

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 5, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER, PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of A. McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby notified to settle with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts...

The pretended business agency of 'Carey & Co.' has no existence at '128 Nassau street, N. Y.' and we advise the press and public to beware of being 'taken in.'

See advertisement for Agents, in another column, headed, 'The Greatest Biography of the Age.'

All who are indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, job work, will oblige us by settling up at their earliest convenience.

Subscribers who have promised to bring us Woodcuts, and are not notified that we are in need of a few cards just now.

The Congressional Question.

The Bradford Argus of the 22d inst, nothing about the visit of the Hon. G. A. Grow, at Towanda, under the course of its article, the following language:

'The people of this Congressional District have reason to feel proud of their Congressman. What they desire is a faithful representative of their principles, one who will defend their rights and protect their interests. What matters it which county in the district he comes from?'

We reply, it is a question of no little importance to the people of Tioga county, whether their rights are again to be ignored. Under the just rule prevailing when the Democratic party was in the ascendant, each county shared equally the honor of furnishing a candidate for Congress. It was David Wilmont who first trespassed upon the rule, and trampled upon party usage, by being a candidate for a third term, and subsequently taking the field as an independent candidate against the regular nominee of the party, James Lawrence, Esq., of this county for a fourth term.

Had it not been for Wilmont's base ingratitude and defection, Grow would have remained in private life. As it was, however, he was a compromise candidate. Wilmont was bought off by a promise of the Judgeship, which he now holds to the sorrow of the people.

The Northern Pennsylvania, published at Susquehanna, Pa., has been told by P. Hinds, Esq., to Mr. W. J. Hunter, late of Cortland, N. Y., in retiring from the editorial chair Mr. Hinds says:

'My reasons for leaving the editorial charge of the Pennsylvania are numerous. I could only devote about one day in the week to the paper, without neglecting my professional business. I am utterly unqualified to edit the printing business excepting the experience of 20 months as an editor. I am in connection with the paper has had the effect of arousing fresh attacks upon my moral and political motives, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," and the miserable puppets who live by fawning to those in power, "all of them they bark at me." False scandal in regard to me has seemed to "ride upon the posting clouds and have a thousand tongues." I should be an idiot to see and do for the dogs on it. It is not a little misdeed to offend the "throne," and it is high treason when the "throne" is in danger, to refuse that aid and consolation the King demands. The King has the right to demand of his subjects, submission unqualified. Sitting in the King's chair, he can do no wrong. He may insult by word and look; degrade and spit upon his meek and lowly "Tony," and it is the reserved right, and bounden duty of the "Tony" to shout "God save the King." The reason given for object submission is the very laughable one, that the Party of Freedom will suffer. Freedom suffer! Yes, it will when a pompous tyrant is its sole embodiment and great representative.

The names of Danton and Robespierre have been mentioned on the ground that the Democratic party, with which he acted until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, should be rewarded, and that it was but just to sustain him at a time when his former political friends were denouncing him for his treachery. Tioga, more generous than just, yielded to this specious plea, and returned Grow. Again in two years, she asked for her just rights, and with less attempt at excuse, her claims were overruled.

Thus, for the last two years according to usage, and for the last six years by the terms of the contract to which Wilmont and Grow were parties, has Tioga been entitled to the despotism of Wilmont, and aided in the election of Grow. Now, on the eve of another Congressional election, Tioga presents her claims. If the history of the party, represented by a Republican, she has done as she can do to it as well as Grow. It is no disrespect to the present incumbent to say that Tioga can furnish candidates in every respect his equal, and whose claims are quite as strong. If there is any merit in his desertion of a party that elevated him, we have a host of men who can present the same claim, some of whom have changed four or five times. If ability is the ground, we answer, Wilmont is more than his equal, and White vastly his superior. If faithfulness to the so-called Republican party constitutes a claim, we reply, Tioga has men who advocated the same principles when Grow was cultivating his youthful oratorical powers in advocating the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of Mexican territory, in the days of Folk and Dallas. The principles Grow now was true to the same principles. Grow was an advocate, and who voted for them in the person of Martin Van Buren, in 1836, while he applauded the famous Nicholson letter of Cass. In short, Grow can present no claim that Tioga cannot equal, unless it be the act of striking a blow for freedom, and biting a drab and blabber. Tioga can present no claim who has ever resented an insult from the lips of blabbering drunkards with a blow; and we assure the Argus, if that is to be regarded as a claim upon the suffrages of the people, this county yields at once. She has no man, even in the ranks of the Republican party, who could so far forget his dignity, as to strike a man whose drunken gibberish was unworthy of contempt.

We regard the election of a Republican at this time, as a foregone conclusion; but we have a choice among enemies. If we must be represented by a man whose follies and sympathies are with black men, in preference to white ones, let it be done fairly. Give Tioga her just rights, and her politicians an equal share of the honors and emoluments of office. It is a right which her people demand, and which, if they did not couple like services at the feet of Wilmont, they might secure.—Tioga Democrat.

KANSAS LANDS.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation ordering the sale of public lands at Leominster, on the 1st and 15th of November, and at Kickapoo on the 1st and 15th of November.

Republican Meeting—Grow, Wilmont, and Williston on the same Stump.

Last Wednesday evening, previous notice having been given, about 220 persons, more than 150 of whom were women and children, assembled at the Court room, to hear speeches from the gentlemen named at the head of this article. The meeting was organized by the election of Judge White, chairman; and after which the Charleston Band (which, by the way, did the best blowing on the occasion) favored the audience with a tune.

Mr. Wilmont, introduced to the meeting, and said whatever was assembled, for purposes of religion, politics, or commerce, there slavery presented itself. Accordingly, he proceeded to comment upon the horrors of slavery in the usual canting style; not deigning to discuss a single point of difference between the Democratic party and its opponents.

During his entire speech he did not attempt to analyze the Leominster bill, or the English bill, both of which he opposed; and who have sought for the iniquity said to be contained in those measures, and have failed to find it, waiting the coming of our sharp-sighted Representative in the hope that he would expose it, came from the Court room without having any new light. He discussed no question prominently before the last session of Congress, that involved free trade in assertion and denunciation. After exhausting the slavery question, he proceeded to show the extravagance of the Administration, by comparing the expenses of government now and in the days of Washington and Jefferson. But he said nothing of the growth of the country; that its number of States and members of Congress had more than doubled; that its commerce, then restricted to a few waters of the world; that its flag floated over every sea; that agriculture was encouraged and patronized; that inland commerce was sustained, and rivers made navigable and harbors made safe; that a liberal policy was pursued toward the Indian tribes upon our border, and efforts for their civilization carried on to a great cost to the country; that the interests of the foreign and domestic, had necessarily increased the machinery of government four fold; all this he studiously avoided, leaving his hearers to infer what he dared not utter. To have been truthful, he should have said that the very expenses which he complained were made up by appropriations voted by a Republican Congress, with a Republican Speaker at its head. And more, that the large appropriations for territorial purposes, far exceeding those of any other session, were reported to the House by Mr. Grow himself!

Wilmont followed in a brief speech, which we have neither the time nor the inclination to review. It is sufficient to say that, like Grow's, it was all slavery—slavery—slavery. Williston followed, and his "everlasting question" received its exclusive attention. It was evident he had not forgotten the "African."

The speeches concluded, J. Emery, Esq., offered a resolution committing the party to the support of the "Union State Ticket." Objection was properly made on the ground that the meeting was a local one, and in no sense could its voice be taken, as an expression of the sentiment of the county. However, the resolution was urged to a vote, and met with a prompt and emphatic negative.—Tioga Democrat.

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For the Montrose Democrat.

An Appeal in behalf of the Normal School.

MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me, through your columns, to make an appeal to the citizens of Montrose in behalf of the Normal School, which is to commence here on the 30th of the present month. Only a limited number of rooms whose students can board themselves have been provided, and the supply is now nearly exhausted; so that the present prospect is that many who wish to attend will be kept away from the school for want of places where they can be accommodated. It seems to me that this should not be the case. Our prominent citizens have all expressed an anxious desire that a school, healthy in its moral tone and influence and thoroughly practical in its character, like that taught by Prof. Stoddard last fall, should hold another session here. The interests of education, in our village, and throughout the county, demand it, and we are satisfied that we shall all be benefited by it in more ways than one. Should we not, then, subject ourselves to trouble and inconvenience, if need be, in order that all who wish to come may have the privilege? And in justice to Prof. Stoddard every effort should be made to secure a large attendance. Before he decided to hold a Normal term here this fall, several advantages were made him from all quarters, by which he could have done much better than he will here, even should the school be full. He has seen, in his visits, the facilities of his many friends in this section, to his pecuniary loss, and a lack of effort on the part of any who have it in their power to advance the interests of the school, will betray a kind of ingratitude that will be quite likely to deprive us of his valuable services in future.

A sufficient number of good boarding places have been provided in private families, but in these hard times the majority of students wish to economize, and they think they can do so by boarding themselves. In which is satisfied, however, that, taking into account the inconvenience of moving furniture here and moving it home again, the trouble of cooking one's own "bread and dinner," and the loss of time which is thereby occasioned, the wise choice between this, and boarding at \$2.00 per week, falls very materially in favor of the latter. But we cannot place ourselves as judges in this matter. Every farmer has a stock of provisions on hand, which he can furnish to his children, and in these times, when sales are so dull, it seems quite a different thing from paying money for board. In other places where Academies are located, convenient places are furnished where all students can board themselves, if they wish.

If rooms are not provided here, the tendency will be to drive scholars away to other schools, instead of bringing them here to sustain our own. Will not every one who was himself a committed to see to this matter, but cut every place where one or more students can be accommodated, and report to me immediately. Let all open their houses, who can possibly do so; and I am sure you will be repaid in the satisfaction of having done what you could, to support for one term, that which ought to be sustained here as a permanent institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Truly yours, W. R. DEAN.

P. S.—Students must make their arrangements for rooms and board, right away; not only to avoid being shut out of school, but that our plans may be completed so as to prevent too much confusion during the opening week.

News Items.

A general movement is making in the State of New York to place Gerrit Smith in nomination as a candidate for Governor. He is a well-known Abolitionist, and equally as notorious as an Abolitionist.

The Minnesota Assembly have passed a law fixing the rate of interest at fifteen per cent. per annum, to be in force on the 1st of January next, if not sooner.

HANK TERRY'S DEED.—Between the 4th and 11th of last month, the Sheriff of Mont-rose county had real estate under the hammer to the value of over half a million of dollars!

The Milfordville papers contain a proclamation from the Governor of Georgia, ordering the State Treasurer not to receive the bills of nearly all the specie paying Banks of the State, in consequence of a technical infirmity in the semi-annual returns of the Banks, which were made as follows:

Gen. Joseph Locke, postmaster in Bloomfield, Me., has held the office 45 years.

TOWNSHIP, July 29.—The Government has been declared the question in relation to the establishment of the seat of the government at Ottawa. The House annulled the decision of the Home Government, making Ottawa the Capital; and the Ministry in consequence resigned.

The agricultural returns received in England indicate an earlier harvest than has been witnessed for many years. The grain and hay crops it is stated, promise great abundance.

Ex-President Tyler is in Norfolk, Va. Ex-President Van Buren remains at his home in Kinderhook, New York. Tyler is at Niagara Falls. Ex-President Pierce is in Europe.

The Quakata Railroad, which connects the Catawissa with the Beaver Meadow Road, at Wetherly, will be completed, and opened about the tenth of August.

A runaway slave was discovered in the attic of a Methodist church, at Washington, D. C., on a recent Sunday morning. He had lived there for four or five months, unsuspected, had used up the communion wine, and picked up his food by nightly sorties into the neighboring pantries.

A Berlin (Prussia) engineer has invented a new ballasting machine, which is portable, consumes very little fuel, and will move, can turn out 2000 Minnie rifle balls in an hour.

The Montrose (Mich.) Herald states that the house of a farmer residing in the southern part of that county, was burned to the ground on Saturday week by a company of persons, under the belief that the occupants had bewitched all the cattle in the neighborhood.

ARRRESTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The newly elected police of New Orleans went into office on the first of July, and the number of arrests for the first eight days of the same month amounted to one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven! Of these, 1,100 were white persons, and 237 slaves. The "Picayune" says that in those quarters of the city where the turbulent, in former times, congregated at night comparative order and quiet prevail.

The officers of the army of Utah, are all required to keep a journal, in which the geographical and topographical facts coming under their observation are all carefully noted.

AS GOOD AS DEAD.—Hundreds are now residing in emancipation from that terrible disease, Dyspepsia, which has been radically cured by using the Oxygenated Bitters, after all other means of relief had failed.

A NUMBER of our exchanges praise whiskey as a remedy for the bite of snakes. Our own impression is, that whiskey is the cause of a great many more snake bites than it cures.

To the Volunteers of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, July 22, 1858. I have received many letters making inquiries as to the payment of Volunteers visiting the Encampment ordered at Williamsport, September 7, 1858, and it being impossible to answer all of these communications, I deem it proper to make this public reply.

The 6th article, sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of our Commonwealth, requires its "freemen to be armed and disciplined for its defence," and in obedience to that injunction, our Legislature has from time to time, passed laws regulating the Militia, the last law bearing date April 21, 1858.

Our Militia System, for many causes, has fallen heretofore to accomplish the purpose, and of discipline. The law of last year was passed with especial reference to that design, and as an inducement to our able-bodied citizens—farmers, mechanics and laborers—to form themselves into companies uniformed and equipped in a proper manner, provided a grant to the extent of one dollar and fifty cents per day, (not to exceed six days) as some equivalent for the time consumed in schooling themselves in military tactics. The Legislature wisely provided for the proper payment of these and other military expenses, by authorizing and requiring a military tax to be assessed and collected throughout the State, and appropriated to the military fund, so much thereof as should be necessary to be used for military purposes, and directed the surplus to be paid into the State Treasury. No tax can be touched for the payment of the volunteer militia but this; and the surplus, after it reaches the treasury, cannot be touched for the payment of any Division or Brigade military expenses. The State Treasury is relieved from any burden or liability in these matters.

Every county in the State is constituted a Brigade, and the militia tax raised in each is applied to the payment of its military expenses, and if the military taxes paid are less than the expenses, the volunteers of that Brigade must remain unpaid to that amount. There is established in every Brigade a Board of Auditors, composed of military men, who are required to audit the military expenses of the military fund, so much thereof as should be necessary to be used for military purposes, and directed the surplus to be paid into the State Treasury. No tax can be touched for the payment of the volunteer militia but this; and the surplus, after it reaches the treasury, cannot be touched for the payment of any Division or Brigade military expenses. The State Treasury is relieved from any burden or liability in these matters.

The rules and regulations from my office are now in the hands of the State Printer, and will soon be ready for publication. I make the following extract from them, as applicable to the present subject, viz:

MILITARY EXPENSES.—The military fund in the State Treasury is responsible for no military expenses except those authorized to draw an order on the County Treasurer for such as meet their appropriation, to be paid out of the military fund, if any, in the Treasurer's hands.

Military companies attending Camp "Susquehanna" in September next, are entitled to daily pay for their attendance, which will be paid out of the military fund of the brigade to which they respectively belong, but should be the duty of the particular brigade to make the same, then the companies will remain unpaid, but if the collectors are faithful in their duties, each brigade will have a fund more than sufficient for this and their ordinary expenses.

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The Western Crop.

The season has touched that point when a pretty correct estimate may be formed of the present and prospective fate of the crops of 1858. The weather, since about the first of June, has been all that could have been desired for the growth and maturing of the productions of the earth—a warm temperature, and abundance of refreshing showers, and this is the general character of the weather at the date of our present issue. We have advised from all sections of the Western country, and which we deem reliable, and upon which we have derived all the following conclusions:

Wheat is generally harvested; in this State, Kentucky and Indiana, the result is a fair average. In some localities it has been injured by rust, and generally the growth has been too rapid, producing a great abundance of straw, and consequently a shorter head than usual, so that the yield will not be so good; though owing to the greater breadth of new lands, the quantity will be nearly equal to that of last year, and the quality far superior, owing to the favorable weather there has been for securing it, as compared with last year, when a large quantity was seriously injured by the unusual hot weather which prevailed during the month of July and the greater part of August.

In Northern Illinois, and all Iowa, where spring wheat is generally sown, and which is the best wheat raised in the West, the injury from rust has been general and serious, so much so, that the yield will not be over half what it was last year, and the quality far inferior.

The oat crop is a bad failure throughout the entire West, with but little exception. It looked well until it had headed out, and then was struck with rust, and soon wilted down the stem, breaking about the center, the heads dropped upon each other, giving the oat heads a peculiar appearance. In some sections the crop has escaped this blight, and is unusually good.

Barley is in good order, and secured in excellent order. Corn, the great staple crop of the Western country, in all lands where it was planted before the middle of June and has been properly attended, is growing with a healthy bordering on the marvellous; the soil is a deep loam, and the crop of the article gathered in this State, Indiana and Illinois, and in Kentucky about three-fourths of last year's crop; but if this amount is secured in good order, it will far exceed the whole amount of sound corn gathered last year in those States, owing to the general damage done last year's crop by an early and severe frost, and the unusually wet damp weather during the season.

The crop of flax is immense, and the pasturage is excellent throughout the West.—Cincinnati Price Current, July 28.

"HIT ME AGAIN!"—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, thus hits the fashion of low neck dresses. He says: "I have seen many ladies get into low neck dresses, and our fashionable ladies are getting more and more audacious every year."

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and in pursuance of the order of said Court, made at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, the 14th of August, 1858, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Brookline, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of A. S. Kendall; on the south by lands of Wm. R. Taylor, and on the east by land of Wm. R. Taylor; containing about eighty acres, with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, and about 40 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. S. Bennett and J. C. Fish vs. L. C. Jameson.]

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a corner of a lot of land formerly contracted to Thomas Dickson, thence by the same north 55 deg. east 90 perches, to a corner, thence south 32 deg. east 170 perches by land sold to Washington Haines, thence south 55 deg. east 90 perches and a half to said Jameson's corner, thence along said Worden's line north 35 deg. west 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 103 acres, (excepting and reserving therefrom 17 and a half acres on the north part of 40 acres deeded by William Skinner and wife to Enoch Hawkins, dated June 14th, A. D. 1854), being the same parcel of land deeded by Calvin Kendall and wife to said Wm. Skinner, recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 37, the 17th day of November, 1853, and the same day deeded by Wm. Skinner and wife to Lewis C. Jameson; together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, and about 80 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suits of Wm. Skinner assigned to C. S. Bennett and J. C. Fish vs. L. C. Jameson.]

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a corner of a lot of land formerly contracted to Thomas Dickson, thence by the same north 55 deg. east 90 perches, to a corner, thence south 32 deg. east 170 perches by land sold to Washington Haines, thence south 55 deg. east 90 perches and a half to said Jameson's corner, thence along said Worden's line north 35 deg. west 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 103 acres, (excepting and reserving therefrom 17 and a half acres on the north part of 40 acres deeded by William Skinner and wife to Enoch Hawkins, dated June 14th, A. D. 1854), being the same parcel of land deeded by Calvin Kendall and wife to said Wm. Skinner, recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 37, the 17th day of November, 1853, and the same day deeded by Wm. Skinner and wife to Lewis C. Jameson; together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, and about 80 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suits of Wm. Skinner assigned to C. S. Bennett and J. C. Fish vs. L. C. Jameson.]

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a corner of a lot of land formerly contracted to Thomas Dickson, thence by the same north 55 deg. east 90 perches, to a corner, thence south 32 deg. east 170 perches by land sold to Washington Haines, thence south 55 deg. east 90 perches and a half to said Jameson's corner, thence along said Worden's line north 35 deg. west 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 103 acres, (excepting and reserving therefrom 17 and a half acres on the north part of 40 acres deeded by William Skinner and wife to Enoch Hawkins, dated June 14th, A. D. 1854), being the same parcel of land deeded by Calvin Kendall and wife to said Wm. Skinner, recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 37, the 17th day of November, 1853, and the same day deeded by Wm. Skinner and wife to Lewis C. Jameson; together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, and about 80 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suits of Wm. Skinner assigned to C. S. Bennett and J. C. Fish vs. L. C. Jameson.]

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a corner of a lot of land formerly contracted to Thomas Dickson, thence by the same north 55 deg. east 90 perches, to a corner, thence south 32 deg. east 170 perches by land sold to Washington Haines, thence south 55 deg. east 90 perches and a half to said Jameson's corner, thence along said