

Montrose Democrat.

E. D. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.

Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Henry Wilson, Know-Nothing, was elected to the United States Senate on Wednesday the 31st ult., by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Edward Everett.

Read the correspondence of Judge Wilmot, relative to United States Senator, and then tell us if he has not sold himself for a mess of pottage.

We ask attention to the communication of "Outsider" from Dimock, which gives a new mode of obtaining subscribers, and the frauds committed, to gull the honest and unwary into the support of the Know-Nothing organ of this place. It is a veritable fact which can be substantiated by proof.

Saw-Mill Deliberations!

Rumor says that the "brothers" of the Know-Nothing lodge in Dimock have been compelled to seek refuge in an old Saw-Mill, situated in a by-place. Nothing but a sincere desire to save the country could impel sensible men, (such as our friends in Dimock) to forego the comforts of a warm fire-side, on a cold winter's night, and expose themselves to the chilling blast in reaching an "old saw-mill," poorly adapted to the deliberations of a patriotic body.

Verily! we are a self-sacrificing people.

Know-Nothingism flourishes in Texas. At the recent municipal elections they appear to have been very successful, having elected their candidates in Austin, San Antonio, Victoria, Houston, and Laraca. The growth of the Order in the Free States, and its decline in the Free States, tells pretty plainly "which way the wind blows." Its spirit being congenial to the moral atmosphere of a Slave State it naturally grows thrifty; hostile to the pure sentiments of honest Freemen, it must "die out" where such are plenty.

We are informed that the *Republican*, an alias *Register*, is dull sale at Susquehanna. Those who were seduced into taking it by brands, are becoming tired of its stupidity and giving orders to have it returned. They do not think it worth taking from the office, and unless sent back, it becomes a worthless incumbrance in the hands of the P. M. We learn that five subscribers have already ordered its discontinuance. It will not be seen in that section long. The Susquehanna folks are getting their "eyes open," and they will not walk in "by and forbidden paths" under the lead of so weak a guide as the self-styled *Republican*. The simple fact above stated is the best eulogy upon the intelligence and good sense of Susquehanna that can be written.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—We acknowledge the receipt of this beautiful monthly for Feb. 1855. It contains, as usual, historical sketches, stories, poetry and in fact all kinds of choice, interesting and instructive reading. Terms, \$3.00 per annum. Address, Richard H. See & Co., 106 Chestnut Street, Phila.

The New Judicial District.

We stated in last week's paper that a project had been started to erect a New Judicial District, of which our county is to form a part. Should this plan succeed and we certainly see no serious reason why it will not, (as the division of Luzerne county by the present Legislature is a more than probable event and will render such new District necessary) of course, the election of a new Judge will take place next fall; Mr. Wilmot retaining his place on the bench in the Bradford District. We are not disposed to speculate on probabilities, for the discussion of this subject may be considered by many as premature, at this time; yet the politicians, who are ever on the alert when anything in the shape of an important election is in prospect are busy canvassing the question on both sides and looking around for available candidates. The friends of Judge Jessup, are confident of being able, by the aid of the Know-Nothing, to elect him; but some of the fraternity who have always been opposed to him object, and threaten to "kick out of the traces" should he be selected as the candidate of their party. Others are talking of Earl Whigler, Esq., a Whig of Wayne Co. He is said to be an able lawyer, and would probably be the strongest man they could find in the ranks of those who formerly composed the Whig party. For ourselves, notwithstanding the defeat of our party in this part of the State last fall, we are satisfied that it is destined again to triumph. The unnatural coalition by which it was defeated is fast scattering its discordant elements. Democrats whose departure from the old faith was taken honestly, though regretfully, from a mistaken idea, that they could not otherwise vote consistently with their free-soil principles, are beginning to see their folly in throwing themselves into the arms of this new party, which is controlled by the Know-Nothing lodge, the sworn allies of the south, and are returning to the ancient fold. We did not intend in this short article to review the present position of political parties; but simply expressing our firm conviction, that the might of Democracy is still unshaken, its arm unimpeded, its bulwarks rooted in the hearts of the people, unmoved by the storm which is temporarily beating against them, we say to these gentlemen, they need give themselves no uneasiness about the Judge-ships. Whoever is elected will be a Democrat. We are not among those who look to political standing alone, in the selection of judicial officers. That is properly a consideration, but should ever be held secondary to the important qualities peculiarly requisite in a Judge, viz: integrity, ability and legal learning. These qualities are above mere political considerations and the man who is possessed of them, will spurn anything like prejudice, or bias in the discharge of his judicial office. The number from whom choice is to be made, being confined to the

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1855.

There is nothing of particular interest transpiring in the Legislature. As yet no important business has come before it, and judging from present indications there will be nothing done by the Houses, in the way of legislation, this winter, which will very materially affect the general interests of the Commonwealth.

The election of United States Senator over, and Harrisburg will be a dead place indeed. That matter is exciting considerable interest, and has had imparted to it, within a few days, additional interest from the extraordinary letter of Hon. David Wilmot on the subject of the Tariff. There is here but one opinion on that subject that has his own advocates, viz: that he is a mere demagogue in politics, ready at any time to sell his friends and principles for the rewards of office. Several free-soil Whigs have told me, since the appearance of the letter, that they had intended to vote for him previous to its appearance, but that now they would vote for him under no circumstances whatever. They regard the letter as a bid for their votes, and a bid which shows insincerity upon his face. He presumed too far upon the ignorance of men, when he supposed that he could make the members of the Legislature believe that he has down in his own mind any such position as he lays down in the letter, for the past nine years. The Whigs of Pennsylvania understand his views too well, for they were too long prominent before the country, and caused them too much trouble, to be easily forgotten. And when they now find Mr. Wilmot endeavoring to prove that he always was and has been a protective Tariff advocate and supporter, they at once say, "we have no confidence in him now whatever."

He shows by this course of conduct that he is willing to profess any principles to obtain high office,—he is a free Trade Democrat when that party is in power, and a high Tariff Whig when that party is in power. Thus he has destroyed the confidence of the public, and made himself a laughing stock with the intelligent and sober-minded of all parties. The Whigs respected him for his Tariff views, before he wrote this letter, although they differed with him. They respected him because of the firmness and determination with which he adhered to his principles. So did the country at large respect him for the same reason, and in fact it was the singular and successful position which he assumed on that question in Congress, which gave him his prominence in the country, and his strong hold upon the affections of the masses of our District. But now he has explained that all away, because Mr. Laporte tells him it was necessary to ensure his election to the Senate! Good Heavens! what a humiliating position! DAVID WILMOT, sustained as he was in his District by our pure-hearted Democrats, in opposition to the "protective Tariff" principles of the Whigs, and finally bringing the whole Democracy of the State to his side, whose name was spoken by the Tariff orators and presses of the State as next to the Devil incarnate, who, from his position as "the lone star of Pennsylvania," in Congress on this question, attracted the admiring attention of a whole continent, and made himself a reputation for sagacity and integrity second to no man in the nation, after all this he comes down and says in effect to the country, "O ye did not understand me, I was a protective Tariff man until I voted against it,—I only played the demagogue, and if you protective Tariff Whigs will not elect me to the Senate, I will undo all I did in Congress on that subject, and give you just such a Tariff as I have voted against and opposed all my days!" So ridiculous has he made himself, that he will now sink into political contempt and oblivion with all parties. The Whigs will not touch him, for they say, "how do we know that he will not cheat us in the end, and come out a free trade man, or something else as soon as he shall have got our votes and been elected?" The people at home and abroad will now be compelled to admit his lack of principle and integrity. Before writing the letter he was gaining ground for Senator, and the prospect was that he might be elected. Now he will get three "C" votes from his immediate locality only.

The Plan.

The Know-Nothing throughout the country are busy in their lodges preparing tickets for the coming township elections. They will not be able to preserve an organization that shall be efficient in the National campaign of '56, without straining every nerve to control the intermediate elections of every character; hence their present anxiety to concentrate their energies in a drill their forces, in different localities. The plan will probably be, in places like Montrose where they have the power, to force their tickets through in secrecy, keeping the initiated ignorant in respect to the man they support. In other towns, where conspiracies are not quite so popular as here, and where the minority project fairness in day-light to treason under cover of darkness, it is probable that it will be marked by imposition and fraud. They will meet at midnight, prepare their ticket, placing their own men upon it and as the people are not permitted to know the dangerous character of those men, they may be held forth under a false banner, perhaps as "Republicans," and thus win support from men unconnected with the order. The honest, uninitiated man may inquire, "What necessity exists for filling the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable with men, chosen from such a fraternity of good citizens?" and really this is a pertinent question. Those men who waste the proper hours for sleep in devising "ways and means" to fill these responsible stations, out of the brotherhood, must overcome with a peculiar kind of patriotism. Surely they are making a terrible sacrifice of personal peace and happiness "pro bono publico." There is something beautiful in the idea that we have in our midst "public benefactors" who, unskilled, meet at midnight, and arrange these little "hope affairs" for us, relieving us of all necessity for taking part or voice in the matter. Seriously, this method of arranging and conducting affairs at the ballot-box is an insult to our intelligence and a trespass upon good nature. We adverted to the fact for the purpose of calling attention to the course this order has marked out, though pursuing with a view to control the township elections; let them control mark the attempt and make it fruitless. From a course so contemptibly mean, and if unchecked, productive of results so fatal to our liberties, "Good Lord deliver us!"

Terrible Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan 29, 1855. We have had another fierce storm of snow and wind. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the Legislature, were frozen up on the prairie in a snow some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars, and by robbing the cars of a consignment of oysters, preserved themselves from starvation. By last accounts they are still there; relief, however, has been sent to them on Saturday night.

Railroad Disaster.

POSTRI, Monday, Jan 29, 1855. The morning train from this city for Bath and Augusta, ran off the track this morning, about three miles from Peconuch river, in Falmouth. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into a small stream, carrying the engineer, Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. Ames, with it. Mr. Small was fastened by the engine and was drowned while Mr. Ames was instantly killed. The passengers escaped unhurt. The engine had just been placed upon the road.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

A new way of getting "New Subscribers."

Meas. Chase & Day.—You are no doubt aware that the Know-Nothing organ in your place is rapidly receiving new subscribers. This is well enough, as long as fair and honest means are used; but when deception is resorted to, the public should know it, in order to rightly judge the party who mainly support the new paper. An instance, showing how the thing is done, came under my observation lately, and thinking it too good to be lost just now, I beg leave to lay the facts before your readers. One of the agents for the *Republican* in this township, applied to an individual to

subscribe for the Montrose paper; stating that he took the Democratic paper, also that he was an agent for it. The individual replied that he intended to take the *Democrat*, upon which the agent kindly offered to send him the individual was to call at the office and pay for it on his first visit to town. He accordingly called at the "Democrat Office" and took a receipt for one year's payment.—But what was his surprise to receive not only the *Democrat*, but also the Know-Nothing organ! He got wind of the trick and requested the agent to order it discontinued, but this the agent politely refused to do, telling him that he was in for it and had got to take it and pay for it!(!)

The publishers of the *Republican* of course are not to blame in this instance, but it does seem to me they might instruct their agents to be no more than honest, and not to attempt to impose upon people who do not want their paper. If it is necessary to force it upon the community, the sooner they wind up the better for them.

Yours, respectfully,
OCTIDEN.

Dimock, Feb. 5, 1855.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Again I set myself down to pen a few lines for the columns of your excellent paper and for the information of your many intelligent readers. I intend no flattery when I tell you that of all country papers published in this State, yours are equal to any in the promulgation of the great principles of Democracy. More fearless editorials I never read than you have put forth in the columns of the *Democrat*. I had the pleasure of looking into a copy of an *atray Republican* the other day, and was considerably amused with the position taken by its Editors upon the slavery question. They seem to think that Know-Nothingism is the only barrier that has been or can be raised against the further extension of this great evil,—that it is a question that will not bear free discussion,—that it should be discussed in secret, in the dead of night, when all people of honesty and true American principles imbibed in their hearts are asleep,—that it should not have open discussion, but be settled according to the views of those who are members of the Order. If these are the true principles of our government, then I have been unable to understand them until now, and God forbid that our institutions flourish. If we cannot be allowed to discuss the policy of the government and all questions pertaining to the advancement of its institutions, in the light of day and before the eyes of the people,—if it must be left to this mighty conclave of ambitious politicians to decide the kind of laws we shall have and how they shall be enforced, then it is time that a more efficient means than words and agreements should be used to drive from existence these nightly conspirators. Let the free thinking people of America, like the citizens of Mooreburg, stand the alarm and rally around the arms, that are now idle, left us by the "heroes of '76." If one part of the citizens of that Republic cannot have the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, it is time that we had a rebellion, and should our muskets and swords be "off to the wars again," to fight for ourselves and our fires, our institutions, and the down-trodden of the land. "Clearing Decks" must be our motto, for the time for soft words has passed, and if men will play the traitor, brand them as such, so that all honest and free-thinking men will know with whom they have to deal. We must "clear the decks" and pass around the traitors to their party and organization.

Gov. POLLOCK has been almost *bond* to death, by thousands of patriotic American office seekers, since he took the Executive chair, and to gain a little repose he has decided to make no more appointments until after the election of United States Senator, which by the way, is exciting considerable interest hereabout. Letters from all parts of the State are being received by our Representatives, and I have very particularly noticed envelopes lying around the streets and "by-ways," mailed at Towanda, Bradford, &c. But it is no use, his doom is sealed, and he cannot "come in." It has been hinted that neither of the men named for that important office will be elected, but that the Know-Nothing will find a new man and "ride him in rough shod." But how true it is I will not attempt to say. It remains entirely for the Know-Nothing lodges throughout the State to decide. We live in a world of uncertainties, in a land of *know nothing*. But there is a brighter day coming, when the best engine of America, Democracy, will burst its fetters, dispel the gloom that now overhangs it, and again be the great and only champion of a government by the governed.

The Legislature is idle, or nearly so, doing nothing scarcely, only working over broken Banks and bankrupt corporations, and but little at that; but by my next perhaps they will be doing something worth nothing.

Yours,
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[COMMUNICATED.]

Resn, Feb. 5th, 1855.

Meas. Editors:—The position of your paper upon all the important questions of the day and especially that of Know Nothingism is highly satisfactory to the people of this section. Its fearless exposition of the corrupt and dangerous schemes of a secret order is daily winning new adherents to the principles it maintains, while those who have been "haling between two opinions," and uncertain what path to pursue are being convinced of the danger that threatens the country from the existence of an "underground" organization, plotting in darkness measures of doubtful wisdom, pregnant, it may be with "far-reaching consequences and dire ruin." We are a plain people, having little sympathy with "vaunting ambition that o'er leapt itself," nor do we hold ourselves in readiness to trot into and act with every new political combination, simply because it happens to be

by the men whom we have formerly persecuted, turning them into power and influence by our votes. If they are willing to betray the confidence we have placed in their integrity; willing to barter their pledges and manhood, in the hope of making something by the act, I suppose they can do so and there is no statute to restrain them; they may spin the hand that fed them, break their alliance with us, but still *we are to be selected into their support by numerous professions and pledges*. Pledges! what are they worth, when made by a political gambler? Have we not been lulled into quiet and led to sanction the elevation of men to high places by the mesmeric influence of a pledge, when good sense and judgment frowned upon the act? Have not those very pledges been trampled upon and annulled by the maker? To the ambitious, would be great men, who dwindle into hopeless nothingness when exposed to the calm criticism of an intelligent people, a secret political order is doubtless possessed of many attractions, as furnishing a means of *exalting* into consequence; but to the scrupulously honest, who have little time to waste in midnight scheming, who delight in manly, open acts, it is a thing to shun and to despise. It is rumored among us that Judge Wilmot is connected with this Order. Certain it is, that his conduct of late has been such as to warrant the suspicion. Relying upon the past devotion that the Democracy of this District has paid to him, it would not be strange if he should occasionally display his power and imagine himself to be a much greater man than he really is. It may be that we have nursed him into arrogance, but that he vainly supposes he can link the fortunes of the Democracy of this District with whatever illegal combination he pleases. It is not an uncommon thing for politicians, after being elevated to high places, to turn about and use the influence given them by such elevation to injure and destroy the power to which they are indebted for what ever they possess, and it may be that our "pure incorruptible and unchangeable" Judge is not exempt from this infirmity. At all events, we have seen enough to convince us that there is "something rotten" somewhere. To make bold professions of zeal for the cause of freedom, and at the same time further the object of the slaveholder by your connections and acts is a striking evidence of the fact. Awaiting further developments.

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"Rufe" either did not know the whole history of that gentleman during that session, or has reserved another important fact for a future occasion; but fearing it may pass unnoticed I take the liberty to mention it; not however with a view to supplant "Rufe," or do injustice to the gentleman referred to, but merely to let the people know another fact connected with his vote at that period on the question of Slavery. "I will not judge him by his works,—but leave that for the people." If his claims can be justly sustained, he has earned a name in the battle-field of anti-slavery, which ought not to be slightly appreciated by patriotic men; and if his charges upon the democratic party are true, the Democrats of this country, and of the Northern States will shrink with disgust at themselves when they compare their own demerits with those of the gentleman upon whom they have to deal. We must "clear the decks" and pass around the traitors to their party and organization.

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"Rufe" either did not know the whole history of that gentleman during that session, or has reserved another important fact for a future occasion; but fearing it may pass unnoticed I take the liberty to mention it; not however with a view to supplant "Rufe," or do injustice to the gentleman referred to, but merely to let the people know another fact connected with his vote at that period on the question of Slavery. "I will not judge him by his works,—but leave that for the people." If his claims can be justly sustained, he has earned a name in the battle-field of anti-slavery, which ought not to be slightly appreciated by patriotic men; and if his charges upon the democratic party are true, the Democrats of this country, and of the Northern States will shrink with disgust at themselves when they compare their own demerits with those of the gentleman upon whom they have to deal. We must "clear the decks" and pass around the traitors to their party and organization.

Yours,
JONATHAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

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