	18,590,00	373,05
“ “ Cars.	14,090,00	235,14
Com Genl Office	9,305,06	243,02
U S Mint	12,400,00	284,00
U. S. Dis. Atty.	2,000,00	60,00
Marshall *	2,000,00	60,00
Navy Agent	2,000,00	60,00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	151,780,00 dol.	3,387,66 dol.

The Marshall and navy agent's income were rated too high, the assessment was accordingly abated. From the Commissary General's office not one cent was collected--some of the Gentlemen there have enjoyed the benefits of office for *Thirty Years*---the officers at the Mint declined giving any thing to the Committees of Collection appointed by the Democratic Union association, but contributed to Committees appointed by the citizens of several districts in the County. They declined, because they deemed it a great assumption of power on the part of any body of men to assess a tax of that kind, they would not recognise the levying of a Contribution by any such constituted power. Of the 3,387,66 dol. assessed, about 1,700 dls. was collected, and applied by the several Committees of distribution to the purposes for which it was obtained.





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