fer would evaporate to a certain degree, and forever remain stationary. But the height of the atmosphere regulates the evaporation, and the electrical currents and heat of the sun keep the water and air in motion continually. When we consider the works of God, we see wisdom, power, benevolence, and parental love—Oh! that we could see man imitating these attributes, and obeying the laws of nature.

THE DEMOCRAT.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, October 24, 1850.

☞ As our Carrier is a stranger in town, we presume he will hardly find all our village subscribers at first. If any are passed by, please call and we will supply them.

☞ We lay before our readers this week a letter from the "far west"—the prairie land. It is written in the author's own style, and doubtless will be read with interest by all, especially by those who admire "Joe's" happy turn of thought, often sparkling with wit and humor.

"Joe" must not be so negligent in future. We regret that we cannot obtain a copy of the discourse spoken of, suitable to be transmitted to the

Reflections after Election.

The general result in the State must indeed be gratifying to the friends of liberal principles—which we have reason to rejoice over the general result; we can but feel chagrined and mortified, that in some parts of the State, local influences and personal feeling, rising paramount to principle, have done their legitimate work.

We regret it because we wish to see the Democratic party, in all sections, united in support of *force* as well as general policy; because local causes can ultimately effects general results; and because such difficulties always have a tendency to weaken confidence in, and cast a stigma upon our party and principles.

The unexpected defeat of Col. Black, the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, together with McPherson in Columbia and Montour, may be justly regarded as [illegible] for the Democrats. We also should have [illegible] members in Crawford, one more in Cumberland and one in Northampton, had the Democrats in those counties been true to the cause. With these, we have all around, our majority in the House would stand nearer thirty than its present number.

Since our last issue we have learned that Mr. Brown, the whig Democratic candidate for Congress in the Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion District, fared well in both the former counties, but in Democratic Clarion he has really been defeated. Evidently he was made the victim of some combination plot, or else the Democrats in Clarion were indifferent to the result. The defeat of such a man is a great loss, especially when fears that it may cast the complexion of the Senate in control from Democrat to Whig. Mr. Brown has served one term in the Senate, where his course has gained for him a good and prominent position in the Democracy, all over the State, hailed by his friends with joy, and manifested in the recent election. It is exceedingly unfortunate that he is defeated, thus giving the Senate to the Whigs; though our majority on joint ballot will enable us to elect a U. S. Senator, which is some consolation.

The cause is not confounded, in the 11th Congressional District, to defeat Col. Winthrop are more strong in the extreme to our Democratic pride—Col. W. is an able man, was fairly nominated, and should have received the party support in that Democratic District. But he is beaten by a Whig. Why will Democrats suffer personal feelings to influence them at the ballot box, when the success of principles which they have no sympathy with is the consequence?

In the 3d District Mr. Lamb, Democrat, would certainly have been elected, had not the Democrats of the Northern Liberties been divided on municipal nominations.

In the 19th and 23rd Districts a Democratic victory would also have been secured, had not Democrats foolishly run three candidates in the first, and two in the last mentioned.

In the Erie District we had supposed that Walker, Whig, was elected over Curtis, Democrat; but Monday's *Tribune* says Curtis is elected by about 95 majority. We are afraid this is too good news to be true, though the figures seem to show it.

As before said, we have done well in the State, but it is rather a subject for self-reproach that local dissension has prevented us from doing much more. Luckily we were not wrecked on the rocks to which we have alluded. Let us point out, examine their locality carefully; note their altitude and longitude with precision, that we may be able to steer the Democratic bark consistently clear in future.

Contested Election.

[illegible] B. Reed, Esq., the whig candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia, was beaten by [illegible] R. Kneass, Esq., democrat, by less than one hundred majority. Mr. Reed alleges fraud, and has given notice that he shall contest the election. This is decidedly cool. It will be recollected that when it was ascertained that Mr. Kneass was probably elected, two of the whig election officers, in Southwark, set to work and altered the returns in the returns so as to give the election to Reed. The trick they were caught at by the sharp democrats, who promptly pointed out the fraud to said gentlemen clerks, whereupon they coolly took up their pens and altered the figures back to the original. It should also be recollected that Mr. Reed was the counsellor of Mr. Taylor's administration, and in that capacity sought to treat an election, which was without a shadow of fraud, as though it were all. This movement, without doubt, is intended as a kind of screen from Satan, that shall hide whig frauds. We may drive on, for we believe if the matter is thoroughly investigated it will be found that not only is Mr. Kneass fairly elected, but also that the democratic candidate for Marshall of Police has been cheated out of the office.

The Fugitive Slave Excitement.

Almost the last act of Congress before its adjournment was the passage of a law relative to the capture of fugitive slaves. The law, we suppose, is founded upon the following provision in the Constitution of the United States:

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—Art. 4, sec. 3.

The act, of which we have spoken, supersedes the one passed for the same object in 1793. It is much more stringent in its provisions, and calculated of course more effectually to accomplish the object sought for. The whole North seems to be intensely excited; and in all parts of the country public meetings are being held for the purpose of considering the law; and, in some places measures have been concerted to resist it openly. As most, if not all, of our readers are aware, several arrests have already been made under this law, and as might be expected have caused a universal excitement, in every instance, scarcely equalled. We publish, in another column, the proceedings of a large meeting in this place on Monday evening, at which much indignation was manifested: some of the provisions of the law were denounced in unmeasured terms as unconstitutional, grievous and oppressive; and a determination evinced to demand its repeal in a voice that should not be unheeded.

Without wishing to forestall public opinion in the least, we have no hesitancy in expressing our decided disapprobation of the law; and every American citizen should glory in that he has the power to rend to such grievances in his own hands, guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of his country.

In another column may be found an abstract of the Bill, which we hope every one will read attentively; and form their own conclusions. The abstract, we believe, gives all the important and ominous features of the law. We shall lose no opportunity to keep our readers informed on this subject.

Union of the New York Whigs.

The wings of the whig party that seceded from the State Convention at Syracuse, under the lead of Messrs Granger and Duer, and called another convention at Utica, met in solemn convention last week. Poor fellows, their case was nearly hopeless, so after passing the minority Syracuse resolutions, they appended thereto the regular Syracuse nominations and adjourned. What a noble example they have given, of disinterested patriotism—and the supremacy of their love of principle, over the *loaves, butter and fishes!*

☞ Mr Sanford's majority in this Senatorial District is as follows:

Susquehanna,	1501
Wyoming,	27
	1636
Dedurt Bradford for Smith,	164
Majority,	1472

[illegible]

			Adverse
[illegible] County,	[illegible]	[illegible]	1453
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	916
	1066	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority,	1853		5349

[illegible] Legislature 1850.

	Dem.	Whig
Senate,	16	17
House of Representatives,	44	33
	60	50

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 24.

[illegible]

We have not yet received the full vote on this [illegible]

[illegible] who have been three years in the United States, and could did not arrive [illegible] in order to be [illegible] to vote at the Presidential election in 1852, and declare their intention to become NATURALIZED on or before the *seventh* day of November, 1850, otherwise they will have lost the privilege on that occasion.

Appointments by the President.—The President has made and with the consent of the Senate has made the following appointments for the new territory of Utah:

Governor—Brigham Young, Utah.
Secretary—H. P. Harris, Vermont.
Chief Justice—Joseph Buffington, Pa.
Associate Judges—Perry E. Brocchus, Ala.
do —Zerubbabel Snow, Ohio.
U. S. Attorney—Seth Blair, Of Utah.
U. S. Marshal—Joe L. Haywood, Utah.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

Joliet, Will Co. Ill Oct. 8, 1850.

My Dear "Democrat."

If my memory serves me properly I promised, last spring before I left the old Keystone, to occasionally drop a line from the "far west" for insertion in the "Democrat." I must admit that I have been extremely negligent towards you. But now, after some five months absence, like a school boy, I commence redoubling.

It seems as though it were but yesterday that I was in your *sanctum*, handling over your exchanges and committing divers other little improprieties that have a tendency to make editors even tolerably agreeable. But how swiftly time passes away! It was then early spring. The piercing winds peculiar to that country whistled mournfully, yet musically, through the branches of those tall hickories and maples with which the towering bluffs of Susquehanna County are lined. But spring has passed, and summer has come and gone, and autumn—glorious autumn—that season of the year that will make a person feel poetical if he has any poetry in him, will soon be numbered with the past. And winter, the joy of the young, but the dread of the old and infirm will soon be along, with his snowy vestments and chilling breath to admonish us of the frailty and uncertainty of human affairs!

This town, Joliet, is the county seat of Will county, and is situated on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 43 miles southeast from Chicago, and 46 miles northeast from Ottawa, and is easy of access from all parts of the surrounding country.—Like a certain house spoken of in the New Testament, it is built upon a rock, and though the winds and the waves may beat against it will not fall.—The rock, (limestone,) extends along the valley of Des Plaines for fifteen miles on each side of the river. The canal, the whole of the fifteen miles is cut through the solid rock, at an expense to the state of several millions of dollars. The locks and the dams cannot be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States. The stupendous works on the Erie Canal at Lockport, N. Y., do not excel in point of workmanship and durability the locks and other works on this canal. It is a great improvement, and is a great convenience to those living along the line. But owing to the mismanagement of the officers it has involved the state so deeply in debt that it will take many years to extricate itself from its embarrassments. Our town contains a stone Court house, 100 feet long by 80 wide; a jail; four churches; four hotels; eight stores; twenty-five or thirty doggeries; three warehouses, &c. &c. Its population, the enumeration of which has just been completed, is 2,900. In the place of an Academy, we have a "High School"—*high* from the fact that it is in the second story of a blacksmith shop!

Fifteen years ago where Joliet now stands there were not twenty-five inhabitants. Now, a large and flourishing village, alive with activity and industry meets the eye of the traveller. Nor has the improvement in the way of population and wealth been confined to a particular location. The entire West has imported in the same ratio that this portion of the country has. And I learn by the Minnesota papers that strange things are happening in that infant territory. A plane has found its way into a remote village. The inhabitants fled as though a pestilence had made its appearance; and the keeper of the "Inn of the Fighting Bear" has struck his colors to a "cussed yankee" who advertises "*clean plates at every table.*"

The order of the "Sons" and the "Daughters of Temperance" are very numerous in this State, and the Divisions are in a highly flourishing condition. Last evening the "Sons" in this place dedicated a new Hall to the use of their order—I had the honor of an invitation to attend. I did so, and was highly gratified at what I heard and saw. The hall was magnificently furnished, and reflected much credit upon those who had the management of its erection. The dedicatory services were imposing, and the addresses chaste and pertinent. But the most conspicuous feature of the whole was the "Daughters" (Some of them would do to make mothers of.) There they sat, ranged along opposite the "Sons," dressed in full length—consisting of a white collar bordered with green silk fringe. A whiskey-loving wag, who sat near me, said he thought the color of the bordering was "peculiarly appropriate"—the slanderous wretch! But they were a regalia far more beautiful than could be devised by human ingenuity—bewitching eyes and charming faces, all wreathed in smiles, which made my *young* bachelor heart palpitate.

I suppose the election in Pennsylvania is over with, and that the entire Democratic ticket in your county and district is elected. It certainly is if the Democrats were true to their principles; and who doubts they were—I don't. One on whom the Democracy of your district conferred high honors, whether elected or defeated, will ever be in the affections of his party.

As ever, I remain your affectionate JOE.

A Brief Review of the Address to Liberty Party Men.

That the Constitution of the United States is a Pro Slavery or Anti Slavery, there is perhaps no question. No one will say it is a mixture of the two, for no set of men *could ever have combined* [illegible] Slavery together—it would have been a consequence of Saint and Devil—fire and water.

But if it is Pro Slavery, then there is no power in the government at the time, for the Constitution is the highest authority in the land to prevent, or, from outlawing a free State, now to exclude it from the territories of the nation; none will deny that the Democratic Congress in vacated the *not one foot of land* in the Union where Congress was not slave territory. They may take the Army and navy of the nation to their God abhorred practice [illegible] to deliver the runaways [illegible] Liberty men [illegible] of the Constitution.

But, on the contrary, if it is anti-slavery, the power is widely to protect and interpret the Constitution, and the power provided to establish laws for the nation, have the right, and it is their duty to exercise that right to exclude slavery from the territories, abolish it in the District of Columbia, and allow not its existence in the States. If it is anti slavery, every man in the Nation, of whatever color he may be, is a Freeman; and Slavery now exists in the southern states by usurpation. Should the Constitution be *construed* on the side of slaveholding, even then it amounts to the same as if it were anti slavery; because the people we can then plead the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of Constitutions we then fall back upon, and in its own language say "all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable* rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Liberty party men believe the Constitution is anti-slavery, and standing on that foundation, assert the doctrine, that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the District, prevent any State from coming into the Union with Slavery in her Constitution. And if by the tremendous influence of the slave power, a right interpretation of the Constitution cannot, as yet, be obtained, still slavery is long founded on usurpation, and cannot to be upheld by the North. In case of insurrection among the slaves, we hold them "God given" rather than place again in chains those who forbearance is a crime, and a libel upon humanity. All fugitive slave laws we trample upon, and style them as we do slavery in the states, aggressions on the Constitution.

Yet it is said by Mr. Little, that Liberty party men ask no interference with slavery in the states. If they do not, they can ask for none in the territories or District of Columbia; for slavery would be just as constitutional in a district or territory as in a state, and to use the language of another, "Congress would not look well prohibiting what the Constitution guarantees." To deny the right of interference with slavery in the states, is to say that slavery is protected by the Constitution, and every one knows if it is a privilege guaranteed to one section of the Union, it is to all. Therefore, men who believe the Constitution to be pro-slavery, and yet think the Wilmot proviso is Constitutional, have, as Benton expresses it, "had a quarter over goat's wool."

Passing over intermediate points, *Mr. Little says*, "the strong pressure of the popular will has forced the Democratic party to take Abolition in the District of Columbia, and freedom to the territories, as their rallying cry, and it is the duty of the Liberty party to vote with them." I submit to the consideration of all candid men, whether it would not be better to wait until that *is* the Democratic platform, before even free soil men join them? This having the platform and the rallying cry different, reminds me of "$2 a day and roast beef," "54 40 or fight," or of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 42." The probability now, which has almost grown into a certainty, is, that Cass will be the next candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency. He holds the opinion that the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional, (an opinion which is correct if the Constitution is pro-slavery,) yet the rallying cry here in this district will be, as it was in '48, "Cass and Free Soil!"

Again, Mr. Little says, because power is to pass out of the hands of the Democrats, they have taken, or are to take free-soil as their rallying cry, and if Liberty men do not support them they are culpable. That being the case, to be culpable is to act as every intelligent and unprejudiced mind would, under the circumstances. Is it because power is to pass out of Democratic hands (if they do not) that they have taken or are to take the rallying cry you speak of? Such being the fact, I admit you have highly complimented the Democratic party, as a reformatory body, but when Liberty men are called on to support them for such noble ends and purity, they don't know whether it is a Liberty party man or a Democrate party man who is talking to them.

Montrose, Oct. 15, '50. L. P. HINDS.

SIFTINGS.

—The works of Washington Irving have been secured by copyright in England. Some, doubting this right, have published the same works.—An injunction was asked for by the copyrights to restrain the alleged infringers; and after a hearing, the application was continued to abide the issue of a suit at law to determine the relative rights of the party.

—The "London Daily *News*," says that "nearly one-half of the population of England and Wales are unable to read or write."

—The editor of the Paris *Sieclé* has been found guilty of a libel on the President of the Republic, and condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000f. The libel consisted in stating that the vegetables from the garden of the Cloud were supplied to the President for the use of the Elysee without being paid for.

—As an evidence of the extent of the German population of Cincinnati, it is said that five thousand letters are received annually at the Post Office in that city, from Germany, and the amount of postage collected on them is $14,000.

—The Cabinet are moving about. Mr Crittenden was just returned to Washington from Attorney General is going to Kentucky. Mr Webster is at Marshfield, and it is supposed that Mr Fillmore would like to go back to New York.

Splendid Charities—Jenny Lind has now been but six weeks in this country, and has given sixteen concerts, which have produced, say $160,000, the expenses being deducted from which sum, the balance is divided between her and Mr Barnum. Within this short space of time, let us see what she has done in the way of charities:

To New York Societies,	$10,000
Boston do	7,555
Chicago [illegible] Church,	1,000
	$18,000

To say nothing of her purse, to which young women are not invited to be mother of [illegible] in this country, on this report alone it [illegible] to be a Christian.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts—The Governor has appointed Thursday, [illegible] as the day of general Thanksgiving in that State.

Hon. [illegible] Women's pay [illegible] $2000 [illegible] dollars, and found [illegible] in [illegible] months.

—G. P. R. James, the Novelist, has declined the post of Consul at Venice, intimating his intention to become resident in the United States.

—Jenny Lind, we understand, has arrived in New York, and when she will sing at Castle Garden are as yet unable to say!

—Gen. Lewis Cass has been renominated for the next Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Michigan.

A Mission from Rome—His Holiness, the Pope Pius IX, has sent, it is said, the Rev. John S. Alemain on a mission to this country. He is to examine the progress of our country, after which he is to depart for California, of which country he has been made Bishop. In addition to his religious duties, he is a representative of the Pope, for examining the titles of the old Jesuit property in California; and will probably lay claim to 150 millions of dollars worth of land, as the rightful property of the early Jesuit missionaries in that country. This may give rise to extensive litigation.

The Central Rail Road.—This celebrated Road has been opened as far as Hollidaysburg, where it intersects with the Portage Railroad; thus affording a continuous Railroad route to within a few miles of Pittsburg, the western terminus. The celebration took place on Thursday and Friday last. Its proceedings are given at great length in the Philadelphia papers.

Vermont U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of this state have elected Hon. Solomon Foote, U. S Senator, in place of Hon. S. S. Phelps, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

—The Democratic State Convention of N. H., have nominated Hon. John Atwood as their candidate for Governor.

Mexico Presidential Election.—As far as heard from Almonte is in the majority, and little doubt is entertained of his election.

Election in Florida.—The election in this State has resulted in the election of Mr. Cabell to Congress, the present Whig member. The Legislature is Democratic.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Fowler's "Phrenological Journal," and "Water Cure Journal," for October are on our table.

Littell's Living Age.—We are happy to receive this best weekly of our Nation.—The contents of No. 335 are:

1. French Novels and Novelists—2. The House of Guise—3. Grace Kennedy—4. British Relations with St. Domingo—5. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life—6. The Chrystal Palace in the Park. *Poetry*—Sea-Side Sonnets—The Singer—May-Flowers—The Liberian Beacon—Blind Girl to her Sister.

Short Articles.—Aeronaut on Horseback—Foreign Relations of Great Britain—Transmarine Telegraph—Dwarf Trees—The Indian Games—Goethe Foundation.

Anti [illegible] Society.

In pursuance of adjournment the citizens of Montrose and vicinity met at the Baptist Church to hear the report of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, who through their chairman reported the following which were unanimously adopted, to wit:—

Whereas, Congress has recently enacted, a "Fugitive Slave Law," which we believe ought to awaken the public attention—therefore,

Resolved—That possessing all the elements of a laudable philanthropy [illegible] to the tyrant, and the slave [illegible] as a horrid and complicated [illegible] "Upas" of the moral world; [illegible] pestiferous shade all [illegible] and all virtue.

Resolved—That [illegible] which [illegible] the right to [illegible] merely [illegible] property [illegible] possessed [illegible] without [illegible] such [illegible] be [illegible] made [illegible] Constitution, and [illegible] and principles [illegible] of liberty.

Resolved—That a law [illegible] to capture and [illegible] fugitive slaves, and [illegible] the rights of [illegible] is that sublime [illegible] tell us we are "created equal," and [illegible] men are created equal, and [illegible] their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—to be arrested in our midst, [illegible] and remanded to a state where [illegible] slaves, with [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Christian [illegible] throughout the North.

Resolved—That we [illegible] that it is [illegible] and are [illegible] slavery, [illegible] to [illegible] Christian [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of