

at Honorable that "there had been no occasion given for that attack as had been alleged—no foundation for what had been alleged against me (you) and that an apology had been made for the attack." These are your words as reported by yourself, and they strike me as extraordinary for their incoherence. First, there "had been occasion given"—a newspaper, published in your town, and owned as I am informed, by your son-in-law, and who is devoted to your election to the Supreme Bench, had assailed me with what you yourself, here characterized as "falsehood" and "detraction."

THE DEMOCRAT
The Largest Circulation in Northern Pa.
1,638 COPIES WEEKLY.
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, November 6, 1851

Shall we profit by our triumph?
To the Democratic party of Pennsylvania this is now a question of the utmost importance. We have emerged from the past campaign "in a blaze of glory"—the State has been recovered from the rule of the Whigs—our policy has prevailed, our principles have been vindicated at the ballot-box, and the palmy days of our Commonwealth have returned. These are pleasing thoughts for a true-hearted Democrat, one who really has the success of his party at heart, because in that success he sees the triumph of principles that he loves, of a policy that he religiously believes conducive to the interest of his country, for which, like a true patriot, he feels a deep concern.

shall have released at home. We can restore the democracy of the nation to that ascendancy which they have so long held, and which has redounded so largely to the true interests and high honor of the republic. We can re- vive the brightest epochs in our party career, when B. J. Jackson in the Presidential chair, a Forsyth, a Cass, a Grundy and a Taney, in the cabinet; a Benton, a Wright, a Walker and a Buchanan, in the Senate; and when it spoke in one voice, that was heard and heeded, through the incorruptible and fearless organ of Blair and Rives. These were the palmy days of the party, and no less so of the republic. Our flag was respected in every sea and port. Our citizens were protected and indemnified at home and abroad. Disunion hid its head and covered before the intrepid Jackson and the statesmen who surrounded him.

That Correspondence.
We deem it best that a political disputation, that has had its origin during the excitement of a political campaign, should end when the election is over; but consistently with this we need make no excuse for the publication of the correspondence between Judge Woodward and Judge Jessup commencing on our first page.

The Official Vote.
The following is the summary of the official vote in the State at the late election.
Governor.
Wm. Bigler, (Dem.) 186,499
Wm. F. Johnston, (Whig) 178,034
Bigler's majority, 8,465
Circuit Commissioner.
Seth Crover, (Dem.) 184,021
John Strohn, (Whig) 175,444
Crover's majority, 8,577
Democratic Judicial Ticket.
Jeremiah S. Black, 185,893
James Campbell, 176,039
Ellis Lewis, 183,887
John B. Gibson, 184,408
Walter H. Lowrie, 185,464
Whig Judicial Ticket.
Richard Coulter, 179,238
Joshua W. Comley, 173,635
George Chambers, 174,381
Wm. M. Meredith, 175,391
Wm. Jessup, 172,292
Coulter beats Campbell 3,169. In July last we said in substance that after the election we should announce Jessup's defeat by the largest majority polled. The Register replied, quite likely as we never published anything but lies. We should like to have the Register man examine the figures now and tell us how Jessup happens to run the lowest on the ticket, over a thousand behind Galpin Meredith even, thus making true our prophecy to the letter. And while he is about it, please tell the people how he happens to run about four hundred behind the leading man on his ticket in this county. It is not possible that the "rapid succession of" Democrat editors had anything to do with it—did it? Of course not for the Register man used to say—"the course of the Democrat will make Jessup five hundred votes in the county."—This five hundred then that he got by the course of our paper added to the four hundred behind, and according to the Register's calculation he would have been about nine hundred behind his ticket in this county; but for us—Surely the Judge and his friends should thank instead of curse "The Democrat." How is this?

Important from Mexico.
We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult.
The British Minister has demanded of President Arista, a final answer as to the payment of the British claims. It is reported that England will immediately blockade the Mexican ports unless the answer shall be satisfactory. What shall be done? Mexico has no money or credit; a revolutionary movement has broken out and from present indications that unhappy country must fall into the hands of some other power. Who will receive her? Will she knock at the door of this Republic and find favor? England, haughty and out of patience, like a ramped eagle, will seize upon something in the shape of territory or mines for security; or else will blockade her ports and collect her revenues. In either event we see no hope for the government to sustain itself against the demands of a foreign power, and a civil war in its own borders.
From Matamoros, six days later, we learn that the columns of your army, under the command of Col. Crittenden's command, and other American prisoners since confined in the Punta at Havana. In the first place, says:—
"I reside about four miles from that place, and not being well on the morning of the 10th, did not reach my office till some time after 10 o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this Island in the steamer Pampiro. At the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were, about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution."
This is the most perfect collection of falsehoods ever met with, and is only equalled in absurdity by the audacity of the man in thus attempting to justify his conduct thro' the American press. He does not live four miles out of town, nor was he sick at the time referred to, nor was he in time of the arrest of Col. Crittenden and his party, and was sent for them, and positively refused to see them, on the score that they were outlaws. The American, and English citizens resident in Havana, must testify to this whenever called upon.
The American Consul's assertion that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, and condemned, is a falsehood that every man in the United States, at all acquainted with Spanish law and Spanish rule, must see at once. It is not the custom to try prisoners in Havana other than by the general or by shooting in the back, which Mr. Owen knew at the time he penned his letter, as well as the Governor General did himself; and judging from Mr. Owen's conduct, I think he was more in dread of getting in prison himself than anxious to get others out. The Governor General exercises great influence over cowardly wretches like Allen F. Owen, no matter what country they may hail from. Hence I account in a great measure, for his neglect of duty in permitting the Americans to be shot.
With regard to the other prisoners, his conduct is equally outrageous. When I reached the prison, I found eight or ten of my comrades there, and they all said that the Consul had not been to see them. I also sent the same evening, by an American merchant, to Havana, to Mr. Owen, and he refused to come, saying that our own Government did not recognize us. When Captain Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to come.
Then Lieut. Taylor, of the Albany, said he would "make him come," and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platt. As he came in, the Americans gathered around him, and for some reason he backed thro' the door, and held conversation with us with the greatest interposing. I then asked him to assist me in corresponding with my friends in the United States. He refused to help me, and said that I would be sent to Spain.
Many of the prisoners then gave up all hope of assistance from the American Consul, and threw themselves on the protection of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul. Two

PRESIDENT JUDGES.
The following named gentlemen appear to be elected President Judges of the several Judicial Districts of Pennsylvania. Democrats in Roman, Whigs in italics:
1st District—City and County of Philadelphia.—Charles Thompson.
2d—Lancaster.—Henry G. Long.
3d—Northampton and Lehigh.—Washington M'Cartney.
4th—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Clearfield.—Robert G. White.
5th—Allegheny.—Wm. B. McClure.
6th—Erie, Crawford and Warren.—John Galbreath.
7th—Berks and Montgomery.—Daniel M. Swager.
8th—Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton.—Alexander Jordan.
9th—Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata.—Jas. H. Graham.
10th—Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong.—Jeremiah M. Burrell.
11th—Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour, and Columbia.—John N. Conyngham.
12th—Dauphin and Lebanon.—John J. Pearson.
13th—Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan.—David Wilmut.
14th—Fayette, Washington and Green.—S. A. Gilmore.
15th—Chester and Delaware.—Townsend Haines.
16th—Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton.—F. M. Kimmell.
17th—Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence.—Daniel Agnew.
18th—Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Forest.—John C. Knox.
19th—York and Adams.—Robert J. Fisher.
20th—Mifflin and Union.—Abraham S. Wilson.
21st—Schuylkill.—Chas. W. Higgins.
22d—Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon.—Nathaniel B. Eldred.
23d—Berks.—J. Pringle Jones.
24th—Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria.—Geo. Taylor.
Democrats 15
Whigs 9
Total, 24

OFFICIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE.
The following letter addressed by Mr. Crittenden to the District Attorney of Northern New York, on the receipt of intelligence of the recent fugitive slave by a Syracuse mob, indicates the determination of the administration to enforce the law, without respect to localities:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 6th, 1851.
Sir: The President has learned from newspapers, with the deepest regret, of a disgraceful outrage has recently been committed by a lawless mob, who by force rescued a fugitive from labor to the custody of the Marshal, thereby violating the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance. He hopes all the statements respecting the occurrence are exaggerated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication upon the subject has been received from you. But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage, he expects that efforts will be spared, on your part and that of the Marshal, to bring the guilty offenders to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sacrifice. Men whose duty it is to execute them, must be protected and sustained in the discharge of that duty.
I cannot doubt that the great majority of your citizens are loyal to the constitution, and that they will aid the proper officers in bringing to justice those who have so recently and wickedly violated the most sacred duty of a citizen, in a free Republic, by setting an example which, if followed, must endanger the life of every citizen charged with the execution of the law.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed)
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.
FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Cherokee, we have seventeen days later from California. The result of the election shows the choice of John P. Folsom for Governor, by 1,145 majority. The aggregate vote as follows:—Bigler, 224,313—Reading, 21,321. The whole Democratic State ticket is elected, the Legislature strongly Democratic in both branches. So the defeat of the California Bigler shows the Whigs have been selecting themselves as they would like most victory, they only lost. All the news comes in, then their victory is a mere defeat. Three cheers for the Bigler.
The Cherokee brings news of a bloody battle between the Americans and the boatmen on Chagres river. Many lives were lost. The Americans are considered as the aggressors.
The Cherokee brings over two millions of gold dust. The mines continue to be and business active. As Bonnet says "incomprehensibly magnificent California."
FROM EUROPE.
By the Franklin we have four days later from Europe. Louis Napoleon is without a cabinet, the result of a bold stand on his part for universal suffrage. Much excitement prevails throughout France in reference to this subject. The mass of the people of course will sustain the President, and it is thought it will result in a re-election in '52. Koeth has not yet embarked for this country. He is expected to visit England, from whence he will set for the States. He is represented to have assumed the attitude of haughtiness, declaring that his purpose of visiting the United States is to raise the means to invade Austria and not to make a home for the future. If this be true, which we do not believe, his reception here will be of a different character than otherwise it would be.
A MOUNTAIN IN MOTION.—We find in our German papers an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for the Tribune. Above the District of Magyarak, in the southwestern portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains, Yenikek and Gelezetas. The district lies on a slope of two mountains, which are high, opposite a kettle shaped hollow or high, eight hundred to one thousand feet above the sea level. The mountains are near to four miles from Nagyarok, a near to that district, that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 15th to noon on the 18th of August, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one third of a mile in breadth. The fields, forests and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them, huge rocks now stand against the sky. No one would know its place. No one knows where was his field, the two parts of a plowed field, which was torn asunder, are often found at a distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about three hundred and eighty souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District, and expect the next calamity in a state of great dejection, even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.—N. Y. Tribune.

our only measure of esteem and regard, I am,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

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