

form the country has securely rested and prospered for fifty years—and now, after the lapse of half a century, are the prospective intolerant Federal doctrines of old John Adams sought to be revived in all their hatred and bloated deformity, by a batch of corrupt, unprincipled demagogues, who would if they had the power, trample the Constitution under foot, if so be, upon its ruins, they might crawl into power.

James Pollock, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is one of those miserable grovelling demagogues—and it is for the people of Pennsylvania to pronounce their verdict of condemnation upon him at the ballot-boxes on the second Tuesday of October. That they will do so, no reasonable man can doubt for a moment. They turned their backs upon the elder Adams with loathing and disgust, and they will do the same with the contemptible demagogue who is following in his footsteps.

**Look Here.**

Our whig friends who are so strongly anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery as to claim to embody all this feeling, should be called to look occasionally at one of the resolutions passed at the National Convention, at which Gen. Scott was nominated for the Presidency, in 1852:

*Resolved,* That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise Acts, the Fugitive Slave Law included, be received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will not maintain them, and insist upon their enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other, not impairing the efficacy, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace; and will discontinue all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever or however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain the system as essential to the nationality of the whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

It is well, moreover, to remind that party that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed under a whig administration—"an executive" who, he received and acquiesced in, and who received the sanction of a whig President, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, the leaders of the party, carried it through Congress. Without their aid and the patronage of a whig executive, it could never have become a law. The odium of that law should rest upon the whig party. And yet in two short years, that party which pledged itself and its candidates to "maintain" that law, and "insist upon its enforcement," comes in sheep's clothing and asks to be recognized as the only party anti-slavery party—causing its own progeny (the fugitive law, etc.) eating its own platform on which it strove to foist the redoubtable Gen. Scott into the Presidency—and carrying upon its shoulders two or three democratic nominees for county offices, as pledges of its disinterested and magnanimous devotion to union, and the "interests of the North"—it comes and asks the democracy to abandon party and commit its votes and the interests of the country into its hands, as a condition of one question before us—will the Democratic party permit so bold a deception to be practiced upon it? Are we ready to make ourselves over by dead, indented and sealed, to that party whose glorious legislative history begins with the alien and sedition law, and finds an appropriate finale in the fugitive slave law? If not, it is time we were taking our reckonings, and preparing to maintain our principles and our men, in the county. No "union" on compromise principles will satisfy our opponents. To "unite without distinction of party" to assert certain principles, means in the Whig dialect, a surrender of party and principles to elevate certain men. The former we are ready to do—the latter we cannot think of.—*Trioga Eagle.*

**ASPIRING VICTIM.**—The proscription spirit of Know-Nothingism has stricken down another victim. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, for nearly a quarter of a century editor of the *United States Gazette*, one of the most able and dignified Whig prints in the country—a gentleman eminent for his personal virtues and intellectual accomplishments—esteemed alike by friend and foe—was a candidate for re-nomination to Congress before the Whig Conference in the District he now so ably represents, and did not receive a single vote! Job R. Tyson received the nomination in his stead. Mr. Chandler is a native of England, and an American in all his feelings and sympathies. In his writings apart from politics, as well as by his personal example, he has, during a long life of public usefulness, exercised a salutary influence upon the community of which he is an ornament. But family associations have made him a Catholic in his religious faith, and therefore, the Whigs of Philadelphia, true to the obligations they took upon entering into the Know-Nothing conspiracy, could cast him off, as though he had been to them a stranger and an enemy, instead of a faithful servant and friend, all his days. An exhibition of ingratitude and proscription like this, should receive the scornful rebuke of every man who has a spark of honest feeling in his breast.

Since this Know-Nothing slaughter of Mr. Chandler, a Convention of Independent Whigs has met, and nominated him for Congress in opposition to Mr. Tyson. We are glad to infer from this act, that the Whig party in Philadelphia is not entirely swayed up in the turbid pool of sectarian bigotry.—*Reading Gazette.*

**BROKEN BANKS.**—Under the head of "Banks that are Considered Broken" Thompson's *Reporter* names the following:

Drovers' Bank, Odgersburg, and Bank of Carlisle, N. Y. The bill-holders will be paid at a small loss.

Eric and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, and Bank of Washington, Michigan.

Bank of Milford, Delaware. Brokers will not pay more than 25 or 30 cents on the dollar.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent Co., Maryland.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. The notes are bought at 25 cents on the dollar.

The *Reporter* also cautions the public against the Merchants' Bank of Burlington, Vermont, the notes of which are discredited in New York.

**People of Pennsylvania.**

Remember, that James Pollock defends and upholds a SECRET, OATH-BOUND POLITICAL SOCIETY—a society that shuns the light of heaven, whose deeds are evil, and who seek darkness rather than light, and who flee from the face of honest men, as the criminal flees from justice!

**Veteran Remember.**

That Know-Nothing is sworn, in their lodges, to repudiate the constitution of the United States, and when elected to office, as is the case with Mayor Conrad, they obey the oath of their order in preference to that which is recognized by the laws, either of this State or the United States!

**Montrose Democrat.**  
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN.  
E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.  
Montrose, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

**Democratic State Nominations.**

**For Governor,**  
**WILLIAM BIGLER,**  
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

**For Judge of Supreme Court,**  
**JEREMIAH S. BLACK,**  
OF HONOLUSSET COUNTY.

**For Circuit Commissioner,**  
**HENRY S. MOTT,**  
OF PIKE COUNTY.

**Democratic County Ticket.**

**FOR CONGRESS,**  
**Hon. G. A. GROV, of Susq's Co.**

**FOR REPRESENTATIVES,**  
**WILLIAM J. TURBELL,**  
**CHARLES J. LATHROP.**

**FOR SHERIFF,**  
**M. J. MUMFORD, of Thomson.**

**FOR PROTHONOTARY,**  
**F. M. WILLIAMS, of Montrose.**

**FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,**  
**BENJ. GLIDDEN, of Friendaville.**

**FOR COMMISSIONER,**  
**JASPER STANLEY, of Choconut.**

**FOR AUDITOR,**  
**O. S. BEEBE, of Jessup.**

**FOR CORONER,**  
**BENJAMIN DIX, of Jackson.**

**Election, TUESDAY, October 10.**

Gov. BIGLER has so far recovered that he left Waverly last Monday.

We acknowledge the receipt of an unfinished story, entitled "Haynes the Good Thirteenth" by Ned Lopez. We are unable to pass judgment upon its merits until we receive the residue.

**DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.**

Hon. Geo. SANDERSON of Bradford county, will address the citizens of Dimock at the corners Thursday evening the 5th of October. He will also speak at Auburn corners Friday evening, the 6th of October, and at Snyder's Hotel in Rush, Saturday evening the 7th of October. We trust our democratic friends at each of the places will turn out largely.

**Great Meeting.**

The democracy of Philadelphia, 30,000 strong, met in Independence square on the evening of the 18th instant. The meeting was addressed by J. Ellis Bonham, Esq. and other distinguished democrats.

Col. ASA DIMOCK has resigned his post as Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department at Harrisburg, on account of his health. No man in the State understands its finances as well as he, and his resignation will be a great loss to the Commonwealth.

**Sensible.**

The Bradford *Argus* advises its Whig friends not to stake a dollar on the result of the State election. That is very sensible, for they will lose their money if they do it.

**Notice to Election Boards.**

The tally papers were printed with a blank for the votes on the Constitutional Amendment. No vote will be taken on that next fall, and therefore the election Boards need not pay attention to the blank in the papers.

**Freemen Remember.**

That, according to the doctrines advocated by James Pollock, the son of an adopted citizen is not to be equal with the son of a native citizen, though both were born in this country! Is this justice or humanity?

**Let the People Remember.**

That Gov. Bigler is a self-made man—that he has risen by his own industry and integrity of character to stations of honor and public trust; and that he now occupies a high position as a statesman, patriot and philanthropist.

**Look out for Them!**

There are several persons, who have their head quarters in this Borough, who are absent in the townships all the while pretty much. They are said to be forming Know-Nothing Lodges, but however that may be, they certainly are on political missions, and are working in secret. They are not men who can afford to spend their own money and time thus, and are undoubtedly under pay. We don't know what they may pass themselves off for abroad, but they are men with very slender claims to respectability and influence at home. Watch them, but be careful how you get in their company, or are enticed into their plots. They are engaged in no good work, for honesty does not seek the cloud of darkness for a cover. Look out for them.

**Good News.**

The past week we have seen reliable men from different sections of the State, and all bring the same intelligence, that the people are in arms and anxious for the contest on the tenth of October. In Philadelphia and Lancaster, those strong holds of Whiggery, the Whig party is scattered in fragments, while the Democracy are an unit. Bigler will gain several thousand votes in those localities, while in the North west it is all one way—Bigler will take thousands, who never have voted the Whig ticket. Everything in the State presages a great victory if the Democracy but turn out. The people have become disgusted with the attempts of the Whigs to unite with all the corrupt factions of the day, and they are coming over to the democratic faith. Democrats! stand by the ticket and all will be right!

**Mr. Chapman.**

The Whigs are trying to raise a great sympathy for Mr. Chapman on account of his poverty, and on this ground ask democrats to give him their votes for Register and Recorder.

Mr. Chapman is poor, we suppose, and so are we, but our friends never asked Whigs to vote for us on that account. But how came he poor? In the first place he has no business capacity, and therefore never had a capacity to save money if he could get it. And in the next place he edited the *Register* fourteen or fifteen years, and the Whigs would not give him support enough hardly to keep body and soul together. Finally to get John C. Miller into that establishment they boasted that they had starved Chapman out, thus taking almost his only support from him; and now come and ask the Democrats to take care of their political paupers, for that is what it amounts to. We object to this. The Whigs must take care of their own poor, and the democrats have enough of their own, and men who are deserving of their aid.

Mr. Chapman has served the Whigs faithfully—has done the Democrats all the damage his feeble parts could do, in past years, and we cannot see why democrats are under any obligations to him. He may be a clever man; though we have sometimes thought he had a strange way of showing it towards us, but the truth is, he is not competent for that place at all. Everybody who knows anything about his business habits and qualifications, knows he can never discharge the duties of that office. He is slow, full of blunders, and completely unmoved by the least intricacy in business, or the least confusion. But there is no danger of his election, for he has run for the same office, as well as others, several times, and never with the least prospect of success. There is but little danger that he will ever get his tickets distributed till some time after the election, if he undertakes to do it himself.

**Mr. Glidden.**

Our candidate for Register and Recorder was a candidate for that office in the Convention and defeated by Mr. Hollister. Like a good Democrat he went home and was lending his influence and time to the support of the ticket, Mr. Hollister among the rest, when by the conduct of the latter he was called by the Committee to take his place on the ticket. It must have been no small sacrifice to his feelings to allow his name to go upon the ticket under such circumstances, but he nevertheless writes to the Committee that he will accept the nomination, feeling that if defeated himself, he may do something to elect the rest of the ticket, and rebuke the deep laid plots of bad men to demoralize the Democratic party. Under such circumstances, and Democracy of this county own him a debt which they should not be slow to discharge. They owe it to themselves too, to stand around Mr. Glidden like a wall of fire! He must and will be elected, and that too by a large majority. He is competent for the place, has taken the nomination to aid in saving the Democracy from defeat, and they in turn must stand by him to the last. If Democrats want to strike a blow that will humiliate their opponents worst, let them give Mr. Glidden a tremendous majority. He has sacrificed for us in the hour when our enemies were exulting over treachery and bad faith, and we must now sacrifice for him when those same enemies are determined on his ruin.

**Anti-Nebraska Candidates.**

It is amusing as well as disgusting, to see the anxiety manifested by the bolters, to impress upon voters that they, and they only, are the simple pure anti-Nebraska candidates before the people. Judging by this anxiety, we might think that slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, or the reinstating of the Missouri Compromise depended on the election of Sheriff and Prothonotary in this county. We really have little patience to write about it, or time to spare in discussing such ridiculous propositions. In the name of reason, will some one tell us, what the local election of this county has to do with Nebraska! No man so blind as not to see that the whole game is one of deception—a bold and reckless attempt to impose upon the honest voters of the people, and procure their votes through unworthy motives, to help office-seekers into office. This is just what it amounts to, and nothing less.

But we have a word to say about this matter. Every man who knows anything about the county ticket, knows that every man on it, from Congressman to Coroner, has been from the first, and is now a sincere, consistent and earnest opponent of the Missouri Repeal. Why then this attempt to drag into the canvass an issue which is not pending between the candidates? Why this necessity for another organization, and why, like honest men, if they love their principles, are not these wonderful anti-Nebraska men supporting the Democratic ticket, and thereby showing their sincerity, and an honest desire to promote harmonious action among the people on that measure? Ah! it would help them and their friends to a fat county office! This is the reason—this why they ran wild on the Nebraska outrage. We affirm what we believe, and what every circumstance in their conduct corroborates, that every one of these men would just as soon advocate the other side of the question, if it was only popular with the people, and would likely aid them into office. We say this, because if those men really loved the principles, were devoted to it as they should be, they would not be thrusting it into any little local contest, where it has no business, thus disgusting sensible and honest people, whichever way they may turn, with the cry of Nebraska! Nebraska! We say, if they loved the principle they would cherish it, would shield it from all contests where it does not legitimately belong, that when the occasion and the hour arrived, to strike in its defence, the public mind would be fresh and vigorous in its behalf. This is the way sincere and prudent men would act, instead of impressing the public by their conduct that they were using it for a mere hobby horse on which to ride into power. We despise such conduct, and detest the miserable demagogues who attempt to deceive the

honest voters of this county with such transparent dishonesty in politics. We love our principles, and will fly to their rescue as quickly when they may be assailed by wolves in sheep's clothing, as by an open enemy. We will expose their tricks, and put the people on their guard against their machinations. They know they are endeavoring to deceive the public to get votes, and that they are misrepresenting their opponents. They shall be exposed.

We pointed out just this state of things early last spring, and warned our friends through the press, not to permit this sentiment to be seized hold of and prostituted to the purposes of political venality. It has come to pass as we feared, and let those take the consequences who have produced the result.

**Martin J. Mumford.**

This gentleman, our candidate for Sheriff, is one of the very best men in the county. We boldly defy anybody to assail, with truth either his character as a citizen, his merits or his qualifications for the office. A man of the strictest integrity, of the brightest character for morality and worth, he stands pre-eminently high among all who know him. He is universally beloved by all his fellow citizens who know him, and all those feel justly that it is not frequent that the citizens of this county have it in their power to bestow a favor upon a man so deserving and so needy of it. The political villains here, who originated the corrupt conspiracy to defeat him through the treachery of Hollister, and thus elect Chapman for Register & Recorder, are trembling in their shoes as they hear the indignant expression from the people, and to turn the tide, we hear it whispered that Mr. Mumford is a Know-Nothing! This, like all the rest of their stories, is a falsehood. Mr. Mumford is too high minded to enter into any such conspiracies against the rights of his fellow citizens. He has no opinions which he is ashamed to avow, or which he would cloak in the darkness of midnight; nor, when his friends have placed him in a responsible position, will he betray their confidence by bargains with the Whigs or anybody else. Democrats! Stand by Martin J. Mumford—he is deserving of all your confidence, of all your votes. Let the Whigs support rascals and traitors if they like. You support men of integrity and character.

**F. M. Williams.**

Whatever feeling there may have been before the nomination, that Mr. Williams should give place to a man who had not fared as well from office as he, it is the duty now of every democrat to give him a hearty support. No man dares say that he has not made one of the best officers the county ever had; and considering the intricacy of the business, it is the interest of every tax payer to have a man who is competent to discharge its duties with accuracy and fidelity. For these considerations, Mr. Williams should have an earnest support.

But Mr. Williams has always been faithful to the Democratic party in sunshine and storm. You don't find him, like his competitor, Mr. Wells, selling his party and principles to the Whigs. Not he! He is a man of too much character to stoop to such low resorts. His character is above reproach for any quarter. In fact we may say of the whole ticket, that it is one of the very best ever formed. The men are all of the highest order of competency, and ornaments to the community in which they reside, in every respect. Turn out, democrats! and they will all be elected triumphantly! The motley crew of disappointed office seekers, and Whig Know-Nothing will be buried so low that they will never rise again.

**F. P. Hollister.**

Had this gentleman simply withdrawn from the ticket, if he could not conscientiously remain upon it, he would then have occupied a high and honorable position. But to withdraw and offer himself as an independent candidate, backed up by the Whig support, against one of his colleagues on the ticket, is anything but honorable. To go into the Convention and take a nomination, and then insert the party which gave it to him, is not honorable in any man. A man who goes into a Convention is morally bound to abide its nominations—at least, no honorable man would withdraw from the ticket which he had aided to form, and place himself in antagonism to it.

We do not charge Mr. Hollister with moral delinquency, but we do say that bad advisers—men who wished to use him for their own purposes, have imposed upon him. He has permitted his confidence in men who cared not for him, only that they could use him in their designs upon the Democratic party, to persuade him into a course of conduct, which can be called nothing else than political treachery. And if he is unstable enough to listen to such counsels, he is too unstable to hold any office of trust in the gift of the people.

Mr. Hollister called on us on Monday evening and wished us to publish an article to put him right. We looked at the article, and found it to contain a long and unfounded attack upon Gov. Bigler, and also a personal attack upon ourselves. We at once refused to publish it, telling him that there was a paper here which dealt in those kind of articles—we did not; but that we would cheerfully publish an article placing him right before the people in reference to any matter wherein we had done him injustice.

Supposing he will publish it, we contradict here, the assertion that we conspired at his defeat while he was on the ticket. It is a malicious falsehood, and the man does not live who dare meet us and affirm it, unless he be totally regardless of truth. We were willing to do all in our power to elect Mr. Hollister while he stood with the Democratic party, and at the very moment when he brought us his card of withdrawal, we had an article on the press, nearly or quite a half a column in length, advocating his election. If he has destroyed all confidence of the public in his political integrity, he has nobody to blame but himself.

**READ!**

It is claimed by the Whigs and their allies that the election of Governor BIGLER will be a triumph of the National Administration on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and therefore Democrats who are opposed to that repeal should not vote for him.

Now every sensible man knows, that after the position taken by the Governor here, no such triumph can be claimed, for he said here in express words that he was opposed to that repeal. A synopsis of his speech here has been published by nearly every Democratic paper in the State, and not one has yet claimed that he endorses that repeal. They look upon it as the contrary, and are perfectly satisfied that it should be so.

In proof of what we say, we clip the following from the *Westonland Argus*, a strong supporter of the National Administration, which shows how his speech was regarded in that quarter of the State. Had we space we might make other quotations equally to the point, but this will be sufficient.

The *Argus* speaking of the Governor's speech in Montrose, says:

"His disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will secure the votes of many Democrats in this county who would not support any one favorable to that act of Congress, which has been followed by such disastrous consequences to the Democratic party."

This is the light in which his speech is viewed abroad, and will the Democrats here, permit him to be struck down? We believe not—we know they will not. They will give him an old fashioned Susquehanna county majority!

**Judge Wilmot.**

To our surprise, we learn that on Friday last, after Judge POLLOCK had concluded his speech at Towanda, Mr. WILMOT took the stand, publicly endorsing his speech and gave in his adhesion to his support. We also are informed that Judge POLLOCK had been in Towanda but a short time before Mr. Wilmot called at his lodgings and remained with him till late at night.

If these things be true, of which we can have but little or no doubt, the people of this county will be quite as much surprised as we are; and, if we mistake not their character, a large majority of those who have previously been his ardent friends and supporters, will blush with mortification and chagrin, and turn their backs upon him, politically, now and henceforward. The Democracy of this county, who, from the outset of his political career, have emulated him in their arms, and stood about him like a wall of fire, when the men, and the party he now embraces, were thirsting for his blood, will share with us a feeling of the deepest and most humiliating mortification. They will look back to the days of their triumph with him as their leader,—back to the days of '46 when this District was worshipped as "the lone star" of Pennsylvania,—when he was the "idol," and the whole country idolaters,—back to all these glowing remembrances which they turn and exclaim:

"To what man we have come at last!"

For the general purposes of this article we shall pass over the political bearings of this subject—we shall not recount the generous kindness which Governor BIGLER has manifested for Mr. Wilmot, by his acts in the past, and therefore the personal and political obligations of the latter to the former,—we shall not speak of the ardent devotion of the Democracy of this District to him, and the confidence they have manifested in his integrity as a Democrat, by placing him, in the highest positions in their power to bestow,—nor shall we endorse the various surmises that Mr. Wilmot's conduct has given rise to, that he desires to turn this District to the support of the Whig candidate and thus obtain in return the support of the Whig party of the State for some high national station, because we dislike, however strong may be the evidence to support such accusations, to dwell upon so revolting a picture of the frailty of man.

We come now to the point—Mr. Wilmot as a Judge, and the obligations he owes community while he occupies a position on the Bench. We assert what cannot be contradicted, that never before in the history of the Bench, has one of its members left that position to become an actor in the arena of politics. The common sense of propriety which his most unlettered citizen of this community has within his own intellect, revolts at the idea that the Judiciary,—that Department of the government which from all time, in all governments, and among all people, has been acknowledged as the great safeguard over the rights of the citizen,—that that department should be connected in any manner with those subjects of common concern which engender hostilities among men, awaken prejudices, arouse animosities and sower that cool judgment, so necessary to the impartial discharge of its duties. Hence the usage that has universally obtained in all governments, monarchical and republican, that the Judiciary should not be elective, where it might become corrupt by the passion and prejudices incident to popular franchises. All our readers will recollect that when the proposition was made in this State five years ago to take the appointing power from the Executive and make our Judiciary elective, the main argument used against it was, that it would demoralize the Judiciary by connecting it with the political manning of the day. And our people will recollect another thing too, and that is, that the most determined opposition to Mr. Wilmot's election for Judge, was organized in this county because of his natural disposition to be active in political affairs. The Convention which put him in nomination finally, was against him, and not till he gave some men a written pledge that if elected he would abstain from politics altogether, could he carry this county. That pledge is in existence and can be produced. Mr. Wilmot will not deny it. He also talked freely that he desired to withdraw from politics, and only for that reason did he seek the Bench—that while there "none could marvel at his indifference to political affairs. But where do we find him now? One of the most active poli-

ticians in the State,—entering with zeal into the disgusting squabbles of party politics—descending from the Bench, and for some reason, we will not attempt to say what striking hands with a party of the lowest expediency—a party which his intelligence must tell him, has become wholly and totally demoralized in its reckless pursuit after the mere shadow of power,—a party which presents itself before the people of this State seeking an endorsement at the ballot box, not upon the merit of principle, of State policy or of Statesmanlike argument, but upon the worst appeals to the worst, the lowest and the grossest prejudices of man's nature,—of the rabble and the mob! And amid all this, amid the frenzy of the hour, the prejudices of the day, the hatreds excited, can any man preserve the ermine unsullied? It is not among the possibilities, especially in a nature so excitable as Mr. Wilmot, in a man of his proneness to strong prejudices and deep feelings.

But suppose he could preserve it. Can he preserve the confidence of community in the impartiality of his doctrines? In the administration of Justice between political friend and political foe, will he not constantly lay himself open to suspicions and jealousies, thus weakening the confidence of community, and casting reproach upon the judiciary of the country? It must be so. We say then that Mr. Wilmot is doing great injustice to himself, his friends, the District over which he presides, and is making a precedent which, if followed to any extent, will prostrate the judiciary of the whole country beneath the ban of public reprobation, and it must be inexcusable. Public opinion must meet it and say with accents of severe firmness, thus far shalt thou go and no further.

Mr. Wilmot has thus come out and identified himself with the whig party. We have no objection to that. He can vote as he pleases, but we do protest in the most solemn and earnest manner, that the citizens of this District are capable of exercising the elective franchise without his stepping from the bench in an unwarrantable manner, and interfering with them. And we do object to his using the influence of the Bench for the furtherance of any political design, illegitimately connected therewith. It is a spectacle never before witnessed in this country, when a Judge voluntarily comes forth amid the excitement of an election canvass, takes the stump as a partisan, and allies himself with the partisan politics of the day. The public must see the injury this is righted. We have remained silent till it were criminal to do so longer, and we have spoken, and shall, if necessary, continue to do so, regardless of personal consequences.

We are ready at all times to do what duty calls upon the battle of slavery extension is to be fought. Our position is well understood by the public on that as well as all other questions of the day, but we shall show some opposition to the attempt, in any quarter, to merge the principles of the Democracy of this county and District, in the present Whig party. If we go down we will go down like one who knows his rights and dare defend them.

**Mr. Pollock in Montrose.**

Last Saturday Mr. Pollock addressed a meeting in this place. The attendance was very small, notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions were made to get the people out to hear him. We make a large estimate when we say that the meeting was not more than one half as large as that which Governor BIGLER addressed three weeks ago. The orator stated at the outset that he did not come here to discuss questions of State policy. This seemed rather cool for a candidate for Governor, to refuse to enlighten the people on the very points at issue, that is questions of State Administration. From all that Mr. Pollock said we might reasonably infer that he acknowledges the wisdom of Governor Bigler's Administration, for he did not even attempt to assail it. His speech was pretty much devoted to the slavery question, and were he a candidate for Congress where he would be called on to act on that question, it might be of some importance, but in the present case, with Governor Bigler's position, we could not see that he had the least effect on the public mind, save to tickle a few Abolitionists. His whole speech was a complete dodge of all questions of importance which enter into the present canvass. He utterly refused in his speech, and to several of our citizens who called on him for information, to deny his connection with the Know-Nothing, or to denounce the wicked, unconstitutional and dangerous doctrines of that order.

He would only say,—"Some call me one thing, and some another." He had no opinions of importance to avow save about "biggers." He could plead eloquently for their rights, but for the rights of our adopted citizens, his equals in every respect under the constitution, he had not one word of sympathy. He much mistook the character of our citizens, when he supposed he could impose upon them with such transparent duplicity and demagoguism. We understood that he became very brave after he saw his leave the ground, and called us a "liar," (very dignified for a gubernatorial candidate about something—we don't know what, and care less. He remarked that a man was known in politics by the company he keeps, and claimed himself to be a democrat. By that rule he kept very strange company here, for he was surrounded with all the great Whigs and little Whigs of the Borough—the men whom the Democracy of this county have learned to hate politically from their youth up, on account of their hatred and opposition to every democratic principle that has ever been in being. Altogether the meeting was a great failure. There was little of the audience, and none of the enthusiasm that Johnstone obtained here in '51, and we have no doubt that his vote will fall 500 behind Johnstone's in the county. This is the wrong place for Mr. Pollock to play the demagogue. Our people could look through his transparent sophistry as plainly as through thin air.

**It is False.**

One of the late slanders of the Whigs and Fusionists is that we are working for Governor BIGLER under an understanding that we

were to receive an office from him after his election. We suppose they think everybody else as anxious for office as themselves.

Gov. BIGLER has no office in his gift that we would accept should he offer one, and those who circulate this report, circulate a malicious falsehood. We intend to stay where we are, and attend to these Whigs a few years longer, and when we want an office, if we ever should, judging the future from the past, the people are ready to give it to us. We don't look anywhere else for support.

**Adopted Citizens Remember.**

That the whig party, with James Pollock at its head, courted your votes in 1852; and not being successful then, now shift their sails, and endeavor by base demagoguism to inflame the public minds against you. They want power and spoils regardless of principle and honor!

**Bradford County.**

The Democracy of Bradford seem determined to show their integrity to the Democratic party as in days past. Her County Convention passed Resolutions unanimously, endorsing Gov. BIGLER and his administration. The Bradford *Reporter* last week had the following article, which smells strongly of the democratic idea. Read it, democrats of Susquehanna, and profit by its teachings:

**Stand by the Ticket.**

The Democracy of Bradford will stand by the Democracy. Rest assured on this fact, and be not led away by the seductive promises of the Whigs. Take our advice. Those who leave the Republican party, if any there be who contemplate so rash and ill-advised a movement, will sincerely regret a step which will certainly be retraced with shame and sorrow.

Fidelity to regular nominations compels an adherence to Democratic principles by procuring the success of the Democratic party. The principle is a cardinal one in our party drill, and ought to be obeyed with military promptitude and strictness. Without such a principle we can never secure harmony of action, that long pull, and strong pull, and pull altogether which will keep the State steers in the clear channel of Democracy. Such a principle silences all dissatisfaction and brushes away the whims of individual preference and prejudice. The candidate presented for the suffrages of the party is no longer my man or his man, but he is the man of the party, the regularly nominated candidate, and in that capacity every Democrat is bound to vote for him. The man who does not intend to abide the decision of our county convention, ought to take his high ground and oppose the method of selecting candidates at the proper time, and not seem to acquiesce in their proceedings until they have closed their deliberations, and then withhold his support from the ticket which has been formed. Such a man does no party any good. His votes his ticket and votes for no one, or votes for his own favorite, and thus the voice of one freeman is lost.

**The State Administration.**

It is a matter of especial gratification for the Democracy of this State to know, says the Democratic Union, that ever since the present political campaign commenced, not a solitary objection has been raised by the Whig press against the present State administration, nor a reason given why it should not be continued. This fact, in a contest like the present, overcomes a thousand party falsehoods which the virulence of party feeling and prejudice may give circulation to; and it is a truth which will do more for the triumphant re-election of Governor BIGLER than anything else.

Indeed, so manifestly right and proper have been his measures of State Administration, so vigilantly has he guarded the dearest interests of the people, that Whig editors and Whig politicians have racked their brains in vain for something to say. Ask them why the people should at this particular time change their rulers in this state, and instead of giving a reason, they descend down to ribaldry and abuse, which to them seems to be as good as argument. We say that the failure to show a reason why the administration of Governor BIGLER should not be continued for another period of three years, is a matter of especial gratification. It is the best recommendation the democracy can have, and it is the surest guarantee that the present chief executive has fulfilled his duty to the people in every particular.

In election campaigns heretofore, Whig editors were at no loss to find something on which to predicate a hope of defeating the democratic candidates. The measures of public policy advocated and sustained by the democratic party, were examined and investigated with a tenacity which was determined to find fault somewhere—the private character of the nominees was made the subject of their coarse and vulgar abuse, while falsehood "ran riot" in its endeavors to overcome the power of truth. But in the present campaign these sources of Whig means for electioneering seem to have dried up, and we hear of nothing but the miserable attempt to create in the country a religious feud, and a large body of our fellow citizens. Hence, any scene of disorder we find embodied in a telegraphic despatch, is seized upon with avidity by the Whig press, and given as an additional reason why foreign influence should be put down. The blame is attached to the Irish—the Dutch—the Scotch—the Welsh—just as one or the other of these classes of people happen to be the most numerous in the section where the disorder has occurred. And if perchance the witness should be near a Catholic church, the wires immediately inform us that "shots were fired from the church," and that "had it not been for this" no riot would have occurred!

Whenever a party is compelled to resort to such means to secure a political triumph, it is clear that the administration of public affairs should not be entrusted to such hands. If it is justifiable to violate truth to secure a political triumph, those who are successful will not hesitate to violate truth to sustain it. To create scenes of disorder in a community like ours, is bad enough, but to perpetrate the cause for the benefit of party is infinitely worse. Such a course is but exciting the people to the perpetration of bad actions, in order that political demagogues may take advantage of them to get into power. It is but the beginning of what must inevitably lead to the entire destruction of our whole system of government. Even now scarcely an election is held in this State, but for five weeks preceding the election the papers are filled with scenes of riot and bloodshed. That many of these are got up by political rascals to promote the success of party, is beyond all doubt, and that those who produce them are destitute of all honor and principle, is equally certain.

It is impossible to tell what means will not be resorted to by those, who, evincing a great anxiety for political triumph, are yet destitute of a single principle by which they can recommend themselves to popular favor. The humdrum mind, when it once surveys the path of rectitude, will not be long in reaching a point far beyond the influence of truth, and