

**THE DEMOCRAT.**  
In Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a.  
1,632 COPIES WEEKLY.  
S. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONTROSE, PA.

Wednesday, December 10, 1851.

We go to press Tuesday night.

At we print this paper for the politicians and shall issue a "double sheet" this week. We shall next, and then give the number we last want of paper. Our next will contain a variety of news, etc.

**Our Book Table.**

*Harper's Magazine* for December, presents every attraction to the reader. Its Biographies, Tales, Poetry, Essays, and Fashion Plates, all serve to sustain the high character of the publication. We shall next, and then give the number we last want of paper. Our next will contain a variety of news, etc.

though, in his eye, and worthy of only a passing notice. The Union has been saved by them one, if we understand him, and there is no danger now of the salt losing its savor even though it may be necessary for the Whigs to give Greeley the lead, and go in for their repeal. Their adoption by the upper Whig party<sup>1</sup> of the organization of the House, for the purpose of electing a Speaker, would be no barrier to a repeal in '52.

We have not time and space to devote further to this subject. We advise all to read the document for themselves.

**Doings in Congress.**

As yet nothing of importance has transpired in Congress, aside from the discussion of Mr. Foote's Resolution, introduced in the Senate, tendering a national welcome to Kossuth. The Resolution was introduced immediately after the organization, and little apprehension was had that it would meet with any opposition.

On Wednesday last the debate became exciting and vehement. It was supported by Messrs. Foote, and Cass, and opposed by Messrs. Dawson and Underwood. The galleries were crowded, but the distinguishing feature of the occasion was the presence of the Russian Minister. He paid the deepest attention to the discussion. It is said that he regarded Foote with an expression of contempt while he was speaking. When Mr. Cass arose, however, and thundered forth unmeasured anathemas at the atrocious conduct of Russia in relation to Kossuth and Hungary, his countenance assumed a melancholy expression as though with a presentiment of the unfeigned Democracy of this country.

The *Dollar Magazine*, unlike its contemporaries, has not us since October. Can the publishers account for this?

**The Message.**

We dispense everything else in order to publish the Message entire. We do so, not on account of any particular merit which the document possesses in our judgment, but rather that our readers may see the big side of Whiggery. We may not be permitted to express an opinion of the thing without dispensing our Whig friends, we will quote a passage or two from the Whig Bible, the *Tribune*, in the words of the worshipful Greeley. Hear him:

"And while the best characteristic of this message is the abundance of its facts, its prevailing defect is a non-assertion, almost non-recognition of principles. All is second-hand, specious, makeshift, and much is temporizing, timid, irresolute. Even with regard to our Foreign Policy, to which a very large share of the Message is very properly devoted, what its statement of facts show a commendable clarity and assiduity in the fulfilment of our obligations to Foreign Powers, the reader is often bewildered with regard to the principles which have guided the Presidential denunciation."

The denunciation of Pilgrimism is pretty well expressed; the claim for the United States of having fed, not followed, other nations in establishing and enforcing the features of neutrality and non-intervention, is just and happy; and for once the clear elucidation of a vital principle is very nearly achieved in the paragraph beginning "Friends with all, but enlarging alliances with none." That is altogether the most compactly and forcibly expressed of any portion of the document. We are not permitted to receive credit for what the President proposes to do, least the strong arm of Foreign power is liable to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country, but the drift of the paragraph is good."

And thus through the whole Message the reader will be refreshed with the tanneness and fidelity of its author. Mr. Fillmore evidently intends making a strike for the Presidency in '52, hence his total "non-recognition of principles." From one end to the other— which is a pretty long sketch—we look in vain for the first paragraph that smells of '44 or '48 Whiggery. All the darling measures of that notable party are passed over in silence, as unworthy the notice of the dignified Whig Executive, if we may except one ground for the defeat Tariff of '42, in a mild and modified form. And in that the President has not a word for a home market, and only a "small bill" for protection. The '44 platform, the last one laid down by the Whigs, is nowhere recognized, and squaring the party by the Message, they appear much like the wise men of Gotham, who went to sea in a boat, floating about without either compass, rudder or sail.

Anybody at all acquainted with Whiggery in its modern form would, however, recognize Mr. Fillmore as a Whig well schooled, and aspiring for future position. This "non-recognition of principles," as Greeley calls it, is the latest and most improved edition of Whig tactics, of which Horace should be the last to complain. In no other way can the Whigs hope for success, and since '44, in no other way have they fought a battle. Why then should Greeley find fault, save because Fillmore has got the start of Scott in '52?" Ah, there's the rub!" Of all candidates, the President is the least committed, and therefore the most likely to be accepted by the Whig Convention. And then, ye stars! what will become of Seward, Greeley & Co?

Really, we did look for some recognition of principles on which the party would be likely to stand in '52. But that is not the policy; as heretofore, the country will be called upon to take the Whig candidate as the "nigger fought the pig"—for better or worse—the niggers being the party aimed at. By such a cause they hope and aim to run a candidate who can be anything to everybody and all interests, as all their old measures have been over and over again repudiated by the American people. They don't come before the country and even recognize the Tariff of '42. All their hobbies have been so repudiated and hopelessly condemned—the measures of the Democratic party so triumphantly sustained—that defeat, overwhelming and total, stares them in the face when they talk of erecting a platform essentially differing from the Democratic. We should not be surprised in '52 to see the Whigs claiming great friendship for Tariff of '42, "with some slight and unimportant modifications," and stoutly deny that they ever recognized the Tariff of '42.

The President has paved the way for the leap. A few lines are sufficient for the disposal of the Compromise measures, though the President thinks the subject matter embodied in them came well nigh blowing the *Congress* to atoms. That is a small matter, though, in his eye, and worthy of only a passing notice.

The Whigs are sufficiently strong to the north of the Atlantic to sustain their candidate, though the President thinks the subject matter embodied in them came well nigh blowing the *Congress* to atoms. That is a small matter, though, in his eye, and worthy of only a passing notice.

upthe lively air of "Hail to the Chief." This increased the excitement of the time.

Now it appears, and is recognized. We cannot describe the scene. Ten thousand volunteers proclaim his welcome, and ten thousand people are waved in his honor. The town is dreary—immense bodies of men wave to and fro, like the ocean in a hurricane. Three cheers more—"Hurr, hurr, hurr," and the very foundation is shaken. Order, order, and the police, to the ladies are frightened, and the police do their best to preserve order. At length a little quiet is restored, and Kosuth is introduced to Mayor Kingland.

The Major addressed Kosuth in an appropriate speech, to which he attempted to reply, but such was the noise of the excited throng that it was impossible for him to be heard. After several attempts to go on, he finally recited his speech to the press so that it might be printed and read by the hundreds of thousands who flock to hear it. We shall publish it in full next week.

**THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.

**FIRST SESSION.**

**SENATE, Dec. 1.**—The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by 62 Senators. The Senators who hold over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz.: eighteen Whigs, and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, two are yet to be elected, from the following States:

California—Legislature democratic—Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen April, 1852.

**SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECTED.**

Whigs in *Italia*; Democrats in *Romania*—those marked F. S. are Free Soilers; U. those elected as Union men; S. R. those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

**PRESIDENT,** Wm. R. King. **SECRETARY,** Asbury Dickinson.

**DELAVARE** Charles Sheldon.

**FLORIDA** George R. Riddle.

**EDWARD COBELL,** Georgia.

**GEORGIA** James Jackson, S. R.

**ARKANSAS** Joseph P. Caldwell.

**MISSOURI** Alfred Dockery.

**ALABAMA** Charles Charles.

**LOUISIANA** James Moorehead.

**INDIANA** A. W. Venable, S. R.

**NEW MEXICO** Alfred P. Egerton.

**FLORIDA** Frederick Green.

**ILLINOIS** E. M. Elsbury.

**LOUISIANA** John L. Taylor.

**MISSOURI** Edson B. Olds.

**NEW JERSEY** Charles Sweetzer.

**NEW YORK** George H. Bushy.

**NEW YORK** John Welsh.

**NEW YORK** James Gaylord.

**NEW YORK** James Harper.

**NEW YORK** Wm. F. Hunter.

**NEW YORK** John Johnson.

**NEW YORK** Joseph Cable.

**NEW YORK** David C. Carter.

**NEW YORK** Eben Newton, F. S.

**NEW YORK** N. S. Townsend.

**NEW YORK** Joseph Lane.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Thomas B. Florence.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Joseph R. Chandler.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Henry D. Moore.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John Robbins, Jr.

**PENNSYLVANIA** R. C. Stanton.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John McNair.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Thomas Ross.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John A. Morrison.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Thaddeus Stevens.

**PENNSYLVANIA** J. Glancy Sterne.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Milo M. Dimmick.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Henry C. Fuller.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Galusha A. Grow.

**PENNSYLVANIA** James Gamble.

**PENNSYLVANIA** T. M. Biggs.

**PENNSYLVANIA** William H. Kurtz.

**PENNSYLVANIA** J. X. McLachlan.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Andrew Parker.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John L. Dawson.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Joseph H. Kuhs.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John Allison.

**PENNSYLVANIA** George E. King.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Benj. H. Thurston.

**PENNSYLVANIA** George E. King.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Daniel Wallace.

**PENNSYLVANIA** James Orts, S. R.

**PENNSYLVANIA** J. A. Woodward.

**PENNSYLVANIA** James McQueen.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Armistead Burt, S. R.

**PENNSYLVANIA** W. T. Welsh.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Willard P. Hinckley.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John S. Phelps.

**PENNSYLVANIA** C. H. Williams.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Andrew Johnson.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Albert G. Watkins.

**PENNSYLVANIA** E. C. Stuart.

**PENNSYLVANIA** James C. Conger.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John F. Darby.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Gilchrist Porter.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John G. Miller.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Wm. Culom.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Isham G. Harris.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Frederick P. Stanton.

**PENNSYLVANIA** C. H. Williams.

**PENNSYLVANIA** John H.