



J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor.

W. A. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONROSE, PA.

Thursday, April 9th, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Of Leaning County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs Lee & Marsh in another column, descriptive of a Topographical Map of this county, which they propose soon to publish.

Mr. Grow's Speech.

We were present at the fusion meeting held in this place last Monday evening, and witnessed the unsuccessful effort of Mr. Grow to demolish the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Montrose Democrat. The vindictive and scurrilous portion of his frantic harangue, evidently designed to provoke us to assault him personally, and thus draw our attention and the public eye from his imperfections and corrupt practices as a politician, we shall pass with the contempt it merits. The representative who wilfully attempts to deceive his constituents, and by pompous declamation and hypocritical professions would hide the truth to shield himself from infamy, need not expect us to respond to his blackguard assaults, or to dignify his imbecility by engaging in a personal controversy with him. Of Mr. Grow's private character we shall have nothing to say in this article; if the people of a neighboring locality hesitate to commend it as pure and exemplary, it is not our fault, and the indignant youth of Glenwood should not hold us responsible for their suspicions. We omit, then, any further consideration of his venomous, yet puny attack upon us, and proceed to notice that part of his philippic intended to weaken the confidence of his constituents in the highest judicial tribunal in the Republic; and in this connection it will not be improper to contemplate for a moment the character of that tribunal—its spotless integrity and its solid legal acquirements. That it is composed of the ablest and most accomplished legal scholars the country affords, no intelligent and reasonable man will deny; and it is so organized as to be independent of the executive and legislative branches of the government. This independence enables it to pronounce impartial judgments; to adhere faithfully to the constitution of the country; to disclose its solemn duties, regardless of popular clamor, and unswayed by the anthems of clerical demagogues. The great and patriotic men who created this governmental fabric, evincing superior wisdom and a profound knowledge of human nature in making the judicial, independent of all other departments, so that it might reside in an atmosphere of impartiality, and its only ambition be to do substantial justice. Its decisions command the respect and obedience of all good citizens. Yet this tribunal, thus organized and venerated, is the target at which the mustacheed Glenwood abject vomited his venom and abuse by the hour, last Monday evening. And by what authority does this ungrateful and faithless boy, who probably never conducted one important law-suit, presume to trample upon, and set at defiance the judgment of our highest and most respected Court? We do not believe there is one member of the Susquehanna County bar, who is not better acquainted with the common law and the statutes of the Commonwealth than Galusha A. Grow. If we remember rightly, he once opened a law office in this place, and mortified because of his inability to cope successfully with his brother members of the bar, he retired to the hemlock shades of Glenwood, where for a short time he earned an honest livelihood by peeling bark. Subsequently he was elected to Congress, where he performed according to the directions of Wilmot; consequently he was petted by that arch demagogue until he became vain. Vanity and ambition made him a deserter from the party and principles he was chosen to represent. His old enemies flattered and promised to promote him, and with an ingratitude which betrayed an ungenerous and necessary nature, he commenced maligning the man who lifted him from obscurity and placed him in an honorable position—his career furnishes a striking proof of the folly of entrusting power in the hands of unscrupulous, inexperienced and weak-minded men. And this whickered youth, eminent only as an ingrate and a hypocrite, counsels his constituents to resist the Supreme Court of the United States, and pompously asserts that its decisions are dictated by the "slave power." Really, the man who lacks the requisite legal knowledge to properly conduct a petty law-suit before a Justice of the peace, makes a ridiculous figure when he grasps with the judgment of the highest Court in the country. In solid learning and purity of character, Chief Justice Taney is not excelled by any living man. His associates are all distinguished jurists—men who have devoted their lives to the study of the law, and whose highest ambition it is faithfully interpret the constitution they are sworn to protect. Contemplate the nature and power of the United States Supreme Court, and the character of the men who compose it, and then say whether G. A. Grow, when he assails that tribunal, is entitled to the respect of the intelligent and patriotic citizen.

Now let us see in what manner he attempted to destroy the just suspicions of the

community he has betrayed. Several weeks ago we invited our neighbor of the Republic to answer a question which we propounded with reference to Mr. Grow and his trip to Europe. This Grow tho' impudent, and outrageous, and wondered how editors of a local newspaper dare make such inquiries concerning him. We will enlighten the sensitive duncer on this point, so that he may no longer misapprehend us. When the Collin's appropriation bill first came before the body of which he is a member, he violently opposed the project; subsequently his zeal against monopolies abated somewhat, and his opposition was of the faintest and most genteel kind. This sudden change induced observers to doubt his integrity; and even now anti-democratic papers mention him as "one of the gentlemen who had a free berth in the Collin's line of steamers" when he visited the European Continent.—Mr. Grow asserted that he paid his fare on that occasion, and the assertion we publish for what it is worth. His foolish assaults upon us last Monday evening shall not prevent us from doing him justice.

A few words with reference to his hostility to the report of the Corruption Investigating Committee, and we dismiss him. He affirms that all he desired was to secure to the accused a fair and impartial trial; to this no one objects, as it was their constitutional privilege to have it. But, Mr. Grow, why did you evade the charge preferred against you by us, viz: that you opposed the motion to read and print the report, before you knew that that report contained! No one ever thought of withholding from the suspected parties the benefit of a fair trial; and it is the basest hypocrisy and deception in you to pretend that they were denied it. The report of the committee, with the testimony taken before it clearly proves, (your assertion to the contrary notwithstanding) that Messrs. Gilbert, Edwards and Mattison had an opportunity to confront their accusers and cross-examine them. This they neglected to do, for the guilty and corrupt instinctively shrank away from the gaze of honest men, and to improve privileges which the innocent would be sure to profit by. Like a cowardly hypocrite, as you are, you evaded the real charge preferred against you in this matter and sought to cover it up by windy and unmeaning declamation. This we shall not permit you to do. Our charge is uncontroverted—you did not meet it like a man—you evaded it. We assert again, that your singular and unprecedented course toward the case in question, is calculated to make observing men doubt your integrity and strongly suspect that you are not an honest, and unselfish legislator. That suspicion is naturally strengthened and confirmed by the miserable subterfuges to which you resorted last Monday evening, to escape censure in this matter; instead of the consequences of insisting upon its authority.

How Wilmot's Nomination is Received in "My District."

The nomination of David Wilmot for Governor of Pennsylvania does not seem to gratify his friends in this locality. They are doubtless sensible enough to know that he is a badly whipped man—that he has not the slightest chance of being elected to the position for which he is named. But this conviction is no excuse for the coldness they manifest towards him. He is the head and front of their organization in this part of the State; he betrayed his old friends for the purpose of promoting his own interests and the interests of the men with whom he is now acting, and those men are in duty bound to cordially respond to his nomination. This they have shamefully neglected to do. Last Monday evening they held a mass meeting in this place—that meeting was addressed by G. A. Grow, and David Wilmot was present. Mr. Grow made no allusion to Wilmot's nomination, nor did the meeting by resolution or otherwise signify its approval of the proceedings of the Fusion State Convention. Now, a very natural and proper inquiry is: why do the shirkers of this county hesitate to commend the nomination of their apparent favorite? Because Wilmot is a doomed man, are they disposed to desert his flag! At all events, it looks a little singular that a proposition to ratify the nominations, was not made. If Wilmot is "the standard-bearer of freedom" and has been put forth as such by the shrieking party of the State, it would not be out of place for his own district to express its gratification and to pledge to him a cordial and united support. We submit that David has been treated unfairly; that those who have seduced him from his "first love," are guilty of gross impropriety in refusing to endorse his nomination. There were men in the meeting to which we have referred who feel this neglect most keenly; who are really Wilmot's devoted friends, and who rejoice that he is to be their standard bearer in the coming contest. These men desired the meeting to make an expression in favor of Wilmot, and to assure him that his selection by the State Convention was gratifying to his political friends, in this section. But they were prevented from taking the proper steps to obtain such expression, by a hasty adjournment. The "old whig" interest felt and exercised its power, and those who followed Wilmot into the ranks of the enemy, were made to realize that they were of secondary importance—mere dumb instruments to be wielded at pleasure by the old foes of democracy. The condition of the deserters is humiliating; but their reward is just.

First Gun of the Campaign! Omnipotent thunder from Berlin!—At the recent municipal election in the city of Reading, Maj. A. JONAS SWANZ, the Democratic nominee, and a noble hearted young Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 306 votes. The whole Democratic ticket was elected, and 13 of the 15 Councilmen. In view of the fact that Reading usually gives a large opposition majority, this is truly an ominous result.

The Reason why Kansas should Bleed Again.

The history of the past, so says the Washington Union, shows that the enemies of the Democracy resort to two modes to influence the public mind—one by operating upon the necessities of men, and the other by misleading them. The former was resorted to with the hope of securing a recharter of the Bank of the United States by cramping its customers, and through them the community.—They sought to control the war of 1812, by depriving the government, as far as possible, of the means for its effective prosecution.—Kansas matters have afforded them an opportunity to practice both modes at once.—They sought in Congress to starve the judges and others in Kansas into action in conformity with their political wishes. To secure this object, they knowingly and designedly defeated the appropriations for the army, and adjourned without providing the means necessary to enable it to defend, even the frontiers, where the tomahawk and scalping-knife performed their bloody work upon defenceless women and children. But the more common means resorted to for controlling the public mind, and securing political power, is gross and reiterated deception and falsehood. It is seldom that the opposition place the action of Democrats before the country in an honest and truthful manner.—Bad motives are assigned for every Democratic act, and results are uniformly attributed to them rather than their true causes. The truth of these remarks has been strikingly illustrated in relation to the law organizing Kansas, and the events which have since occurred. Our adversaries have attributed to the law the consequences of their own acts, and have grossly misrepresented occurrences in that Territory. Kansas was made to bleed for the benefit of Northern politicians in their pursuit of popular favor. It was distant from the ordinary travel of the country, and there was no small difficulty in ascertaining the truth. The Republican leaders had their agents in Kansas, who furnished accounts of horrible occurrences, as required, to meet the necessities of their employers. Many who had not such agents manufactured news to suit the occasion in their own offices. Poor Kansas was made to bleed to order, and the country was deceived into the belief that the most horrible tragedies had occurred, when nothing of the kind had happened. Every wrong or crime that did occur was magnified from ten to a hundred fold, and all charged to the Democracy and the Kansas law, when those making the charge knew it to be untrue. With great effort and much outlay of money the scheme of deception was kept up till after the Presidential election, exercising much effect upon the popular vote, though falling in the object proposed. After this great exertion through the campaign, the agitators needed rest and quiet, and some yielded to the necessity, and took both. But the fatal effects of a cessation of their deceptive labors soon manifested themselves at the elections. An immense falling off of the Black Republican vote was shown in various quarters.—Those who had been deceived and misled by the cries of bleeding Kansas, when they saw all was peace and quiet there, were fast deserting their ranks, and returning among their Democratic friends. Some new effort became necessary to rally their scattering forces. An unlucky exposure of the ruling motive of sundry Black Republicans had occurred in the House. Publication must be arrested from this exposure.

After much counseling by the leaders, before and at the special session of the Senate, nothing could be discovered holding out so much promise of favorable results as bleeding Kansas again. Hence it was resolved that she should bleed. The mandate went forth, and she was ordered to bleed, and bleed she must. The intention of Governor Geary to resign induced the belief that this could be accomplished to an extent sufficient to arouse the whole North and West, and bring back to their ranks those formerly drawn there by the theory of blood in Kansas. As soon as Governor Geary left the Territory, the evil work began. The Topeka faction put themselves in motion. Robinson, who resigned his mock governorship nearly a year since, has been induced to withdraw his letter of resignation, and to assume the mockery once more. The sham Legislature and unauthorized State Government are being again put in motion, with the hope of producing a collision, and shedding sufficient blood to answer the purposes of the distant leaders, whose power and control must totally fail, unless some such resource can save them. This new demonstration was doubtless contrived in the city, and is to be pushed forward with zeal and energy until the drooping cause of the agitators shall be thoroughly revived.

The question is now submitted to the people, whether they will be again deceived by the hypocritical cry of those who bleed Kansas to order, to promote their political aspirations. That Kansas would go on smoothly, and all would remain in peace, quiet and prosperity, as Gov. Geary left it, if not disturbed by outsiders, all must fully understand. Men who love their country and desire its peace, prosperity and happiness, should set their faces against this wicked attempt at new agitation. If they do so promptly and thoroughly, Kansas will cease to bleed, and soon become a populous, prosperous, and happy sovereign State.

"A subscriber," (whom we suspect to be some narrow minded Leech) asks us why we advertise Dr. AYER'S PILLS, and why we give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first and second are that we are paid for it. The fourth is, we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we—by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land, we are well sustained in our own convictions of their value. The sixth is that they are cheap as well as useful. The last but not least is that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old foggy friend if he could repeat himself ten thousand times, might never hope to equal, and we trust by making them known to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves.—Christian Advocate.

For The Democrat. Gentlemen Editors: Permit me to say through the columns of your paper, that agreeably to notice issued, Prof. J. F. Stoddard and B. F. Tewksbury, Co. Superintendent, held on the 19th, 20th and 21st, a very interesting Institute, in this Township, for the benefit of teachers.

The weather, on the 19th, was rendered very inclement, in the fore part of the day, by the falling rain, and in the after part of the day, by the driving snow; but notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, a large number of teachers assembled, evincing a degree of interest commensurate with the great importance of their high calling and weighty duties. Prof. J. F. Stoddard, exercised the teachers in the science of numbers, giving them very valuable, short, and practical methods of performing operations, on numbers, mentally, which occupied the time during the afternoon of the first day. The next day he spent some time on the subject of Natural Philosophy, and elucidated the laws of falling bodies, proving satisfactorily, that much error had been taught from the books in this department of science. After a reading exercise conducted by B. F. Tewksbury, Prof. S. continued his instructions in Mathematics. In the evening B. F. Tewksbury, made a few remarks and was followed by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, who delivered a lengthy and eloquent address to a large audience which seemed deeply interested.

The last day Prof. S. occupied a part of the time in giving object lessons, and in instructing the teachers in the most improved methods of teaching; and the remaining part was occupied by the Directors (there being quite a number of them present), in making congratulatory remarks, and encouraging the teachers to move onward in their field of labor, elevating their profession to its proper dignity. The recitations and exhibition of the teachers were highly creditable.—There has been a marked improvement made in the teachers during the past year.

The above summary account is but a feeble portrait of the proceedings; of the interest awakened in this community by this intellectual Gallery, which has been moving through the various parts of this County, diffusing its light through community, arousing the mind from its lethargy, and infusing new life into the cause of popular education, imparting vitality, energy, vigor, and force to this exalted cause, which must redound to the good and especial benefit of all that come within its benign influence.

It is the expressed wish of the people in this vicinity, that the ball may keep rolling, and be gathering momentum as it onward moves. One of our Directors, who settled in this country, when it was almost one unbroken wilderness, recently said, the teacher from whom he received his education, when a word of difficult pronunciation occurred, would say, "it was blotted in his book" and so he obtained a blotted education, with which he has passed through life. And he was highly rejoiced to see an effort making to wipe out the blots, and that there has been a great many of them erased.

A better day is dawning. This noble little band of teachers, that is now marching forward, is but the vanguard of one much greater, more brilliant, more potent for success than were ever the armies of Napoleon.—March onward until the whole vicious progress of ignorance is cut off, and its sire slain.

W. F. UROT, Jessup, Susq. Co., March 20th, 1857.

For The Democrat. Teachers' Institute. At Friendsville, met in the Presbyterian Church March 16th, 17th and 18th, 1857. There was in attendance about 75 teachers.—In a word our little church was crowded.

On the part of the teachers great interest was manifested; each one willing to contribute their mite, and by their desire to receive instruction in part repayed Prof. Stoddard, and Tewksbury for their able demonstrations,—who by their clear illustrations aroused them from that lethargy in which they had been slumbering,—ignorance, that worse than Egyptian darkness, must be expelled from the minds of the people ere the sun can penetrate them and they stand arrayed in the garb of Education's noble disciples. We are sore teachers and others returned to their homes convinced that their time had been profitably spent, and that much of the undeveloped germ of the teacher by the influence of this Institute was brought into life.—"A nation to be truly good must be truly wise." Had an expression of the citizens of Friendsville been expressed it would have been this,—Prof. Stoddard and Tewksbury, gentlemen and scholars,—with no prouder title can we adorn them; they have raised a monument of gratitude in the hearts of their friends which time will strengthen—not efface. At the close of the session the following resolutions were received and adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due Prof. John F. Stoddard, for the noble act of endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people of this community the importance of popular education; and for so ably demonstrating the principles of mathematical science; and showing different methods of teaching. Resolved, That we as teachers are greatly indebted to the people of Friendsville for extending to us their hospitality; and for the interest manifested in the advancement of knowledge among the masses of this portion of the county. Resolved, That we look with pleasure upon the efforts of the County Superintendent in endeavoring to advance education through the medium of common schools.—the people's colleges.

Letters written from Wilmington N.C. mention disastrous fires in the woods in that neighborhood, and it is feared that all the turpentine trees will be destroyed. One producer alone has lost twenty thousand trees.

Another Falshood Nailed.

The following, which we take from the Washington Union, nails to the counter the falshood of the Black Republicans that the last legislature of Kansas had refused to repeal any of the obnoxious and unconstitutional acts of the preceding Legislature.—Times, one by one, the props on which the opposition hope to stand are knocked from under them. They will find after a while, we hope, that "honesty is the best policy," and that truth, though a slow traveller, is sure to overtake and crush falshood.

Washington, March 23, 1857. To the Editors of the Union: There seems to be a settled purpose, on the part of many, if not all the opposition journals of the country, to misrepresent and mis-state the facts in reference to everything occurring in Kansas. A short time since it was stated in a Democratic paper in Western New York that "the Territorial Legislature had repealed section twelve of the law to punish offences against slave property, and also that portion of the eleventh section of the law regulating elections, which requires a voter, when challenged, to take an oath to support the fugitive slave laws of 1793, and 1850, and the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, and that the person offering to vote, and refusing to take such oath if required, shall not be allowed to vote." The Republicans could not tolerate this reduction of their papers, occurring in Kansas. 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