



**THE DEMOCRAT.**  
The Largest Circulation in Northern Penna.  
S. B. & E. C. CHASE, Editors.  
MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, January 16, 1851.

Wanted.  
We want 1000 BUSHELS OF OATS at this price, on subscription, for which the highest market price will be paid. Also, Wheat, Rye, Corn and POTATOES.

So much of our space is occupied by the Message of Gov. Johnston, that our usual variety of news, &c., is crowded out.

Mr. Santerson of the Senate, and Messrs. Mowry and Reekhow of the House will accept thanks for various favors.

Springville Division, No. 404 S. of T. Was. Instituted Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by D. G. W. P. Co. Fuller, assisted by Brothers of the Montrose and Tunkhannock Divisions. Twenty-one persons were initiated, and the following named persons elected and installed as officers: W. P. Wm. B. Handrick; W. A. M. S. Handrick; R. S. D. V. Hollenback; A. R. S. Miles; Prichard, F. S.; Clark Barr; T. Wm. H. Fitch; C. G. C. Lyman; A. C. Orr; Fish; I. S. John; Young; O. S. E. Bichard; Thos. Jackson, P. W. P. for the term.

After the exercises were concluded, the Brothers retired to the house of Er. Jackson and partook of a splendid supper, which had been prepared by that gentleman and his amiable family; who will be long remembered by the warmest good wishes of every Son present.

The hearts of all overflowed with enthusiasm; and the occasion will ever be embalmed in the memory of the participants. Long live Springville Division!

The Philadelphia papers of Monday are taken up with the proceedings of the great banquet given by that city in honor of Capt. Mathews of the steamer City of Glasgow, on Saturday last. From the proceedings we should judge it to have been a splendid affair. Besides the official dignitaries in the city, there were present distinguished ex-Ministers of State, members of Congress, the Governor, Canal Commissioners, and nearly all the members of our State Legislature.

After the final removal of the cloth, speeches were made by several of the most distinguished persons in attendance, amid the greatest demonstrations of applause.

On a visit of the Census Bureau to this County, we give compared with 1840 as follows:

	1840.	1850.
Auburn	1,113	1,627
Apollon (new)	2,083	2,451
Bridgewater	1,474	1,683
Cherry	952	709
Clifford and Dundaff	1,372	1,648
Dimock	998	1,036
Franklin	515	718
Friendsville Boro' (new)	606	777
Forest Lake	1,219	1,459
Green	859	1,150
Grand Bend	1,179	1,257
Harford	528	1,581
Harmony	629	814
Herrick	754	840
Jack's	810	810
Jessup (new)	800	1,443
Lenny	554	833
Liber	589	1,140
Middletown	632	917
Montrose	1,148	1,423
New Milford	1,039	1,159
Rush	907	1,218
Silver Lake	926	1,149
Springville	325	510

Total, 21,195 28,591

Court sits in this place next week. We can be found at our office (over Tyler's store) where we shall be very happy to receive calls from our friends and patrons. Then, too, we should like some of the "root of all evil," to place us straight in the world after the large expense for our new dress, &c. Call, and we'll have a social chat.

We observe that the Luzerne Democrat claims the largest circulation in Northern Pennsylvania. Now, friend TUTTLE, well "bet high on that." Can you raise 1450? If you cannot you must haul down colors; if you can, over that, why then we will. Answer quick for our list is increasing rapidly.

We have had occasion to use FOLLE'S GENTLE FRESC, CHEMICAL ERASIVE, SOAP, for removing Grease, Tar, Paint, &c., from clothing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it a "perfect remedy" for sale at J. Lyons & Son, A. Turner, and L. N. Bullard, Montrose, and other dealers in this county.

The trial of Henry Long, an alleged fugitive, living in New-York, which occupied several days, resulted in his being given up to the claimant. The proceedings are too lengthy for us to give them in our readers.

DEATH OF JUDGE ANTHONY.—Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, President Judge of the Lehigh District, died at his residence in Williamsport on Sunday, the 25th inst. He was a member of Congress for several years, and a prominent member of the Democratic party.

From the official returns of the recent election in the 11th Congressional District, it appears that the majority is 842. Mr. Bishop is the only candidate who has been elected.

THE STEAMSHIP.—The steamship Current City arrived at New-York on Thursday last, bringing \$1,500,000 in Gold, and 400 passengers. No news of Liverpool.

The House of Representatives has today decided to suspend the rules so as to receive a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, by a vote of 119 to 68.

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**

To the Honorable the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

FAVORABLE CHANGES.—A renewal of expression of gratitude to the Almighty Father for the manifold mercies and protecting influences during the past year, and the utterance of a prayer "in spirit and in truth," for the continuance of these blessings, will become a people who habitually acknowledge the superintending care of a just and merciful God. The abundant harvests of the season, the general prosperity of the community from disease, the rapidly improving condition of the country, in all things which confer happiness and national contentment, increased facilities of education, and the enjoyment of religious privilege in its purest form, are all matters of which the destiny of this people and government should justify the power of a Supreme Ruler, whose kindly providences are continually exerted for their welfare, and its well-being.

The melancholy duty devolves on me, of formally announcing to the General Assembly, the fact of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, Zachary Taylor, of the Nation, who died at the City of Washington, on the 9th day of the month of July last.

The soldier whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy was shadowed forth in his recommendations to Congress, was a patriot, did in the full possession of his mental faculties, surrounded by endeared relatives, cherished friends and patriotic members of government, with the calm resignation becoming a Christian soldier, and founded on the faith, which reaches that death has no terrors for those who faithfully conduct their duty to God and man.

The American people will unite in the highest tribute to his memory by united and universal sorrow.

In the purity and disinterestedness of his motives, the patriotism of every impulse as affecting his public conduct, the perfectness of his desire to set justly to all men, his noble and generous temper, as manifested in his public department, were to be found traits of character which bound close to him his confidential friends, and gave to their sorrow for his demise a bitterness which no lapse of time or change of circumstances can alleviate.

It is recommended that a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, and for our bereavement, be made by the present Legislature.

On the death of General Taylor, by the provisions of the Constitution, the powers and duties of the Chief Magistrate were vested, with the least interruption, in the able and patriotic patriot as manifested in his discharge of former trusts, as well as in the administration thus far of his new functions, justify the confident expectation that the policy of the National Administration will eminently promote the best interests of our country.

The American people, in their confidence in the National Administration, have expressed the feelings of the late John C. Calhoun, were communicated to his family. I herewith transmit the correspondence.

The amendment to the State Constitution, providing for the election by the citizens of the judicial officers of the Commonwealth, having received the sanction of a majority of the people, is now part of the organic law. Your attention is invited to such legislation as may be necessary to carry into complete effect this expression of the popular will. By the terms of the constitution, the commissions of the judges will expire on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of judicial districts. At present there are no less than twenty-four in each of the six judicial districts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. A reference to the vast amount of business transacted in these last named courts, affords conclusive evidence that the interests of the community demand their continuance. Should a reduction be made in the number of the courts, places districts, the salaries now paid to the judges ought to be increased to such extent as would be a fair remuneration for the labor performed, and the responsibility incurred in the execution of the duties of their high offices. It is no part of the character of our citizens to require the labors of others, without adequate compensation. Fair salaries will best secure the services of honest, intelligent and competent men, in that department of government in the faithful administration of which every citizen is deeply interested. An increase of the salaries of the judges of the courts of common pleas and district courts, would demand the same liberality in such gentlemen as may be selected to discharge the higher and more responsible duties of judges of the court of last resort.

Two annual elections appear to impose unnecessary burthens upon the citizens. Expense to the government, treasury, and loss of time to the voter, could be well saved by suspending the elections now held in October, to be held at the general election in October. To such counties as desire to try the experiment, the right might be granted. I have been furnished with a statement of the expense incurred by holding Spring elections in Danbury county, and if an amount is a fair average of the expense to the other counties, the change indicated will save to the people of the Commonwealth annually upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The project of creating an Agricultural Department connected with the State Government, demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improvements in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of crops, improved modes of tillage, and adaptation of manures to the various kinds of soil, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural class. Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle, and other stock, with suggestions in an authorized and reliable form, and experimental experiments of the proper modes of rearing and training live stock of all kinds, would not fail to be beneficial to the great interest of the Commonwealth.

Should the National Government erect an Agricultural Bureau, in conformity with the suggestion of the President, the State institution would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of information, and for the distribution here-at-home, of knowledge amassed in that department from other sources. In this establishment, the claims of the militia, mechanical, and manufacturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be justly regarded. A private society in our metropolis, by its liberality, activity and zeal, has done much to develop and encourage the minds of students in every-day life, and has largely aided in disseminating and manufacturing to gain of reputation, throughout the world. By the measure proposed, I desire to accomplish for the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and mining industry of the whole Commonwealth, what the Resolvent has done for these interests, which have enjoyed the benefit of its discriminating care. County and township institutions would be established, and by mutual actions and councils, would be enabled to give aid to the poor, and beneficial to the country.

Should the returns of the State, which are made to the State, be transmitted in time, the appointment of the State into Congressional Districts may become part of your duty.

such event, it is hoped the custom heretofore pursued of postponing action on important bills to the description to the last hours of the session, will be changed. It is desired that the Legislature should be held in session on the 1st of December, and proceed to the consideration of the rights of a co-ordinated branch of the Government.

The Committee charged with the introduction of gas-lights into the public buildings, have complied so far as in their power, with the directions of the Legislature, and are proud to meet the expenses, and to enclose herewith a bill for the public grounds, should be held at an early day.

A complete set of balances, furnished to the State by the General Government, have been deposited in the buildings of the Land Office. The Commissioners are desirous to have the weights and measures, which are now in the possession of the State, brought to the attention of the public, and to be regulated.

An arrangement of the Geological specimens belonging to the State, in some convenient place for general inspection, and the publication of the Geological reports, are desirable alike by the true friends of the State and the advancement of her character for enlightened enterprise.

My attention has been called to the large body of original papers in the State department, connected with the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State, and their condition, in some respects, is deplorable. It is suggested that a committee be appointed, to examine the papers, and to report on the means of their preservation, and to the publication of the most valuable portions.

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In the amount received from canal and railroad taxes, and collateral inheritance taxes, the actual receipts of the last year fall short of the estimates. It is suggested that the Legislature should be held in session on the 1st of December, and proceed to the consideration of the rights of a co-ordinated branch of the Government.

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found on deposit of stocks, would be highly acceptable to the subjects under the control of the National Government, has long formed part of the annual messages of the State Executives, and the custom has found favor not only by its consonance with the peculiar relations of the States to the General Government, but in the deep solicitude of the latter on questions of pecuniary and direct interest to all. From the resolves of their Representatives in the Council of the States, the opinions and wishes of the people are often well collected, and hence your action is frequently of great moment. It is, therefore, to be desired, that the Executive Message, or the action of their Representatives, it is proper to refer to some of those questions of general interest, the disposal of which more especially belongs to the National Government.

A revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so as to be adequate and permanent protection to the industry of the country, are demanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and manufacturing interests. The propriety of affording full protection to domestic industry, in the enactment of tariff laws, has been so fully discussed, that a mere reference to former times is all that is deemed necessary. In a late effort to amend the present tariff, its failure may be fairly attributed to the omission of the last Legislature to give expression to perfectly well understood wishes and expectations of great moment, the condition of the present assembly. A reduction in the rates of Postage, and the construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard. Repetition of the views then presented is unnecessary, as time has only strengthened the conviction of the propriety and usefulness of the proposed measure.

In relation to the extension of slavery and the duty of faithful observance of the Federal obligations by the Commonwealth, the views expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is nothing, in my judgment, in the history of the past, nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the abandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of a resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity in the discharge of constitutional duty has distinguished our government and our people, and if an opinion, expressed within or without our borders, is not the fact, it is conceived in error of our history. Pennsylvania, her people, and her authorities, have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded or amended. They will not permit it to be resisted.

It has been intimated that an questions connected with the institution of slavery, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, there have been indications of a disregard for her constitutional obligations. In the course of the constitution relative to fugitives from labor, and the legislation under it, there ever has been in Pennsylvania, with all her advanced aversion to domestic slavery, implicit obedience. With an earnest desire that, by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made, not only implicit but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject existing in the public mind.