

anniversary. It is a fit oblation to its memories, its triumphs, and its heritage. It was the mission of our fathers to lead the way; to take up, as it were, the torch of republicanism, and bear it before nations; to fight its earliest battles; to enjoy its earliest triumphs; to illustrate its purifying and elevating virtues; and by their courage and resolution—their moderation and magnanimity to cheer and sustain its future followers in all lands, even through a baptism of blood or a martyrdom of fire—Hence American ears should be open to every shout, and American hearts sympathetic to every blow, for freedom.

THE DEMOCRAT.
The Largest Circulation in Northern Penna.
1884, COPIES WEEKLY.
S. B. & E. F. CHASE, Editors.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, July 31, 1851.

Democratic State Nominations
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF Clearfield County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SETH CLOVER,
OF Clarion Co.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.
JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELLIS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER.
JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CHESTER.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGANY.

NOTICE.
THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE will meet at the house of Wm. K. HATCH, in the Borough of Montrose, on Monday the 4th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is urgently requested. Per Order of the Chairman.

THE BAKER CANDIDATE.
Our first paper, after the nomination of Judge Jessup by the Lancaster Convention, indicated the course we should pursue in reference to that gentleman. We intended to dig deep, commence at the foundation, and show his political and public acts as we understand them, influenced by no sinister or unkind personal motive. If we have not done so thus far, it is because we lack ability; and in the future we have only to crave our reader's generous indulgence, and ask that they will keep in mind the subject from week to week, as we intend the articles to form a continued series, each having more or less reference to the preceding. The last one we shall give to our readers the 21st of October next, announcing the defeat of the Judge by the largest majority polled, concluding with a general review of the cases that produced it.

Hon. John Strohm.
We copy the following notice of the nomination of Hon. JOHN STROHM, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, from the Pennsylvania Statesman.
The nomination of the Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster county, has been received with indignation by many of the most ardent Whigs of the State, who cannot perceive what madness, infatuation, or part of the Convention, could have induced such a suicidal policy. Mr. Strohm was one of the fourteen members of Congress, who, at the gloomiest period of the Mexican war, voted against the supply bill, and did everything in their power to cripple the government, endanger the lives of our soldiers, and place victory in the grasp of an insolent and treacherous foe. We are told that he is personally popular, but no popularity can brighten this stigma upon his character; no nomination can affect the record of such heartless and treacherable votes. There is patriotism enough rising above partisan feeling to rebuke such a record even among their political friends. A due sense will be their verdict in this case.

STRUCK TO DEATH.—On Saturday last, a very fine horse, the property of Col. A. Noble, of Carlisle, Pa., came to his death in a most singular manner. He was tied by the Colonel near to a tree stand, for the purpose of grazing. In this position he was left for an hour or more, and it is presumed that he gave offence to the bees, who attacked him in countless numbers. When discovered he was literally covered with them—in his ears and nostrils especially, they hung in large clusters. The poor animal was led out, but it was too late; he died in less than an hour afterwards.

not guilty to the charge. We have no malice to gratify save the malice that rankles in the breast of every man, when to a gentle plundering of his pocket, is added a wholesale robbery of whole communities; and still to that, a cool, provoking insolence that says, shut close your mouth, silence your clamors, resent not the blow though it draw your heart's blood, for the hand that smote thee draws close over it the cloak of Privilege. We know no distinctions of this kind; wealth and honor create none—the mode of doing the lawless deed, whether by the dies of the hapless counterfeiter, or the violated charter of the bank financier, creates none; neither is the one entitled to more of sympathy from us than the other. But in these days of progressive distinction, the poor man who works "on his own hook," who seeks not to shield himself from justice by Legislative grants, constructed to suit a mischievous fancy, and who, from his obscure operations succeeds in bleeding a community of a few hundreds instead of thousands is consigned to a loathsome jail; while he, who trades wholesale, complains that his character is traduced and his motives maligned, if his right to do so, is even questioned! Judge Jessup talk of persecution and "contemptible assaults," when the press in duty and justice to the people dares to speak out in their behalf, defend their rights and their cause against his assumed omnipotence! If this be persecution let the days of persecution in all their hideous forms be revived. If he feels the rod, let him go and ask sympathy, as he even does, of those whose confidence he has betrayed, whose sustenance he has devoured, whose rights he has wantonly disregarded, and learn an instructive lesson from their reply. What care we for the brand of "petty maligners," so coolly placed upon us? If to defend the right, combat the wrong, and plead the cause of an outraged people make us such, then will we glory in the name. We had rather have the consciousness of fearlessly discharging our duty to the public in this respect, than the spurious laurels of sycophantic dignity, flung upon smooth things in our behalf—and calling us pretty names. Threats cannot intimidate, blandishments seduce, affection swerve, or blackguard silence us.

THE FACTS, THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.
The fact is, the Act of Incorporation anticipated specie payment, and the Judge to consummate the unholy designs of the Surplus Stock Company; to start the Bank without capital regardless of the interests of community, set to work, coolly planned and skillfully executed an outrage unparalleled; for which we hold him accountable at the bar of just public opinion. Those whether Whigs or Democrats, who were unfortunate enough to be caught like poor Tray we have no excuse to offer for. We never went out of our way to show up Judge Jessup till he had the brazen assurance to ask a great and honorable reward from the hands of his fellow-citizens whom he has outraged in this matter, neither shall we interfere with others till they are foolish enough to place themselves in a similar position. Then, irrespective of party ties, we shall discharge our duty to community, confidently relying upon that community to sustain us.

OUR BROTHERS.
Little's Living Age—Contents of No. 377. 1. Liberia and the Russian Penal Settlement; 2. My wedding week; 3. Foreign Copyright; 4. My novel, or Varieties in English life; 5. Memoirs of Edward Copeland, Bishop of Llandaff; 7. Mr. Thackeray's fourth lecture; 8. German cities and German Citizenship; 9. The Baroness Palfy: Poetry and short articles. Weekly at 28—E. Littell & Co., Boston.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COUNSEL.
The addresses of the Counsel in this case of all absorbing public interest, commenced yesterday. James Campbell, Esq., being the opening counsel, opened in a speech which lasted upwards of three hours, and without the usual indulgence for preparation being extended to him. We but express the universal sense of the numerous auditory in pronouncing this forensic effort of Mr. Campbell one of the happiest and ablest that has ever been listened to in our criminal sessions.

over night and returned to Towanda the next day; not one farthing of it ever being owned by the Stock Company, or paid in good faith to this Bank. What a transaction for an hoarding of his pocket, and there it stands in the next man to father! And there it stands in the next man to father! And there it stands in the next man to father! And there it stands in the next man to father! And there it stands in the next man to father!

OUR BROTHERS.
Our readers will recollect that we mentioned, two weeks ago, that a supposed Meteorite had been found in Springville, this county. Since then we have visited the Stone, and found it to be unlike any Stones or rocks common to this section. In appearance it is much like a hard white sandstone where broken, though near the outside it has a red cast, as though burned. It weighs near four hundred pounds. Those who found it and those who visited it before we removed, all agree that it fell from some quarter; breaking through the trees in its descent, (it was found in the woods) and burying fragments of the branches deeply under it. These facts can be accounted for in no other manner, than its fall. From the fact that the surface of the ground under it was still fresh, it could not have laid where it was found a great while. It has attracted no little interest already, and many persons visit it daily. A scientific gentleman from New York visited it last week, giving it a thorough examination, and we understand, was fully satisfied that it was a genuine Meteorite. Many such instances have been known, in this and other countries, and always attract the attention of the learned and curious. It is now in the possession of Mr. Geo. W. Lewis of Dimock, where it can be seen by all.

OUR BROTHERS.
The International Magazine of Literature and Art, by Stringer & Townsend, 232 Broadway N. Y. Terms \$3. The August No. of this standard work, commences a new volume, appears with new type, the finest paper, and much improved in its literary contents. The (Philadelphia) Saturday Post, instead of regularly paying its weekly visits, to which we are entitled, has not been seen for several weeks! Will the Proprietors please explain?

Governor Johnston and the State Debt.
The claim set up for Governor Johnston for the establishment of a sinking fund and diminution of the state debt, says the Key-stone, reminds us of a character in a farce we once saw, who among many other wonderful inventions, claimed the discovery of a plan for liquidating the national debt of England. It was very simple, merely to pay it off in installments of 3, 6, and 9 months. This is Governor Johnston's plan exactly; all that was wanting to the invention of the man in the play, was the means to make the payments, and we opine Gov. Johnston's sinking fund (granting him to be the inventor of it) would not do much towards diminishing the debt, if there was no surplus revenue to appropriate to it. With democratic legislators, canal commissioners, and auditor general and state treasurer, and appointees of the public works, it would be hard indeed to discover the instrumentality of the whigs or their Governor in diminishing the revenue, or furnishing the means for the operation of the sinking fund.

ment," and he was resolved, on reaching the bench, to set a better example. We think the people of Susquehanna county are by far too intelligent, to believe that Mr. Campbell commenced his career at the Philadelphia Bar, noted for its great talent, and rose, unaided, by the might of his own intellect, to an incompetent man. The idea is too ridiculous to receive notice.

OUR BROTHERS.
The North Branch Democrat, replying to an article against Judge Lewis, states some facts in reference to Judge Jessup which are rather stubborn. The following are the Editor's remarks:
"We will try the qualifications of Judge Jessup by the same tests which are applied to Judge Lewis. It is urged that, inasmuch as the Supreme Court overruled the decision of Judge Lewis in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stouffer, therefore Judge Lewis is incompetent, and we apply it to Judge Jessup, where will he stand? What position will he occupy among the jurists of the state? We will see. In running through a few volumes of Reports, we find the decisions of this Abolition Judge—this whig nominee—to have been reversed by the Supreme Court some thirteen times from "Road Case," in 3d W. & S. to Keeler of the case in 6 "Bar." In a large majority of the cases taken up, the Supreme Court ruled Judge Jessup's notions of law wrong. Hence, by force of Whig argument, he is incompetent!"

OUR BROTHERS.
The International Magazine of Literature and Art, by Stringer & Townsend, 232 Broadway N. Y. Terms \$3. The August No. of this standard work, commences a new volume, appears with new type, the finest paper, and much improved in its literary contents. The (Philadelphia) Saturday Post, instead of regularly paying its weekly visits, to which we are entitled, has not been seen for several weeks! Will the Proprietors please explain?

Governor Johnston and the State Debt.
The claim set up for Governor Johnston for the establishment of a sinking fund and diminution of the state debt, says the Key-stone, reminds us of a character in a farce we once saw, who among many other wonderful inventions, claimed the discovery of a plan for liquidating the national debt of England. It was very simple, merely to pay it off in installments of 3, 6, and 9 months. This is Governor Johnston's plan exactly; all that was wanting to the invention of the man in the play, was the means to make the payments, and we opine Gov. Johnston's sinking fund (granting him to be the inventor of it) would not do much towards diminishing the debt, if there was no surplus revenue to appropriate to it. With democratic legislators, canal commissioners, and auditor general and state treasurer, and appointees of the public works, it would be hard indeed to discover the instrumentality of the whigs or their Governor in diminishing the revenue, or furnishing the means for the operation of the sinking fund.

Johnston and the Veto Power.
A bold and open adversary commands respect. The public man who shows devotion and concealment, but fairly avows his political sentiments, is an honest man, deserving esteem for his integrity, even though his political doctrines be unsound. Gov. Johnston commenced his gubernatorial career with a show of candor and courage that pleased the people, but it was not by a show—merely fair words to catch the eye of an honest politician in an exalted position, all eyes are directed to him. His character is studied; he means by his advanced himself are considered; he is an example for the rising generation to imitate. We teach our children that men succeed by honesty and integrity of purpose, by the rigid practice of sterling virtue, not by tergiversation, political cunning and shameless duplicity—these we say, lead to dishonor and ruin.

OUR BROTHERS.
The International Magazine of Literature and Art, by Stringer & Townsend, 232 Broadway N. Y. Terms \$3. The August No. of this standard work, commences a new volume, appears with new type, the finest paper, and much improved in its literary contents. The (Philadelphia) Saturday Post, instead of regularly paying its weekly visits, to which we are entitled, has not been seen for several weeks! Will the Proprietors please explain?

Governor Johnston and the State Debt.
The claim set up for Governor Johnston for the establishment of a sinking fund and diminution of the state debt, says the Key-stone, reminds us of a character in a farce we once saw, who among many other wonderful inventions, claimed the discovery of a plan for liquidating the national debt of England. It was very simple, merely to pay it off in installments of 3, 6, and 9 months. This is Governor Johnston's plan exactly; all that was wanting to the invention of the man in the play, was the means to make the payments, and we opine Gov. Johnston's sinking fund (granting him to be the inventor of it) would not do much towards diminishing the debt, if there was no surplus revenue to appropriate to it. With democratic legislators, canal commissioners, and auditor general and state treasurer, and appointees of the public works, it would be hard indeed to discover the instrumentality of the whigs or their Governor in diminishing the revenue, or furnishing the means for the operation of the sinking fund.

Governor Johnston and the State Debt.
The claim set up for Governor Johnston for the establishment of a sinking fund and diminution of the state debt, says the Key-stone, reminds us of a character in a farce we once saw, who among many other wonderful inventions, claimed the discovery of a plan for liquidating the national debt of England. It was very simple, merely to pay it off in installments of 3, 6, and 9 months. This is Governor Johnston's plan exactly; all that was wanting to the invention of the man in the play, was the means to make the payments, and we opine Gov. Johnston's sinking fund (granting him to be the inventor of it) would not do much towards diminishing the debt, if there was no surplus revenue to appropriate to it. With democratic legislators, canal commissioners, and auditor general and state treasurer, and appointees of the public works, it would be hard indeed to discover the instrumentality of the whigs or their Governor in diminishing the revenue, or furnishing the means for the operation of the sinking fund.

which practice has his headquarters in the Capital of the State) of garbling the journals and records of the Legislature. We care not whether John Strohm opposed Mr. Polk's administration, as a Whig, or because he disapproved of the policy of the government. It has been declared by the country, and it is the duty of every citizen, Whig as well as Democrat, to rally to the support of a national flag. That flag had been trampled upon by an insolent foe; our soil had been invaded; the property of our citizens had been carried off, and American citizens had been quiet pursued of peace, had been by a large route war was declared. All the energies of the government were required to protect and vindicate the honor of the nation. All good men and true patriots rally to the support of the government. The farmer left his plow—the mechanic left his work-bench—all classes of men took up the sword and rushed to the protection of our rights. But there were some men who took the part of the enemy. It is true they did not turn their arms against their country. Had they done so, they would have forfeited their lives to the law. But they screened treason and escaped the consequences of it, by setting up the plea that they only opposed Mr. Polk's administration and not the country. This is the plea put forward by John Strohm's behalf by the Daily Freeman. Will it stand? Is it a good plea? Can a man commit a crime and excuse himself from punishment by assigning a doubtful motive? Would any court accept such a plea? John Strohm has been judged like any other public man. He did oppose his country when he did not open his arms against a foreign foe. He was one of those who fell under the President's censure of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. And yet this man is a ticket with William F. Johnston, his rival for Canal Commissioner. A noble patriot! The former prates about his devotion to the Union, and now we see his moral influence against it, by his support to a law of the federal government. The latter rivals his competitor's pretended attachment to the Union, and yet employed his moral influence in opposition of his country in the same way. Bear this in mind, free men of Pennsylvania, when you come to the polls. Johnston is against the Union and its compromise, and Strohm was against the country and the Mexican.

Gov. Johnston and Tax.
Gov. Johnston is going it strong in a way of lumbing. If he improves with time, he will soon bid fair to rival his brother, he said. In his recent speech at Lancaster, he said:
"One fact is proved by the official records to which I wish to call the attention of this meeting, and of the people of the state generally. It is this: that during the time I have been executive of the state, a less amount of money has been collected from the farmers and owners of Real Estate than during the preceding period under the previous administration."
Well, during the time you have been executive of the state, California has admitted into the Union, the N. Y. Railroad has been completed, many other things done, for either of your excellency is entitled to credit as for the circumstance of this boast.
By the way, could you not justly have mentioned, while upon the subject of Finance, that "during the time you have been executive of the state," the Real and Personal estate has fallen to its value, and should be, that new taxes for taxation have been hunted up, additional taxes to the amount of \$1,000,000, assessed and collected thereon—the tax on retailers alone has increased, has decreased. Could you have stepped to call the "special assessments" of the meeting and the fact that "during" one year "of your excellency" you have been executive of the state, expenditures have increased eight hundred and sixty-one thousand, four hundred forty dollars to wit: from \$2,800,000 to \$4,542,256, 75; and this, too, including anything for the campaign your Relief notes, which under the previous administration amounted to \$1,000,000 one year, under yours, \$1,000,000 you will practice a small amount of denial, and in your next speech call the demagogue and tell the people a few of the plain truths to which we alluded, you will do something to settle them right upon the mooted question of your financial skill. But it is not to be expected of a man who will talk to himself merit for the trappings of events over which he had no control.

John Strohm.
Our friend of the Wilkes-Barre Advocate is unable to see what John Strohm's position to his country during the late war with Mexico has to do with his nomination for Canal Commissioner. We think it is much to do with it, although he does not attempt to make that point in his article referred to by the Advocate. (That there was to show up the base consistency of the Whig party, and the editor of the Advocate knew this right well he chose to evade the point in our article, by starting another, which we are as ready to meet.
We say then that John Strohm's nomination to his country during the Mexican war, goes directly to his disqualification for any office; because if he proved himself opposed to his country, and yet elected by his enemies at a time when every effort served for his protection, every voice raised for his defence, he is likely to prove false to his interests. There was apparently less concern for such a man is unworthy the confidence of the people, and in these respects discharged of a proper and faithful obligation of the duties of an office.
Strohm voted against carrying out the Mexican war, was in favor of starting the Scott and Taylor into an "agony" and no doubt prayed with the Corwin that the Mexicans would get patriotic soldiers with "bloody hands and bloody graves." And now this man is asked to be the author of a denunciation to ask the survivors of that

John Strohm.
Our friend of the Wilkes-Barre Advocate is unable to see what John Strohm's position to his country during the late war with Mexico has to do with his nomination for Canal Commissioner. We think it is much to do with it, although he does not attempt to make that point in his article referred to by the Advocate. (That there was to show up the base consistency of the Whig party, and the editor of the Advocate knew this right well he chose to evade the point in our article, by starting another, which we are as ready to meet.
We say then that John Strohm's nomination to his country during the Mexican war, goes directly to his disqualification for any office; because if he proved himself opposed to his country, and yet elected by his enemies at a time when every effort served for his protection, every voice raised for his defence, he is likely to prove false to his interests. There was apparently less concern for such a man is unworthy the confidence of the people, and in these respects discharged of a proper and faithful obligation of the duties of an office.
Strohm voted against carrying out the Mexican war, was in favor of starting the Scott and Taylor into an "agony" and no doubt prayed with the Corwin that the Mexicans would get patriotic soldiers with "bloody hands and bloody graves." And now this man is asked to be the author of a denunciation to ask the survivors of that