

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

To be held in Montrose, on Wednesday, September 23d, 1857.

PREMIUM LIST.

- Division I.—CLASS I.—Bulls and Cows. For the best Durham Bull, 2 years old, and upwards. \$5 2d best, \$3 3d best, \$2 For the best Devon Bull, 2 years old, do. \$5 2d best, \$3 3d best, \$2 For the best pair of Calf Skin Boots, made by Exhibitor. \$1 For the best pair of Calf Skin Boots, made by Exhibitor. \$1 Awarding Committee—Reuben Chichester, George Keeler, C. C. Wright.

- For the best lot of Calf Skins. \$3 2d best, \$2 For the best Common Double Team Harness. \$3 2d best, \$2 For the best Single Carriage Harness. \$3 2d best, \$2 For the best pair of Calf Skin Boots, made by Exhibitor. \$1 For the best pair of Calf Skin Boots, made by Exhibitor. \$1 Awarding Committee—Reuben Chichester, George Keeler, C. C. Wright.

Montrose Democrat. J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GIBBINTON, EDITORS. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, September 10, 1857. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, WM. F. PACKER, Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIM. STRICKLAND, Chester. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, Berks. JAMES THOMPSON, Erie. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, C. S. GILBERT, Great Bend. FOR SHERIFF, O. M. CHANE, Montrose. FOR PROTHONOTARY, G. M. DENISON, Dimock. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER, REUBEN TUTTLE, Gibson. FOR COMMISSIONER, JUDSON STONE, Middletown. FOR TREASURER, DANIEL BREWSTER, Montrose. FOR AUDITOR, I. E. BIRCHARD, Jessup. FOR CORONER, JOHN BOLTON, Clifford. David Wilmot.

WE APPEAL FROM THE FIVE SLAVE HOLDING SUPREME COURT JUDGES TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, says the Bradford Argus, one of David Wilmot's mouth-pieces in the "infected district." The expression quoted embodies and promulgates two glaring falsehoods; it has also a tendency to create a false issue and to withdraw the attention of the voters of the Commonwealth from the questions legitimately before them for settlement. It is not true as charged, that five of the Supreme Judges are slaveholders; and it is neither correct or manly to insinuate that the decision of our highest Judicial tribunal, in the Dred Scott case though adverse to the feelings and destructive of the impracticable theories of the Sewardites, only reflects the official judgment of a bare majority of the eminent jurists composing that tribunal. When will the opposition journalists learn to state facts, and by fair argumentation evince respect for the public conscience and a becoming faith in the popular intelligence? Four of the Judges of the Supreme Court own slaves, and the decision against which the sectionalists expend so much eloquent indignation, receives the sanction of seven of the nine Judges constituting that Court. Justices Curtis and McLean—the first an acknowledged organ of New England abolitionism, and the other a prominent aspirant for the Presidency—dissent from the opinion of the Court, whether honestly, or from partisan motives, we will not pretend to judge. It is, however, fair to presume that, if any members of the Court were improperly and corruptly influenced, Messrs. Curtis and McLean, being active and aspiring politicians, are the guilty ones. But we should like to know how "the people of Pennsylvania" can reverse a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; for if they possess the power to nullify the acts of that body, surely the advocates of such power can refer to its source and tell us in what manner it is to be exercised. It is certainly useless to appeal from the decision of a judicial tribunal to the people, unless the authority from which the appeal is taken, be constitutionally inferior to that invoked for a reversal. The history of this government affords no instance of an effort to annul, through the ballot-box, the action of a judicial tribunal; nor can such an effort succeed without the complete demolition of our noble constitution, and the beneficent democratic theory, for the establishment of which, the sovereignty of the colonies was declared and vindicated. We have adverted, contemplative revolution—the annihilation of our present form of government and the authoritative assertion of the equality of the races. Because the Constitution, as judicially interpreted, does not invest the negro with citizenship, a pack of misguided and perverse radicals assault and aim to destroy that instrument. Had they sufficient integrity and boldness to openly assert their purposes and fearlessly vindicate their unallowed schemes, we might safely treat their ravings with contempt, relying upon the patriotism of the masses for a speedy and withering condemnation of the plots of a dangerous and profligate fanaticism. But when by flagrant misrepresentation and false promises, they struggle for the accomplishment of designs they have not the courage or manliness to avow, the patriot has just cause of alarm. All efforts to render fruitless the decisions of our highest Court are equivalent to revolution and look to the subversion of government. In this light must be regarded "Glittering generalities" touching the inherent and ultimate sovereignty of the people are well enough in their place; but when dealt in with the design of creating a prejudice against the judicial arm of our democratic system, are dangerous, and to be discountenanced. Let the vilifiers of the Supreme Court manfully declare for revolution and the erection of a government which, in defiance of the natural law, shall place the white man and the negro on a platform of social and political equality; for these are the objects they contemplate and are covertly seeking to achieve. They must know that Wilmot's election, while our present governmental system shall be maintained, cannot abate the effect of a judicial decision; that a unanimous disapproval by Pennsylvanians through their ballot-box, of the principles of the Dred Scott decision, could not render that decision void. South Carolina's unsuccessful attempt at nullification must have taught them this fact.

The determination of Mr. Chapman to remain in the field, as an independent Candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, appears to perplex and annoy our fractious, and freedom abjuring contemporary. It is really entertaining and profitable to note the change that has taken place in his views with reference to Independent Candidates, since the memorable campaign of '54. Then he denounced with great simplicity the corruptions he fancied must result from a strict party discipline; then, he recognized the Independent Candidate for a county office, as an invaluable excellence—the harbinger of a "good time coming." But, lo! that which in '54 was regarded and lauded as an evidence of manliness and political virtue, is now denounced as a flagrant offence—a crime against the party. The men who in '54 praised Mr. Chapman for his independent course, now curse him for adhering to the views and principles upon which he then acted. But when Know Nothings nominate a foreigner for office, we are prepared to see them commit equally gross inconsistencies on other points; hence it is not surprising that they abuse a man now for doing the same thing which they eulogized them for three years ago.

The response of President Buchanan to the Memorial of a combination of priests and malcontents residing in New England, will be found in another column. It is a masterly and comprehensive vindication of the policy which Gov. Walker in pursuance of instructions received from the Administration, is enforcing in Kansas. The rebuke administered to the pharisaical elite, for their evident ignorance of matters with reference to which their memorial was prepared, as well as for their gross destitution of christian charity as exhibited in their arraignment of the President as guilty of violating his oath of office, is at once courteous and withering. Let all who desire correct information touching the present position of Kansas and the policy of the Administration with reference to that Territory, attentively peruse the reply of the President to the memorial referred to.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1857. GENTLEMEN:—On my return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and give it an answer. You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and that Gov. Walker has employed an army "one purpose which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States; but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." As a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am openly held up and proclaimed, to the great degradation of our nation, as a violator in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union. These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them the subject of official notice, I should ascertain that you should have ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will redound, with withering condemnation, upon their authors. I have entered upon the duties of the President's office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, and with the aid of the Senate, and were all engaged in the discharge of their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying those laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of such laws, and that the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. If you found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government—to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined to rule or ruin—to prevent from being overturned by force—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"? It was for this purpose that I was alone, that I ordered a military force in Kansas, to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of such a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as "forcing the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration. I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty! Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to treat the ballot box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undoubtedly to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the

David Wilmot. The Berks County Press, speaking of the three gubernatorial Candidates, says: "Of the three, WILMOT is the superior man in every respect—in administrative powers, talent, education, learning, honesty and morals." As to his superior "administrative powers," we think the editor of the Press has very little knowledge of the man, or he would never have made such a ridiculous assertion. When or where have those superior powers been exhibited? Are violent and abusive harangues about slavery, any evidence of administrative ability?—in nothing else has he been prominently engaged since his constituents refused to return him to Congress. His "talent, education and learning" would have been exercised on the Bench, if he had possessed them in a high degree. On the contrary, the reversal of almost every case carried up to the Supreme Court at its last session—and some of them only required the exercise of an ordinary degree of common sense to decide correctly—shows that these qualifications were sadly deficient in the man, or that he decided them—which many believe—under the influence of prejudice. As an instance we refer to the Little Meadows case, also that of Mr. Newton. His striking Mr. X's name from the list of Attorneys as he did, was an act of gross injustice, and in direct opposition to law. The language of the Supreme Court, after a full review of the case was: "a record SO FULL OF ERRORS cannot be sustained in this Court."

David's "honesty" was shown by his begging for the judgeship, pledging himself verbally and in writing to let political affairs alone in case he was chosen, and then basely abusing the confidence of those who gave him the position, and falsifying his solemn pledge by transforming his Court room during the session, into a place for the most violent political harangues. At these meetings, the members of the Bar, jurymen, witnesses and parties to the suits, were his audience; and it is well known that those who differed with him in politics finally became afraid to lay their wrongs before him for redress, lest party prejudice should diminish their chances for obtaining justice.

As to his "morality" it is really laughable that any one should speak of such a thing. Do the people of Berks County know anything of the man? If so, they know the assertion of the Press is decidedly foolish. If a man who is in public and private an habitual blasphemer can be moral, then the Provost-marshal is such, but he has been taught to think differently. Every body is familiar with his style of language, so much so that it seems to be a part, as it were, of the man's nature. We also notice from our exchanges that now while stamping the State many of his friends are disgusted with the frequency with which he takes the name of God in vain while addressing his meetings.

David Wilmot moral indeed! But people have different ideas of what morality is,—something must be allowed for that. We believe the Fremont party last Fall claimed to be the morality and decency party. If their decency corresponds with such morality, we hope they have got all of both—and will keep it too.

But perhaps no better idea can be got of this moral man (without going to Harrisburg for evidence) than by the following expression to which he gave utterance a few years since. We have seen it in quite a number of papers, but believe it first appeared in this paper. It shows David Wilmot's true character (and taking his own assertion) shows where he is now trying to "send the country."

"I am determined to arouse the people to importance of the slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the government in '59; and if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail, and that the people will not assert their rights, then I will DEPART—IF I DON'T JOIN THE PARTY THAT I THINK WILL SEND THE COUNTRY TO HELL THE QUICKEST."

Upwards of five hundred thousand bushels of wheat were received at Augusta, Georgia, during the month of August.

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