



# DEMOCRAT.

S. S. WINCHESTER, EDITOR.

Tunkhannock, Tues., March 25, 1851

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM BIGLER,**  
Of Clearfield County.

## The Bridge.

The building of the bridge across the river at this place, was let by the Directors, on Wednesday last to Daniel A. Bardwell of this place, and Col. Wm. W. Jefferies, of Philadelphia. The company have been fortunate in getting responsible, thorough going and efficient men as contractors. Col. Jefferies came well recommended as an old experienced bridge builder. Having been engaged for a number of years in the business, he necessarily brings with him improved skill and much practical information. His partner, Mr. Bardwell, bears the name in this community of being a shrewd, active business man, and well acquainted with the rule of number one, and so far as our knowledge extends, we believe he has never been overestimated. With such men to do the work, we may expect that it will be done well and with great promptness.

The democracy of this county will soon be called upon to select and place in nomination competent and worthy men to fill the various offices. There is to be elected this fall, a Sheriff, Prothonotary, two Associate Judges, Register and Recorder, and Commissioner, beside the Members, &c. The duties appertaining to these offices are of a responsible and important character, and it behoves the party to make selection of competent men and sound and reliable democrats. We want none of the stratified, gutta percha democrats, with which the county is infested, placed in nomination. We make these suggestions thus early as a true sentinel upon the watch tower, to warn the people to be prepared to defend themselves against the plots and counter-plots of the corrupt demagogues that are already at work scheming for their selfish aggrandizement. Democrats of the out townships be watchful of your rights.

## Wyoming Ahead on the Turf.

We were shown a letter the other day by Col. Daniel A. Bardwell, giving an account of the black trotting horse sold by him a short time ago to Wm. S. Wells, of Wilkesbarre. Mr. Bardwell sold for \$300—Wells sold him in a short time for \$500 or \$600, since which, the letter states, he has been sold twice—in Newark and Baltimore—at Newark for \$3,000, and at Baltimore for \$8,000. It also states that he has made time at 2.26—the fastest trotting on the annals of the turf, which places the fame of Wyoming far ahead of all competition for fast nags. Let the high mettled chivalry of the South boast of their pure blooded imported chargers; but the fleet footed steeds raised upon Wyoming's classic hills are bound to wear the laurels of victory. This is a great country.

The Pittston Gazette, in speaking of a settlement in prospect on the other side of the river says "it may indeed be considered a central part or suburb of Pittston itself." Which will you have it, gentlemen, the central part or suburb? We don't see how it can be both.

This reminds us of an announcement that paper made not long since of the fact that Dr. Miner, of Wilkesbarre, was thrown from his carriage and severely injured, which announcement commenced about as follows:

"We regret to learn that Dr. Miner narrowly escaped a very serious accident."

What, in the name of mercy, have these editors against that excellent physician, that they should regret that he escaped an accident?

Gleason's *Editorial Drawing Room Companion*, is one of the most beautifully printed and most interesting family papers we have ever seen. It is printed in quarto form, and issued weekly at Boston by E. Gleason, at \$3 per annum. It is well worth the price.

A notice prohibitory of smoking is displayed in the Chrystal Palace at London, in no less than six different languages.

## Correspondence of the Democrat.

Mr. WINCHESTER.—The last communication of "Omicron" (in the *Whig*) or more properly speaking, what he in his legal learning would term a sur-rejoinder, hardly merits a reply from me.—

The matters at issue have been sufficiently explained, and it is for the public to judge who has the vantage ground; and it is not for me to claim in a boasting way what the people would not award. "Omicron" claims the victory; but it is one thing to claim, and another to merit it. The thief in the crowd often cries "stop thief!" in order to divert attention. The matter is with the community, and with their decision I will be content.

The main point with friend "Omicron" appears now to be whether I am a friend to temperance or not; and as to that I care not what he claims or what his assertions are—it will not change the matter either the one way or the other.

You say "you begin to hope that the homeopathic doses of gentle rebuke" which you "have administered" to me, "will be productive of permanent good."

I am not particularly familiar with the Homeopathic system of medical science, but believe its practice is to administer the smallest possible doses imaginable, and the smaller the more certain of cure, or the better effect the medicine will have on the disease of the patient. If I am correct, then yours have been truly homeopathic doses; and when there is no disease, homeopathy is undoubtedly the best system. You will admit, however, that the dose administered at the Methodist Church was not according to homeopathy, but must have been under the old or allopathic system.

When I hear a person boasting of his learning, and using high sounding words in order to gain applause, and accusing others of not being versed in the sciences or of making use of ungrammatical expressions, it reminds me of the following story:

A gentleman one day invited a friend to dine with him, and in the course of the conversation that took place, the gentleman boasted a great deal of the literary attainments of his son.

"Why," said he, "he is a graduate of two colleges."

"That," said the friend, "reminds me of a neighbor who had a very fine calf, and it being so promising, he allowed it to suck two cows."

"Well, what was the consequence?"

"It was the greater calf."

As you are the chosen champion in this controversy, I will remind you of the parable of the man who fell among thieves. This Jew, in traveling from Jerusalem to Jericho, was assaulted by robbers, who, not being satisfied with taking his money, stripped him of his raiment and beat him unmercifully and left him for dead; and by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him, he passed down on the other side; and likewise a Levite came and looked on him, and he too passed on. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion upon him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him upon his own beast and brought him to—a Son of Temperance, I was going to say; but upon examination it says he took him to an Inn, and took care of him, and left money with the host to defray his expenses. Now this was very naughty in the Samaritan in taking the wounded man to an Inn, as the example there, "Moral Reformers," would say, is bad. If the Priest had done his duty and taken the man to his home and there nursed and cared for him, this example would not have occurred. But no doubt Inns are different now from what they were in those days.

I will now remind you, as you think at some future day, to make proposals, that I object to the word *Moral*, as applied to me. I believe that appellation properly belongs to married ladies, and not to single ones. You will therefore take notice, and govern yourself accordingly.

## TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie has sold the Washington Union to Andrew Jackson Donelson, late American Minister to Prussia, and General Armstrong, late American Consul at Liverpool. Mr. Donelson is the adopted son of the immortal Gen. Andrew Jackson. From the political associations and predilections of Messrs. Donelson and Armstrong, it is inferred that the Union will advocate Gen. Sam Houston as a candidate for the Presidency.

A notice prohibitory of smoking is displayed in the Chrystal Palace at London, in no less than six different languages.

## Township Elections.

Below we publish a full list of the Justices of the Peace and Constables elected in this county on Friday last. The democrats elected ten out of the fifteen Judges.

## CONSTABLES.

Tunkhannock Boro.—Oren Baldwin.

Lenion—Joseph B. Harding.

Windham—Henry W. Fassett.

Tunkhannock Tp.—Robert Myers.

Eaton—Reed Harding.

Mehoopyan—Benjamin Ross.

Forkston—Russell G. Robinson.

Northmoreland—George Williams.

Nicholson—George E. Phillips.

Clinton—Benjamin Cornell.

Monroe—W. F. Carle.

Braintree—George H. Gaylord.

Exeter—Ransom Coolbough.

Washington—George Felker.

Falls—Albert Townsend.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Tunkhannock Tp.—C. S. Vasburg,

P. H. Wilsey.

Montoe—M. W. Newbury.

Exeter—Henry Gay.

Falls—Francis Hough.

## Special Legislation.

We have described special or partial legislation as the violation of a trust, by a Legislature doing one thing, while only authorized to do another. Analysis of each act of special legislation will show the truth of this definition.

A dozen persons ask for a charter for manufacturing iron. Under existing laws, anybody may manufacture iron, and must do it under legal liabilities attached to any species of business. If he contracts debts in this business, all his property, personal and real, is liable to execution for their payment. So if twenty persons undertake the same business as partners, each putting into the partnership a thousand dollars of his property, the whole property is liable for all the debts of such partnership. This rule is universal, comprehending the whole community, and all kinds of business. But these twenty partners wish to escape from the liability of surrendering their whole property, if it be necessary, to pay the debts of their partnership. They would subject to this duty the common fund, the twenty thousand dollars of the partnership alone; and while thus the debts may be a hundred thousand, the partners would extinguish them by paying one-fifth. For this purpose they ask the Legislature for a charter, constituting them a corporation, and consequently making them liable to the laws governing corporations. With a charter, each member of the company guards all of his property which is not put into the partnership, from all liability for its debts; and if these debts exceed the corporate property, the creditors must lose the rest, though each corporator is abundantly able to pay them from his other property. So one may invest a thousand dollars for each. Yet if he have a million other property, not a dollar of it can be taken to pay the eighty thousand, and by which his corporate debts exceed his corporate assets. Thus a member of a corporation may evade his liabilities while a person not thus fortified must meet and discharge them. Thus a member of a partnership without a charter must surrender his private property to pay the partnership's debts, while a member of a corporation may protect his private property against the corporation.

Resolved, That our Representatives in

the Legislature be, and they hereby are, respectfully and earnestly requested to use their best exertions to procure the speedy passage of the Act above referred to as having passed the Senate.

On motion of C. R. Lane,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, for the pur-

pose of forwarding the names appended to the call for this meeting, to our Member at Harrisburg, together with a copy of the resolution just passed.

The Chair appointed R. R. Little,

Wm. M. Piatt, and Samuel Stark, 2d, said Committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

(Signed by the officers.)

## Coroner's Inquest.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Wyoming County, SS.

An inquisition indeuted, taken at the

township of Nicholson, in the county

aforesaid, the 24th day of March, A. D.

1851; before me, Daniel Newman, Cor-

oner in and for said county aforesaid;

upon the view of the body of Lydia

Avery, then and there lying dead; upon

the oaths and affirmations of Alfred

Hine, James Kelly, James Fitzgerald, A.

H. Bolby, J. W. Lyman, N. C. Martin,

Isaac Osterhout, Daniel Ball, D. L. Peck-

ham, Andrew Gordinier, Washington

Stansbury and William Scott, good and

lawful men of said county, who being

sworn and affirmed and charged to inquire

on the part and behalf of the Com-

munity, when, where and how the

said Lydia Avery came to her death—

do say upon their oaths and affirmations,

that there were marks upon her person

that to a casual observer might lead to a

suspicion that the said Lydia might have

come to her death by violence; but from

a close scrutiny and careful examination

of all the facts gathered from a large

number of medical and other witnesses

who were closely examined, the Jury

are satisfied that she died from natural

causes; and while they so state and be-

lieve, they are compelled to say that

there appears to have been a lack of kind-

ness and affection, such as should mark

the duty of a husband toward a wife upon

a bed of sickness.

During the last ten years, the

number of slaves in Maryland has de-

creased five hundred and forty-one.

## Wise Talking.

We seldom meet with so much glorious truth, spoken so briefly, and with so much genuine fire, as in the following paragraph, from Henry A. Wise. It was recently uttered in the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Richmond.

Mr. Chilton, of Faquier, had the temerity to announce the following sentiment of his party:—"We must have an infusion of monarchical and aristocratic principles in order to check pure Democracy."

Mr. Wise responded as follows:

"He is a traitor to his native land, a traitor to mankind, who in a cause That down the course of time will fire the world, Rides not upon the lightning of the sky, To save his country."

I deny here, that there is a particle of aristocracy necessary to the well being or safety, either of person or property.

I deny it. I vindicate American liberty.

Here, standing in the Capitol of Virginia, in this Assembly, representing

the sovereignty of the people of

Virginia, in the name of my forefathers

—in the name of my children—in the

name of my own rights—in the name of

the dignity of human nature, and the

authority of that reason and conscience,

which assimilate me to my God, I deny

that doctrine, and here repudiate it.

I thank the gentleman for nervous my

side to this patient labor. Sir, you and I are antipodes in principles. Your doc-

trines have been for seventy odd years

too much regarded. I must speak plain-

ly among our people, and especially

east of the mountains of Virginia.—

Thank God, every evil curse itself.

There was once a day when the aristoc-

&lt;p