

THE MONROE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—\$10 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Oct. 24, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, Of Georgia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. RICHARD VAUX, GEO. M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred. A. Server, 14. Isaac Reckhow, 2. W. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 3. Jos. Crockett, 16. J. A. Ahl, 4. J. G. Bremer, 17. J. B. Danner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford, 6. Charles Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. O. P. James, 20. J. B. Howell, 8. David Schall, 21. N. P. Fetterman, 9. J. Z. Lightner, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. S. S. Barber, 23. William Cook, 11. T. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin, 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Joseph Laubach.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS, HENRY SHERWOOD, Of Tioga Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, MOSES C. TYLER, Of Montrose.

FOR SHERIFF, CHARLES D. LATHROP, Of Montrose.

FOR PROBATOR, CHARLES S. GILBERT, Of Gl. Bead.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, JOHN N. MARSH, Of Harmony.

FOR COMMISSIONER, JOHN BRADSHAW, Of Forest Lake.

FOR ATTORNEY, CHRISTOPHER BURNS, Of Chebocout.

FOR COMPTROLLER, ABRAM CHAMBERLIN, Of Brooklyn.

SIGNIFICANT.—At a Democratic Mass Meeting lately held at Dougkessville, fifteen of the Vice Presidents were men who voted for Lincoln. Sick of the negro equality dogma, they now vote the Democratic ticket.

WORD TO BE DONE!—As this is our last year before the October election, we take the present opportunity to urge upon our friends the necessity of doing their whole duty on Tuesday next, the ninth of October. The hour for argument has passed, and it only remains for you to see that your full vote is polled, to ensure the election of HENRY D. FOSTER to the office of Governor. See that every Foster man is out to vote, and that he is not cheated out of his vote by the wily foes of Democratic rule who resort to all means, fair and unfair, to get a vote for their candidates. Many votes were polled four years ago, for the opposition ticket, by men who were residents of other States. Watch the polls and cut off this practice, for depend upon it, such voters are to be found in all parts of the county ready to vote for Curtin now. There are other classes of illegal voters, and they should be carefully watched. Vigilance in these respects may save us from an unfair defeat.

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN alleges that we advocate "fusion" for the purpose of raising Breckinridge. This charge is unsubstantiated, and false. Our course is designed to defeat Abe Lincoln; but we do not expect it will help Breckinridge. He is not the nominee of our party; but as he has some friends who insist that they will vote for no one else direct, we see no harm in their giving an indirect vote for Douglas, (who, alone, has any claims to a nomination) instead of throwing it away, and permitting Lincoln's election by default. The true friends of Douglas will not be fooled by any such allegation as that of the Republican.

THE PEOPLE'S MAN!—Henry D. Foster is emphatically the "People's Candidate." His honesty, like the virtue of Caesar's wife, is above suspicion; while his capacity is acknowledged even by the most bitter of his political opponents. Wherever he goes, the People without distinction of party, rally around him, and everywhere he is greeted with the cry, "All hail, the People's Candidate!" Democrats, for such a noble candidate it is an honor to labor. Now, then, that we are a united party in regard to Foster, let every honorable effort be made to elect him by an overwhelming majority.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, work and shout, shout and work for Foster and the Union!

TAX-PAYERS BEWARE!—The election of Andrew G. Curtin would be a blow to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. Curtin himself is a professional politician, and if elected, would be surrounded by the most corrupt and profligate political brokers in the State. Let the honest tax-payers take heed before it is too late. The State debt, under the wise policy of a Democratic Administration, is rapidly becoming extinct, and a change of policy, such as would undoubtedly be adopted by the political plunderers who affected the nomination of Curtin, would again involve our people in explicable difficulties. We declare it is our conviction, that the election of Andrew G. Curtin will cost the tax-payers of Pennsylvania millions of dollars.

WORK! WORK!—Foster is gaining strength every hour! Democrats let your combined efforts be directed towards his election. Foster's election will turn back the tide of Black Republicanism—overwhelming the Disunionists, North and South, and pave the way for an easy Democratic triumph in November next. Up, then, ye gallant sons of Pennsylvania, and strike for Foster and the Union!

REPUBLICANISM MEANS NEGRO EQUALITY.

It is useless to attempt to deny or conceal the fact that it is the ultimate design of Republicanism, not only to abolish slavery by force of arms, but to establish the dogma of negro equality, politically and socially. Below we quote good authority to prove these assertions; and we call upon all who are opposed to negroes being placed upon an equality with themselves to vote for HENRY D. FOSTER for Governor.

Helpet's book, which was endorsed by the Republicans and used as a campaign document declares—

"Freemen of the North! we earnestly entreat you to think of these things. Hitherto, as merely Free-soilers, you have approached but half way to the line of your duty. Now, we ask you, in all seriousness, to organize yourselves as one man under the banners of Liberty, and to aid us in exterminating slavery. No man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist."

"We are not only in favor of keeping slavery out of the Territories, but, carrying our opposition to the institution a step further, we here unhesitatingly declare in favor of its immediate and unconditional abolition in every State in the Confederacy where it now exists."

"We hope the matter in dispute may be adjusted without arraying armies against each other in hostile attitude. But we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards—upon the defence of all opposition, of whatever nature."

Black Republican Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in his Boston speech in 1855, said:

"Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists, under the authority of the Constitution of the United States."

"We have room for no more extracts this week. Now for negro equality. In his speech at Chicago on the 10th of July, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and that man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior—let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall stand up declaring that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

S. P. Chase, a Republican Senator from Ohio, says:

"All legal distinctions between individuals of the same community, founded upon any such circumstance as color, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty."

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that cause of the constitution which denies to the colored people the right of suffrage. True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or any other similar circumstance or condition. I regard therefore the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with true democratic principles."

In 1850, Senator Wilson said:

"Sir, I am proud to live in a Commonwealth where every man, black or white, is recognized as a man, standing upon the terms of perfect and absolute equality before the law."

In 1851, Horace Greeley said in the Tribune:

"If I can detect all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. All constitutional exclusion of any class from the polls, the jury-box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust, and infamous."

Again, in 1855, we see him proposing and urging the nomination for Congress of that notorious negro, Fred. Douglass. Just listen to him:

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the Liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but we confess we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected. His proper place is not as a member of the State administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress at the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

Tax-payers remember, that Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, was one of the party who lobbied the bill through the Legislature in 1858, to force the sale of the State Canals, which cost over \$12,000,000, to the Sumbury and Erie Railroad Company for \$5,500,000 in Bonds, and in 1860 attempted to pass another law to cancel these bonds. Make him Governor, and bid farewell to the last dollar of these bonds, for one result will most assuredly follow another.

Mr. S. H. Barnes sent a letter to the Republican, two or three weeks ago, containing falsehoods about John N. Marsh; he afterwards agreed to contradict them, and sent a letter to the Republican, to be published, last week; but it was deferred until this week, so that it cannot reach all parts of the county until after election; and when it does appear, it will not contain what Mr. Barnes agreed to do.

DRITCH TOOK HOLLAND.—After all the crowing over Maine, the Republican can not truthfully deny that their majority is many thousands less than it was four years ago. Lincoln was not run in any State, as well as poor Fremont did. Mark that.

ROB. HENRY D. FOSTER.

If Henry D. Foster should fail in being elected it will be because the Democratic tide will go to the polls. With a full Democratic vote out he will have not less than twenty thousand over Andy Curtin and Abolition-Republican-Sectionalism. Foster is one of the most able men in the State, and is an honest man, while his competitor is known only as a political gambler. Thousands of the conservative opposition men will vote for HENRY D. FOSTER.

NOW FOR VICTORY!

Democrats! Remember, THAT A FULL VOTE CERTAINLY ELECTS HENRY D. FOSTER, Governor of The State.

THEN GET OUT A FULL VOTE.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(We are obliged to omit portions of this admirable address—it being received after our paper was mostly in type. Let Democrats read it and act upon its suggestions.—Ed.)

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The election of the next Governor of Pennsylvania is close at hand. Its importance to the masses cannot be overrated, and its influence upon the Presidential contest cannot be too highly estimated. In view of these facts, the Democratic State Executive Committee invokes the earnest attention of all who are attached to the vital interests of our State, and are anxious to maintain inviolate the sacred compact of the Federal Constitution.

The influence of Pennsylvania has always been great and controlling in the political history of the country. Her people are willing to throw themselves into the breach when dangers menace their inheritance derived from their fathers. When perils threaten, they are ready to stand together, and established a government of their own choice. That government consisted of a legislative department, an executive department, and a judicial department, all elected by the people, and all exercising such powers as the people conferred upon them. For many years the settlers in Oregon governed themselves under that provisional government, without any aid from the Federal Government. Under its auspices marriages were solemnized, and all the business of society was conducted until the joint treaty of occupation had ceased.

MR. DOUGLAS' OREGON BILL. In 1848, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in the Senate, brought before the Senate a bill to organize the Territory of Oregon, which bill incorporated a provision declaring all the acts done under the provisional government valid and legal, and continuing in force the laws that were then in existence till the people under the new Territorial government should change the same. (Cheers.) Among the bills that passed the Senate in 1848, and which were adopted by the House, was one prohibiting American slavery in the Territory of Oregon. (Loud cheers.)

MR. CALHOUN'S SQUATTERS' RIGHTS. Mr. Calhoun denounced that provision of the bill thus recognizing the validity of the laws of that provisional government, and in his objection to it said that the settlers in Oregon were mere trespassers on the public lands, without title and without authority; that the government which they had established was a squatter government, and had no other validity than squatter sovereignty. (Cries of "That's the valid ground.") My reply to him was in substance this: That every civilized people on earth were entitled to a government, that whenever any country refused to extend the protection of its laws to a portion of its territory, the failure to do so was a consent, that they might protect themselves until the government should extend laws to them. (Loud applause.)

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED. The bill which Congress adopted on my motion recognized the laws passed by the provisional government of Oregon, until the people of the Territory should decide whether they would retain them or not. (Cheers.) You find the origin of this term "squatter sovereignty." (Cries of "Good"—"That's the sound.") Since that time this odious epithet of "squatter sovereignty" has been applied to a very different state of things.

SQUATTER GOVERNMENT NOW IN EXISTENCE. We now have three distinct squatter governments in the United States Territory, in violation of law, and in defiance of the authority of the United States government. The first one to which I would invite your attention is the settlement known as Pike's Peak. (Laughter.) You all know, for West brings you the intelligence, that some thirty or thirty thousand of American citizens are settled around Pike's Peak, and are engaged in digging gold, laying out towns, making farms, and establishing communities. By what authority are these people found in that country? (A voice—"Squatter sovereignty.") The land upon which they are settled belongs to the Indians. The Indian title has never been extinguished, and the laws passed by Congress in reference to it provide that no white man shall enter that country without a license. Every settler who has gone there has incurred a penalty of a thousand dollars fine and six months imprisonment for entering the Indian country in violation of the law reserving it to the Indians. The settlers have taken possession of the country, and are laying out towns and have established government in defiance of authority of Congress. They have superseded the Governor of Kansas Territory by electing an executive of their own; they have superseded the Legislature of Kansas by substituting one of their own; they have superseded the Judges appointed by the President by electing their own; they are laying out cities and town lots, and they are imposing taxes upon those town lots; and they are selling those lots for non-payment of taxes, and giving tax deeds. All these acts of government are being done by those who are in violation of law. That is what I call squatter sovereignty. (Loud applause and laughter.)

THE SQUATTER GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES. The squatter government in the Territories is a government in defiance of the authority of the government. Popular sovereignty is where the people have settled in pursuance of law, and are exercising all the rights of self-government according to the constitution of the United States. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Douglas at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17, 1860. Judge Douglas spoke before a vast meeting here to-day, numbering nearly fifty thousand persons. He made new points in his address which occupied two hours.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SQUATTER GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. Douglas said: "This morning an old-fashioned abolitionist called on me, and made a special request that I would to-day explain the difference between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty, as applied to the Territories of the United States. (Cries of "That's what we want to hear.") The term "squatter sovereignty" was first applied to the inhabitants of Oregon, before the territorial organization, as a term of reproach and ridicule. For many years the country known as Oregon was in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and was subjected to the terms of a treaty by which there was to be no occupation by either party. During that period many British subjects in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company, settled in the northern part of the Territory, and many Americans, under the protection of the Methodist Missionary Society, settled in the southern part of the Territory. Those American settlers in the valley of the Willamette, on the south side of the Columbia river, applied to Congress to establish a Territorial government for their protection. Congress denied their request on the ground that so long as the treaty with Great Britain, stipulating that neither party should occupy the territory, remained in force, it had no right to give a government to the American citizens residing there. Thus left without protection of law, without government, and without any means of defence, the American settlers gathered together, and established a government of their own choice. That government consisted of a legislative department, an executive department, and a judicial department, all elected by the people, and all exercising such powers as the people conferred upon them. For many years the settlers in Oregon governed themselves under that provisional government, without any aid from the Federal Government. Under its auspices marriages were solemnized, and all the business of society was conducted until the joint treaty of occupation had ceased.

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LETTER TO ANDREW G. CURTIN.

We find the following letter in the last issue of the Times, published in Selinsgrove Snyder county, Pa., and commend it for perusal to those Germans throughout the State, who may intend to give their support to Mr. Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania. Taken in connection with his declaration, that "a Dutchman has two skulls, and in order to get an idea into his head, you must first smash one of them," it exhibits, in a marked degree, the violent and bitter nature of Mr. Curtin's feelings towards the foreign, especially the German element in our society.

MIDLEBORO, Pa., Aug. 6th, 1860. Mr. Curtin:—I have your name as a prominent candidate before the people of this Commonwealth for the highest office of the people of a sovereign State alone can confer, and as you doubtless desire every man in the State to vote for you for Governor I take this reasonable occasion to give you as well as the public, my reasons why I cannot and will not vote for you. When you were Secretary of this Commonwealth, a circumstance occurred in Bellefonte, the place where you reside, showing satisfactorily to my mind that you possess too malicious a spirit to fill, with any creditable degree of dignity, the honorable position of Governor over a free, civilized and enlightened people. The circumstance was one of too serious a nature to be lost, and as it is a sad reminder to you, I shall now proceed to do so without the fear of your revolver in my mind.

I will first state that I am only a poor man, and by my profession am a huckster. At the time above referred to I came to Bellefonte on business. I had an excellent dog with me named "Dutch," a number of boys began teasing the dog by running at him; and some went so far as to throw stones at him. So soon as the dog would defend himself against these unjust attacks, the ungodly boys ran into the houses; but no sooner had the dog again returned to his wagon, than the boys would also return and repeat the insult. Among these boys was the son of A. G. Curtin, who, being a little rascal in reaching the house, was caught by the dog at the leg of his pantaloons.—The dog at once was recalled, tied in a stable belonging to the hotel, so as to prevent boys from teasing him. Soon after that, you came to me and asked me whether it was my dog that had caught your boy. I told you that you should keep a "little cool," and I would explain the matter; but you would not hear me, and walked off greatly excited, and returned with a revolver in your hand and a crowd following you. You walked up to me and drew your revolver and said, "You damn Dutch son of a b—h if you say one damn word about your dog I will shoot you with a b—h gun out of a b—h's brains out!"

That, Mr. Curtin was my first introduction to our Secretary of State! I was a loud and strong introduction! I must say I never had an introduction to any official gentleman (?) I so well remember.

You then turned to the poor dog and shot him three times, and said you had another half left for the poor dog. The subscriber is ready at any time, when called upon, to verify these statements by good and reputable citizens who were present and witnessed the scene.

These, then, Mr. Curtin are some of my reasons why I really and honestly think you are unfit to be the head of a free, Dutch and sovereign people like that of Pennsylvania. You seem to have a contemptible opinion of Dutchmen, but allow me, Sir, to tell you that the Dutchmen of Pennsylvania will show you by next October that they have an equally contemptible opinion of you. They will shoot you, not with revolvers, but with something more effectual and honorable—paper balls.

R. PICKARD. From the Providence (Rhode Island) Post.

RALEIGH LETTER. The Declaration of Independence utters the great truth whereon our political structure rests, when it declares that "GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

The Republican party propose to disregard this great truth, and to substitute a doctrine by which the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions, and the establishment of local laws and regulations for organized political communities, and adopted precisely the principle upon which Great Britain claimed the right to govern the Colonies of Great Britain.

The claim of Great Britain was repudiated by the Colonies; and to secure the right of local self-government, our fathers took up arms and entered upon an eight years' war.

If this principle of local self-government was worth the expenditure of toll and blood and treasure, which was involved in the American Revolution, is it not worth the efforts of American citizens.

It will not do to say, that because certain local institutions are good, and certain others bad, therefore it is the duty of Congress, to establish the former and prohibit the latter in the Territories or Colonies of the United States. This is precisely what Great Britain said in justification of her conduct. She claimed the right to govern the Colonies, in their local concerns, for their good. She insisted upon controlling the slavery question in Virginia, without regard to the wishes of the people. In other Colonies she pursued such a policy as tended to incite insurrection among the slaves; and this fact is set forth in the Declaration of Independence. She said, "Because this thing is right for us to force it upon you, because another thing is wrong you shall not have it." What if the Legislature of Rhode Island should say, because it is right to go to Sabbath School, every child shall go to Sabbath School or be imprisoned. Because it is right to pray in the family, every man shall pray in the family, or be hanged. Because certain regulations and family regulations are good, every town and every family shall have them, whether they want them or not?

The people said to England, "Hands off! Let us alone in our local concerns.—We will be loyal to the crown, if you concede us local self-government; but if you rob us of this, we will fight for our independence." The crown refused to make the concession, and the war commenced. This was its origin. We defy contradiction of the fact.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, demands for the colonies or Territories of the United States to-day, just what Washington, Adams, and Hancock, and Franklin, demanded of Great Britain—American Colonies, eighty years ago.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands just where the oppressors of the Colonies stood.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands just where the oppressors of the Colonies stood.

He says to the Territories, "The Central Government will make your laws, and regulate your domestic concerns. It is your duty, not to manage your own affairs but to submit to our management. We know best what you need."

We defy any Republican to show that this is not a fair statement of the position of the two candidates for office, and of the two parties now contending for the supremacy in the country.

What, then, is the duty of American citizens? Will you, true to the principle of your fathers, stand by the great doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, a principle which has led the American Republic to greatness, and is to-day shaking the thrones of the old world?—or will you abandon this doctrine for that which allows a President and a congress to force upon political communities local laws which they do not want?

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Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Jim McKinley, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan Court, to make distribution of the estate of Jim McKinley, do hereby give notice that the said estate will be distributed on the 10th day of October, 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of the undersigned, at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa.

T. I. CASE, Auditor.

CAUTION.

MY WIFE SARAH, having left my bed and board without leave or provision, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or assisting her on my account, as I will sue for any damages she may incur. MYRON BALWIN. Bridgeport, Sept. 19th, 1860.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

I have received an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 24th day of July, A. D. 1859, in which the following is contained: "That the election for the office of Governor, and for the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be held on the 9th day of October, 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of the undersigned, at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa."

2d Tuesday of October next, (it being the NINTH day of said month,) at which place, State and County Officers are to be elected as follows:— One person to fill the office of GOVERNOR for said County of Snyder; and one person to fill the office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH for said County of Snyder.

One person to fill the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Snyder, Hamilton, and Tioga. One person to fill the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Snyder, Hamilton, and Tioga. One person to fill the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Snyder, Hamilton, and Tioga.

One person to fill the office of SHERIFF for said County of Snyder. One person to fill the office of CLERK OF THE ORPHAN COURT, and CLERK OF THE COLLECTOR'S QUARTER SESSIONS, and CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, for the County of Snyder. One person to fill the office of REGISTER OF WILL, and REGISTER OF DEEDS, and