

and support on account of what I did and said. Indirect and ill-timed, very likely have they regarded my action in the premises, but then, knowing the general current of my opinions and the general course of my action, they have been just enough to judge of me on a whole view of life and conduct. Nor have foreigners quarreled with me, except as they have been excited by mischievous Native Americans, sometimes called Democrats and sometimes Whigs. The people who have had the transactions of 1837 to heart, who have had their tender sympathies so shocked as to induce a war of persecution and extermination against me—who have called on foreigners to take up the club against me and my friends, as such Democrats and such Whigs as can combine with Native Americans to cheat the party to which they profess allegiance, for their own selfish purposes. Gov. Johnston had the Native American vote, and I have no doubt he will have it again. If he can gain the foreign vote through this assault on me, the exploit will be worthy of his genius of intrigue. To prevent it, I am not going to flatter his passions or prejudices. I am going to treat them as I have always treated them—as American citizens, entitled to equal rights with myself, but no more entitled to make war on me for sentiments imputed to me by political opponents; and on according to which I have never acted, than I have to live in peace. I have many warm friends amongst them whom I value above all price, and no intriguing politician or unscrupulous editor is to be permitted to array us in hostile attitude.

Mr. Editor, I am done with this subject. I hope I shall be understood if you types print the words I have written. For ten years past I have been charged to a rock whilst the virtues of my party have been preying on my reputation. A high, perhaps a too high sense of official propriety, has restrained me from publishing my defence against the charge of Native Americanism—nothing but assaults on my personal and judicial character tempted me into the newspapers during those weary years of misrepresentation and persecution, but now, thank God, they are gone and I am free—free to defend myself and my party, and whilst life is spared to me, this freedom shall be used, not for assault, but for defence. That party has always been in its principles and its action peculiarly the friend of the foreigner—in that party I was born—have lived and shall die. Far enough removed be it from me to appeal to foreign prejudices against any of my fellow citizens. If I appeal to foreigners I remember they are adopted, naturalized citizens—having a common country with me and common interests. Believing, as the profoundest conviction of my soul, that that country and those interests will be best served and promoted by the election of the Democratic ticket I ask all of my fellow-citizens whether adopted or native to support that ticket from beginning to end. Yours faithfully,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Pennsylvania Germans.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, in his Eulogy upon the late Gov. Shunk, at Trapp, in Montgomery county, on creating a monument in honor of that deceased patriot, will the following well merited tribute to the Germans of Pennsylvania:

"Here, too, let the monument of this man be built. To carry out his expression and appropriate associations, this is the place for it. The monument to the Swiss who fell at Paris defending the king in 1790 is in the very heart of the land whose children they were, and in which their faithfulness was taught and cherished. It is cut out in their native crags, in the midst of their beloved mountains. The same law of association locates Shunk's monument here. While its shadows fall softly on his grave, let it mark also the place of his nativity, and where he imbibed those noble sentiments and affections which so strikingly illustrated and adorned his life.

Unquestionably Governor Shunk's German blood and language helped his advancement in public favor. Germans, attracted at an early day by the fame of Penn., came in great numbers from the father-land, and settled in Pennsylvania, and have already formed a large and most respectable portion of our population. Though mixed with people of different habits of thought and action, who have displayed in Pennsylvania all the activity, energy and enterprise that belong to the Scotch, Irish and Yankees, yet the Germans have maintained their ascendancy both in wealth and in social and political influence. Love of country—patient industry—sound judgment, and inflexible integrity, are characteristics of the people, and how these qualities have impressed the people of other extraction in Pennsylvania, may be seen in the fact that our chief executive office has been entrusted to a German for more than half the time since the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. Snyder, Heister, Shultz, Wolf, Ritner and Shunk were all Germans, and so it is that estimable man recently nominated by acclamation, Col. Wm. Bigler. In our legislative halls and in governmental departments, the Germans have always had a large representation. In the development of the agricultural resources of Pennsylvania, they have led the way, and done more to demonstrate the wisdom and profitableness of good farming than any other class of our people. They love good land, and they know how to make good use of it. Where on our continent—where in our world, will you find more independence, contentment and solid comfort than in the German families of our limestone valleys? It is a pleasant thought, that a race of Governors has been nurtured amid the rich luxuriance and the exemplary virtues of these valleys—a pleasing thought it is too, that we have come, at length, to erect in the bosom of one of the loveliest of these valleys, a monument to one of the noblest of those German Governors. The people may well love Shunk and honor his memory for he was an exponent—an embodied expression of the characteristics of his race—and they may look on this monument as peculiarly theirs—as a memorial of what they have done for Pennsylvania—a concrete tribute to the virtues, the manly independence, and the stern republicanism of Pennsylvania Germans.

In the death of Governor Shunk, there was the same conscientious regard for the public interests that marked his life. In the hour of his mortal agony, he forgot not the people whom he had long served, and who had confided important trusts to him; but in a beautiful and touching letter of resignation, he said, "I restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution to choose a successor at the next General Election."—He must have resigned then—July 9, 1847—or his successor could not have been elected until a year and a quarter after his death; and to have left

the people so long without a governor of their own choosing, would in his judgment, have been unjust and expedient. Had the dying patriot forgotten this last duty, as neglected to perform it, whose heart is so callous that it could not have forgiven him? But since he could not forgive not neglected it, but performed it as the last act of his mortal life, whose heart is so insensible as not to honor his devotion to duty and country?

THE DEMOCRAT.
The Largest Circulation in Northern Penna.
1,433 COPIES WEEKLY.
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, September 25, 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 Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

County Nominations.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford, Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ISAAC RUCKHOW, of Great Bend.
MICHAEL MEYLER, of Sullivan Co.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
DAVIS D. WARNER, of Bridgewater.
AMHERST CARPENTER, of Harford.

SHERIFF,
LATHAM GARDNER, of Bridgewater.

PROTHONOTARY,
FREDERICK A. WARD, of Harmony.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. T. LANGDON, of Danduff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN HANCOCK, of Jessup.

COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM K. HATCH, of Montrose.

AUDITOR,
JAMES E. HOWE, of Brooklyn.

CONORER,
WILLIAM H. BOYD, of Montrose.

The Ticket.
The importance of every Democrat yielding to the ticket his support has never been greater than now. The great State of Pennsylvania now reposes in the arms of Federal Whiggery, the leader of which is universally regarded as a reckless and unprincipled politician—a person who will sacrifice alike friend and foe, the interests of the people and the policy which only can ensure the welfare of the State, to gratify the longings of his soaring ambition. Such a man is Wm. F. Johnston, A Democrat, he was the most zealous till he was scouted from the party, whose organization he sought to prostrate, when he failed to make it serve his designs. With a total disregard of all professions, he then threw himself into the arms of that party for which all his life he had affected such abhorrence, and with the zeal that new-bought faith always inspires, placed himself among the ultra of the party, in a warfare against his former friends and principles.

The Whig party, led on blindly by unscrupulous party leaders, has ever been distinguished for a recklessness of political policy, if indeed it can be said to have any policy at all. They have been more than for anything else, noted for their adherence to wild and visionary notions of the effect of political measures, and the adaptation of those measures to the government of the country. They seem always to have overlooked the most important fact, that our government should be administered so as to meet the wants of the people; that the masses, the Labor of the country, are the government and governors, that it is to their condition that the policy of the government should be moulded in order that its true ends may be accomplished—the greatest good to the greatest number.

The leaders of the Whig party are in the main men of wealth, whose interests are blended with Capital against Labor, whose sympathies are not with the common mass of our people, and if they were, their position is such that they cannot appreciate the peculiar wants and condition of the "toiling millions." From these considerations it is of the utmost importance to the people of this debt-ridden Commonwealth, that we should have the palmy days of democratic administration restored.

The cautious, prudent and economical administering of the government characteristic of Shunk and others, can only be realized again by the election of Wm. Bigler to the executive chair, and Seth Clover to the Canal Board. The visionary and speculative policy of the Whigs will then be ended before it has had time to reveal itself in its more odious forms; the government will be strengthened the party invigorated and all will be well. But if the Democrats are beaten in this contest, when we can look for success again with any assurance, heaven only knows. Our party, in that event will not only be defeated but prostrated—hope deferred, our principles crushed, our forces vanquished and dismayed.

Then shall we see whiggery unmasked as in the days of Ritner and Stephens. Then will another period of wild and reckless extravagance be witnessed, the end of which will sweep over this Commonwealth like a wild-fire. All restraint then will be thrown off

the Whig party from the certainty that Pennsylvania is irredeemably a Whig State, and instead of having a "Sinking Fund" for the gradual payment of the State debt, it will, like the "Sinking Fund" of Mr. Ruggles of New York in '41—sink the State on her knees in bankruptcy, and prostrate her in the dust of Repudiation. Already is Governor Johnston striving to prepare the minds of the people for another Ritner administration should he be elected, by proclaiming that the State debt was not increased during that most corrupt period, endeavoring by perverting truth to draw off scrutiny from his official acts.

How then are we to succeed? How is the Democratic party to come up from past prostration, with victory blazing upon her banners? We answer only by our party burying all differences in reference to local matters, and presenting an unbroken front in party line. How can we hope to succeed when our party is in distraction; all organization broken up and our forces scattered? We must pull together, or, depend upon it, we will pull into the harbor of Whiggery.

There is no other way to restore the wise policy of the Democratic party, and put to flight the wild schemes of those bold adventurers and charlatan financiers, but for the Democrats to drop all bickerings, and local jealousies—make the success of our principles in the State paramount to personal preferences in local matters. Don't we beseech you Democrats, allow this golden opportunity to elect a Governor, Canal Commissioner, and five supreme Judges, slip by your own supineness and bickerings. Do you wish to see that noble man, that pure and self-sacrificing Democrat, Col. Bigler, defeated? We know you do not! Drop all dissension then and rally around the banner of your principles. Sacrifice something for the good of your State, for your country, and do your quarrelling afterwards. "A house divided against itself cannot stand!"

We ask the Democrats of Susquehanna to look around them. See how busily the Whigs are at work to create dissension in our ranks. Why is it so? Ah, they see there their own advantage—their own success, and believe us, the ballot box will tell a tale that will mantle the cheeks of our Lion-hearted Democracy with shame, when it goes forth to the State, unless we arouse to our duty. We appeal to your pride, to your honor, to your reverence for your principles. Let it not go forth to the State that the indomitable Democracy of Susquehanna, so long the pride of Pennsylvania, have been trampled down by the cohorts of Whiggery.

Judge Jessup—The Little Book.

By reference to the "Little Book" we find, "At a meeting of the company it was understood and agreed that the expenses incurred in arranging the Surplus Stock should be paid equally by the company; and that a committee was appointed to ascertain and make up the amount of these expenses; the same gentleman to report also at the next meeting some advisable plan of holding or dividing the 'surplus stock,' held by the company, in view of its remaining safe from individual liability, or transfer in trust for the security of the loans that have been made in arranging said stock."

Now is this not a pretty piece of bank-finance for Judge Jessup to get over? Here we find him in secret, at the head of his company in the Directors' room of the Bank, after having intrigued to hold \$90,000 of stock in defiance of the law, we say we find him here by his own record, plotting a committee to keep that "stock safe from individual liability." In other words, to devise a plan whereby, if the Bank should fail, he and his company should not be made liable on those stock notes! There you have it fellow-citizens, who have been plundered by the failure, just what Wm. Jessup intended; to hold that stock; prevent individuals from holding it in their own right, so that the bill holders would be safe in the event of a failure. It proves just what we have all the while contended, that he cared not a fig for community and the rights and interests of his fellow-citizens. It proves this because here was a committee to arrange that stock so that they, the holders of it, could not be made individually liable should the Bank fail. And if the Stock Company could not be made assuredly the loss must fall on community, for those stock notes were good for nothing if the makers of them were not liable to pay them.

How is William Jessup to dodge this conclusion? How explain this dark transaction to community? It is said that there was no fraud intended. We say there was a positive concerted fraud intended should the Bank ever fail; and community too will sustain what we say, in view of the above record, which, let Judge Jessup deny, and we will exhibit it to him in his own hand writing.

Talk to the winds that there was no fraud intended! Tell it in Gath that Wm. Jessup was so deeply exercised for the interests of community, for the sensible and intelligent people of Susquehanna can reason for themselves, when they have so plain and undeniable data from which to obtain facts. Does every body suppose that this community would ever have touched a dollar of Susquehanna money, had they known that "Wm. Jessup & Co." held nearly the whole stock of the Bank, in such a manner that they could not be made liable for the payment—which they had never paid and never intended to pay? None so simple as to answer in the affirmative. He might not have intended it for a fraud so far as he never intended the Bank to fail, but otherwise, there was a fraud intended in avoiding liability on those notes. And how sensible people will ask, did he expect it would ever weather the storm, without capital in the hands of irresponsible men? Truly the love that Wm. Jessup evinced for his fellow citizens in this transaction, was much such love as the falcon shows his prey!

It has all the while been contended by the Bank men that they were liable for and expected to pay those stock notes, and therefore the transaction was an honest one. We ask them now to face this record and tell us why, in the honesty and purity of their motives, they appointed this Committee to devise a way whereby they could be released from "individual liability" on those notes, and also to prevent them from being transferred in trust for the security of the loans? In other words the loans of Al-

len & Paxon, for those were the only ones made. How now are you to extricate yourselves from the eddies of the fraud in its darkest dye, when your own record shows your intention at the start to avoid all liability, and make the Allen & Paxon transaction a mere nominal one; an imposition on community, "so that the accounts and statements of the Bank might be kept in proper order and form?" Alas! say you, for the day that the "little Book" saw the light of heaven! Ah, dear fellows, deal honestly, faithfully and fairly by your fellow men, and no "little Book" ever haunt your consciences, and arise in judgment against you. The people rejoice at the appearance of this record of sin, and your conduct has placed it in hands from whom you have no mercy to expect.

The above extract from the "little Book" then shows the Allen & Paxon transaction to have been meant for a sham; avoiding all "liability" to let the consequences fall on community just as they did. Who but Wm. Jessup, President of the Company, was the father of the whole concern? Who, who?

Now, we say further, that this was not only a fraud on the public but it was downright fraud on individual stockholders. They paid their money in good faith, and the whole was swallowed up in the general maelstrom, while the Stock Company, in other words, "Wm. Jessup & Co." gave simply their notes, cancelled to avoid "liability" to pay them, and finally cancelled them at the Bank, without payment. Dodge it if you can, it is the truth as you have it recorded. How does it look to you in print, Judge?

From papers, and extracts from the Books of the Bank in our possession, we make out the following state of things for the Judge to digest.—The loan of \$60,000 to Allen & Paxon for which the Company gave their note, was never in a condition to be drawn for by the Bank. They gave a note for that amount to Allen & Paxon, without any consideration but a certificate from them for one year. They called it a "special loan" (though the money was never to be drawn for) and allowed A. & P. one per cent, interest for the accommodation of having a nominal loan for a bleeding conscience. The certificate was stolen from the Bank, in the absence of the Cashier, Mr. Kellum, and returned to Allen & Paxon and the note taken up. The committee which we alluded to in the commencement of this article, in their report to the Company which we find in the "little Book" state the following among other items:—\$60,000 to Allen & Paxon, \$600. This \$600, was the one per cent interest above spoken of, and it was afterwards paid by the Bank, not by the Stock Company. The Stock Company then were subjected to no "individual liability," just as they meant to be. Thus ended the \$60,000 with Allen & Paxon.

From the Ledger account of Allen & Paxon, and the Balance sheets of the Bank for the first month of the year '39 and '40, we make out the following state of facts, in reference to the other loan of \$15,000. It was negotiated and about \$11,000 drawn for at the commencement of the Bank. It was drawn only for a short time, and the Bank remitted to Allen & Paxon funds in return, with which to redeem notes, pay drafts &c. No time after the first month did the Bank have more than from five to \$8,000 of this loan, and within the first year, the whole of it was paid off by the Bank, and the account with Allen & Paxon closed.

Thus ended one of the most flagitious financial operations, ever heard of; alike outraging honesty, and law, dealing out with a high hand a most consummate fraud upon this community, the consequences of which were realized at the failure in 1849. A fraud, because they held out fair pretensions and at the same time so secured themselves against "individual liability" as to let community suffer for their sins.

We intended, when we commenced this article to remove the veil from a certain transaction in which the amount of \$22,000 was taken from the Bank by Wm. Jessup & Co., and afterwards cancelled on the Books thereof. The Report shows the nice little item, and by the help of the "little Book" we can decipher the mystery, which we shall do next week. After that, if the Judge is not satisfied and thinks best to continue the war on us, we shall publish a certain Deposition of his which was taken in a suit of the Bank tried in New York City. The Judge knows what we allude to, and probably recollects the charge of the Court in the case! How do you think that would look in print to the citizens of Susquehanna County?

Having exposed corruption enough for one article, we leave the matter for digestion till our next.

Facts for the People.
Keep it before the people, that Hon. Wm. Jessup turned his back upon General Jackson because he vetoed the United States Bank Bill, and that he has been a bank man ever since.

Keep it before the people, that he was the first mover in the Susquehanna Bank operation—the first to get the concern into existence.

Keep it before the people, that after he had got the Charter he was the first man to propose a departure from the law, and admit paper payment for Stock instead of specie.

Keep it before the people, that his object in avoiding specie payment was to introduce \$10,000 Towards money for the purpose of forming the "Surplus Stock Company," and that the Towards money was returned to the Bank the next day, thus perpetrating a fraud upon the public and the bona fide Stockholders.

Keep it before the people, that he managed to bid off over \$90,000 of the Stock, giving his Company's notes for it, and after the Bank started, CANCELLED those notes at the Bank, leaving the concern without capital, to perpetrate a swindle on community of over \$205,000.

Keep it before the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, that he wrote a letter in 1845 to the Treasury Department at Harrisburg, declaring that "the Bank was established on a specie basis, able to meet all its liabilities, and that the Cashier, Mr. St. John, was a man of integrity"—that on that recommendation the money was

taken at the Treasury, a large amount being on hand now which is wholly lost to the State.

Keep it before the tax-payers of Susquehanna, that \$300 of the same money is in the county Treasury utterly worthless.

Keep it before the people, that his object in getting on to the Supreme Bench, is to ward off suits that are about to be commenced against the "Surplus Stock Company" for the redemption of the money.

Keep it before the people, that he opposed the Amendment to the Constitution for the election of Judges so that he might hold his seat on the Bench in defiance of the people's will,—that to accomplish this he, through his family, sought to destroy the Amendment votes and keep from voters their ballots.

Keep these facts before the people, and let them set at the ballot-box as men who know their rights and mean to defend them against usurpation and outrage.

The Wyoming Difficulty.
From the last number of the Wyoming Democrat we perceive that S. S. Winchester, Esq., who was nominated by that county for Representative, has taken the stump against Mr. Meyler who was nominated in conference. We regret exceedingly that our friend Winchester should feel justified in taking this course—in opposition to the organization of the party and its worthy nominees. We regret it because it must result in a deep and lasting injury to him personally, as a political man, and because it is calculated to arouse unkind feelings between the Democrats of Wyoming and Susquehanna, to some extent at least.

There are some things in the last editorial of Mr. Winchester, that we feel called on to review. It seems to us that he makes strange assertions and supports them by strange logic. We do this, entertaining the kindest feelings towards him, and for the purpose of defending the Democracy of Susquehanna, against what appear to us as unkind thrusts and unfounded imputations.

First, Mr. Winchester says "it will be seen that Susquehanna has made another bold attempt to trample upon the rights of Wyoming." He says another, because the same or a similar attempt was made last year. Now it may be instructive to refer back to the organization of this Representative District. Susquehanna and Wyoming were classed together, and entitled to two Members. Does not Mr. Winchester know that Wyoming was not entitled, by her vote, to either one of those Members? Does he not know that our fraction over the requisite number for one was greater than the vote of Wyoming; and that therefore we might have claimed with perfect justice both Representatives? He cannot be ignorant of this,—he must admit it. And yet, under these circumstances, with that county at our mercy, have we ever claimed what was our right? Have we not given to Wyoming a Member the whole time, thus allowing that small county an equal representation on the floor of the House with us? Does not every man in Wyoming county know this to be true?

For seven years that we have given to the county of Wyoming her Member, when we might have claimed with perfect justice both of them, at least four years out of the seven? Mr. Winchester must admit this; and yet he talks about crushing the last spark of vitality in the breasts of the citizens of Wyoming, trampling upon her rights &c. We appeal to the sober sense of the people of Wyoming themselves, and ask them if they mean thus to accuse Susquehanna, if they endorse these criminal imputations against her? They cannot be guilty of such cold ingratitude,—they cannot be thus unkind and regardless of our generosity!

Such accusations fall harshly on the ear of the generous Democracy of Susquehanna, who for eight long years have given to "little Wyoming" an equal representation with themselves,—have stood by her in her darkest hours, and given to their youthful sister the strength of their overwhelming majority to secure her a Member which she could scarce elect if left to herself, so nearly is she balanced by a Whig vote. We ask Mr. Winchester to re-read that article and tell us if those epithets are not unkind.

We can but note the difference in the tone of Mr. Winchester's friends now, and at the first Conference ever held between Susquehanna and Wyoming. They said then, "we know that we cannot of right claim a Member, you are entitled to them both; but we are young and would like to make a mark in the Legislature, and we throw ourselves upon your generosity." With the sympathy that a parent feels for a child, Susquehanna extended that "generosity," and has extended it ever since. Now, when another star is added to the constellation,—another county to the District,—equally ambitious to make a mark in the Legislature, and equally entitled to consideration and generosity; "Susquehanna" is accused of corrupt and mercenary designs for granting a little of what she has before granted in abundance to Wyoming! We know not how she could have done differently without acting the part of Tom Smith, taken the oyster shell and left to the disputants a shell.

For the exercise of generous impulses, she has incurred censure where gratitude was due. "The proceedings of Susquehanna bear upon their face the evidence of a determination to ride rough-shod over and crush Wyoming the earth." Well, in what respect? Why because she appointed three Conferees, when the last Conference determined that each county should have but two. Now we know that not one man in our Convention knew of that fact when our Conferees were appointed. The writer of this article, who was one of the Conferees, did not know it till Mr. Winchester called his attention to it only two days before the meeting of the Conference. We indeed knew that Susquehanna had always given to Wyoming an equal representation in the Legislature, but we were not aware that because of our "generosity" in that respect, Wyoming would arrogantly demand that this large county should be placed on an equal footing with her everywhere. We cannot now see by what principle Wyoming demands it, save upon the one, that "where much is given more will be required."

We beg of you Mr. Winchester to do to

Susquehanna justice in this respect. When you tell the people of your county that she premeditated an outrage, which we assure you never had existence, but was the innocent result of ignorance in reference to the doings of the Conference a year ago; we ask of you to tell them that our Conferees offered to admit three from your county, and that when you refused to do that, they offered that only two; what your Conferees claimed, from Susquehanna, should take a seat in Conference. It is an act of justice that honor and good faith demand at your hands, that when you say Susquehanna premeditated an outrage on your county, you should give the facts and likewise tell your people that she offered all your Conferees claimed, viz: to admit three from your county, or only two from ours. These are the facts in the case as the proceedings of the Conference show; and it is strange that you should thus accuse Susquehanna, when she offered to do just what you claimed, and you refused them to go into Conference with us.

We ask you in all candor, how could Susquehanna have done differently, when your Conferees refused alike to go into Conference with or without an equal representation. You would neither submit to the one or the other—in Conference on any terms; and how, under such circumstances, could Susquehanna do otherwise than nominate the candidate that Sullivan presented? On the simple suspicion that Susquehanna intended to do that, the Wyoming Conferees refused to organize the Conference, and refused also every offer made by Susquehanna to let an equal number of Conferees from each county participate in the Conference. Certainly, any candid man will say that the wrong, the "premeditated outrage," if there was any, is chargeable to Wyoming and not to Susquehanna.

Why Mr. Winchester should make the insinuation that the Editor of this paper who was one of the Conferees, wished to do him an injury by appointing a substitute we cannot tell. We certainly feel that it is unkind in him to do so, for he must be aware from occurrences in the past that we have ever entertained none but the kindest personal feelings towards him. Did we not tell you, Mr. Winchester, when you were in Montrose on Monday before the Conference, that business in Wayne county required our attendance there, and that we should be obliged to substitute? In accordance with that we were absent when the Conference met, and substituted Mr. Williams, known to everybody, here at least, to be a worthy and amiable man, and an incorruptible Democrat. We ask of Mr. Winchester, at all hazards, to do his friends justice.

How far the Democracy of Wyoming will sustain this disorganizing movement remains to be seen. We think the sober sense of her people will tell at the polls their adherence to the party and its usages; and virtually say to their Conferees that they, not Susquehanna, were in the wrong, inasmuch as they refused even to go into the Conference on equal terms,—two Conferees from each county.

Judge Woodward's Letter.
We publish, on our first page, the reply of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward to the infamous and gratuitous attack made upon him by the *Susquehanna Register*, three weeks ago, and reiterated last week.

We trust every man in this county will read it carefully and candidly. The defence is full and most satisfactory all reasonable minds of the baseness of that Editor who took it upon himself, in order to further the prospects of Judge Jessup, to assail a man in the private walks of life, who is so universally esteemed for his talents, learning, and purity of character, as is Judge Woodward.

We must confess our utter astonishment in common with many others and among them many friends of Judge Jessup, that he permits his pupil and Editor to continue this attack on a man who has stood by him as a firm friend for a long term of years. To the judgment of community it avors strongly of cold ingratitude, and we think must recoil most fearfully on the heads of the assailants. Was Judge W. anything but a private citizen, asking no political favor from the people; ambitious only to remain in the quiet of a long-sought retirement; the case would be a different one.—But that he should be thus mercilessly assailed with a view to aid the election of Judge Jessup to the Supreme Bench, surprises all.

One thing we wish to call the attention of our readers to, and it would be well for the assailants of Judge Woodward to note it.—The original Resolution to exclude foreigners was introduced by Mr. Thomas and renewed by Mr. Königsmacher BOTH WHIGS. Here it is, "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prohibit the future emigration into this State of foreigners, free persons of color, and fugitive slaves from the States or territories."

To that Whig Resolution Judge Woodward offered an Amendment for the purpose of killing it, and it did kill it. Now why don't those truth-loving Editors tell the whole story? Why don't they tell community the truth, that it was from the Whigs that the obnoxious Resolution emanated and not from the Democrats? This fact the record shows, and it is strange to us that this immoderate Editor should not have found it out in examining the Debates for something with which to assail a pure man and private citizen. Mr. Woodward well says of this young man, he is one of those who delight to

"Distort the truth—accumulate the lie—And pile the pyramid of calumny."

What will community think of a person who dares thus to assail a man like Judge Woodward; and endeavor to bring odium upon him and his party by falsifications of the truths of his history,—and, perverting the acts of his party, make others answerable for their misdoings. Truly he "must be a bold fellow" and more reckless than bold,—just the person to deery Nativism and advocate the election of the Prince of Navies, General Scott, for the Presidency.

Are You Assessed?
Let every Democrat remember that he must be assessed ten days before the election or lose his vote. Don't neglect it. We need every Democratic vote in the State. Attend to it immediately, "delay is dangerous."

"Till the election we find it necessary to devote nearly the whole of our paper to political matter. Our readers of course will never mind this, and make all proper allowances.

To Correspondents.
I. L. C. Binghamton, is received and accepted. We will find room for it soon. The Author's thanks for the favor, may we not hear from him often?

Several others on hand which we will find room for soon.

School Blanks.
A general assortment, including District Treasurer Notices; just printed and for sale at this office. Also all the necessary Blanks used by the Sosa or TEMPERANCE.

Temperance in Lenox.
Mr. Edron:—I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the "Lenox Temperance Society," on the evening of Friday, Sept. 13. The audience, which was as large as could reasonably be expected, was briefly yet eloquently addressed by several members of the Society; in a manner which plainly indicated that the Society was not only awake to the great importance of the subject, but determined to persevere despite the many and formidable obstacles they had hitherto encountered. I think I can say, that the time has been, and within the past year, when Lenox was able to boast (if boasting can be on such a subject) more habitual drinkers in proportion to the whole number of its inhabitants, than any other township in our county. Indeed such was its reputation—Liquor was an indispensable requisite at all the "logging-bees," "raucous" &c; and a man would almost as soon have expected to see his house put together without hands as without liquor. But notwithstanding a few determined friends of the cause,—men are beginning to think and to act on this subject. A flourishing Society is entering its influence in one part of the township, and a rapidly increasing Division of the Sons is hard at work in another. Both are and have been accomplishing great good; proof of which may be found in the fact that they have increased in number during the past year in a fourfold ratio. It is certainly refreshing to see temperance men "up and doing" in these times of languor and fatal quietude, and much more so when they are struggling against the odds and under the circumstances of discouragement which existed one year since in Lenox. In conclusion, Mr. Edron, I shall simply remark that it would be well if the older townships would learn a lesson from our friends here and follow the noble example which Lenox has set them in activity, perseverance and zeal. Yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.
P. S. The Society holds its meetings regularly, the next being on the first Friday of Oct.

Dinner to Hon. G. A. Grow.
The Hon. G. A. Grow, our member of Congress (elect, from this District, paid us a visit on the 13th inst. Our citizens met with him at a public dinner, on the evening of the 15th, in order to introduce him to his constituents, and for an interchange of sentiments.

Mr. Grow resides in Susquehanna county, the eastern extremity of the District, but never before had paid our county a visit, though a flying visit. Wishing to know more of the geography of the counties comprising his District, as well as the wants and wishes of his constituents, he has favored us with a visit at this time, and our citizens show a due appreciation of the merits of the man by thus giving a public demonstration of his kind.

Mr. Grow is yet a young man, scarcely more than thirty years of age, bearing the impress of genius, vivacity, fine flow of feeling, and a sound mind. The impression he has left behind him in Tioga county, is decidedly in his favor; and we feel assured that the interest of our District at the National Councils, when entrusted to such hands.

The dinner was given by the citizens at Major James KIMBALL'S, and was attended by the Democracy. We were pleased to see some of the Whigs who lay upon the truth and light, and tried to found food for both body and mind. Numerous speeches were made, sentiments drank, and pledged in a "beverage prepared by God himself," pure cold water, and we have never seen so much harmony, good feeling, and life at any public entertainment as was evinced on this occasion.

The dinner was excellent, the Music vigilant to the wants of his guests, his speeches vigorous, and the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.—County Judicial and State—received frequent and unanimous assurances of an "individual uncompromising support. With such a Democracy as Tioga possesses at this time, we can whip a world of Whigs, Bill Johnston and his emissaries to the contrary notwithstanding.—Tioga Eagle.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of John B. Burt, or Jere Burt, from the County of Ireland, by his sister Johannah Tregg, who has been left in want, by the sudden death of her husband. Any individual who may know the whereabouts of such person will render an act of true charity by informing the widow, at this post office, or by forwarding the said person. Newspapers will do a kindness by publishing this notice.

A POINTED REPLY. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser accuses the New York Journal of Commerce of taking the Democratic side upon all questions in dispute between the two parties. To this the latter pleads guilty in the following very apt reply:

We believe it is true, that we are generally favorable to Democratic Whig measures. The Whigs themselves are of the same opinion in regard to measures which ones were Democratic and others Whig. Our only wish is that we are a little ahead of the Whigs, proper, instead of following them or retarding them.