

THE DEMOCRAT.

O. G. HEMPHREY, Editor.

Montrose, December 14, 1848.

A NEW PROSPECTUS.

To THE DEMOCRATS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA— We are about to make an announcement to our patrons which we are quite sure will rejoice them.

We are about to make an announcement to our patrons which we are quite sure will rejoice them. Encouraged by the very liberal patronage we have been, and are now, the recipients of, as well as by promises from a number of zealous and valued friends that that patronage shall be considerably augmented, and stimulated by an earnest desire to merit the same and keep pace with the growing interests and requirements of our country, we are now making arrangements to again enlarge to the amount of about four columns, and otherwise greatly improve, the DEMOCRAT at the commencement of the new volume in January.

We need hardly assign a reason further for so doing, than is given in the foregoing.

Politically the character of the paper will of course undergo no change. Although abating to some extent from the past in the amount of political matter to be published in its columns, until the opening of another campaign—now some two years distant—yet we shall retain not one iota of our zeal and support of radical Democracy, or of hostility to modern Whiggery. As a literary paper we design to render its columns more than ever interesting and attractive, while as a news paper, we need hardly give renewed assurances that it shall be second to none in the country. Its present reputation as "the best because it contains the earliest news," shall not suffer in the least; but through the aid of the Magnetic Telegraph, soon to be completed to this place, and other means, we promise to make it more deserving than ever. Our Agricultural friends also will find the enlargement which we are about to make peculiarly to their advantage, as they shall invariably have at least one column in each number exclusively devoted to their pursuit, and frequently more.

Besides these interests and branches of a newspaper enterprise, we propose to add a well-compiled Bank Note list, a copious report of the markets, which the Telegraph will greatly facilitate us in rendering correct up to the latest moment, with numerous other improvements which it is not necessary to name here.

But to accomplish this arrangement, of course we shall have to be to considerable extra expense, which we rely upon our friends of this county to reimburse by increasing our patronage. This, several of them have already volunteered to do. And who cannot do something? Who among our already numerous list of patrons cannot, by a very little exertion, get us a new subscriber? Will each one think of this? One additional subscriber by each would give us a list numbering over two thousand. And even an increase of one subscriber to every two we now have would give us a list of more than fifteen hundred. This, on an average, can easily be done, and if our friends will only aid us in doing it, we will obligate ourselves to again increase the size and value of the paper commensurate with the patronage we shall have received. We intend this as a direct appeal to each one of them, and trust they will regard it as such.

Our terms will be the same as heretofore—\$1.50 cash in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing.

The Message.

The fourth Annual message of President Polk has been received, and, although of extraordinary length, is now laid before our readers entire in anticipation of our regular publication day. We bespeak for it a thorough and careful perusal, assuring all that it will amply repay it, as if transcends in importance, ability and interest any Executive message that has been published in many a year. We shall attempt, as is customary among some of our city contemporaries, to analyze or condense it; first, because we have no space to spare for such a purpose, and secondly, because we have no disposition; preferring much that each one of our readers should peruse and construe it for himself, which some might fail to do, because of its prolixity, did we give it in synopsis.

What is said by the President on the slavery question of course we shall not be expected to endorse; yet we will give him the credit of stating and supporting the Southern side of the question with more than usual candor, force and ability. Being himself a Southerner and a slave-holder, and strongly wedded to the slavery influence, it would not of course be expected of him, more than it will be of General Taylor, to favor in any way the restriction of slavery to its present limits.

His statement of the condition of the country, of the immense value of our recent territorial acquisitions, and his recommendations of future policy in relation thereto, are peculiarly gratifying and well-timed, dispating as they do, all Federal croakings of distress, bankruptcy and ruin, and bearing the strongest testimonials in favor of the measures of Democracy policy.

His strictures upon the Whig policy of Protection, a National Bank and opposition to the Veto, are master-strokes, and positively unanswerable. They have provoked a terrible scolding in the Federal camp, and elicited from the leading Whig press, the bitterest ribaldry and lowest personal abuse—which, after all may be set down as an unmistakable confession that his positions and arguments are absolutely irreconcilable.

Although it is a very able message which will go down to posterity as a model and a textbook. Let not its great and unavoidable length stand as a single individual from thoroughly perusing it.

The Cholera in New York.

There is no mistake about the appearance of the Cholera at Quarantine, as mentioned by us last week. The following paragraphs from the bulletin of the Health officers of the City issued on Wednesday last, will explain its origin:

The packet ship New York, Capt. Lines, arrived at Quarantine Dec. 2, 22 days from Havre, having 345 passengers on board. About a week previous to her arrival, when off the coast of Nova Scotia, a number of cases occurred of a disease resembling Asiatic cholera, commencing and terminating very suddenly.

From the commencement of the disease to the time of her arrival at Quarantine, according to the statement of the Captain, 17 or 18 cases occurred, of which 7 terminated fatally. On her arrival, 12 persons, sick of the disease, were brought from the ship, and there have been 3 new cases and 7 deaths. The proportion of deaths have been about one half. One new case has occurred to-day. The disease resembles Asiatic cholera in all its symptoms.

All the steerage passengers have been removed to the buildings formerly occupied as public stores, and every provision made for their comfort and attention to the sick.

Since that time but few cases, we are gratified to hear, have occurred, and strong hopes are entertained that its progress may be entirely arrested before it even reaches the City, although there are but slight grounds to hope that it will not visit this country again in a very few months at farthest. All agree, we believe, that it is neither contagious nor infectious, but rather an epidemic that is communicated by the atmosphere. In this manner it is supposed it was communicated to the New York while in proximity to the trans-Atlantic coast. The simple fact, therefore, that our atmosphere has not yet become impregnated with it, furnishes strong reasons for believing that the present ravages of it may be permanently checked.

At all events there is no use in being alarmed, as fear is oftentimes the progenitor of such epidemics. The fable of the Pilgrim and the Plague, which we have once before published, comes in with great force here, and may teach us wisdom in this matter. It runs: A Pilgrim meeting the Plague going into Smyrna, asked, "What are you going for?" "To kill three thousand people," answered the Plague. "Sometime after they met again. "But you killed thirty thousand people," said the Pilgrim. "No," answered the Plague; "I killed but three thousand; it was Fear killed the rest."

The best way is to refrain from fear or excitement, to guard well our health, observe strictly the rules of cleanliness and temperance in all things, and risk it.

The President's message, and particularly that part of it in which he knocks the Whig bantlings of Protection, a National Bank and opposition to the Veto, in the head, has made Greeley and his fellow Whigs very mad. Greeley is as crazy as though a thunder-clap had broken over him, as desperate and enraged as a she-bear that has lost her cubs. He writes and wines, scolds and frets, curses and chafes prodigiously, calls the President every hard name he can think of, such as a "discarded public functionary," "a low-demagogue," "a general libeller," &c.—an unmistakable sign that he is hit. "Wounded birds always flutter." Poor fellow! We don't wonder he feels bad, yes, enraged and desperate to see his bantlings die by one take such an unmerciful mauling. "Let the galled jade wince." We suspect he will have an echo in "this end of the Congressional district" soon.

California Gold—Government Securities.

We learn that a deposit of sixteen thousand dollars of California Gold was made at the Mint yesterday, by a gentleman just arrived via Panama, who brings with him an equal amount belonging to other parties. The deposit, though not yet assayed, has been sufficiently tested to prove it to be of unusual purity. We understand other parties in the city are in possession of specimens of great value. This is gold that really glitters. In connection with this, the first substantial indication of the immense value of our vast territorial acquisitions on the Pacific, under the late treaty with Mexico, we may mention as a gratifying evidence of the increasing confidence in the stability of our political institutions, on the part of those who see their own crumbling around them, that large orders were received from Germany by the last steamer, for the purchase of the six per cent. loans of the United States and of the city of Philadelphia. What harm has the war done us?—Pennsylvanian, Dec. 9.

It is now generally conceded that both Gen. Cass and Henry Clay will be elected to the U. States Senate—the former in the place of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the latter in the place of Mr. Metcalf, both holding their seats by appointment of the Governors of their respective States. The election of Senators in both Michigan and Kentucky must take place about the first of January, unless postponed by joint resolution of both branches.

A fire broke out in the Astor House, N. York, on Wednesday morning last, and before the fire department could bring their apparatus to bear upon it, property to the amount of \$16,000 was destroyed. The roof of the building was considerably damaged, but the greatest loss was caused by the water.

More Gold.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph says: If we may credit the traditions of the Indians and the historical records of the Spaniards, the gold region of Texas, on the Rio Pecos, is as rich in precious metals as the now celebrated mines of Feather river, in Alta California. It is estimated how every now and then some gold is found.

How very absurd is the Following!

The questions which he now propounds and discusses have been for months past at issue before the grand inquest of the Nation. He has argued and re-argued them in Message after Message—his partisans have discussed them on the stump and through the journals—they have had every opportunity to commend the views he approves, with the great advantages of the power and patronage of the Government and the prestige of almost unbroken success on their side. But they have been met in the canvass by men at least equally able, equally enlightened, equally strong in their convictions of right, and have been signally overthrown. All that Mr. Polk now urges has been already commended to and weighed by the People, and by a majority of them pronounced unsound and inadequate to balance the opposing considerations. When, therefore, this discarded public functionary, with a notice to quit at short date posted on his door, ventures to assail the line of policy just approved by the majority of his countrymen as not merely mistaken and injurious but actually impelled by a dishonest and selfish spirit—a disposition to grasp undue advantages and build up favored and privileged classes—how shall we refrain from reminding this general libeller that his case is substantially that of the culprit who curses and gnashes his teeth at the attorney who prosecuted, the jury who convicted and the judge who sentenced him—the serpent that hisses harmlessly yet venomously at the heel which tramples him.—Tribune.

If any living man of any party will tell us what single question, discussed in the Message, has been adversely settled, or settled any way, by the result of the late election, we shall be obliged to him. Is the candidate elected in favor of or against the positions assumed in the Message? Is he for or against a Tariff designed for protection? Is he for or against the Independent Treasury? Does he believe the war with Mexico to have been just or unjust? He was the hero of that war, and ought to have an opinion upon the subject. The majority of the people have not pronounced against the measures urged by the President in a single instance. The popularity of the war, and the common opinion that Taylor was Free Trade and anti-national Bank, gave him the election. There is the greatest absurdity, a sort of vindictive silliness, in the extract we have quoted from the Tribune. No candid politician, under the circumstances of the case, would like to be considered its author. Mr. Polk, it is true, is about to retire from office. But the election of his successor took place under circumstances that no honest Whig can have much cause to congratulate his political friends, or to abuse his political opponents. That Gen. Taylor will carry out whig doctrines on the Tariff and currency questions, no one has the least ground to suppose. To assert that the democratic theory on these questions has been "signally overthrown," by the election of Taylor, is libelling truth to an extent not even justifiable in the mere party politician.

The fact is, the President's argument on the Tariff and Independent Treasury is unanswerable. This involves the Protectionists, and the advocates of expansions, contractions, and explosions in the currency. They will have to be satisfied, however, with the Independent Treasury and a revenue Tariff. Such is the voice of the people.—N. Y. Globe.

The California Gold fever is raging at a prodigious rate throughout the country. Forty vessels are already announced as being fitted out on the Atlantic coast to carry adventurers for the "precious stuff" and provisions.

Moses Y. Beach has retired from the N. York Sun, the oldest penny paper in America, having amassed a fortune by that enterprise. It is now about 15 years since he first started the Sun, then almost penniless. His two sons are his successors.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.—We learn that General Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the western division of our army, and that it will take effect after the 1st of February next.—N. O. Delta.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—This document is brief and quite interesting. The Post Office revenue under the reduced rates is rapidly increasing, and amounted during the last fiscal year to \$4,411,077; exceeding the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the passage of the reducing act, \$4,453,000 and exceeding the revenue of the year immediately preceding the last, \$425,184.

The letter postage amounted to \$3,550,304, exceeding that of the previous year \$295,791. The report next proceeds to set forth the condition and operations of the department in relation to the steamer mail service.

Among the most prominent recommendations which it sets forth, are these:—To make the rate of postage uniform for letters at 5 cents the half-ounce; for newspapers at 1 cent the ounce; for periodicals, 2 cents the ounce; and for foreign letters, 15 cents the half-ounce; the total abolition of the franking privilege; the pre-payment of all mail matter; and lastly, a change in the tenure of the office of the Postmaster General, with a view of removing the opinion which exists, that as at present constituted the Post Office Department is used by politicians at the seat of government with the view of promoting party purposes and party organizations.

DEATH OF COL. POLK.—Slave revolt.—The Memphis Appeal of the 22d ult., states that Col. Wm. Polk, brother of the President, residing at Walnut Bend, Ark., died on the preceding day, and that his slaves, 300 in number, were in open rebellion. After his death, they broke into the store-houses and freely helped themselves to its contents—consisting of clothing and groceries of various kinds. Some efforts were made to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their master promised them if they served him faithfully during his lifetime, they should be free at his death, and expressed a determination to free themselves. There was not sufficient force within many miles of the place to put them down, and much trouble was anticipated.

Thirtieth Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4. SENATE.—Mr. Atchison called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, the Vice President being absent.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of bills for the Territorial Governments in Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico and California.

Mr. Cameron gave notice for taking the new Census.

Messrs. King, Turney, and Davis were appointed a Committee to join a like Committee on part of the House to wait on the President with the usual message.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—At noon the members were called to order, the roll read and the Clerk, and 175 members answered to their names.

Messrs. Blackmar and Greeley, (to fill vacancies) took the oath and their seats.

Mr. Wilson made some remarks explanatory of the election of a member by Wisconsin.

Mr. Sibley wished to refer the subject to the committee on territories.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 5. HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock M. The usual proceedings having been gone through with, the Speaker announced the receipt of a Message from the President.

Wednesday, December 5. SENATE.—Vice President Dallas called the Senate to order at the usual hour.

The Vice President laid before the Senate reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Upham took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into an election for Chaplain.

Objections being made that a quorum was not present, the roll was called, and a quorum having responded, the motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Rockwell of Conn., moved that the House proceed to the choice of a Chaplain.

The nominations were—The Rev. Mr. Dewey and the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Gurley was elected on the part of the House.

The vote stood as follows:—The whole number of votes was 171—necessary to a choice 86. Mr. Gurley received 156.

Mr. Wentworth of Ill., submitted a resolution asking for information from the President as to whether he has any information concerning the arrest and imprisonment of certain American citizens by order of the British government, charged with political offenses, and if so whether he had taken any measures for their release from confinement.

Mr. Hudson, of Mass., objected to the resolutions, and they were laid over.

Various papers were received from the Irish portion of our fellow-citizens charging the President with corruption and dereliction of duty in the matter above referred to. They were referred.

A message was received from the President, referring to his signature of the Oregon bill of the last session, and giving his reasons therefor.

The message was laid upon the table, without reading—and the House adjourned a quarter to 1 o'clock—ayes 64, nays 63.

Thursday, Dec. 7. SENATE.—In the Senate, Messrs. King, Dix and Dickinson announced the death of the senator from Alabama, Mr. Dixon Lewis, and after pronouncing upon him a brief but eloquent and touching eulogy, the Senate passed the accustomed resolutions of mourning and adjournment without further business until Monday.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Ashmun of Mass., offered a resolution to employ the Intelligencer and Union to publish the House debates and proceedings at seven and a half dollars a column. A debate sprang up, in which the participants were Messrs. Wentworth, Ashmun, Root and others. Mr. Wentworth opposed this system of publishing the old party papers at the expense of others, such as the Globe, National Era, and Huntress. Mr. Murphy asked to what party the Globe belonged? Mr. Wentworth replied, to the great party which has recently triumphed in this country.

The debate was suspended by a message from the Senate, announcing its action upon the death of Senator Lewis.

Mr. Harris of Ala., then delivered an eulogy on the deceased, and after the passage of the customary resolutions, the House adjourned until Monday.

Later from Europe. The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. The following is a telegraphic summary of her intelligence to the N. Y. Evening Post:

The intelligence from the Continent during the week has been of the most important and alarming character. In the face of the present trouble in Berlin, and with the experience of the French revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterized his success by the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders in Vienna. The defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony; their houses rifled and even women and children massacred.

patriotically inclined, had been holding night consultations, and on Wednesday week they were disturbed in their deliberations and performances, and seventeen of them were captured and lodged in jail. This little incident was magnified into a rebellion.

Emigration continues upon a very large scale, particularly from Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

Wisconsin.—The recent statement of the Whigs in regard to the Legislature of Wisconsin having a majority of Whigs and Van Buren men, is erroneous. It stands thus: Senate—Class 12: Taylor 4; Van Buren 3. House—Class 32: Taylor 16; Van Buren 18.—Class men over both the others, 3.

Premium Colored Daguerrotype Likenesses.

WILLIS GIBBS would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montrose, that he has taken rooms at Seave's Hotel, and is prepared to take Miniatures by this wonderful process, daily, without regard to weather. He has at length succeeded in obtaining an apparatus by which he is enabled to produce Life-size Likenesses in all lengths and consequently without using the direct rays of the sun. His efforts have been generally successful, that enables us to produce the most perfect Daguerrotype pictures, but the important improvement just perfected shows that this is a mistake. Those who have never enjoyed the opportunity of seeing a specimen of Photography can hardly form an adequate idea of the extreme perfection, beauty, and wonderful minuteness of a Daguerrotype Picture.

It is a work of Nature, not of Art—and as far surpasses the production of the pencil as all Nature's efforts do those of Man. In the creation of these pictures the light of Heaven alone constitutes the pencil and Nature the Artist. Life-size Likenesses will be taken from Related Portraits, and from sittings of deceased persons. In no case will persons be obliged to take a Likeness unless they perfectly satisfy us. Those who have never enjoyed the opportunity of seeing a specimen of Photography can hardly form an adequate idea of the extreme perfection, beauty, and wonderful minuteness of a Daguerrotype Picture. Montrose, October 26, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received one of the most desirable stocks of Goods ever offered in Montrose, which we offer for READY PAY at unprecedented low prices. Our stock consists in part of BURLAP and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, LINEN, NAILS, &c., &c. We make no pretensions of selling Goods for show, but to accommodate the dear public, and to sell with a small advance. We would invite our friends to examine our stock before purchasing, satisfied that we usually they will be found "cheaper than the cheapest." M. L. & S. BREMAN.

Wm. M. Post & Co.

Have just received a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, MUFFS & BOAS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. &c. Our stock is superior in quantity, quality and cheapness to any in this part of the country. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. CASH paid for Pelts & Furs, Montrose, Oct. 20, 1848. Wm. M. Post & Co.

New Goods.

SOME splendid Dress Goods, just opened and a general assortment expected shortly, which will be sold at the lowest prices at the store of J. LYONS.

COTTON yarn, Batts, and Wicking, cheap at the Store of J. LYONS.

RAIN of all kinds, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Tallow, Feathers, Cash and good short credit, wanted in exchange for the following: M. C. TYLER.

CASH paid for Sheep Pelts, Fur Skins, Mink Skins, Coon and other Shipping Furs, by M. C. TYLER.

NEW GOODS.

I. L. POST & CO. HAVE just received a nice assortment of fall and winter goods, consisting of Plain Wines of all kinds, U. Lanes, Tibbet cloths, Gaiters, Hair, Alpaca, Gingham, a nice selection of calicoes, very cheap. Boys' clothes, Cassimeres, Battines, Winter shawls, and almost everything in the Dry Goods line. Groceries, a good assortment and at very low prices. Sugar for 54 per lb. cash, Molasses 37 1/2 cts. sweet Tea 50. Nails for 54 from 4 to 10, and other goods in proportion. A good assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand and for sale cheap by I. L. Post & Co.

LARGE stock of Crockery just received, some new styles, which we will sell lower than can be found elsewhere. I. L. Post & Co.

Stoves.

A N assortment of Cooking and Heating stoves, and stove pipes just rec'd. M. L. & S. BREMAN.

100 PIECES of Prints, that will be sold, and good sheeting at 60 per yd., also Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wicking and Wadding, Check and Tickling, at extremely low prices—150 pieces Paper Hangings, Fire Board Prints and pictures for sale by J. LYONS.

WANTED 5000 yards woolen blanket, Oct. 8. J. LYONS.

HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, &c., a full assortment, Cotton Yarn, Carpet, and all other Goods, cheaply sold. T. TITMAN'S.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO canvass for some new and popular works, in every part of the country throughout the United States. To Agents, the most liberal encouragement is offered—with a small capital of \$25 to \$100. Advance is offered, when no agent can be made for \$100 per month. For further particulars, send 50¢ (post paid) to J. W. ALBANY, No. 133 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

U. BURROWS & CO. ARE now receiving, and offer for sale, the latest, best and cheapest assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND WOOLEN GOODS generally, ever offered in the market, among which is a beautiful FRENCH CLOTHS.

Suitable for Cloaks and Coats, at \$2.75 per yard. 20 pieces plain and fancy CLOTHS, embracing a variety of styles and qualities. A large and handsome assortment of VESTINGS, &c. They are also receiving a large assortment of STOVES, PIPE, ZINC, Stove Furniture, &c. Air-Tight, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, of some of the best kinds, and handsome patterns; also, Best Stoves, both Air-Tight and Common, some of them extra sizes, suitable for School Houses. 2000 lbs. of STOVE PIPE, of good quality at 10 pence per pound. Gibson, Nov. 1, 1848.

Business Cards.

E. N. HAWLEY, Notary Public and Attorney at Law, Office on Water Street, Montrose, Pa.

GEO. BARDWIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chestnut Street, Pa.

ABEL TURRELL, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Patent Oil, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., 101 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

G. S. DINGHO, Notary Public and Attorney at Law, Office on Water Street, Montrose, Pa.

CALEB WEEKS, Notary Public and Attorney at Law, Office on Water Street, Montrose, Pa.