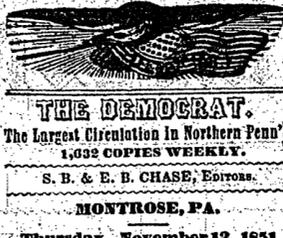


marked to the Minister that the U. S. Government would hold him responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary.



THE DEMOCRAT.
The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn.
1,032 COPIES WEEKLY.
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.
MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, November 13, 1851

The result in New York.

As is generally the case, the Whig victory in New York turns out to be a Democratic triumph. After two weeks of rejoicing among the Whigs—after that time spent in consoling themselves for their defeats everywhere else, they awoke the other morning, when lo and behold! they found New York had gone Democratic also. They all look to the water then, and now are indulging in the most ludicrous howlings, and the most piteous wallings—Hear Greeley.

The House of Representatives will probably stand 65 Whigs to 63 Democrats. The Senate is a tie, but Lieutenant Gov. Church, a Democrat, will have the casting vote, so that branch in effect will be ours.

We point to the result in New York with pride and gratification, equalled only by that in our own Commonwealth. Our party has so long been scattered in fragments, and rent by internal dissension, that we hail with joy the return of former achievements and past glories, when a battle fought in the Empire State was a victory gained by the Democracy.

What more potent and overshadowing vindication do we need for the policy and measures of our party than we have? The tongue of Argument may be silent to all assaults, for the occurrences of the past few weeks are, of themselves, the most unanswerable proofs of the correctness of our party's position before the country.

The drawing for the term each Judge of the Supreme Court, recently elected, is to fill top place in this city to-day. Jeremiah S. Black drew the three year term, and is consequently, the Chief Justice for that term.

Montrose Business Directory.
Now is the time when farmers are about doing up their Fall and Winter trading, and to those interested thus, when money is scarce as now, a little saving is worth the while.

to call on Sayre & Webster before purchasing elsewhere. The Drug Store of A. Turrell, J. Eburidge, and the Grocery of I. N. Bullard, you should also visit.

The majority for Farwell (Whig) for Governor of Wisconsin is about 2000. The question of Banks carried this election, and produced this result. In the contest of Labor—bone and sinew—against wealth, the former stands but a small chance.

James C. Jones, Ex-Governor of Tennessee has been chosen U. S. Senator. Mr. Jones is a thorough Whig, and beat Hon. James K. Polk in the contest for Governor in '43.

Robert Toombs has been elected U. S. Senator in Georgia. He has previously held a seat in Congress as a Whig, but Greeley went down him now.

In Court.
Up to this (Wednesday evening) but little has been done. The Commonwealth vs. Arvine Sweet, indicted for Perjury, has been tried and the Defendant convicted. The Court signified a determination to sentence the lad to the House of Refuge.

J. McDaniels, jr., was put on trial yesterday afternoon for counterfeiting, and acquitted.

Harford University.
There will be an examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, and declamation on Wednesday afternoon, November 25th and 26th.

Wood! Wood! Wood!
Those of our subscribers who have promised us Wood and have not brought it yet, would oblige us much by bringing us some immediately.

We publish a small sheet this week rather than none. The late rains have probably raised the streams, so that our furnishes will be able to fill their contract promptly in future.

Kossuth's Republicanism.
It is evident from the tone of the French Democratic press, that the Republicans of France were considerably disappointed by the tenor of Kossuth's speeches in England. His elaborate praises of that nation, much as they may be deserved by the sturdy independence and general free spirit of its people, are not merited by the English government, which in spite of its boasts and professions, is anything but a pure or liberal government.

But, the great Hungarian statesman is not to be judged too hastily, his position in England is a peculiar one; he has had special objects in going thither; and his opinions ought to be taken from the whole course and tenor of his life, rather than from isolated phrases in extemporaneous speeches.

It should be remembered that Kossuth went to England with two purposes in view; first to utter his gratitude to that generous land for its active sympathy in his struggles and misfortunes, and second, to consult with the leaders of the European liberal movement who are collected there, on the policy of their future proceedings.

There are emotions of gratitude too intense for language to convey; were it otherwise, gladly would I attempt to give expression to my profound thanks to my gifted and amiable countrywoman, Miss Catherine Hayes. Never will I forget the sympathy felt by that noble-minded lady, or the spontaneous generosity (so characteristic of her Irish heart) which prompted her recent graceful and substantial compliment.

attachment to municipal institutions, present views that conflict with those of the French statesman generally, but which, in this country, have been long the accepted creed of the popular party.

Kossuth, then, we should say, was a democratic republican, rather than a federalist or an ultra-democrat. He seems to believe, with most of the founders of the American constitution, that the power of government should be distributed through local administrations, in preference to being confined to a single centre.

We are clear, if Kossuth entertains the views we have ascribed to him, that his influence on the other leaders of Europe will be beneficial—certainly so far as regards his own country, which has been so long accustomed to municipal freedom.

FATHER MATHEW.

The distinguished philanthropist, Rev. Theobald Mathew, sailed for Liverpool in the steamship Pacific. The following is his valedictory:

To the Citizens of the U. States.
DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS:—My mission amongst you closes to-day. I cannot take my final departure from the shores of your great and prosperous country, without publicly recording my deep and grateful appreciation of the generous sympathy, the delicate attention, and the unremitting kindness which I have experienced in every section of this vast Union.

I cannot omit this opportunity of bearing my grateful testimony to the generous and valuable co-operation which I have received, in the prosecution of my mission, from the public press of America. Whatever may be the party or sectional differences that separate those influential expositors of public opinion, all recognized in the simple principle which I enunciated as a common ground of fraternal union; and acting in that Christian spirit have, with scarcely an exception, ever freely tendered their valuable support and advocacy to the cause of temperance, emphatically the cause of virtue, patriotism, and peace.

There are emotions of gratitude too intense for language to convey; were it otherwise, gladly would I attempt to give expression to my profound thanks to my gifted and amiable countrywoman, Miss Catherine Hayes.

and he is called to a state of future existence, where even the envenomed shaft of the slanderer cannot reach, long may her honored name be pronounced with gratitude and respect by the sons and daughters of that beautiful vale which she loves so well.

My own beloved countrymen I most affectionately tender a few words of parting advice. You have, my dearly beloved friends, relinquished the land of your birth, endeared to you by a thousand fond reminiscences, to seek on these distant shores that remuneration for industry and toil too often denied at home.

Friends and fellow-countrymen—I now bid you a reluctant, a final farewell. A few hours more will separate me from the hospitable shores of America forever. I carry with me to "the poor old country," feelings of respect and attachment for its people, that neither time nor distance can obliterate.

Citizens of the United States, and beloved countrymen—again, adieu! May heaven pour its choicest blessings on your favored land, be the last prayer of your devoted and affectionate friend, THEOBALD MATHEW.

Erie Railroad and its Prospects.

The company have, within the last few days, removed from their temporary offices, in Wall street, to new ones erected on their premises, at the foot of Duane street, opposite their pier.

The pier which extends six hundred feet into the river, is rented from the Corporation. The premises erected in West street, facing the pier, are very extensive, and form one block, extending from Duane street to Reade.

The freight is conveyed in barges from the pier to Piermont. The passengers now are passed exclusively over the New Jersey Central Railroad.

The receipts of the road, we understand are now sufficient to warrant an eight per cent annual dividend, and it will not be very long before the stock will be wholly out of the market for speculators.

The opening of this road will lead to important revolutions in our internal trade. The character of the freight already indicates the coming change. A few days since one thousand barrels of beef, which had come from Chicago, arrived by the Erie Railroad, and which, but for the existence of this facility, would have gone to St. Louis and New Orleans.

more northern route than by the Mississippi, will tend to keep tobacco in better order, while in New York a better market awaits the article. We anticipate that nearly all the crop of Kentucky tobacco, will come by this route eventually.

In pork the change will be a total one, as there are so many causes operating to induce the slaughtering of hogs in New York, in preference to Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. The live hog can be transported at a small expense, while many parts of it can be made valuable here, which is of no value westward.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Session 1852.
SENATE.

- 1. Philadelphia city—Benjamin M. Linton, Wm. A. Crabb.*
- 2. Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Fenno, Thomas H. Forsyth, SAZUEL G. HANCOCK.
- 3. Montgomery—J. V. Jones.
- 4. Chester and Delaware—H. S. Evans.*
- 5. Berks—Henry A. Muhlenberg.
- 6. Bucks—Bery. Malone.
- 7. Lancaster and Lebanon—E. C. Darlington.* E. Kinser.*
- 8. Northumberland and Dauphin—John C. Kunkel.*
- 9. Northampton and Lehigh—Conrad E. Mer.
- 10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—W. Hamlin.*
- 11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson.
- 12. York—Henry Fulton.
- 13. Cumberland and Perry—Joseph Blair.
- 14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Luzerne—W. F. Packer.
- 15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. A. McMurrie.
- 16. Luzerne, Montour, and Columbia—C. R. Buckalew.
- 17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Sanderson.
- 18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, and Jefferson—John W. Guernsey.
- 19. Mercer, Venango, and Warren—John Hoga.
- 20. Erie and Crawford—John H. Walker.
- 21. Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence—William Haslet. A. Edgerston.
- 22. Allegheny—James Carothers.
- 23. Washington and Greene—Marcel V. Caslin.*
- 24. Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset—Edwin B. Barnes.*
- 25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Christian Meyers.
- 26. Juniata, Mifflin and Fayette—Eli Sizer.
- 27. Westmoreland and Union—John J. Farland.*
- 28. Schuylkill—Charles Fraley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams; David Mellinger.
- Allegheny; John McCuskey, James E. G. E. Appleton, T. Penny, J. Miller.
- Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson; I. E. Rhey, Reynolds Laughlin, W. W. Wise, Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence; Thomas Dungan, Samuel Hamilton, J. R. Ham, Bedford, Fulton and Cambria; Wm. E. Schell, John Ken.
- Berks; George Dengler, Isaac Yost, L. C. Evans, Jacob Reifmeyer.
- Blair and Huntingdon; Seth R. McKim, Wm. B. Smith.
- Bradford;
- Bucks; Noah Shull, Jonathan Ely, Edwin Thomas.
- Carbon and Lehigh; David Laur, William Lilly, jr.
- Centre; W. H. Blair.
- Chester; John Acker, Wm. Chandler, Jas. James.
- Clearfield, McKean and Elk; James L. G. Lis.
- Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter; J. R. F. F. bett, J. H. Killebrew.
- Columbia and Montour; M. E. Jackson.
- Crawford; G. Merriman, Ransom Kinley.
- Cumberland; J. Ellis Bonham, R. H. Edgerston.
- Dauphin; James Freeland, Jacob Leach.
- Delaware; John M. Broonhall.
- Erie; C. W. Kelsa, A. W. Bane.
- Fayette and Westmoreland; Joseph C. Key, L. L. Bigelow, P. W. Hook, A. M. Hill.
- Franklin; David Macley, A. G. Maden, Greene; Fletcher Brock.
- Indiana; Alexander McConnell.
- Lancaster; Moses Pownell, C. L. Hamrick, J. C. Walton, B. F. Martin, B. A. Sizer.
- Lebanon; John C. Seltzer.
- Luzerne; S. S. Benedict, J. W. Rhoads.
- Mercer, Venango, and Warren; John W. Shugart, L. N. McGraham, J. V. James.
- Mifflin; John Ross.
- Monroe and Pike; Henry S. Mott.
- Montgomery; C. W. Gabe, G. P. Fretz, B. Boyer.
- Northampton; Michael Meyers, A. Miller.
- Northumberland; William Bolmer.
- Perry; David Stewart.
- Philadelphia city; C. O. Neil, J. L. Gause, G. H. Hart, J. R. Flanagan.
- Philadelphia county; Solomon Demere, D. Rubicon, Isaac Leech, jr., Wm. Goodwin, Wm. H. Sonder, Henry Huplet, Thos. L. Girvan, ISRAEL R. SPRINGER, FREDERICK REAR, J. WAGNER, BENJAMIN R. MILLER.
- Schuylkill; Stephen Ringer, Bernard B. Key.
- Somerset; George Mowry.
- Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming; Jos. Reekhow, Michael Moylett.
- Tioga; Jeremiah Black.
- Union and Juniata; Wm. Sharon.
- Washington; Hugh Craig, John McGeary.
- Wayne; Thomas J. Hubbell.
- York; George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert.

Democrats in Roman. Whigs in Ital. Lives in SMALL CAPS. New members of Senate marked thus (*)

RECAPITULATION.

Party	Dem.	Whig.	None
Senate	16	16	1
House	56	39	5
Total	72	55	6
	61		

Not so Fast—Wm. F. Johnston is yet Governor.

We observe that an attempt is being made to prejudice the public mind against the incoming administration of Col. Bigler, in relation to the North Branch Canal. It is alleged that the work was suspended as soon as the State election was over, and that the laborers are suddenly turned out of employment on the approach of winter, and are crowding our streets without prospect of employment.

But why shuffle off the responsibility, whatever it may be, from Gov. Johnston for suspending the work? He is yet Governor; as much so as at any time since his inauguration. All the credit of resuming the North Branch Canal has been given him, because it was resumed during his administration; he claimed this honor in his speech at this place; and by way of a clincher, it was asked why it was not resumed under a democratic administration.

Whig View of the Election in Pennsylvania.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday last openly proclaims its joy at Johnston's defeat.

But there is still another lesson taught the whigs by their recent defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is, that General Scott cannot be elected to the presidency in 1852.

The Courier regards the defeat of Johnston as a complete extinguishment of the hopes of the friends of Gen. Scott. The journal says:—

The Courier places itself with the belief that the nomination of Mr. Webster will head up and smooth over everything in Pennsylvania.