

The Democratic Principle.

It is noble in its origin, for it is born of the Christian Religion. It is exalted in its purposes, for it seeks the greatest good of all mankind.

These advantages are by no means entirely of a sectional character, for by means thereof it is to be developed the existing resources of the country.



THE DEMOCRAT. The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania. 1,632 COPIES WEEKLY.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, October 2, 1851.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SETH GLOVER, of Clarion Co.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ISAAC RECKHOW, of Great Bend.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, DAVID W. WARNER, of Bridgewater.

SHERIFF, LATHAM GARDNER, of Bridgewater.

PROTHONOTARY, FREDERICK A. WARD, of Harmony.

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JOHN HANCOCK, of Jessup.

COUNTY TREASURER, WILLIAM K. HATCH, of Montrose.

AUDITOR, JAMES E. HOWE, of Brooklyn.

COINER, WILLIAM H. BOYD, of Montrose.

Judge Jessup and the Operation of \$22,000.

Having promised last week to explain a certain transaction involving the nice little sum of \$22,000, out of which community was defrauded through the instrumentality of Hon. Wm. Jessup, we proceed to do so for the benefit of the Judge and the edification of the People.

In the Bank Report by Messrs. Wright and Bucklewell, page 28, we find the wholesale cancellation of those Stock notes drawn up in the form of "Dr." and "Cr."

Now for what were these notes given, and to what purpose were they afterwards appropriated? That is easily answered, for by reference to the "little Book" we find that eleven sundry notes were given, of \$2000 each, one by each member of the Stock Company, making the sum total of \$22,000, on which was received from Allen & Paxon about \$15,000.

In the same transaction, the same date, Wm. Jessup & Co.'s stand indebted to the full amount of their stand indebtedness, viz: \$85,244.63, by which it appears that the account was there closed and the Stock Company breathed its last, having lived to see the crowning glory of its achievements, it expired with the breath that uttered—"the unsatisfied deed is done, now let us depart in peace!"

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We confess our utter astonishment at the truth of this, and under any ordinary circumstances we never would have believed it. But there it stands on the Books and papers of the Bank in black and white, and how Judge Jessup can explain it away, exceeds our comprehension.

for instance, to be in want of \$23,000; and that he puts his notes, eleven in number, in the Dinghamton Bank and draws that amount.

This is not overdrawn—we do defy them to contradict the record as we have shown it.—Who were the losers by this bold and barefaced transaction, a transaction to which if the Cashier of any Bank should be a party he might be made to expiate for the fraud in the Penitentiary.

In this connection we will notice a plea put in by the Bank men; and that is, that the Bank was solvent when it suspended in '43. Judge Jessup states that in his testimony before the Commissioners of Investigation, or to that effect; and we wish to know why they let poor and innocent bill-holders sell their money at from 25 to 50 per cent? Why did not the Bank take, or offer to take the notes on deposit or some other way till the assets could be made available with which to redeem the circulation? If we mistake not some of the officers of the Bank were wont to purchase their Bills at 50 per cent. Tell us ye honest Bankers,—answer Prince of the legion, why saw you the property of your fellow citizens sacrificed, when in your hands were the assets which should have been honestly applied to save it?

One plain question we wish to ask the Judge, and as he is remarkably affable towards us of late, we doubt not we shall receive a very gentlemanly reply. It is this. What did you do with the balance of the \$22,000 after paying to Allen & Paxon the \$15,000? The notes were drawn for \$22,000 and cancelled without payment, now where went the \$7000 against your Company for \$15,000? Paxon has a right to understand this fully, for they were the innocent and unsuspecting victims of the plot. We can make out no balance paid back again, without it comes under the head of "permanent expenses." Is it there Judge? If yes, we rather suspect somebody will see that those "expenses" are paid, provided you do not get a seat on the Supreme Bench!

The Amendment Matter.

Our readers will recollect that we exposed two weeks ago, the bold game that Hon. Wm. Jessup sought to play off by destroying the votes for the Amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Judges, last fall.

We hope that the effect will be to awaken our people, and to keep them awake, to the manifold evils of Banking as carried on generally at the present day. The whole system is one of downright fraud and high-handed outrage. On the mass of people, who are honest and innocent of either wrong in purpose or action, falls the sweeping blot, robbing them of their hard-earned possessions and leaving them remediless, to bear as best they can the infliction of these great wrongs.

Such occurrences are almost daily coming to pass; indeed are so frequent as to excite but little attention,—none that is lasting.—When a man would strive to awaken attention to the subject; when he would point out the glaring outrages and drag from their golden den the perpetrators, he is marked and it is as much as his life is worth to preserve that and his reputation. There is but one way for the people to remedy these things and to defend themselves against these flagrant wrongs. That way is so simple that it hardly seems necessary for us to point it out. In the first place, a complete renovation of the whole system of Banking, so effectually guarding it as that those who engage in it shall be personally liable when a failure occurs.

In to-day's paper we publish a communication from an adopted citizen residing in the west part of the county, in reference to the Judicial Ticket. The way he hits our would (but can) be Supreme Judge in Montrose is rather refreshing. We recollect the case to which he refers, and we can assure our correspondent that he is not the only one who felt that his rights were disregarded "because, forsooth he was an Irishman." Judge Jessup is in pretty business now, begging for votes of naturalized citizens, after having, as in this case turned them from our Court, with a ruinous fortune, when they strove to recover their rights against a purse-proud and insolent Corporation. 'Tis is not the only case of the kind that we know of, to say nothing of the impediments he has constantly thrown in their way when they have applied for citizenship.—Let the Judge look at those rules of Court

which he made in 1844, rendering it doubly expensive and difficult for them to obtain their papers, because they wished to vote the Democratic Ticket. We think Judge Jessup's aristocratic, Native American principles at heart, are well understood by our naturalized citizens, and we hope they will pay him off as he deserves. Let every one of them read that communication signed "Hibernicus," for the author of it is one of your countrymen, who has felt the rod as applied by Judge Jessup.

Canal Commissioner.

We trust that no one will be deceived by the labored efforts of the Register to appear learned and smart on the subject of State Finance; or suppose for a moment that because we make no reply to his accusations against the Canal Board, therefore his assertions are true. But one idea seems to have crept through his mind since the nominations, and that is the fraud of the "Freight Aqueduct." It would be well for him to refresh his recollection a little, inasmuch as Mr. Power, the embodiment of Whig purity, was the man who had charge of that work, and who is consequently culpable for any mismanagement that might have occurred there.

Our readers must look now for all sorts of fabrication and falsehood from the Whig Press, as they all know it to be an old game of theirs just before the election. The safest way is to pay no attention to what they say, and believe nothing that they print. Our Candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Glover, is one of the purest and most upright men in the State. His character for integrity is above reproach, and he possesses in an eminent degree all the requisite qualifications for an able and efficient officer. John Strohm, the Whig nominee against him, was in Congress and made a speech and voted against giving supplies to our soldiers who were starving in Mexico. He is a regular old Tory and deserves the contempt, not the vote of every man in the Commonwealth. We counsel our readers to pay no heed to the hangings of the Whigs, about "frauds" "ruin" &c. Let them have the glory of their infamous war to themselves. Such has been their cry for the last twenty-five years, and such are the arguments that they are most used to wielding, having no principles or honesty of their own to commend, or to point to as commendable. We expect the Register will publish the "Ogle gold spoon story" next week. Let us have it with the embellishments, to wit, a Log Cabin filled with barrels of hard cider, and a conical skin floating at half-mast.

The Bank Failures.

By reference to another part of this paper it will be seen that several Banks have failed lately, and as a consequence community have to suffer deeply. There was considerable of the money about in this county, though we are fortunately removed so far from the immediate "disaster" this time, that the failures are not so heavily felt; nevertheless, we are near enough for all practical purposes.

We hope that the effect will be to awaken our people, and to keep them awake, to the manifold evils of Banking as carried on generally at the present day. The whole system is one of downright fraud and high-handed outrage. On the mass of people, who are honest and innocent of either wrong in purpose or action, falls the sweeping blot, robbing them of their hard-earned possessions and leaving them remediless, to bear as best they can the infliction of these great wrongs.

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 "at the Towanda 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 his gift order \$30,000 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 people, that he proposed 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 meet at the ballot-box as men who know their rights and mean to defend them against usurpation and outrage.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.

That the last Treasury has been robbed within the past three years of more money, by Whig Gallopism, than would pay a liberal compensation to one thousand laboring men for two years' services.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That the Whig German State Printer has been detected in taking \$2,300 from the Treasury on a false account and compelled to make restitution.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That Gov. Johnston sympathizes with and sustains John Strohm, who voted to starve our troops in Mexico.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That Governor Johnston, when a candidate for Governor in 1848, was decidedly opposed to any man being elected more than ONE TERM, and this was one of his principal themes and strong points he urged in his own favor.

dered public must make law obedience as they pass, never whispering the remembrance of their wrongs.

We have said that Bankers first secure themselves against any liability for losses that may fall on the public, it is so. By the report of that committee which was published last week our readers can see that the originalators of Susquehanna Bank first attended to that, and when that was secured they were ready to hazard every interest of this community with the most perfect recklessness.

We have neither time or space to devote further to this subject the present week, but shall probably resume it at some future day.

BANK FAILURES.

The following are the names of the Banks which have failed: The Bank of Salisbury Md., Commercial Bank Perth Amboy, Peoples Bank Paterson, N. J. We look upon the FAIRMEN & MECHANICS BANK, of New-Brunswick, as the only other bank likely to fall at present.—J. Thompson.

Hon. John N. Conyngham has been nominated for President Judge in the Luzerne District.

WOOD WOOD WOOD.

Who of our subscribers will bring us some WOOD IMMEDIATELY? Echo answers, who?

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.

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that the debts contracted during that administration reach nearly TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That William Bigler was a poor orphan boy, compelled to labor for his own livelihood and to sustain a widowed mother. He comes from the "common people," which we people, and knows and appreciates their wants, and will do their best interests and energies to the greatest good for the greatest number.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That Gov. Johnston is a wealthy nabob, living in splendor and magnificence, and has no feeling in common or sympathy for the laboring man and mechanic.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That the money illegally drawn from the State Treasury by Gov. Johnston for travel, for six and sixteen days' services before he was Governor, amounts to \$161 50, which would pay the interest on \$4,230 of the State debt for a year.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER. That Gov. Johnston, when in the Legislature in 1841, opposed the law that abolished IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

REPRESENTATIVE.—We are requested to state that S. S. Winchester, Esq., of Wyoming county, will be a candidate for Representative at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens.

For the Democrat. SILVER LAKE, Sept. 23, 1851. To the Irish voters of Susquehanna, Luzerne and Bradford Counties. Fellow-Countrymen: The Election approaches you fast, and as it is not one of the ordinary kind, in which nothing is involved beyond a few County officers; but on the contrary, one which, while it embraces, as usual, all our State officers, Governor &c., provides for a yet more important affair than all, the Judiciary. It may not be amiss to remind you of the duty which as firm, consistent, and always true Democrats, you now owe to yourselves and your adopted Country.

As for the ticket set forth by the Democratic party, I must presume you are already too conversant with it; the gentlemen comprising it are too well, and too widely known, both privately and politically, to need any further explanation now, or to make it at all necessary for me to enter into any detail of their respective qualifications, and their unquestionable right to your individual support. They are all men of old standing, always firmly and truly attached and devoted to the Democratic party; that party which has always guarded and never lost sight of your political welfare, your civil and religious freedom—in a word, your rights as Citizens; always upholding and maintaining as they have ever successfully done, that a residence of 21 years in this country was not necessary to be imposed on us, ere we would be admitted to the rights of Citizens; and ever and anon breaking down every barrier that was raised, and trampling under foot every diabolical attempt of the kind made by our Federal opponents. They are men of our own party—men of our own choosing—men whom we are not afraid to trust, having tried and proved them so often; and as such let us, like men, come forward to the ballot box and testify our full appreciation of their just merits, by elevating them to their respective stations to which we know they are so fully entitled.

Just look at the Judiciary portion of our ticket, and see who are the gentlemen that compose it. Why, perhaps they are the most learned men, the ablest lawyers, the best Jurists, that probably any State in the Union could produce, and with all this, are, to boot, just, honest and upright men, who you may depend upon, will always do justice irrespective of party clique or any other foul considerations; and will not at least, be led away from their duty, to gratify the caprice or pleasure of rich, powerful corporations—no—there is no danger that any such thing on their part will take place. They are not men who will deliberately sit on the Bench and deliver a decision composed the night before through the aid of a would be Senator, from a neighboring State, counsel for the Corporation, directly at variance with the very spirit, meaning, and words of the Statute, or Act of Assembly; and in favor of the Corporation, because, forsooth, the plaintiff in the case was an Irishman and more, too a Roman Catholic! They are men of probity and integrity, and persons at whose hands every litigated and contested matter will receive that Justice to which it will be entitled. They are men in whose bosoms no bigotry of any kind exists, by reason of the original clime or creed of any person. And proof of this is manifested on the very face of the ticket itself, by Judge Campbell's name being thereon, who notwithstanding his literary and legal acquirements, and his qualifications in every respect being unquestionable, is yet the son of an Irishman; but that circumstance engenders no feeling in the minds of the Democratic party, against him. He is placed on the ticket among them, as a man of fulfilling the important duties which, in his official capacity, will devolve on him by and by. No questions are asked as regards his religious belief, whether he be Presbyterian, Protestant, Methodist or Catholic. He is known to be good, sound and unerring Democrat, possessing all the requisites for the station he aspires to, or is placed in nomination for; and as such, without any further ceremony, regardless of all such feelings, he is placed in that position which they believe him worthy of; and in common with the rest, is too much for me to say he is entitled to our support. I hope not; and I expect it is unnecessary for me to say to you, that if ever there was an election that commanded your attention, and your most strenuous efforts, this is one you should not, as I know you will, lose sight of.

Let no man be asleep, or stay from the polls. Let every man explain to his neighbor who may not have an equal opportunity of learning it, who the persons are, that compose the ticket. Let every person, I say, be on the alert, each working and moving in his own sphere; and I am confident we cannot fail of success. We have abundant causes to stimulate us to over-act, in fact, in this election; and as the time is now so close at hand, let us be up and doing. Let every man who wishes well to the ticket, and those who compose it, back not in his exertions until the election day; when by our combined action, here and elsewhere, we will most gloriously come out of the conflict, by electing our entire ticket, and hurling the enemy into that oblivion, which their corruption in the forum, on the floor and the Bench so justly entitle them to.

HIBERNICUS.

Who is Bill Bigler. The one idea party have already taken into the track in which they traveled in 1844, and have commenced asking the question, Who is Bill Bigler? as if we were unknown to some or to the universal Whig party. We can tell them who he is. He is a printer, boy, like Dr. Franklin, who is, like Dr. Franklin, a working man—a "common man." He is a native of the Susquehanna river, who has been bred by the sweat of his brow; who has stored his intellect with useful, scientific knowledge; who wants and contemplates the honor of his native State, and offers his hand and his heart to save her; who has done more than any other man now in public service to extricate her from the grip of the party that had nigh plunged her; and who the people remember will reward with the highest honors they have to confer.

We respond to the remarks of the Clearfield Republican: We like to hear such questions asked.

Johnston a Defaulter. Johnston very solemnly proclaims that he has paid off some six hundred thousand dollars of the public debt. Before he came into power, the resources of the state were employed under Democratic rule to pay the expenses of government, the interest on the public debt, and over \$500,000 of the principal. During two years of Johnston's administration the sum has been increased \$242,398 47. There has been an increase of revenue from the public works of \$37,000. Besides this, according to the Auditor General's official report, there have been receipts from other sources amounting to 666,216 11; making a total of \$1,309,123 89, received in two years, by Johnston's administration over and above that received by Shunk during the same period of time. From this sum, he has paid \$129,312 89, as it has been paid, and it shows Johnston to be a defaulter to the amount of \$674,780 90. If Johnston had acted honestly, and taken as much care of the resources of the Commonwealth as did the lamented F. I. Shunk, there would have been a reduction of at least two millions of the State debt instead of the small sum of \$350,478 54; which is the actual deduction under Johnston.—West Chester Journal.

Johnston a Swindler. Johnston was installed Governor on the 29th of July, 1848. In coming to Harrisburg to assume the duties he charged the State with \$30 travelling expenses, as Sixteen. From the 26th July to the 10th of October, two months and a half, and yet Johnston charged the Commonwealth for over QUINTE SALARY for that time! Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars. His legal salary for that period was Six Hundred and Nineteen Dollars. He therefore swindled the State out of the balance as will appear by the following receipt: \$750.

The Last Struggle for Power. The last and crowning effort of Gov. Johnston, to secure his re-election, is to purchase the votes of Democrats by selling off his own friends who are candidates for other offices.

We have it from the most reliable source, that his drill sergeants in every county where there is the least disaffection in the Democratic party, are making overtures to a portion of the Democracy to aid them in electing volunteer candidates, if in return the Democrats will cast their votes for Johnston. The game was commenced in Berks. It has been proposed in Westmoreland, and will be attempted in Luzerne, and Susquehanna.

Democrats, stand to your principles. Do not suffer an invidious and unprincipled enemy to enter your camp. They come as a spy, traitors, to deceive and betray you. They have but one object in view, and that is to elect Gov. Johnston. They care nothing who may be elected to the Senate, or to the Judiciary, in the counties, nor even to the Supreme Bench, they will sell their own friends to elect their Governor. Beware of them. Beware of a vote away. Stand by your own principles. You have a wily and treacherous foe to deal with, and one who will cheat you after he has got your votes. The principles of Democracy are worthy your regard and vigorous support, and whatever may be your local differences, cease not to fight in defence of the great principles of Democracy and equal rights, by giving the whole State ticket your undivided and vigorous support.—A most triumphant and glorious victory awaits you.—Investigator.

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