PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Saturdan Morning, Man 17, 1856.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES .-United States, without regard to pas ences or divisions, who are opposed to the dissouri Compromise, to the policy of the istration, to the extension of Slavery into present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Go-vernment to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pitsburg Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates from each Congres-sical District, and six Delegates at large, to meet at PHILADELPHIA, on the 17th of JUNE next, for the ose of recommending candidates to be supported for offices of President and Vice President of the United

Sales.
E. D. Morgan, N. Y.
Francis P. Blair, Md.
John M. Niles, Conn.
David Wilmot, Pa.
A. P. Stone, Ohio.
WM. M. Chace, R. L.
Lorg Z. Gaodine, Mas.

George G. Fogg, N. H.
A. J. Stevens, Iowa.
Cornelius Cole, Cal.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vt.
William Grose, Ind. P. Stone, Ohio.
L. M. CHACE, R. I.
WYMAN SPOONER, Wis.
N. Z. GOODHICH, Mass.
ORGE R. HALLOWELL, Me.
SLELAND, Ill.
GELES DICKEY, Mich.
WILLIAM GROSE, Ind.
WYMAN SPOONER, Wis.
N. M. K. PAULISON, N. J.
E. D. WILLIAMS, Del.
John G. Fee, Ky.
JAMES REDPATH, Mo.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, D. C. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856. National Committee.

BLAIR ON THE NULLIFIERS.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR has written a letter to the late Republican meeting in New-York city, the length of which, we regret to say, will not permit its publication entire in our columns. We regret this the more, because we wish that every man who has ever acted with the Democratic party, and particularly those who stood by General Jackson in the terrible contests through which he passed, could read this letter, to learn who are now the leaders and rulers of the so-called Democratic party, what are their antecedents, and also what constitutes | mocracy. modern Democracy.

Mr. Blair possessed in an eminent degree he confidence and respect of General Jackson. He was the confidential adviser of that distinguished man, who, in his Presidential career, never formed a wrong estimate of any man .-Living, his letters abound with many expressions of confidence and affection for Mr. BLAIR, and when about to die, he bequeathed to him his papers and left his reputation in his keeping. Through all the struggles with the Bank, Mr. Blair aided by his pen in securing that result, which has since covered the administra-

tion of Gen. JACKSON with such well-merited renown. The latter on many occasions expressed his gratitude for the efficient services he had performed as editor of the Globe, without which he might have been crushed beneath the numbers and influence of his opponents. The letter, from which we extract, consti-

tutes one of the most important and interestng chapters of our political history. It shows he origin and rise of the nullification party, of which Mr. Calhoux was the father-how after striving in vain to unite the South upon the question of the tariff, he raised the cry that slavery was in danger, to effect his favorite design of uniting the South as a section to command the North or separate from it. Partially successful in these endeavors, the question of the annexation of Texas, was the faorable opportunity to touch the chord to which the feelings of the slaveholders everywhere responded. "The annexation of Texas. says Mr. BLAIR, " produced the war with Mexio, which fully developed the ambition of the slaveholding interest for extended dominion." The Texas question was also employed to cleat the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, and ecure the nomination of Col. Polk. Mr. Tya had been placed in nomination by the ofholders' convention, at the instance of Mr. thecx. Thus the latter had reached his great desideratum. He had succeeded in makag a thorough combination among the slaveders of the South, animated in his cause by e hope of new conquests, by his intrigues had effected the nomination of both Polk and Ty-ER, and was in a situation to demand and extort from Polk whatever pledges he might re-

The Globe newspaper, had always been, as fore stated, a zealous supporter of General icksox and the measures of his administraand as strongly opposed to Calhoun and sullifying schemes. To get rid of BLAIR is the first care of Calhoun, and the first ression demanded of Polk was to that effect. onsideration of this arrangement. Tyler drew from the field. After the election, ors of the concocted scheme to oust BLAIR substitute an organ friendly to Mr. Cat-N, reached Gen. JACKSON's ears, and he ediately addressed letters to Col. Polk and BLAIR in regard to the matter. The r publishes a letter addressed to himself, December 14th, 1844, in which General asox expresses great surprise at the rumor has heard, but says that he has written Col. a fully upon the subject.

tom that date until the inauguration of Polk, the General was constantly exerthis influence to avert the threatened diswhich in his judgment impended over he called "the Republican party;"-and he found that the nullifying interest was

BLAIR, full of indignation and alarm, in which he predicts evil to Mr. Polk and the Demo-

It is fully established from the letters of a devout worshipper of Mr. Calhoun, and his faith is his religion.

"The party in Louisiana acknowledges Mr. other facts long known, that as soon as Mr. Tyler had concluded an arrangement by which the Globe was to be superseded by a nullifying organ, \$50,000 were taken from the U.S. Treasury and placed in the Middletown Bank. tiation, depending for its success on the good A letter is now on file in the Treasury Department from James Buchanan, recommending Simon Cameron, as the proper recipient of this This gentleman carries the delegation of Louifavor. The first instalment for the purchase of siana to choose a President for the democracy; the balance lay in that bank until 1847. Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Polk, Mr. BLAIR was displaced and Mr. RICHIE installed in the official organ; but in less than War is provided in advance to represent two years (as predicted by General Jackson) in the Senate during the next administration, BLAIR was solicited to again take charge of

the paper, which he declined. From that day to this, through the instrumentality of the government organ, the nullifythe organization of the democratic party. That the honest democrats of the country may see the following faithful sketches :-

"The question now to be decided before the country, is whether the nullifiers who have thus usurped the name and organization of the democratic party, but who have no principles in common with it, shall be allowed to carry out their designs in such disguise. Their leaders on every question, in every difficult crisis of the country, from the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, have been against the de-

"Who are the leaders in the South who pow make such loud professions of democracy ?-Who are that that repeat the word in chorus and have made it a party sing-song? Men who never were democrats, but abhorred the name when it rallied the country around an adminis tration that was true to the representative principle, to the popular will, to the cause of free government, and now use it only to cover broken faith to constituents and violated compacts between states.

'The leading men in Virginia at this time, are Hunter and Mason, its senators, and Wise, its governor. What were they in the days of conflict for the democracy, during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren-Hunter, a thorough Calhoun nullifier, Mason, a mock conservative of the Rives and Talmage stamp .-Wise, siding with Calhoun at every step in his deadly warfare against Jackson and Van Buren Mr. Clingman, now a most prominent chief in North Carolina, in a late letter, bottoms his adhesion, and claims to the honors of the democracy of this day, on its hostility to that among the first to lament the course that led Both in the Senate and the House, the most which recognizes Van Buren, Benton and Blair, to it. among its followers

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who has of instructions, has given this list of dignitaries who wield the truncheon of the Palmetto de mocracy, from which he advises that the dele gates to the Cincinnati Convention be drawn. He says : "Let the state send her very first men-such as Governor Richardson, Colonel Pickens, Governor Hammond, Mr. Brown well, Mr. Rhett, Governor Means, General Wallace, Mr. Woodward, General Thompson, Richard Simpson, General Rogers. These gentlemen have reputations of something like nity," in the days of Roman grandeur, were personages exalted by official station to the privilege of riding in a certain class of chariots, from the name of which that of their distinction was derived. Now the whole body appointed to go to Cincinnati to dictate a Presilent for the democracy derive their "curule dignity" entirely from having ridden with Mr.

Calhoun in his nullifying car. "Mr. Butler, while providing delegates to nominate a Presidential candidate at Cincinnati, is too honest to conceal a sneer at his fel lowship with a name against which his political sentiments revolt. He hates all pretension to democracy on the part of his state, whose institutions are entirely at war with its principles, and he declares he would have preferred her "keeping aloof, avoiding the amalgamation of mass meetings in which democratic numbers must more stronger than constitutional weight. I wish," he adds, " South Caroling could have retained her constitutional identity, maintaining doctrines that could survive a constitution; that should give security and equality." The equality in "constitutional weight" here meant s that which would put down the doctrine of a majority governing in republics. In this the

nullifier speaks out. "Mr. Butler and General Atchison are the real authors of the Kansas act, but they never meant that the majority rule provided in the law should supplant the weight which the constitutional equality of the South would bring to bear it down, by adding force, and arms, and tacties to overcome the masses. These gentlemen, while maturing their measures, lived together in the city, in the closest intima- it is prescribed as a test. cy, and now following the custom of the Ro man consuls (Mr. Butler will pardon the allusion) one takes the field to carry out their plans while the other remains in the Senate to give support to his absent colleague. These two are the heirs of Mr. Calboun's designs. His principle on which our republies are all founded. Octavius and Autony. They are the masters of the administration, and may stand for the representatives at large of the spurious Democ-

Georgia, next to South Carolina, holds most sway in the new party; and Messrs. Toombs, Stevens and Dawson are confessedly the commanding men in that State. Where did they study for their democratic diploma? In the rolling the action of the President, he adschool of every opposition that ever assailed the letters both to Mr. Polk and Mr. the party re-established by Jackson.

and minister, to support the new order of democracy originated in South Carolina, and by adoption the President's democracy. He was

Soule as its leader. A malcontent from France, who, as Minister of the United States, insulted the governments of France and Spain by way of acquiring Cuba, through a peaceable negowill of both !- and then proposed in the Ostend conference to ravish it by force from the arms of Spain, on the ground of necessity !! debate on the compromise of 1850.

"Two military chieftains hold Mississippi under a sort of martial law. The Secretary of and for the present he commands in the cabinet. In the Senate, at the session of 1850, he out-Heroded the Herod of South Carolina in pressing towards secession. He had taken all command of the Mississippi democracy, Gen. a duty to be performed by the people. Quitman, also caught the pronuncamiento inwould have been content to take himself out our poor republic to shift for itself. He could

not compass his wish, and he remains to conquer the North for the South, making fillibuslar sovereignty. "In Tennessee, Senator Jones and other inveterate enemies of Gen. Jackson have sup-

planted the old democracy. tical concerns of the slaveholders' party, and ter my protest. managing them fatally for their ultimate interests. They have put "the democracy proper, (to use Gen. Jackson's expression, to distinguish those he relied on from the Calhoun prethe administration under the thumb, and every other Presidential aspirant at the North, look ing to the Cincinnati Convention, and the fifty thousand office holders who seek to retain their pose the rank and file of their northern mercenaries, whom Mr. Cushing may be said to represent, having first figured in Mr. Tyler's corpo-

poral's guard. "These are the elements of that spurious democracy which Gen. Jackson's intuitive sagacity foresaw would be the offspring of the political embraces of Calhoun, Tyler and Polk. Among the last letters ever written by him, he predicted the ruin of the cause to which he had devoted his life, and that Mr. Polk would be Have their views changed? Certainly not. Hiram Hemans prosecutor. Grand Jury re- ford.

inherited Mr. Calhoun's place in his state and in the Senate of the United States, in a letter did it constitute the entire mission of the deward to elevation by means of its organization. mocracy did not consist in the name alone, nor ing the Democratic party, and looking formocratic party to extend and strengthen the institution of slavery. Mr. Blair may be sup-Democracy then and now. The following is his definition of modern Democracy :-

The Kansas act is now the test of democraof his official organ-of his officeholders, and of the slaveholders. The Jefferson and Curule dignity," Gentlemen of "Curule dig- Jackson democracy is utterly scouted. And how is this test of democracy represented in of these there is scarcely one that did not reach his seat upon other issues than the Kansas question. In the Senate, from the North, there is not a senator who can stand by the test, without notoriously misrepresenting his state. From the south there are no longer whigs or democrats-all parties are swallowed up in nullification of party principles for the purpose of extending slavery over new regions, and without the justification of the want of room in the slave states. The fifteen slave states, with little more than one-third of the inhabitants of the free states, have an area of 851. 508 square miles; the free states only 612. 597 square miles-the slave states having also the advantage of a better soil and milder climate.

What a revolution in the course of the first half century has slavery wrought, in the principles that gave birth to our republic! Freedom was the basis of that republic. It is now insisted that the constitution carries the principle of bondage wherever its flag makes an acquisition. The democratic party made Jefferson the apostle of its faith. Compare the Kansas act with the Declaration of Independence, and the ordinance of 1787. In his first paper, Mr. Jefferson asserts the rights of humanity-in the other, excludes slavery, from all the territories of the Union. The Kansas act would spread it over the continent; and to effect it, establishes a new system of politics and morals for the democratic party, for which

It is democratic now to break plighted faith between the states, in compacts made to preserve the Union and its peace.

It is democratic now to break faith with constituents and violate the representative It is democratic now to disobey the instructions of constituent bodies, and exert the force of the government to defeat the efforts of the people to redress the wrong committed by one set of representatives, by turning them out and hoosing another.

It is democratic now, after nullifying the lause authorizing Congress to make rules and regulations for the territories, and all the compromises regulating their mode of settlement and interpolating the new principles of non- the North? Will they aid in forwarding the

"Florida presents Mr. Yulee, as its senator intervention as the substitute, to connive at schemes of nullification? Will they assist in the use of armed force to defeat the new law -to drive the settlers from the polls where they were invited to decide the question of sla very-to introduce voters from a slave state to impose slavery on the territory against the will of the rightful voters, the actual settlers -and to elect a legislature representing the slaveholders of the invading state-to usurp the government of the territory-repeal the organic act of Congress-and destroy the rights guaranteed under it.

It is democratic now to defend the establishment of test oaths, requiring all settlers opposed to slavery to swear allegiance to a law they hold to be unconstitutional, to entitle them to suffrage, and enabling those not tne Globe was paid in Middletown money, and a function to which he is recommended by the entitled to vote as settlers, to avoid taking boldest speeches for secession made during the the oath of residence, on which the right of suffrage depends, by paying a dollar as a substitute for all other qualifications.

It is democratic now to expel, as aliens citizens invited by the Act of Congress to settle the territory and to intimidate emigrants opposed to slavery from entering, by examples of Lynch law which would disgrace barbarians. It is democracy now to pass sedition laws

prohibiting discussion and the denial of slave but the last step, that of walking out of the ownership where slavery was not authorized, ing squadron have subjected to their control Senate and the Union with his hat in one hand denouncing the penalty of death against that and his state in the other. His second in the as a crime, which the organic law deputed as

It is democracy now in a President to see who are the leaders that have taken the confection from Mexican Santa Ana and the he- this reign of terror established by force and trol of the democratic party, Mr. Blair makes roes of his cast. Gen. Quitman, it is thought, arms, and an usurpation made to triumph over the laws of the United States, by a series of of the Union for the sake of Cuba, and leave | invasions, publicly prepared, announced in advance, and occupying more than a year in accomplishing their object, and yet not to raise a finger to avert the wrong, but after its contering in Kansas, non-intervention, and the put- summation to proclaim that he would use all ting down of the ballet box, the test of popu- the force of the Union, of the army, and the militia, if necessary, to maintain it.

Against this spurious democracy, which has thus perfected its system in the Kansas act, and made it their test, I, as a democrat of the 'These are the heads that manage the poli- Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren school en-

We have been able only to give a meagre sketch of the rise and progress of the nullification party, as elaborated by Mr. BLAIR, and tenders to the name) under foot. They hold illustrated by facts and arguments. It is the duty of every Democrat to ponder well the present condition of that party which has assumed the name of Democrat. Is it the same stations and expect their preservation from the which in days of yore was led Jefferson. and election of some one of these aspirants, com- Jackson and Van Buren? Are the princiciples the same as those inscribed on the banners of those illustrious leaders? Or is it the party of Calhoun, now seeking to carry out his project of nullification and division of the Union to aggrandize the South? Mr. BLAIR has shown that the leaders of the Democratic party now, are the men who so bitterly assailed Gen. Jackson and supported Calhoun. ultra pullifying and secession doctrines are In the days of Jefferson and Jackson, De- openly proclaimed, by men who are control-

Is there anything left of the Democratic red on the 24th of April last. party, either of its leaders or measures, which posed to understand the difference between can arouse the pride, and should enlist the action of a Jefferson democrat? Is it because Southern nullifiers control it? Is it because the extension and perpetuation of Slavery is cy. This is the declaration of the President its only object? Can a freeman, with a freeman's instincts, fellowship with a party which prescribes all who do not bow down and worship at the shrine of negro slavery. Is a man Congress? In the House, from the North, to be ostracised and proscribed because The Union' counts about seventeen; and he will not uphold and applaud the institution of Slavery, because he will not swear that it is a godly and beneficent institution? And vet, fellow-democrats, the humblest post-master at a cross-road would not be allowed to retain his office should he permit himself to say he did not believe that slavery should be ex-

> The slave-power stifles the expression of free opinion. It claims and exercises a tyranny over the mind and conscience the most degrading and exacting. It expects that the Northern freeman shall shut up in his bosom all those feelings of sympathy for liberty and suffering hmanity, which are the spontaneous offspring of Freedom, and laud an institution revolting to our better nature. It claims to shut our mouths against the expression of our sentiments-forbids us protesting against the unlimited extension of the curse,-and finally, would make us co-partners in the crime of the institution, and bound by our constitutional obligations to protect and foster it.

This is now the mission of the Democratic party. The highest hopes of CALHOUN are more than likely to be realized, unless the Freemen of the North shall arouse. His disciples have obtained possession of the Democratic organization to further their schemes of nullification, looking to the establishment of a great Southern Slave Empire, embracing the Slave States and the best part of Mexico and Central America. Every day witnesses the accession to the Democracy of slaveholders who have been opposed to that organization, but now look upon it as the best means by which to se. cure the ends for which they are laboring .-They have no delicacy in publicly announcing their adhesion to the Democratic party, nor hesitation in giving as their reasons that it is the "natural ally of the South."

What, then, is the duty of the Democrats of

"crushing out" the last vestige of Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Men? Are they content that their posterity shall inherit a Republic in name only, where the greatest tyranny upon persons of known intemperate habits. The juthe face of the earth rules supreme, and inexorably denies the right to question the justice and beneficence of its barbarous enactments and its horrible misdeeds? If they wish to secure the blessings of liberty unimpaired to that posterity, they cannot consistently aid in the success of the Democratic party as it is now marshalled. The success of that party will arrest the progress of our free institutions; will extend the dark shadow of slavery; will debar the free white laborer from his share of our National Territory, by raising the barrier of Slave labor, which has ever been successful in keeping back white emigration; and will at length by monstrous enactments and unjustifiable constructions succeed in keeping down the spirit of liberty. Against the Democracy of these modern days, in common with Mr. BLAIR, the true democracy of the North will enter their protest, and will not abate their efforts until the government in its administration is brought back to its original purity.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

MONDAY, May 5, 1856.

The May Term and Sessions commenced today, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hon. DAVID WIL-MOT President, and Hons. Harry Ackley and Myron Ballard Associate Judges.

The amount of business before the Grand Jury was unusually small, presenting a gratifying contrast with former Terms. GRAND JURY.

W. C. Bogart, Caleb Abell, Helon Budd, Adin Calkins, Timothy Case, Oliver Corbin, John L. Doty, Moses Gustin, Orrison Hibbard, John Huff, Edward Jones, Thomas Manley, Henry Warren, David S. Miller, Seth K. Porter, J. M. Smiley, Abram Scouton.

The Grand Jury were sworn on Monday, and WM. C. Bogarr appointed Foreman. The following is the business transacted by them:-

Com. rs. Samuel Kellum and Michael Thompon .- Indictment for assault and battery upon the person of Israel Smith. True bill as to Kellum, ignoramus as to Thompson.

Com. rs. Israel Smith et. al .- Indictment for forcible entry and detainer, riot and assault and battery upon the person of Samuel Kellum. True bill. Com. vs. Samuel Kellum and Chas. Kellum -Indictment for forcible entry and detainer,

turn a bill ignoramus, and prosecutor to pay The above indictments are "cross actions," growing out of an affray upon premises in dis-

pute between Kellum and Smith, which occur-Com. vs. Wm. Neice .- Indictment for assault and battery upon A. D. C. Miller on the 11th

of March last. True bill. Com. vs. Bartholomew White, Jr .- Indictment for perjury, Bartholomew White, Sen. prosecutor. True bill.

Com. vs. Aaron Scrivens .- Indictment for violating the liquor law of 1854, by selling to persons of known intemperate habits. True bill as to first, second and fourth counts, and ignoramus as to third count.

Com. rs. S. Chesley Myers .- Indictment for violating liquor law of 1854. Grand Jury return a bill ignoramus.

Com. vs. Jason P. Horton,-Indictment for violating liquor law of 1854. True bill on three counts, and ignoramus as to second

Com. Dr. E. P. Allen - Indictment for violating liquor law of 1854. True bill as to two counts, ignoramus as to the remaining counts. Com. vs. Priscilla Johnson, (colored) .- Indictment for larceny. True bill.

Com. vs. Joel M'Affee .- Indictment for asault and battery upon the person of Samue H. M'Affee on the 17th of February last .--Com. vs. John Rourke-Indictment for lar

eny. True bill. Com. rs. Andrew J. Bayley .- Indictment for fornication and bastardy. True bill.

The Grand Jury made the following pro sentment, which was ordered to be filed :-MAY SESSIONS, 1856. The Grand Inquest of Pennsylvania enquir-

ing for the County of Bradford, upon their solemn oaths and affirmations, respectfully do

That they have examined the condition of the Public Buildings of the said County, and find the building situate on the north side of the Court House, in the borough of Towarda, and used for a coal and wood house and for privies for the accommodation of the public offices and courts, is in an unsafe and bad condition; and owing to its extreme filthy condithe County be authorized to remove immediately the said building, and erect in its stead a building suitable for the said purposes, and ting thereto.

OTARTER SESSIONS

Com. Dr. E. P. Allen .- The defendant was indicted at the present sessions for violating the liquor law of 1854, by selling liquor to ry found the defendant not guilty, and the county to pay the costs.

Patrick & M'Alpin for Com'th., Mercur, Lyman and Morrow for defendant.

Com. vs. Israel Smith et. al .- The defendants were indicted at the present term for forcible entry and detainer, riot and assault and battery upon the person of Samuel Kellum. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor, Samuel Kellum, to pay the costs.

Mereur, Adams & D'A. Overton for Com'th. Baird, Morrow, Wm. and G. H. Watkins for defendants.

Com. vs. Samuel Kellum.-Indicted at present Term for assault and battery upon Israel Smith. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prose-

Com. vs. Priscilla Johnson, (colored).-Indicted for larceny. Defendant being put upon trial pleads guilty of petit larceny.

Com. vs. John Rourke .- Defendant was indicted for larceny of a coat, pair of boots and stockings, the property of Bernard Hanaway, and it appeared that he had the boots on in court. The jury found him guilty. Defendant has spent two years in the House of Refuge, and is now sentenced to one year and four months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Jason P. Horton.-Indicted for upsetting a ballot-box (his own hat) at a township election. The prosecutor did not appear, and the case was dismissed as unfounded.

Upon petition, the Court appoint W. E. Barton clerk of the township of Smithfield, in place of J. L. Gerould, removed from the

Upon petition, the Court approve of the appointment of Chester Chaffee, as deputy constable of Rome township.

Upon petition, the Court approve the appointment of Horatio Black, as deputy high constable for the borough of Towarda.

The Court order that application for licenses for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, shall be heard at the present term on Monday of the 2d week of Court, and after the present term, on Monday of the first week. The Court further order, that the Clerk of the Commissioners furnish to the Clerk of the court the number of taxables in each of boroughs and townships of the County of Brad-

The following apportionment was made by number of hotels, inns or taverns to be licensed in the County of Bradford, among the several townships and boroughs of said county, under the 17th section of the Act entitled an Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors :

	TOWNSHIPS.	NO. TA	VERNS.	NO. TAXABLES
	Athens twp	2		
	Athens boro'		2	23:
-	Armenia	1		84
	Albany,			52
٠, ا	Asylum	9		911
1	Burlington West	1		17
-	Burlington boro'	9	2	A.
r	Burlington twp			
1	Canton,			13
0	Columbia,	1		95
-	Durell,			
e	Franklin			15
,	Granville,			960
d	Herrick			
-	LeRoy			906
	Litchfield,			
r	Monroe twp			
-	Monroe boro'			
-	Orwell			90
	Overton			
	Pike			
r	Rome			97
	Ridgbery,			91
n	Shashaarin			
	Sheshequin,			
d	Springfield			20
	South Crook			10
	South Creek Standing Stone			10
)-	Sylvania			
	Tuscarora			17
0	Towarda borough			994
5.	Tswanda township			10
	Towarda North			
1-	Troy township			
	Troy borough			120
-	Ulster			
. 1	Wysox,			999
3-	Wyalusing			91/
1	Wells,			34
. 1	Warrren,		,	25
- 1	Windham			99
-	Wilmot,			10
1				
- 1	Total.	63	100	220

Upon petition, the Court appointed S. C. Hovey, clerk of Ulster township, until next township election to supply present vacancy.

Com. rs. J. J. Denmark and Oliver Blanchard .- Continued until next term.

Com. vs. M. B. Royal .- Continued until

Sound Advice.

We extract the following from the Pittsburg Gazette, and coincide most cordially and fully in the views expressed :-

It is not our province to interfere in local nominations, and our remarks must not be understood as having any inclination that way; but we take this occasion to say, in general terms, that the North is a constant loser, as tion has become a nuisance: And the Grand of representatives. Northern constituencies Jury recommend that the Commissioners of send a man to Congress for two years, expecting him to cope successfully with men have been there all their lives; and just as he is beginning to learn the multifarious workings of the Congressional system, they turn him in accordance with the Act of Assembly rela- out and send a new man to go through the same labor of learning and be discarded when he can begin to turn it to account. If they