

THE DEMOCRAT.

O. S. HENSTEAD, Editor.

Montrose, December 7, 1848.

Lost.

On the afternoon of yesterday, (Wednesday,) in this village, on the side-walk between Eng. Post's and H. Clemont's, a lady's nice brown Cloak Cape, with blue silk lining. Any person finding it, and leaving it at this office, or giving information where it may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

New Counterfeits.—We learn from Van Court's excellent Bank Note Detector for December, that new counterfeits have just been put in circulation on the following Banks, viz: 1's on Belvidere Bank, and 5's on Camden Bank, N. J.; 3's on Pratt's Bank, Buffalo; 5's on Putnam Bank; 5's & 10's on Utica City Bank; 3's on Canal Bank, Lockport; 5's on Farmers' Bank, Mina, and 20's on Oneida Bank, N. Y.; 5's on Atlantic Bank, Boston; 5's on Acutney Bank, Vt.; and 2's on Hope Bank, R. I. The best way is to refuse all notes on said Banks, unless you are certain they are genuine. Belvidere notes, in particular, are very thick in the vicinity.

Ho! Another Name—"Union & Harmony."

We have on former occasions alluded to the amusing quarrel that has recently sprung up in relation to the "spells" between the different factions and elements constituting the Taylor party of this State, viz: the Whigs, Natives and Independents. It finally reached a high pitch as to become alarming to even the beligerents themselves; and accordingly we hear that a great "union and harmony" meeting was cooked up at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening week, which resulted in the organization of a new party, under a new name, of the "Taylor Republican party," which took Gen. Taylor's Allison letter as its platform. The Pennsylvanian thus speaks of it: "The names signed to the call present a curious medley. The "ultra Whig"—the virulent Nativist—the deluded Democrat—the conscientious friend of peace—the lover of heroes and of war—are all grouped together in loving harmony. We presume the meeting was intended more to conciliate the increasing hatreds of the various conflicting interests in the Taylor party, than with any serious view to future operations. If so, it was a shrewd movement; for we fancy there will be very little chance to bring these interests peacefully and fraternally together, after the administration has been organized, and after its appointments are proclaimed."

But the new name? Who ever heard of an honest man, under his special case, changing his name? Nobody. Rogues and villains only are up to that trick. They have aliases in abundance, changing their cognomens whenever they become so notoriously vile under their old ones as to be unable to commit their evil deeds with prospects of impunity; and especially when they are about to perpetrate some dark and infamous crime or fraud. Will not the same motives account for this sudden metamorphosis on the part of those engaged in this new organization? They have become so notorious under their old name, that, like the highwaymen, they find it absolutely necessary that they should shift it off. The perverted name of "Whig" has served its turn—has, in the language of the cotemporary above quoted, "had its day"; been found insufficient, with all the ancient glory that clings to its history, to mislead the people of our happy country into the support of the principles of aristocracy which they heartily abominate. A new disguise has therefore been found necessary, and lo! it is at hand, in an alias—the name of "Taylor Republican party." Republican! Heaven save the mark!

And then the platform—the Allison letter. And what a platform! There is neither framework or covering about it. Not a single principle or measure does it recommend or avow. They call it a platform, and it may be one; but if it is, it is such a platform as was never heard of before, having neither sides, top, or bottom, area or circumference. Whigs and Natives may mount it (or tumble through it) if they choose; but as for Democrats, we think we speak by the card when we say, they will be chary of it. They do not like to peril their necks by a leap upon anything so evanescent and unreal.

The object is apparent. The getters-up of the farce are becoming satisfied they have got their hands full. It is simply intended as a trap, to draw to the Taylor standard a sufficient number of Democrats to aid his piebald Administration to carry out Whig measures, which cannot be carried out without their aid. It is, in a word, a confession that Taylor was elected as a no-party man, by the joint votes of Whigs, Natives and Independent Democrats, and is therefore a struggle to consolidate these heterogeneous elements into a Whig party, in fact, although under a concealed name that it may be the more successfully accomplished. Shrewd fellows—are they not? But who will they snare by such a scheme? Who so stupid as not to see through this sudden, hot-house conversion to liberal principles? Who believe their pretended indifference to old stand-bare Federalism, and its progeny of evil measures which they have supported since the days of Hamilton to the present time, real. No one. They are the same party, and have the same principles at heart, however much and vainly they may strive to conceal the fact.

We hope the official vote of the late election will soon all have been received, as we are anxious to know ourselves, and let our readers know, exactly how many we and them

Our California Correspondent.

The value of our California possessions, which have been so much snatched at and ridiculed by the Whig party and press, is growing incalculable, and already beginning to excite universal attention. In another column will be found some interesting facts in relation to their immense worth, to which attention is directed. The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania says: "The 'gold mines' in California appear to be occupying a great deal of public attention. All that the Speculators of War or the Navy have recently received officially, has been before repeatedly stated. It may be, and probably will be, that they will communicate some additional facts in their reports to Congress. The only thing of importance elicited in connexion therewith, is the estimate that the gold region is worth perhaps a thousand millions of dollars, and this only as showing the great value of the acquisition made by President Polk, as one of the results of the Mexican war.

Taylor and Free-Sell.

Hon. A. G. Brown, Governor of Mississippi, who is at present at Washington, has just received the following letter from his intimate friend F. L. Claiborne of Natchez, in which

Affairs in Europe.

The Democratic party and press of the South and the south now that the bulk of the battle has cleared away, are indulging in their respective reflections on the "cause and consequences" of the result of the recent election, and the part each section acted in producing it. It will, perhaps, be interesting, if not instructive, to our reader to read and compare the views given us upon that subject by some of the ablest of the Democratic press in both sections. We therefore give articles from three of our journals, two of the north, and one of the south. The first is a quotation from the New Hampshire Gazette, a paper which supported Gen. Cass with much zeal, ability, and as the result in that State has shown, with efficiency. When it says that Gen. Cass might have been elected but for the treachery of the South, it undoubtedly means to be understood as referring to the defection of Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, which went for Polk in '44, but for Taylor now; and while they had remained true to the Democracy, the Democracy of New Hampshire have done so loving the Union above all things, and fearing every blow, however slight, which may be aimed at its purity, they have gone to the extreme verge of Constitutional obligation in opposing the fanatical movements of abolitionism. For this they have suffered greatly at home—and in spite of this they have now been deserted, insulted and betrayed, by the very men in whose defence they acted. That they should feel indignation at such treatment is natural; and that they should be careful not to put themselves in a position to receive such treatment again, is but the dictate of self-defence and self-respect.

"Primarily, then, the defeat of the democratic party in the late national contest is to be attributed to the barnburner defection headed by Mr. Van Buren in New York. But it appears that this cause would not have been adequate to produce this unfortunate result had the democracy of the south proved true to the candidate of their preference in the convention to the north and to themselves. Of course, in what has been or may be said, we have no intention to cast aspersions upon the democrats of those states which appreciated their interests and sustained the democratic nominees; nor indeed upon the faithful and indefatigable minorities in the states which have held and given their votes to Gen. Taylor. We write only with a view to know the word and to be prepared for it and with feelings of regret and apprehension rather than in a spirit of censure.

"Thus defeated, what are the consequences which seem likely, if not certain to result from our overthrow? Here we confess our apprehensions are most serious. If the south has failed to sustain General Cass because he resides at the north and is not a slaveholder, and this conviction takes possession of the northern democratic mind, (and it seems to pease the masses as far as our observation goes,) can the south longer reasonably claim the sympathy and support of the democrats of the north? If the south has become thus sectional will it have any just cause to complain if the North shall assume an equally sectional attitude?

"If the slavery issue has caused the south to desert General Cass and support Taylor, northern democrats will not be blind to the fact that Gen. C. A. farr must be the fate of every eminent man in their ranks who may aspire to the Presidency; and this reflection is perhaps, of most importance, because if in the particular case of General Cass it should be said that New York and Pennsylvania have deserted him, and not the south, still it will appear that no northern democrat can in future expect the support of the south, whether necessary to his success or not. And to expect northern democrats in view of such a result and with such a prospect before them, to continue their sympathy and good will to the south would certainly seem to be unreasonable—to expect them a degree of forbearance and an amount of sacrifice of which men are not capable."

"In words of the North the Standard—'Is a spotless patriot, a brave man, and world-renowned statesman, to be repudiated, distrusted, cast aside, merely because he was born in New Hampshire and resides in Michigan.' Is every northern man—the son of the non-slaveholding states—such as Asa, Douglass, Dickinson, Woburn, Dallas, Buchanan, Bright, Bissell and Hannegan—the put under the ban, and marked, and thrust forth and kept out of the high offices of the public, because Van Buren seeks revenge?" ostracized from all national posts of honor and power? If all this is to be experienced, if it be, can it be endured and quietly submitted to by the northern democracy? We fear not. We fear that under such circumstances a great northern party must inevitably spring up, in spite of all efforts to oppose and resist it. What may be the ultimate consequences of such a state of things we shrink from contemplating. We will not say with the Standard, 'If this is to be the game, the doom of the Republic has been pronounced.' But while we hope a better fate is before us, we cannot shut our eyes to the impending danger. And trouble shall come, will the south have just cause to complain? Will it be able to say in truth—'Shake not thy grey locks at me—thou dost not say I did it.'

"These eliminations of the slaveholders, remarks the Evening Post, concern the state of New Hampshire, the state in which General Cass had his birth, and whatever has its electoral vote by a stronger margin in proportion to its population than any state in the Union. The New Hampshire Patriot makes the same complaint in these terms: After dwelling upon the reasons which the democratic party of the north has of interest and popularity at the north, to maintain the constitutional rights of the south, it brings this accusation against the slaveholders of that quarter of the Union:

"Regardless of their professed principles, forgetful of all their obligations to their northern friends and mindful only of the perpetuity and extension of their black and putrid system of slavery, they have given the democracy of the north reason and a woe which, though dearly bought, may yet prove too many times its cost to them."

"The victory of the south will prove a dear one to them. To gain it they have sacrificed their best friends, the sympathies upon whom they could ever rely. Zephaniah Taylor, who have taken to their embracement, are the only foes who ever have had such a cause to have the power to reward them, or interests in the south. These friends have never been regain'd; to these friends they were bound by political principles and associations between them and their old foes there can be no bond of union, except that created by temporary causes, which will arise, as a consequence of violent and bitter strife. The northern democrats are bound to stand by their principles, and by their convictions; whatever may be the cost of such a course, they will never be swayed from their principles."

sacred cause, nor compromising with the bitter foes of both, for a local, sectional and short-lived success.

"The south have done this, and are long but too late, they will see and feel their error. In the meantime the democracy of the north and the great west, thus tamely betrayed by the south, will pursue their even tenor of their way, combining with no faction, yielding to no temporizing policy, compromising with no fictitious foes. Strong in their unyielding adherence to the path of right and duty, they will command the respects and are long controlling destiny of the whole country. Neither north nor south, nor southern fanatics, or both combined, can prevent them from ruling the country after the expiration of the mongrel administration which the joint efforts of slavery and abolition have succeeded in fastening upon the country.

"While we thus express our own feelings and views in regard to the conduct of the South in the latest contest, we doubt not we express those of the democracy of New Hampshire. If referring to the defection of Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, which went for Polk in '44, but for Taylor now; and while they had remained true to the Democracy, the Democracy of New Hampshire have done so loving the Union above all things, and fearing every blow, however slight, which may be aimed at its purity, they have gone to the extreme verge of Constitutional obligation in opposing the fanatical movements of abolitionism. For this they have suffered greatly at home—and in spite of this they have now been deserted, insulted and betrayed, by the very men in whose defence they acted. That they should feel indignation at such treatment is natural; and that they should be careful not to put themselves in a position to receive such treatment again, is but the dictate of self-defence and self-respect.

"In these circumstances it becomes us to declare emphatically our position and our future course. It becomes us, as a party regardless of our character, our principles and our rights, to reiterate and reaffirm our unshaken devotion to those glorious principles for which we have ever contended, to declare our adherence to the position we have heretofore occupied, as well upon the slavery question as upon the national and constitutional issues before the country; to re-affirm our determined and uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery to the territory now free from that blighting curse; to denounce and resist all interference and encroachment of one section of the Union upon the constitutional rights of another, and to strenuously oppose all measures justly calculated to weaken the bonds of our glorious Union."

We next quote from the Southern Banner, also an able Democratic journal, published at Athens, Georgia. The article is headed: "The Union in Imminent Peril." We quote it, not to endorse any of its gloomy forebodings—for we do not harbor them—but to show that even Southern Democrats agree in sentiment with the foregoing, and also scent alarm and retortion though at a distance off:

"After descending for awhile upon those dismal apprehensions that seemed to burden his mind and oppress his spirit, the editor proceeds to say:

"The whig party of the north, composed, as it was, and is, of the old federalists, who had opposed the admission of the slave states into the constitution, and who dealt in a latitudinarian construction of the powers of government conferred by it, naturally welcomed abolition into its arms as a means of political capital at home, and as a rod to coerce the southern states into their bank, tariff, and internal improvement policy. It was as naturally opposed by the democratic party of the north, consisting principally of the disciples of Mr. Jefferson, or the members of the old Republican party of the day, who adhered to a strict construction of the constitution, and the rights of the states. Here we have the reason why northern whigs have ever been the friend of abolition, and why the northern democracy originally opposed it."

"As the agitation became political, it naturally grew within its sphere the correlative portions of the whig and democratic parties south. It was but the usual course of party action, that in the political contests, both state and federal, the whig party south should sympathize with, and rejoice at the success of the whig party north. The same may be said of the democratic party in both sections. But the southern democracy had this advantage over the southern whigs, to wit: that their northern allies were hostile to abolition, while those of the southern whigs were in open league with the fanatics. But the north being the appropriate soil to foster the growth of abolition, whigery and abolition has continued to increase in strength from their very natural and mutual alliance. The northern democrats were compelled to turn their eyes for support, to the south, whose battles they were fighting for assistance and strength in their national relations, to enable them to stem the torrent which whigery and fanaticism were pouring down upon them."

"This assistance, so naturally to be expected, was given to them by the whig party of the south, which carried nearly all the southern states. Georgia, however, being among the exceptions. In 1840 the democrats of the south had adhered to their northern friends, but both the northern and southern democrats were disengaged by the combination between southern whigery and northern whigery and fanaticism."

"In 1842 the slavery agitation still progressed at a rapid pace, and the admission of Texas as a slave state was agitating the question, the northern democrats, who stood up nobly to their southern brethren, while southern and northern whigery were acting in concert in opposition to that measure. But the ingratitude of the north, and the want of sympathy with the south, by the whig party, was a sore trial to the southern democrats. They turned their eyes from the south back to the north, in the hope of re-instating themselves with that region, by renewing their southern alliance and taking part in the sectional issue against us. Hence the Wilmot proviso, if not in its origin, at least in its result, was adopted by the north, and the south, and the seal with which it has been pressed upon the country. Literally driven from the south, by the want of sympathy with their old foes there can be no bond of union, except that created by temporary causes, which will arise, as a consequence of violent and bitter strife. The northern democrats are bound to stand by their principles, and by their convictions; whatever may be the cost of such a course, they will never be swayed from their principles."

as combined, on the one hand—and the southern states on the other. The South has faltered—she has deserted her only friends, and the entire portion of the northern democracy, in consequence of southern treachery, are at length forced to side with the friends for self-preservation. The blow has been given—it can never be repaired. The cause has become desperate—no helots can care for it.

"We are, henceforth, divided into strictly sectional parties on the question of slavery, and the fate of Lewis Cass, sounds the knell, we see, of our federal Union. The northern leaders could not compromise this question if they could. It defines all human control—it can become a sentiment, in many instances religious, with the whig masses. The northern democracy now driven from the south, is added to their ranks to hold the scourge over the whig leaders. Even should the latter compromise it, as in the Missouri blunder (which we deem morally impossible,) it would be broken up in the contest of 1852 for the Presidency, when any man of the Union have ever stood up firmly in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South, regardless alike of the demagogues of the south and the remonstrances of timid friends, the democracy of New Hampshire have done so loving the Union above all things, and fearing every blow, however slight, which may be aimed at its purity, they have gone to the extreme verge of Constitutional obligation in opposing the fanatical movements of abolitionism. For this they have suffered greatly at home—and in spite of this they have now been deserted, insulted and betrayed, by the very men in whose defence they acted. That they should feel indignation at such treatment is natural; and that they should be careful not to put themselves in a position to receive such treatment again, is but the dictate of self-defence and self-respect."

"We are now in the midst of our "Indian Summer," and an excessively rainy and muddy time it is too. Sheriff Gero started for the Eastern Penitentiary with the two convicts, Compton and Jackson, on Monday morning last.

The ceremony of presentation and reception of the Mexican Minister, Senor de la Roza, took place at Washington on the 21st. It was said to have been very interesting. The speeches of the Minister and the President were certainly capital.

Heavy storms and excessive gales were experienced on the Eastern and Southern coast on the 2d inst. Much damage was done to shipping, and it is feared that the British, which was then over due from Liverpool, has been driven back by the tempest.

OMINOUS.—The *North American* is busily engaged at present in proving that General Zachary Taylor is a *Whig!* Our opponents are in a bad way, to be sure, when this most essential fact has to be substantiated by elaborate argument.

TAYLOR BEATEN AT HOME.—The majority of General Cass over General Taylor at Paris Rouge is six. Gen. Cass is ahead in his own ward, his own town, his own county, and in cap the climax, in Gen. Taylor's own home. Thus, where both are best known, Cass is beat liked.

We wish the whigs would either stop sending us their Salt River tickets or pay the postage on them. We dislike paying postage as much as old Zack.—*Easton Argus.*

Gen. Cass.—Some of the Democratic papers of Michigan are urging Gen. Cass' re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Taylor.—The New York Legislature will have to pass a special law to supply the vacant Comptrollership, upon Mr. Fillmore's resignation as no provision now exists to fill it, either by election or appointment from the Governor.

PATRICK HENRY'S WILL.—The following closing paragraph in the will of Patrick Henry:

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them; and that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

At Zanesville, O., a verdict of \$3,000 was given against J. Vandermark, for breach of promise to Mary McOlland.

ILLINOIS.—Of the 55,000 square miles embraced in the limits of Illinois, 50,000 are fertile and arable—an amount equal to the whole territory of New England, excepting Vermont.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSTAGE.—One thing of importance has been gained by old Zack, for himself—he will, soon be entitled to receive his letters without paying the postage on them.

The Friends.—The members of the society of Friends who voted for old Zack are called "Buena Vista Quakers."

A PERTINENT QUERY.—General Taylor declared that he would not accept the Presidency unless it was offered by the spontaneous voice of the people. When he sees that there is a large majority of the popular vote against him, he will, of course, promptly decline the intended honor. Won't he?—*Boston Republican.*

The Moon is being thoroughly explored by means of Lord Rosse's great telescope.—No evidences have been found to date that it is inhabited.

MINNESOTA.—The inhabitants of Minnesota have held a convention at which fifty-one delegates were in attendance, for the purpose of memorializing congress to give them a territorial government. H. H. Sibley was selected as a delegate to Washington city, and their townsmen resolutions were passed, thanking H. H. Cheever, for his exertions in Washington in their behalf.

The Seal.—The seal of the French Democratic Republic bears the motto, "French Democratic Republic, one and indivisible."

We received last evening news of the death of the venerable Democratic Senator, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, at his residence in the Salt river, and gave the following extract from his log book:

"Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Left for Crittenden, below Louisville, where I had been agreed to speak at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society. Called at the residence of Mr. Wm. W. Vaught, and after a short interview with him, and his wife, and his daughter, I left for Crittenden, where I was to speak at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society. Called at the residence of Mr. Wm. W. Vaught, and after a short interview with him, and his wife, and his daughter, I left for Crittenden, where I was to speak at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society. Called at the residence of Mr. Wm. W. Vaught, and after a short interview with him, and his wife, and his daughter, I left for Crittenden, where I was to speak at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society. Called at the residence of Mr. Wm. W. Vaught, and after a short interview with him, and his wife, and his daughter, I left for Crittenden, where I was to