

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.
E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.
Montrose, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Millionaire. Governor Pollock's home organ, warmly advocates the election of Wm. F. Johnson to the United States Senate. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Death of Senator Foulkrod. We learn by private correspondence that Hon. Levi Foulkrod, Senator from the county of Philadelphia, died at his residence last week, after a short illness.

Dr. Gleason's Lectures. The course of Lectures delivered by Dr. Gleason, closed this (Wednesday) evening, and those who have not attended them, know their importance. His lectures are extensive, and he speaks with the greatest ability. Dr. G. is beyond all question the ablest and most profound lecturer on the physical constitution of man, that has ever visited our place. He is an eloquent, interesting, and instructive speaker, and holds an auditory spell-bound. We would commend him to the favorable consideration of those among whom he may chance to fall, and we confidently assure them they will not regret it in after life.

Dr. Gleason's Lectures. We acknowledge the receipt of this excellent publication for January, 1855. It is much improved in workmanship, contains fine steel engravings, and is filled with historical and literary productions from the pens of the most refined American writers. Who can exceed Graham's? Terms, \$3.00 per annum, single subscribers, Adams, Richard H. See & Co., 100 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Parties as they are. Since the meeting of Congress a good deal of light has been shed upon the pathway of future political events. Every day is adding still stronger assurance of a troublesome conflict ahead, as it is also driving away the clouds which have enveloped the political future in a mist of darkness and doubt. The close observer cannot have failed to see that the position of parties, as regards future action, is entirely changed. The Whig party, North and South, has disbanded entirely, having been obliged to forsake its oft-proclaimed heresies; and its leaders are now busily employed in securing a free ticket in the Know Nothing, or Republican organization. They hope to succeed in gathering them all into the fold, and judge enough Democrats to join them to again place them in power. It is the same device which they resorted to in the days of John Adams. They then had become a *tabula rasa* to the people that their party name was enough to disgrace any patriotic man in the estimation of the country, and then as now they resorted to the artifice of changing their name to "Republican" to cleanse and purify their party.

As we have already said, every day is now developing with more certainty, what will be the future complexion of parties in this country. The Democratic party will maintain its vitality. The elections just past will wake it up, and purge from it much of that loose trash that always collects about a party which has grown confident from long success. It will also look about and see that its feet are placed firmly upon the old rock of safety, that its principles are such as it is baptised in, that all weeds and tares are pulled up by the roots and cast out. Opposed to this will be found the old Whig party, with its Federal Conservative proclivities merged into the Know Nothing organization, standing upon the platform of slavery propagandism, and national exclusiveness. The Democratic party, as heretofore, will be the party of progress, reform, and constitutional liberty. Its opponent, as heretofore, will be the party of privilege, and illiberality. The same distinctive ideas of Democracy and Federalism, upon which the two great parties were organized, when the foundations of the government were laid, still operate to a greater or less extent upon the American mind. A century will not obliterate them. The upheavings of the present may serve to make an occasional break in the lines, but it will finally settle back. Some, whose ideas are too exclusive for Democracy, will embrace this opportunity to desert, while some who hate too much Democracy and independence to be driven about by party leaders for the mere object of spoil, will leave the Whigs and join the party of progress—of democratic liberty. The Know Nothing organization will be strong in the south. It will embrace there all the old Whig party, with large reinforcements from the Democratic voters. It promises relief to the South in more ways than one. It will aid them by the force of oaths, to control northern sentiment. But besides this, the naturalized voters of the country are in the North and West. Foreigners will not settle in the southern States. If, then, they can succeed in laying legal disabilities upon this vote, they will greatly decrease the political strength of the free States. This, with southern politicians, is an overshadowing consideration, and they will improve it well.

The time has come now for northern men to ponder, reflect, and watch well the tendency of the times, and of political events. If they have principles which they love and mean to maintain, they cannot be too cautious. The voice of the demagogue may always be heard at such times, but men must think for themselves, must keep clear of all those alluring snares set to entrap them, must stand by their principles and be prepared to labor with those who may be found laboring to propagate them.

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The Little Pilgrim. A monthly Journal for girls and boys. Edited by Grace Greenwood and LEANOR K. LIPPINCOTT. Illustrated by Devereux and others. The December number of this excellent work for the youth of our country, we find upon our table. It should be in the hands of the children in every family. It holds out increased inducements to subscribers for 1855.

Among the Contributors will be found some of the most famous writers of both England and America, such as H. W. Longfellow, Martin F. Tupper, Mary Howitt, Miss Parloe, J. G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, and many others, all of whom will furnish original articles. Grace Greenwood will write almost exclusively (with the exception of the "Saturday Evening Post") for "The Little Pilgrim."

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The Fastidious—Who and What are they? Unable to meet the Democratic party of Susquehanna, in an open field, the Whig leaders have long sought to divide and distract it. Now they propose to drop the name "Whig"—an easy experiment when nothing can be lost,—and gather every possible aid, to enable them to control the county. They bid high for prominent Democrats, and give them the lion's share of the spoils; and to separate them fully from their party; and in the moment the breach is complete, they mean to take the offices, and use their Democratic name as mere tools. They retain all their Bank and Tariff notions; all their aristocratic prejudices in favor of capital, in its ceaseless war on labor; and all their old party and personal prejudice, like iron; and as they acted with the Whigs of the State, in electing Pollock; they still propose to stand in that State and National connection. Calling themselves "Republicans," in this little county, does not change their relations and influences out of it. They are Whigs still.

Yet the help of the "Know Nothings" is necessary to their object; and they gladly intrigue with that odious, illegal, pro-slavery combination, for the darling purpose of breaking down Democratic ascendancy. Principle! they have none, but office, and rule. They, injured by Anti-slavery zeal, animated by an honest desire to stay the aggressions of the slave power! Look at the men who prepared, and now direct this scheme. Have they not, all their lives, opposed every effort of what they contemptuously termed "Abolition"? Have they not opposed the Democrats, who for years have sent to Congress a bold champion of Free Soil; and who have exerted all their legitimate influence on that body, in favor of freedom? Only two years back, they openly, and loudly advocated the Fugitive Slave Law;—and before that, lifted up slavery, in the person of Gen. Taylor, amid all the light of this day, to the highest honors in the power of a Nation to bestow. How desperately they cling to the fortunes of Clay,—the great Representative of Slavery;—and yet again to Webster, in the day he gave his mighty influence to the south!

They hate slavery! They are now faced with it, and inseparable from a secret political Order, which is Slavery's great ally, in the Nation. Just so far as they give it strength, they strengthen that system. And this hour, these men are thus doing the work of the south, by giving the county to the great Whig and Know Nothing parties.

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Godley's Lady's Book.—The January number of this popular monthly is on our table. Every Lady should have on our table. This number contains 100 pages, 68 engravings, 60 contributions, and 10 full page plates. Notwithstanding the increase in the prices of paper—Printing, and of every branch connected with publication, the price of the Lady's Book will remain the same.

Terms.—One copy, one year, \$3.00, two copies, one year, \$5.00; five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$11.00; eight copies, do. \$15.00; eleven copies, do. \$20.

Godley's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for \$9.50. Address, L. A. Godley, 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Artisan's Home Magazine.—This beautiful and far famed Magazine, for January, 1855, is upon our table, containing its usual quantity of choice reading, and beautifully embellished with steel engravings. A decided improvement is perceived in its pages. It is published at the very low terms of \$2.00 per annum in advance, 4 copies \$5.00. Address, T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

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slavery. But if he were not, a free-soil Democrat is misguided, or corrupt, who would permit a difference in abstract opinion upon a subject, belonging exclusively to the National Government, to turn over his own approved State Administration into the hands of the Whigs and Know-Nothings, whom he regards dangerously wrong on every subject of State policy. But they say, his influence at Washington, is the point.

We have no business to look at influence on other Departments, when we elect to office. One branch has no right, under our Constitution and laws, to exert an influence on another branch of the Government. The stern and many principles of our republic, hold each popular agent responsible to his constituents, and to law, for the discharge of his own duties, and not those of another. The people elect for each sphere, an appropriate agent, and charge him to yield to no outside influence; but only to his own honest conceptions of truth, and duty, and law. If we elect a Sheriff, a Judge, or a Governor, it is to do the duties of his place; and he arrogantly assumes and perverts the people's rights, when he brings his official power to bear upon, and serve a Congressman, or President, whom they made, and instruct and watch over. What becomes of the pure and simple Republican policy, when the voter, overlooking personal fitness for the office filled, aims at indirect influence on another?

What vagary got into the Democrats' head, who loving Gov. Bigler, for his personal and moral worth,—admiring the principles and policy of all his Administration of our State affairs; yet for the mere idea of an influence at Washington, overturned the whole line of State policy which they had always cherished; and brought into power Pennsylvania parties, and men, and principles that they had always justly condemned? The Governor has no power over slavery; and no issue of that kind is legitimate in his election.

When we elect the Federal Government, when our Constitution has deposited all the power over slavery; then we hold the candidate to our views, and only then. And yet the wild cry of this new fanaticism is—personal qualification is nothing.—Democratic principle is nothing,—but strike down every man, to a candidate—whose abstract faith about one subject does not square with our own! And, as it more riotously runs here, strike him down, if he won't deny the faith of his fathers, and abjure the very name of Democrat,—no matter how free-soil he is!

When such Demagogues, combined with an unscrupulous, oath-bound conspiracy against sacred rights, shall obliterate Democratic influences from our country; the bay of popular sovereignty then an unaccomplished halloo, is set in a night darker than any that rested upon the old world, in the day our fathers fled to these shores.

Who then idly dreams that this impotent, managed, unnatural *faisan*, effected for an hour, by a few ambitious men, is to override the party; and principles regnant in our county, State and Nation too, with few intervals since 76? Is there no intelligence in the popular mind,—no faith in the popular purpose,—no vengeance in the popular arm? Shall ambition and intrigue triumph? Shall the politician's trade, an art, in which success is proportioned to skill? We shall see.

Their paper changes its name, and takes, nominally a co-editor! Artfully managed. Names are nothing. That paper will continue to support Whig men, and measures, to cherish Know Nothingism, and to oppose all forms of Democracy. Its subscribers will still be men of those factions. And will Democrats be drawn into that support? Never, until they conclude to give up the contest; and permit a few Aristocrats to distribute the offices among their creatures.

to control the politics of the county,—and to throw it into the hands of the corruptest of all parties.

Washington Correspondence.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1854.
Eds. Democrat.
Another week of Congressional labor has ended, but no very exciting subjects have been brought up upon the carpet. Small fighting and common place gossip have had a fair field, and have improved the busy hours right well. Know Nothingism has had a look, they openly, and loudly advocated the Fugitive Slave Law;—and before that, lifted up slavery, in the person of Gen. Taylor, amid all the light of this day, to the highest honors in the power of a Nation to bestow. How desperately they cling to the fortunes of Clay,—the great Representative of Slavery;—and yet again to Webster, in the day he gave his mighty influence to the south!

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copy from an editorial in the *Organ* last week.

That our party seeks to defeat the re-election of Seward to the Senate, we are proud to admit, and, if need be, to defend. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to record the defeat of this *crack agitator*. Are we asked for a reason? Because we desire the perpetuity of the Union, and the recognition of the rights of each and all the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution. But it is false that we advocate Slavery by opposing Seward. We never have discussed, and never intend to discuss, the merits or demerits of slavery in our columns. We would exclude, if we could, such men as Seward from the halls of Congress, to prevent the agitation of the question of Slavery, and the ultimate disruption of the bonds of our national Union.

You will see in the above the same old song of "the Constitution and the Union," which has constituted the stock in trade of Southern propagandists for the last ten years. Can the free men of the North longer be deceived on this question? Will they permit themselves to be bound down by horrid oaths, to obey the fiat of southern masters? If so, they are more degraded in servitude themselves, than the meanest slave that toils and bleeds among the cane brakes of Louisiana. They submit to the aggression by suffering themselves to be bound to the "slave-cast" of the aggressor. And how that power must laugh within its secret chambers, at the ease with which it robs northern men of their independence, and uses them for its meanest purposes.

Good and true Northern men then undoubtedly are, who have been induced to join this order, but if they would be true to their principles, they must come out from them at once, and range themselves in hostility to this new phase of Southern politics. They must concentrate their forces and energies against traitors at home, as well as against enemies abroad. A fearful struggle is in the friends of human liberty must be found together or fall on the field. It is natural enough that the slave power should embrace Know Nothingism, aside from their object in diverging northern sentiment from the slavery issue. They have so long domineered over the liberties of our race of God's creatures, that they eagerly embrace any doctrine to abridge the rights and liberties of another portion of the same. It is all natural—all easily enough accounted for. Northern men must arouse speedily, or the last rivet will be driven in the chains now being forged for their limbs.

A Bill is before the Senate creating a law department to the government, with a fair prospect of passing. If it should become a law, your friend STRAYER will no longer be Solicitor of the Treasury, but Solicitor of the United States. The fidelity with which he discharges the responsible duties of his post, has won him golden opinions both in the Administration and in Congress. He is a popular and efficient officer.

Mr. Grew, from your District, participated in the discussion, a few days ago in the House, on the Bill against the passage of small notes in the District of Columbia. I did not note the discussion, but heard his effort spoken of as radically democratic on that question. The Bill will pass as it went from the Senate.

Hon. H. B. WARD has been confined to his room by a dangerous illness, but is now better.

ABSTRACT, Dec. 23, 1854.
Messrs. Editors.—I was in your town the other day, and it has occurred to me that I would give you the benefit of my observations. In about every Whig store in your town which I entered, I was bored to subscribe for the *Register*, alias "Independent Republican." Every one of the faithful was prepared with a Prospectus, and each had the recently invented figs, that the old parties are dead, and the great Republican party was to be the order of the day.

Judging from their different stories, I made up my mind that they were about ruining the *Democrat*, for its bold and fearless exposure of their rascality in the past, than they do for anything else, not excepting the control of the county offices. The *Democrat* was the burden of their song. Now they must have a very poor opinion of the sagacity of its outside barbarians, if they suppose we cannot see through their movement!—Just as though we did not know Montrose's old fox of old! Ah, gentlemen, you will not catch old fox with cliff! I have learned that these prospectuses are in the hands of the leading Whigs of the townships, and occasionally, one in the hands of a disappointed Democrat, who are busy at work to deceive and dupes men to take their paper. I mean they shall find little aid and comfort this way. I hope you will go on in your independent course, and you need not fear that the people will not sustain you.

OSERVER.
Suzer's Co. Teacher's Association.
The Suzer's Co. Teacher's Association held a meeting in the Free Church at Clifford Corners on Saturday the 16th of December, 1854, at ten o'clock A. M. The presiding officers of the Association not being present, Prof. W. Richardson was called to the chair, and D. W. Halstead opened the exercises with prayer.

The Secretary then read the report of the meeting held at Booklyn, Oct. 21st.

On motion the proper manner of Reading was taken up, and discussed at length by Prof. Richardson, J. Wood, D. W. Halstead, W. W. Meredith, W. S. Wilmarth and B. F. Tewksbury. The discussion was protracted and all seemed deeply interested in the subject of self-conducted rulers, foreign to our soil, and sharing the note of our burdens, no matter what may be their virtues or their faults, as men and citizens at home. It was very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the state, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our territory, to arrange our affairs, and attend our people and public officers, and conduct our government—but it does not suit us, and much mistake the people of this territory if they submit to it. One thing is certain, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall renounce to assist in its friend or foe.

Speech of Mr. Mason in Opposition to the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.
Mr. Chairman: the member from Indiana (Mr. Mace) who made the speech, and gave notice of the motion to bring in the bill which give rise to the discussion, set out with declaring that it was his intention to restore things to what they were twelve months ago—to restore the harmony of feeling in this House, and in the country, to what it was at the conclusion of the last session of Congress. This is a good intent, and the man who can accomplish it will justly be entitled to the character of a public benefactor. I do not think the measure proposed will accomplish this purpose; on the contrary, may make matters worse which are bad enough.

What are his measures? They are, first, to repeal the clause in the Kansas-Nebraska act which abolishes the Missouri Compromise line; secondly, to oppose the admission of the states of Kansas into the Union, if she presents herself as a slaveholding state.

Now, I do not think either of these measures advisable, even if practicable; and will give my reasons for that opinion. With respect to the first one, I do not think it could be passed at this session, and its agitation could only disquiet the settlers in Kansas, and perhaps retard its population; and with me, the rapid settlement of the territory is an ever-remembered consideration, as promoting the construction of the central road to the Pacific, and giving protection to emigrants now traveling through the wild domain, without a ray of any kind made by the government, and exposed to murders and robberies, which the United States military posts can neither prevent nor avenge.

The present agitation of the repeal could, therefore, effect no repeal, and might have a bad effect upon the settlement of the territory, and consequently upon the contemplated road and upon the facilities due to the emigrants. And these considerations, I think, might dispose of the question, if it were not for the fact that the bill is now before the House. At the next, I think, it will be superseded by events—that Kansas will be ripe for a state government, and be demanding admission into the Union. The member from Indiana then proposes to resist the admission if she has established slavery. This in my opinion, will be resisting a right, holding as I do, that the state will be entitled to admission (having the other requisites) with or without slavery, as she pleases. And this not by virtue of any act of Congress to that effect, but even by virtue of the constitution—I mean an inherent right of state sovereignty, posing to represent and speak for a meeting of citizens of Kansas territory, held the preceding day at Leavenworth City, and presented the day after on behalf of that meeting. The memorial commences with the statement that you are acting under a resolution of such meeting, and ends by "urgently pressing" to "comply with the wishes of those by whom you were appointed."

The meeting was not of the "citizens of Kansas," as your proceedings will show, if you will produce them. It was a meeting composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, and a few of the citizens of Kansas. Your own body of whom I am now addressing, contains no undoubted residents of Missouri, one of whom is your chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty. Mr. Mace has his home in Kansas, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kansas consists of a call mailed to a tree, upon ground long since occupied by other settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The president of your meeting was Maj. John Dougherty, a resident and land holder in Clay county, Missouri, as he has stated to me since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state, again, as he is a high-minded and honorable man, above all concealment or disguise. The gentlemen principally composing your meeting came from across the river, (throughing the road from the ferry to the town), on horseback, and in various numbers, variously estimated by different persons at from 200 to 300; and after the meeting was over, returned to their homes in the state of Missouri. These are facts as notorious here as any public occurrence can be, and every man who had eyes to see and ears to hear, is cognizant of them.

They were the subject of much remark, and the cause of our dissatisfaction, and even on the ground in their meeting, and in reply to the speech of your chairman, who was chief spokesman of the occasion, this invasion of our territory was loudly complained of by some of the outnumbered citizens of Kansas, and has frequently since been made the subject of indignant complaint to me. Such is the meeting from which you desire authority, and such the title by which you assume to interfere in the regulation of our affairs. Few men, with all facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guarantees to us the right to manage our own affairs. It is the great, much discussed feature of our territorial government, and one which our people highly prize—under the subject of which the inhabitants of the territory have come and staked their futures on our soil.

The pledges of the law must be redeemed, and it were a poor, a pitiable boon, to have escaped from the domination of Congress, if we are only to pass into the hands of another set of self-conducted rulers, foreign to our soil, and sharing the note of our burdens, no matter what may be their virtues or their faults, as men and citizens at home. It was very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the state, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our territory, to arrange our affairs, and attend our people and public officers, and conduct our government—but it does not suit us, and much mistake the people of this territory if they submit to it. One thing is certain, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall renounce to assist in its friend or foe.

Afternoon Session.—The Association again assembled and the question "How can a school be best interested?" was taken up and discussed with much zeal and animation by

J. Wood, P. G. Cuddeback, Jos. Miller, D. W. Halstead, B. F. Tewksbury, Prof. Richardson, Miss M. A. Spencer, Miss Emeline Williams, Miss Anna Williams, Miss M. E. Root, H. A. Baker and Miss Starns. All seemed to concur in saying that they thought Primary Arithmetic with slate and pencil for each pupil that is able to read, together with Elementary Reading books and Outline Maps to teach Geography upon, were indispensable to complete success in interesting the pupils. The discussion occupied considerable time. D. W. Halstead then suggested that an article in the N. Y. *Tribune* entitled "Being Out" or "The Fast Young Man," be read by some of the members of the association. By request it was read by D. W. Halstead, B. F. Tewksbury and W. S. Wilmarth.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we earnestly believe Juvenile or Primary Arithmetic with slate and pencil should be placed in the hands of each pupil of our common schools.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of the use of Outline Maps in the common schools of this country, and that we earnestly recommend to the proprietors of the different districts that they procure them at their earliest opportunity.

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and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction or the man from which it comes.

Thus much the citizens of Kansas have right to demand at my hands, and it would be the boldest dereliction of duty. We believe that we are competent to govern ourselves, and as we must bear the consequences of our own errors and reap the fruit of our own decisions, we must decide our own affairs, and manage our own concerns. We shall always be glad to see our neighbors across the river in friends and visitors among us, and will endeavor to treat them with kindness and hospitality. We shall be still more pleased if they will abandon their present homes and dot our beautiful country with their residences, but until they do the latter, we must respectfully, but determinedly decline to allow them any participation in regulating our affairs. When that is to be done, we insist that they shall stand aside, and permit us to do the work ourselves.

This goal is not only a right, but a duty. I shall give to the suggestions in behalf of my own feeling relative to the time and manner of taking our census and holding our election.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. RANDEL.

Speech of Mr. Mason in Opposition to the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.
Mr. Chairman: the member from Indiana (Mr. Mace) who made the speech, and gave notice of the motion to bring in the bill which give rise to the discussion, set out with declaring that it was his intention to restore things to what they were twelve months ago—to restore the harmony of feeling in this House, and in the country, to what it was at the conclusion of the last session of Congress. This is a good intent, and the man who can accomplish it will justly be entitled to the character of a public benefactor. I do not think the measure proposed will accomplish this purpose; on the contrary, may make matters worse which are bad enough.

What are his measures? They are, first, to repeal the clause in the Kansas-Nebraska act which abolishes the Missouri Compromise line; secondly, to oppose the admission of the states of Kansas into the Union, if she presents herself as a slaveholding state.

Now, I do not think either of these measures advisable, even if practicable; and will give my reasons for that opinion. With respect to the first one, I do not think it could be passed at this session, and its agitation could only disquiet the settlers in Kansas, and perhaps retard its population; and with me, the rapid settlement of the territory is an ever-remembered consideration, as promoting the construction of the central road to the Pacific, and giving protection to emigrants now traveling through the wild domain, without a ray of any kind made by the government, and exposed to murders and robberies, which the United States military