Montrose Democrat.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

J. B. McCOLLUM,
A. J. GERRITSON, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.,

Thursday, July 16, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM F. PACKER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Still Another Chance.

We will furnish THE DEMOCRAT, from now until election, at the following rates, payable in advance.

Single copy,	$0.30
Five copies,	1,25
Ten copies,	2.00

☞ No paper was issued from this office last week, owing to our not receiving a supply of paper from the manufacturer. The Mills are undergoing repairs, and a letter informing us of the fact, was a week in reaching us, instead of only a day or two. By this means we were unable to procure the material from any other source until too late for our issue.

☞ We publish on our first page, the admirable address of Senator Douglas to the citizens of Springfield, Illinois. The questions discussed are important, and a correct understanding of them desirable. We especially commend that portion of the address which treats of the Dred Scott decision, to the attentive consideration of our readers.

☞ Now is the time to secure one of Lee & Marsh's Topographical Maps of this county. It is one of the most useful as well as ornamental maps that has ever been presented to this county.

Mr. Marsh informs us that he intends to give every resident of the county an opportunity of securing one or more, before publication. No one will be able to obtain them except those who give in their names before that time. We would recommend it to all our friends, and hope that no one will fail to give in their names, when they have an opportunity, for if sufficient encouragement is not given the enterprise will be abandoned. We have seen maps of other counties which they published; they are equal in execution to any we ever saw, and $5.00 for a map of that description, we think very reasonable.

Opposition to Gov. Walker.

The abolitionist and the "fire eater" unite in condemning Gov. Walker, together with the pacific and eminently fair policy, which he as the agent of the National Administration, is endeavoring to enforce in Kansas.—It is to be regretted that the extremists of both sections evince a disposition to misrepresent and frown upon any movement having for its object the pacification of that Territory and the establishment therein of such institutions as the majority of its actual inhabitants desire. The late speech of Senator Trumbull of Illinois, at Springfield, may be taken as an exposition of the views of the abolition agitators with reference to Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy; and the letter of Hon. L. M. Keitt of of South Carlinia, to the editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, probably affords a fair illustration of the spirit which animates the "fire eaters" and induces them to join their abolition foes, in denouncing Gov. Walker and the policy of which he is the official representation. Proper reflection and investigation will at once satisfy the intelligent and fair minded portion of our fellow citizens of both the free and slave States, that the bitter denunciation of Walker, in which these factions indulge, is not only wholly uncalled for, but plainly unjust and resorted to for a wicked purpose. It is one of the weapons of the agitator—that nuisance in American politics, subsisting on discord and aiming to overthrow the government which protects him. The pacification of Kansas annihilates the opposition to Democracy; hence the anxiety of the leaders of that opposition to embarass the Administration in its efforts to secure to the people of that Territory the free exercise of their self-government right, Gov. Walker as the organ of the Federal Government, proclaimed to the people of Kansas, at Topeka, that they should have an opportunity to vote upon the Constitution to be prepared by the Convention elected in June. That they should enjoy unmolested the privilege which the organic act promised them, of determining for themselves at the ballot box, whether they would establish or reject slavery. This is the doctrine for which the Democratic party battled in the last canvass; a doctrine ratified by the voters of the Republic, Nov. 4, 1856, and clearly stated and ably defended in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural address.

It stands approved by the American people, and to question its utility, is to quarrel with their verdict, deliberately rendered.—Why, then, when the Administration through its agent and in obedience to the popular will, avows its determination to vindicate that verdict by guaranteeing to Kansas such a government (republican in form) as her people shall choose, do the malcontents villify that agent and attribute to him the basest of motives? In his public speeches he has signified his intention to uphold in Kansas, the will of her people,—and to give them a fair opportunity to declare that will. This only is his offence; and for this, his acts and designs are maliciously misrepresented by Northern and Southern agitators, whose profession it is to foment strife and weaken the bonds of the confederacy. For declaring, like a frank, bold man, as he is, that the principle of selfgovernment shall prevail in Kansas, the Illinois abolitionist and the South-Carolina secessionist, vie with each other in abusing him. Let us examine the cause of their discontent, and the arguments they produce against the policy of which he is the representative. Trumbull avers that it would have been impolitic and useless for the Free State men to have participated in the Election for delegates to the constitutional convention; impolitic because by so doing they would recognize the validity of the acts of the Territorial Legislature; useless, because, he asserts, that the registry was imperfect and incomplete, and did not contain a fair proportion of Free State voters. The first objection is merely technical, and comes with bad grace from the allies of those who have frequently recognized the legality and authority of that Legislature. The second, or the assertion that the registry was incomplete, should not be made by those who did all in their power to *prevent* a perfect and complete registry. It is well known that the unprincipled leaders of the "Free State party," threw all the obstacles they could in the way of the officers appointed under the registration act; and that in consequence of this, those officers, though disposed to act fairly, and to impartially discharge the duty devolved upon them, were unable to obtain a full list of the voter's names. The provisions of the registration law, were eminently fair and just, affording abundant opportunity to the voter whose name should be omitted from the list, inadvertently or otherwise, to procure its insertion thereon. But this objection because of an imperfect registry, cannot be used as an excuse for refusing to vote for or against the constitution when it is submitted to the *whole* people of Kansas, for their adoption or rejection. *Walker's* proposition is to submit the constitution when formed, to a vote of the actual residents of the Territory, whether their names are *registered or not*; and invites them all to participate in that Election. This invitation *Trumbull* is pleased to designate as insolent and the height of effrontery! Why he thus characterizes it we are unable to tell, since he neglects to produce his reasons. June 29th the Northern abolitionist abuses the administration for its pro-slavery tendencies as developed in its Kansas policy, and June 30th, the pro-slavery secessionist curses the same policy as certain to bring Kansas into the Union as a free State. The hostility which the extremists of both sections evince toward that policy is the best evidence of its wisdom, its impartiality and justice.

Frazier—Wilmot's meanest Parasite—pants for Notoriety.

Frazier of the Republican, after thorough self examination very properly concludes that the term "sneaking creature" affords a perfect and comprehensive daguerreotype of himself: whereupon he squirts his filth at the senior editor of the Democrat whom he designates as "mean, miserable, degraded, pot-valiant, tipsy and drunken." As it matters very little to our patrons whether we are a wine-bibber and a glutton, or a tee-totaller and a vegetarian, we shall permit this professional blackguard and falsifier to twaddle on that subject unmolested; let him wallow in that slough of infamy to which an intelligent public opinion, always honorable and just, is certain to consign the slanderer; the pitiable wretch who observes not the common civilities and decencies of life. It has been truly and forcibly said that,

"There's not a baser fiend in hell,
Nor is there one who can
Perform the Devil's work so well
As that degenerate man,
Who carries venom on his tongue
And malice in his heart,
With bow of hatred ever sprung
To speed the poisoned dart."

With such a character we shall not have a protracted personal controversy; we have no disposition to keep continually paraded before the public, the vulgar attributes and beastly affinities of him whose petty larceny phiz unmistakably indicates the back-biter and the sneak. Besides we are not ambitious of the notoriety of the blackguard, falsifier and slanderer; nor do we intend to merit it. We have never considered it any part of our duty as Journalists to assail the private character of the citizen whose political views conflict with our own, in order to derogate from his influence and make him odious in the community; and our readers will witness that we have never indulged in low, passionate abuse of any one. Our consistent and earnest advocacy of national principles seems however to have exasperated the hireling who cannot properly respond to our arguments; and hence his effort to tempt us into a personal controversy with him. He must be badly afflicted with vanity to imagine for a moment that he can force us to neglect the legitimate duties of our profession and descend into that field of malice and defamation in which he feeds and fatters. Equally in error is Mr. Wilmot if he fancies that the yelping of his editorial cur will prevent us from exposing the imperfections, the inconsistencies and hypocrisy which have characterized his own career and stamped him as the most unscrupulous and selfish of demagogues.—The mean and unprovoked personal assault to which allusion was made at the beginning of this article, is not properly chargable to such an irritable compound of depravity, malevolence and stupidity, such a mercenary imbecile, and truckling sycophant as the sallow-visaged Frazier; but rather to those who employ and direct him, and hope to be profited by his filthy fulminations. Of that species *David Wilmot* is the chief. Whenever he conceives it necessary to destroy the reputation of a citizen, in order to prop up his declining fortunes, he issues his edict to the sheepish imitation of manhood confined in the Old Register office, and a column of slovenly vituperation in which lurks the spirit of the assassin is forthwith levelled at the object of his aversion. Can it be possible that the "stump judge" expects us to fill our columns with responses to the personal assaults of his vile and irresponsible parasite, and thus withdraw public attention in this quarter from the important political issues involved in the approaching gubernatorial canvass? If not, why this scurrilous attack—this low and unprovoked production of a debauched and self-polluted nature? But we are threatened with "harsh treatment" if we refuse to make courteous and respectful mention of the lecherous sneak employed to malign us. This we cannot do consistently with our convictions of right and duty; therefore the threat must pass unheeded, and we must continue to consult the literal meaning of the people's English in its application to our feactious cotemporary. No doubt the reptile thought to intimidate us and shield his master; as if his poisonous diatribes had power to frighten a democratic journalist from the discharge of his duty to the public! We anticipated that he would eject his venom at us as soon as he had exhausted "bleeding Kansas" and throttled the "oligarchy." He subsists on scurrility; and when he has no imaginary monster at which to hurl the concoctions of his impotent malice, he must satiate his appetite for slander in unprovoked abuse of his neighbors. Physically, morally and mentally rotten; superstitious, bigoted and miserly, cowardly, malignant, and only rescued from from idiocy by a surplus of lecher of this "sneaking creature" lives to be loathed and rejoices in the infamy which he richly deserves. He is the fit servant of a libidinous master, and Wilmot's sagacity as evinced in the selection of the mongrel for the performance of his dirty work, stands unimpeached. We have carefully refrained from any allusion to the petty meannesses and grossly vulgar antics which have characterized the course of this hired defamer; and merely adverted to those peculiarities of the wretch which are patent to the public eye. He may continue to falsify—to misrepresent our conduct and motives and seek to degrade us in the estimation of our fellow-citizens; but we give due notice that we shall not hereafter respond to his villanious attacks, unless we become convinced that the public good—the interests of the community in which we reside—demand a full exposure of his infamous practices; in which case, much as we detest personal controversies, we shall perform our duty fearlessly, and gently remind him of his errors. It must not be supposed, however, that in that case we shall limit our criticisms to the character of the agent. The singularly *virtuous* and *temperate* (?) man who employ the traducer and pay him in proportion to the skill he displays in his unenviable profession, must come in for a handsome share of the glory.

J. B. M.

☞ The *Philadephia Daily News* of July 10th says that Wilmot "*without any particular moral conviction on the subject, but thinking that political capital may be made out of it, is taking great pains in a* PRACTICAL *way to satify those opposed to the Maine Law that he is no tee-totaller.*" Of the truth of this statement those acquainted with Wilmot, will have no doubt. Yet the hypocrite and falsifier of the *Republican* who is in the employ of the "stump Judge" professes an abhorrence of Brandy smashes and those who partake thereof. What a consistent and exemplary youth the sheepish Frazier is! He pitches into Bacchus with his usual imbecility and supports for Governor the man who proves in a "PRACTICAL WAY" that he is "NO TEE TOTALLER." This is a great country and the modern Homer is a morally heroic institution.

☞ *The Berks County Press*, one of the papers that calls the Wilmot State Ticket, "Union American Ticket," says that Davy's Americanism "cannot be questioned," and that he expressed the following sentiment to an interlocutor; "I am an American, I do not fear to proclaim it to the world. I fear God, and other fear have I none." Why don't he "proclaim" such things here about home? The assertion that he fears God will be doubted by those acquainted with his notoriously awful profanity.

☞ The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* says that "a *partisan press, for partisan purposes* is labering to crush it because it cannot be made the tool of a party." The "partisan press" refered to, is the *Tribune* and its parasites who are circulating the stale fabrication that G. W. Brown, its editor tried to "sell out" the free State party. The story originated with bogus Gov. Robinson.

The Topeka Constitution.

The Beecher party have clung to the Topeka constitution, until many of them are beginning to see that it is time to abanbon the old concern, and permit the exercise of a little reason to take the place of an obsolete idea.

The *Chicago Democrat*, a Black Republican organ, speaks thus of it and Bogus Gov. Robinson's "State" Convention.

"A Free "State Convention" was held at Topeka on the 9th, over which Col. Lane presided. He also made a speech. We have no hopes that much good will result from such conventions, under such leadership.—The following resolutions were reported from a committee and adopted:"

(The resolutions repudiate the Territorial Government and laws and avow adherence to the Topeka Constitution. The *Democrat* adds.)

"This clinging to the Constitution adopted by the former Topeka Conventiou is a mere farce, in the face of the opposition in Congress. All must know the utter impossibility of being admitted into the Union under it, & nothing but unwise counsels would advise a further adherence to it. Better abandon this useless work of the past, and take care of the future. The leadership of the Free State forces is not in good hands, and we fear bad results from the influence of those who control matters. Between this avarice and this ambition, we fear the great cause will suffer detriment.

"A state has got to be formed and a constitution adopted. This is now the great business of the people of Kansas, and their efforts should all be directed towards the accomplishment of this end. It cannot be done by adhering to the Topeka Constitution, or by forever remaining inactive."

☞ James Lyle, Probate Clerk, was killed by a 'free state' man named Haller, at Leavenworth, June 29th. It occurred at an election for councilmen. Further difficulties were apprehended.

News Items.

....The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at Lecompton, on the 2nd, Judge Elmore presiding. Ex. Gov. Ransom of Michigan, was nominated over Hon. Ely Moore, Ex. M. C. of N. Y. Walker's policy was endorsed. A resolution to adopt the Constitution to be framed by the Convention, whether submitted to the people or not, was lost, by a vote of 40, to 41 nays.

....The Court of Appsals has decided the Albany Police Bill to be constitutional. Of the Judges, 4 were in favor of, and 2 opposed to the law.

....$26,000,000 were in the U. S. Treasury, on the 1st of July, subject to draft.

....The route for carrying the overland mail to California, is as follows: Beginning at St. Louis and Memphis on the Mississippi river; thence forming a junction at Little Rock, Arkansas; thence in the direction of Preston, to the Rio Grande, at the most suitable crossing of that river near Fort Fillmore or Donna Ansa; thence along the new road now being made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to Fort Yuma;—thence by the best passes, through the best valleys for safe and expeditious staging to San Francisco.

....The Kansas 'Herald of Freedom,' says that a trifle less than 2,000 votes were cast for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The election passed off quietly.

It is said that a majority of the delegates are pledged to put the Constitution to a popular vote. Most of the Missouri papers favor that plan. The idea of the delegates is to draft a Constitution silent on the subject of slavery, and submit a separate clause relating to the subject.

.... The "4th" was spent in New York in a truly disgraceful manner. A regular warfare seems to have been carried on between the "Dead Rabbits," and "Bowery Boys." A considerable number of persons were killed and wounded. There was further rioting again on the 13th, resulting in the killing of one of the rioters, and wounding several policeman who were attempting to maintain order. At latest advices matters were quiet.

.... Gen. Lane, (not Jim) has been elected to Congress from Oregon. He was the Democratic nominee.

.... Jno. W. Forney proposes to start a new Democratic daily paper in Philadelphia to be called "The *Press*."

.... The editor of the Bedford *Gazette* proposes to sell out his establishment. The paper has reached its fifty-second volume, without changing owners but once.

For The Democrat.

To Those Interested.

A special meeting of the Board of School Directors of New Milford District, in conjunction with the Teacher's Association, was held at the Ward School house on Saturday, June 27th, 1857, to decide upon a uniformity of text books to be used in the schools of the District, in compliance with the requirements of the 25th Section of the school law of 1854 & '5. The following Directors were present, viz., W. Watson, E. Barnum, B. H. Foot, W. T. Moxley and J. W. Walker. W. Watson, President in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved by the Board to establish a uniformity, and to make a sufficient appropriation from the school funds of the District to purchase the necessary books to supply the schools of the District.

A committee consisting of Miss M. A. Dickeman and Miss J. M. Baker, on the part of the Teachers and W. T. Moxley and J. W. Walker on the part of the Directors, was appointed to make a proper selection of text books from those now in use, who reported the following list, which was adopted by the Board, viz:

Webb's normal cards, Webb's First Reader and Second Reader. Tower's third, fourth and fifth Readers. Colton & Fitch's series of Geographies. Clark's Primary Grammar.—Stoddard's Mental, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, and Webster's school Dictionary.

The following preamble, and resolutions were then passed by the Board.

Whereas, the State Superintendent has decided that "a Teacher's month is simply the current calendar month, with the Saturdays and Sundays omitted, and whereas we believe this regulation will result in final advantage to the schools, by giving the pupils one day each week "for recreation and such work as may be required of them at home," thereby offering greater inducement for more regular attendance, the rest of the week; and affording the Teachers better opportunity for self improvement. therefore,

Resolved, that we shall require the schools of this District to be closed on Saturdays, as well as Sundays, and kept open every other day in the month, strictly in compliance with the decision of the State Superintendent.

Resolved, that we believe it to be the duty of Teachers, to devote, at least a part, of the time thus omitted from the labors of the school-room, to improvement in their vocation, and to embrace every opportunity within their reich to do so, especially if offered to them free of charge.

Resolved, that hereafter the Board will require the attendance of every Teacher in the District, at the Teachers Association, held every Saturday afternoon at the Ward school house, in New Milford, expressly for the benefit and improvement of the Teachers of the District, and *regularly* attended by competent instructors, and *frequently* by the County Superintendent.

Resolved, that every failure to comply with the above resolution, under ordinary circumstances, will be followed by a deduction of twenty-five cents from the wages of the delinquent in the absence of a reasonable excuse offered to the District Superintendent, who is President of the Association.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the county papers.

Extract from the minutes,

Attest, J. W. Walker, Secretary of the Board and Ex-Officio District Super't.

Ministerial Interference in Politic.

Under the above caption, the *Owego Gazette* has the following, which we recommend Rev. George Landon and others he has led astray to peruse atttentively.

Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, (who presided a year ago at the Session of the Wyoming Annual Conference at Binghamton,) on the 16th of May last, at the East Maine Conference, prefaced his announcement of the appointments of the Preachers to their various stations and circuits, with a very handsome and appropriate address, in the course of which he expressed sentiments in relation to the interference of Ministers in the politics of the day which are entirely in harmony with our own views, as well as so manifestly reasonably and just, that we take pleasure in transfering to our colums the extract in which they are contained and commending them to the careful as well as prayerful consideration of the particular class of persons to whom they are addressed:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place (said the venerable Bishop,) to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, namely, as to how far a minister of the gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into the pulpit, he finds his congregation composed of men of different political views, of men zealously and conscientiously attached to differently political parties; and, if he publicly becomes the partizan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day, will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

"But some may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to peform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust that I have not proved recreant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting, or spent above five minutes at any one election. I have always made it a point to go to the poll at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement—to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to 'let the potsherds live with the potsherds, but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect the anecdote of a Methodist brother, who was stationed to preach the gospel to the people in "Fountain Head Circuit," near the hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? "I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit," was the reply.—"Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for?" "I trust that I shall be found on my knees, praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit." However, they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer, that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in "Fountain Head Circuit." In conclusion, let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise."

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood.—This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubricles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Ulcers, Cancers, and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Billious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. AYER designed his *Cathartic Pill* especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalelled success in controlling and curing disease.—*Medical Journal.*

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Last night we received the announcement of the sudden death of Hon. William L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, which occurred on Saturday, the 4th inst., at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York. The intelligence reached us through the following telegraphic despatches:

Ballston, July 4, 1857.

The Hon. William L. Marcy was found in his room to day, at noon, quite dead. He appeared to be in his usual good health this morning. We have not heard any cause assigned for this sudden death.

Albany, July 5, 1857.

Governor Marcy's funeral will, it is expected, take place here on Wednesday, on which occasion there will be a grand military display. His remains will be brought down from Ballston to morrow, in charge of John N. Wilder, Esq., and Mr. Delavan.

Mr. Marcy was in his 71st year, having been born December 12, 1786, in Sturbridge Worcester county, Mass. After completing his academic course in his native town he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., and graduated there in 1808. From thence he removed to Troy, N.Y., and commenced the practice of the law, having studied in the office of John Russell, Esq., an eminent practitioner, taking a prominent part in politics at the same time as a democrat. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 and 1814, Mr. Marcy served as a volunteer in defence of his State. He held a Lieutenant's commission and did service at St. Regius on the Canada frontier. In 1816 he was appointed Recorder of the city of Troy, but was removed two years afterwards when De Witt Clinton filled the Gubernatorial office, Mr. Marcy having taken sides with Martin Van Buren in opposition to Governor Clinton's policy.—Subsequently he was appointed by Governor Yates to the post of Adjutant General in 1821, and removed to Albany, where he has since resided. On the organization of that potent and secret association, called the "Albany Regency," Mr. Marcy became one of the most trusty and confidential members. To this connection with "the Regency" Mr. Marcy doubtless owed most of the good success which generally attended him as a political leader. In 1823 he received from the Legislature the appointment of State Comptroller, which office he held for several years. In 1829 he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State; but in 1831 he resigned that office in consequence of being elected United States Senator. He was in the Senate less than two years, when he resigned, being elected Governor of New York, in 1832. He was twice re-elected, viz, in 1834 and 1836; but on a fourth nomination, in 1838, he shared in the defeat of the democratic party, and William H Seward was elected over him.—After retiring from the executive chair, Mr. Marcy principally devoted his attention to his private business, until Mr. Polk became President, in 1845. He was then offered and accepted the office of Secretary of War, and was considered through the four years of his service one of the most influential members of Mr. Polk's cabinet. The duties of the War Department during the Mexican War were arduous, and were discharged by Mr. Marcy with energy and ability. On his retirement from the Cabinet, after the election of Taylor and Fillmore, Mr. Marcy exerted himself to heal the dissensions in the democratic party of this State. Although decidedly opposed at that time to the free soil and Wilmot proviso movements of Van Buren and others in the democratic party, Mr. Marcy urged the union of the party as essential to success, and therefore became separated from many of his hunker friends. This feeling against him operated so far as probably to prevent his nomination for President at the Democratic National Convention of 1852. With a large section of the democratic party in this State, Mr. Marcy was not popular; but his ability as a writer, tactician and statesman, was generally admitted.

Mr. Marcy was for many years of his early life the editor of the Troy *Budget*. He was connected with that journal, we believe, from 1817 to 1823. Previous to thi he was a frequent contributor to the Troy *Argus*. Mr. Marcy married the daughter of Benjamin Knower, a wealthy hatter of Albany, who inherited from her father a large estate. It is said that Mr. Marcy had himself acquired considerable property during late years by land speculations in the West, but it is doubtful whether he died rich, after all. It is probable, however, he did not.

Governor Marcy acquired considerable reputation as a diplomatist and writer of State documents from his able letter in reply to Gen. Scott during the Mexican war, while holding the office of Secretary of War in Mr. Polk's administration; by his famous letter to Chevelier Hulseman on the Koszta affair, and his paper on privateering addressed to the government of the maratime powers of Europe during his late occupancy of the office of Secretary of State. His last official document was one addressed to the French Minister, M. Sartiges, in reply to his application for indemnity in behalf of the French residents at Greytown who sufferred from the bombardment of that town, not yet published, has been pronounced by those who have seen it a masterly letter on so insignificant a subject. It is said that when Lord Napier applied to Mr. Cass for indemnity for the British residents of Greytown, the venerable Secretary sent him his predecessor's letter to M. Sartiges as his reply. In connection with Gov. Marcy's name will ever be remembered, the famous motto of his party, as brief and as significant as Cæsar's celebrated war despatch:—

"To the victors belong the spoils."

Mr. Marcy was contemplating a visit to Europe in August, it is believed on some important financial business; but the hand of the inexorable tyrant, Death, has put an end forever to all his schemes, political and financial.

Mr. Marcy paid a visit a few weeks ago to the scenes of his early career (Troy), where he enjoyed a pleasant reunion with the friends of his youth—Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, Hon. Thomas Clowes, and Jacob Lane, his former law partner. Their conversation was lively and full of anecdotal matter, referring to the early events of our political history, when the strife between the republicans and federalists was bitter in the extreme. Mr. Marcy spoke in terms of high admiration of the success that had waited upon Gen. Wool's honorable career of military effort in the service of his country, and added, that shortly after Wool, who was formerly a dry goods merchant in Troy, was turned out, he turned his attention to the study of the law, but finding that his early education was unequal to the task of a seven years course of legal study, he determined to abandon it. Meeting Marcy one morning, Wool observed to him that he proposed giving up the law, and asked his advice. The Governor advised the future general to apply for a commission in the army of twenty five thousand men that was then about being raised to prosecute the war 1812. Wool immediately procured the requisite recommendations and was made a captain in one of the regiments.

It was remarked as being somewhat singular that two men commencing so slenderly in life, in the same town, should cotemporaneously rise to eminent public position in the service of the nation.

The ex-Secretary told a story of old James Dole, who, in the early days, was the very head and front of the federalists here, who asserted that he always laid his hand upon his pocket-book when he passed by a democrat. The story illustrates the depth and bitterness of party rancor. John Woodworth, one of the early settlers of Troy, and a prominent republican, had endorsed a note for a certain party, to pay for Pennsylvania lands, and therefore became liable. He found necessary to protect himself, from the fact that an allegation of fraud in the sale of the lands was made. An injunction was obtained, and dismissed by the court in New York, and a writ of *ad capias satisfaciendum* was taken out unbeknown to Woodworth for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars. Sheriff Dole sought to serve the writ upon Woodworth on a Saturday night, supposing that he would not have that amount of money about him, and thinking that he would have no means of raising it at that late and unseasonable hour. Woodworth, however, had the money, and thus stole a march upon his political enemy.

Mr. Marcy on his retiring from office was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and up to the time of his death manifested no symptoms of a decaying constitution. His demise therefore, was wholly unexpected.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Good Thing well Applied.

The scientific discoverer and the scientific inventor are distinct and different characters. It is rarely that he who discovers a great principle applies it successfully and thoroughly. Sometimes, however, this is the case.—Professor Holloway was among the first to broach the theory that disease was the result of the introduction of morbid matter into the circulation. But of itself this theory, however true, was useless. It could not subserve any beneficial purpose to point out the locality of the bane unless the discoverer were provided with an antidote capable of reaching it. Professor Holloway not only traced morbid matter of disease to their cause, but had, after long research and innumerable experiments produced remedies which would infallibly reach it. Time, which tries all things, has tested the value of those remedies. What has been the result? During the twenty years they have been before the world, thousands of medicines, hundreds of new systems of practice have been ushered into existence, enjoyed an ephemeral popularity, and passed into oblivion. Not so HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They stand first on the list of modern curatives.—Their reputation is founded on a rock—the rock of truth—and cannot be shaken.—Scarcely a year ago their inventor came to our shores unheralded. It is true that large quantities of his medicines were consumed in the United States, and that his skill, his enterprise, his success, were often referred to by the American press, but personally he was unknown to us, and the great system of agencies with which he had covered more than half the globe had not yet been extended to this country. He came hither for the purpose of affording us new facilities for the procurement of his preparations, and the consequence has been an increase of one hundred per cent., in the demand for them within a few months. It appears, from the statement of all who have taken the Pills for indigestion, that their effect in cases of dyspepsia is almost beyond belief. As this complaint has with some truth been called the national disease of America, a specific that never fails to remove it is of course invaluable.

The public on both sides of the Atlantic had been so often victimized by medical charlatans during the last fifty years, that it received with something of distrust the first rumors of the efficacy of HOLLOWAY'S remedies. But every day furnished new proofs of the fact, and at last such was the overwhelming weight of evidence in their favor, that it became more absurd to doubt than to believe. They grew in celebrity, and the demand for them increased with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of medical science; nor has ther fame or that of their inventor yet attained its calumniating point. It never will reach that point, for calumniation pre-supposes cessation of progress; and so long as humanity is subject to pain, fever, debility, injurious and death, Holloway's Pills and Ointment must continue to maintain their proud pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.*

Will Wilmot Challenge.

Ever since the nomination of WILMOT, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been endeavoring to force him to challenge Gen PACKER to a public discussion. With this purpose in view, the *Telegraph* announces every few weeks that Mr. WILMOT has sent such a challenge, and all the Republican papers reiterate it. Yet Gen PACKER never receives the challenge! The *Telegraph* certainly adopts a smart plan to force WILMOT into an act of indiscretion from which he shrinks, and we hope the trick may succeed.

We know that if such a challenge is offered it will be accepted. It is a mode of conducting a canvass which we do not favor, and which is not likely to result in good, and we believe such is the opinion of all men who have carefully observed the workings of the system. But if the republican candidate offers a challenge, he will not have the opportunity of blowing himself up to the dimensions of a very great man with the statement that Gen. Packer did not dare to meet him. He will be met, if he challenges, and vanquished, and will never challenge Gen. Packer to another discussion, unless under circumstances that he is certain the latter cannot accept.

But goad on your candidate, Mr. *Telegraph*! You may yet screw his courage up to the sticking point!—*Lycoming Dem.*

☞ A new Bank is to be started a Rondoubt, with a capital of $500,000 to be styled the "Anthracite Bank." A new building is being erected for that purpose adjoining the Mansion House.

☞ A writer in the "*Scalpel*" says that the best brands of champagne are manufactured in America, chiefly in New York.—Why not call them cider, and drive French drink out of our market.

☞ Gen. Walker, of Nicaragua notoriety is 34 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Convocation.

The Convocation of the Episcopal Church in Northeastern Penn'a will be held this week at St. Paul's Church in Montrose.

The following will be the order of exercises, which all are affectionately invited to attend:

THURSDAY, *July 16th.*

10½ "....Services and Sermon.
7½ "....Service and Sermon.

FRIDAY, *17th.*

6 o'clock....Prayer Meeting.
10½ o'clock....Consecration.
7½ "....Missonary Meeting.

SATURDAY, *18th.*

6 o'clock....Prayer Meeting.
10½ "....Service and Sermon.
7½ "....Serm. to Young Men.

SUNDAY, *19th.*

9½ o'clock....Address to S. School.
10½ "....Service and Sermon.
7½ "....Closing Services.

On Thursday afternoon, July 16th, at 3½ o'clock, the Pews of the Church will be rented.

Sabbath School Notice.

Henry J. Crane, having been appointed Sabbath School Missionary for Susquehanna Co; for the purpose of organizing institutes, and aiding schools and furnishing Libraries, gives notice that he may be found or addressed by letter at the residence of his father Stephen R. Crane, New Milford, where the publications of the Am., Sab., School Union may be found.

Fire! Fire!!

The Montrose Fire Co., will meet on Saturday July 18, 1857, at 7 o'clock for exercise.

J. P. W. RILEY, Foreman.
S. M. WILSON Sec'y.

Holloway's Pills.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

By this we understand a collection of sand-like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in a healthy state this substance is carried off by the natural passages of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions,—and we find them lodged in the kidneys, and urine, or bladder, causing great inflammation to those organs, pains and swelling, and difficult voiding urine. It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills, are made of some particular plants that have a wonderful influence in dissolving the substance that has clogged the passage, and by their cooling properties, they expel inflammation, and leave the water passage active and healthy. From 3 to 4 of these Pills night and morning, from one to 2 weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, leaving the parts in a healthy and lively condition.

Sayre & Bro's., Agents, Montrose, Pa. 1m.