And will you, you who have become " a champion' in the "Democratic Party," and, withal, so far a "Teacher in Israel" as to teach ministers their duty. in good faith, that faith which the Liberty Party man had, "untempted by place, or spoil, or expediency, answer this question; and oblige one who, at the coming election, wishes to act the part of CONSISTENCY.

For the Republican.

The Two-Year Old Party. Myssas. Enrous .- To show that the party that now supports Mr. Buchanan professes entirely different principles from those professed by the Northern Democracy two years ago—that in fact the doctrines of the Southern Calhoun nullifiers have been imported into this region from the South, and the leaders are attempting to cram them down the throats of Northern freemen under the name of Democracy-I propose to make some extracts from the Montrose Democrat of the last few weeks, together with extracts from the same paper in 1854 and 1855. I would ask Free Soil Democrats to read these extracts. and then say whether they will desert their life-long principles, to sustain the aggressive purposes of the

From the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 2, 1856: "We hold that Congress has no power to legislate Slavery into, or out of, the national territory. From the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 26, 1854: To us it appears worse than useless-absolutely suicidal—to attempt to range the Democratic party of the country on the line of popular sovereignty. Standing there it must fall, both North and South.—
It must take the broad and bold doctrine now, at the North, of the right and duty of Congress to legislate on the subject—disclaiming interference with the in stitution where it is fortified by local law, assert and maintain the power and duty of prohibition in the Territories of the nation. Then let the question arise in Congress, meet it there with a manly and inflexible firmness, and settle the policy of the govern-ment for all future time. Only in this way can the agitation be put at rest, and the question settled for-

From the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 9, 1856 . "Editors in the Fremont interest sometimes ridiculc the idea of popular sovereignty, professing to regard it as a late discovery—a party pretence to obtain power—a cheat and a kumbug."

zine, in the month of October, one thousand and eight-hundred and forty-seven. And deponent doth further depose and swear that From the Montrose Democrat of July 13, 1854:

How ridiculous, ay, infamous and wicked appear the arguments used by northern men to sustain the and said Schnabel authorized Mr. John Sims Nebraska bill-that Congress had no design but to Establish the great principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty by its passage. We say infamous and wicked, because it is designed thereby to of freedom while in fact that right is ruthlessly invaded, and freedom slaughtered at the altar !" We confess we lose all patience as we write, see-

ing as we do the dark design, the treasonable purposes of this hellish scheme. It is not enough to perpetrate the scheme itself, but insult must be added to the injury and the wrong, by an exhibition of most ingrant falsehood and fraud From the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 2, 1856:

Are you prepared to deny to the the people of the Territories the right to form their domestic tution subject only to the Constitution of the United States? Will the organ of Fremontism in this County throwisome light on these points ?"

From the Montrose Democrat of Nov. 9, 1854: " It is idle for any party or set of men to attempt to settle the slavery entration now, by the doctrine of non-intervention, leaving the question to the people of the Territories. That doctrine will not now be acfor as ke have before observed, all confidence in componises or arrangements has been totally-de-

Le Northern sentiment simply stand on the deiensive-in defense of constitutional rights-in de-fense othe rights of Northern labor, and Northern and pluny days of the republic, inecting every issue that skill arise, with a cool and resolute firmness, yieldin not one inch till the slavery question, in this greenment, shall be settled beyond the power

Fro the Montrose Democrat of Sept. 25, 1856: "To principle of "popular sovereignty," God-green and sacred to man, is destined to achieve reedo in Kansasi

Fra the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 5 1854: "D National legislature alone has legal power over e subject of slavery in Nebraska; and that issue legitimate in all elections to that body." Fro the Montrose Democrat of Sept. 25, 1856: O party knows no North, nor South; it is National As such, it has nothing to do with slavery;

but lees that with the respective Sates and Territories The Fremont Party is strictly Northern, secional-hostile to the South-built upon hatred and maliobent upon driving fifteen States, out of all partication in the Government, and into degrading submion to their unjust and bigoted exactions. Of cose, in such an issue, the South votes with the Nation party-not to extend slavery, but to repel Fro the Montrose Democrat of April 16, 1855:

the sirery question. The great Democracy of the Norths with us; and the time is not distant when the resection of Slavery will be everywhere owned as the acnowledged policy of our party.

"Ad the Democratic element was never so in-tense bre, as now. A deep hatred of the principles and agon of the vile, wicked secret party of persetaken of the view, where secret party of persecutions, as also of the spirit of playery aggression, has the plan was being concocted—after it was accomplished he was ready to act as an agent of the Democratic heart; and it will make itself manifest at the polls."

From the Montrose Democrat of Oct. 2, 1856:

"The Democratic party desires that the actual settlers"

When disksouism, that he formelly supported?—

When disksouism, that he formelly supported?—

"The Democratic party desires that the actual settlers of Kanas, "acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority" of the same, shall form their own constitution, and be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as they see fit. This is

From the Montrose Democrat of June 8, 1854: Why did Mr. Buchanan believe in 1848 that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would result in a dissolution of the Union? Evidently because of the njustice that repeal would do to one section of the It could not be because of the injustice it would do the South, for that section would be benefitled if affected at all, by the opening more territory to be egress of slaves. He must then have referred to the he must have been impressed with he injustice the cherished consistions of thirty years! How little did be think when be left these shores to represent the spirit of American Democracy at the Court of St. es, that he would return to find that Democracy, his own State scattered and shorn of its strength-

led off after strange gods!
Let the press speak out on this question—condemn il as mischievous and dangerous in its consequences and results to any thing like democratic supremacyas a reckless departure from Democratic doctrines .-Only by so doing can the organization of the party be preserved from destruction, and its consistency windi-cated. That injustice which Mr. Buchanan declared in effect would be sufficient to hazard the existence of the Republic, has been worked, and is to be submitted to in the name of Democracy, mangled and bleeding though it be. Let the press bring back the party to its anciest platform, and the people will sustain it."

> AN ANTI-NEBRASEA DEMOCRAT OF '54. For the Republican. Friendsville Fremont Club.

FRIENDSVILLE, Sept. 29, 1856. cugh and vicinity met last Saturday night for the State on that ever-memorable 4th of July 1815.—purpose of forming a "Club"; and although the no-tice had been very limited not the result of the possible of the Democratic party for fa-

From the Philodelphia Times. AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Buchanan's apostasy. Once a rank Federalist, now a good Democrat. Ellis B. Schna-

In 1847, there was a severe contest in this State between James Buchanan and Lewis Cass for the nomination for the Presidency. Ellis B. Schnabel was then a resident of this city, and was an ardent Cass man. The war between the two factions was internecine in its bitterness. This man Schnabel published his opinions upon Mr. Buchanan in the Ho-Mr. Buchanan to the seventh heaven. Let chanan, as drawn by a Democratic artist.— Doubtless poor Schnabel will wish himself, into the "lowest depths profound." It is esin hatching the infamous charge of " bargain and sale" against the glorious "Harry of the West." Before adjoining the article, we will and honest in any statement he makes:

"Personally appeared before me, an Almanuscript containing the 4th of July speech man, he was induced to forbear doing so. delivered by J. Buchman in 1815, in thecity of Lancaster, and it is true that I published the same in the Horoscope, a monthly maga- tive duty to publish these facts, but that he was perzine, in the month of October, one thousand ponent doth further depose and swear that said Ellis B. Schnabel gave me four dollars towards the expense of printing said speech to bring me five dollars towards printing and publishing said speech, and said Ellis B. Schnabel is the author of the whole article in impose a falsehood upon the people—to delude them with the Liry tale of their right to govern themselves, and thus awaken those God-given impulses New York city in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit of the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the year 1850 that the limit is the limit in the limit in the limit is the limit in the limit in the limit in the limit is the limit in the limi New York city, in the year 1852, that he had written it, and he felt proud that he was the stand or fall by it. person who had brought Buchanan's speech THOMAS HAGUE. "Sworn and subscribed before me, Octo-

er 1, 1856. "JNO. B. KENNEY, Alderman." The following is the article from the Ho

"The greatest of all things is Place; for all things the Philosopher.

The actions of a high public functionary in this knowledge of his character, and place that confidence in his political integrity and patriotism as the occasion demands. When the great and important ducombined force of numbers, not argument, was the conted by the people of the North. Majorities alone ties of a nation are entristed to a citizen, the inquiry son of the late Christian Kneass, Esq., Horn R. Kneass, can selle it in such a manner as to be satisfactory, should go forth, is he liquid is he capable? is he of this city; for which noble stand Mr. Buchanan faithful? and what has been his past political history that he should be elevated to a station of honor and izen, however low in point of talents, to investigate knew well the game which was to be practised on the history of an official sliding into power, without tituons in defense of the doctrines of the early any satisfactory answer to the three great essentials to preferment to office having been first given. It Democratic standing in Pennsylvania. His soul was shall be our province to show the people of the Unit. wrapped up with place, and in the language of Thales, ed States, that James Buchanan, now Secretary of those who uphold Jefferson as their guide, although he holds a post under a Democratic administration, and has represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States as a Democrat, and that his political shifting adds nothing to his reputation as a politician

.We feel satisfied that a large portion of the community are not aware of Mr. Buchanan's apostacy,-He was in his early youth and manhood's riper growth, a rank and bitter Federalist-he grew up one, and went to Congress, proud of the name. - In 1823 he signed a circular as a Federalist in support of Mr. Gregg, as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, over Mr. Shultz, giving certain reasons for doing so. In this circular Mr. Bucharan's name heads the list, a copy of this document we will append for the gratification of the curious. After he became a Jacksonion, he entreated the Federalists of his State to rally every vote in favor of the Federal candidate for Governor. Mr. Buchanan's democracy dates from General Jack. son's first term of office. He walked into the party he so furiously assailed without voluntarily showing Fro the Montrose Democrat of April 16, 1855:
the advocacy of pure Democratic principles and abandoning his federal views. Where can be found a scretch of the pen since he joined the Democratic the every question.

The great Democracy of the Jeffersonian docurines, and the error of federalism? He never openly declared an abandonment of his "first love," when the Hemocracy of Lancaster, to gether with a portion of his Federal friends, succeeded in securing him a seat in Congress to advocate these Democratic principles. He stood mute while

> When did be ever pretend to change his opinion on any great question of public policy?"
> In the hey-day of Mr. Buchanau's federalism, he In the new-day of Mr. Buchanan's federalism, he delivered an oration on the 4th of July, 1815, in the ter to the Democracy of Berks county against the leftion of James Buchanan. We hope that Lancaster county court-house—an oration which he and his friends would have blotted from existence had it been in their power. It still stands as a monument obtain favor. His sentiments in that letter, quirer that he erred when he made the notoit been in their power. It still stands as a monument of black cockade federalism, and will forever stand in judgment against him. An extract of that famous speech published at the time, we have in our possession, and now give it publicity. An attempt was made at the time it was first published, to suppress the edition of the paper-so alarmed were the friends of Mr. Buchanan that it might hereafter stand in

judgment against him. But the designs of his friends partially failed, for copies got out. Mr. Buchanan in his pration vehemently denounthis conclusion. How little did he then think that he cos Democracy—that Democracy which he now coldwould live to see that injustice perpetrated! How ly embraces, and calculmiates the patriot, James Madlittle did he think that, so soon, the machinery of par. ison, with entertaining "wild and wicked projects," turganization would be set in motion "to crush out" during his administration—having "preferred his private interest to the public good"-being Washington's "degenerate successor," and supporting the rnment during the war with "feeble hands," and with other bostile expressions id onume genus.— His bitter invective against the war of 1812, in this oration, deserves a careful perusal. No man could have been a greater enemy to that war than James Buchanan, and at a time when "high national rights and honor were involved." Where was Mr. Buchanan's patriotism then? It was on the side of the eneand arrayed against the patriotic course of Mr. terest of our country. Now this political slanderer of ex-President Madison, courts the society of his widow. a venerable lady now living in Washington, with smiles and bows and serpent-like enlists her in his ing the payment of his taxes in this city (Lancaster.) favor. Shade of Madison! can any thing exceed this and he had written to the Assessor and Collector here piece of unblushing effrontery! Mr. Buchanan is as refusing to pay them." This is the gratitude he has rank and bitter a Nativist as ever breathed, if we may for Pennsylvania—a State which has done more for I might go on filling pages of your paper with simlar evidences that the party now supporting Buchanan is not the Free Soil Democratic party to which
I have always belonged; but it is unnecessary.—

I men and other a nature a sever breathed, it we may now supporting Buindependent of the party now supporting Buless hostile views of foreigners than James Buchanan temptible meanners! What think you honest yeodid in 1815.—Mr. Buchanan was the first Nativist in
the country. Let the people know that, and bring lars of taxes after having received thousands of del-The above are sufficient to show that the Montroes

Democrat has been sold out to the South. I don't intend to be included in the sale—and trust that no other Free Soiler will.

Identify are intended to be included in the sale—and trust that no other free Soiler will.

Identify are intended to be included in the sale—and trust that no other free Soiler will.

Intended to be included in the sale—and trust that no other free sales after having received thousands of dollars of taxes after having received thousands of dollars from the Government, to represent you in Concountry his home—driven here by oppression and gress—a man who has grown fat on public money, now with beggarly hypotrisy sneaking under the covolker Free Soiler will. from our shores foreign influence, and cherish exclusively American feelings. Foreign influence has been, in every age, the curse of Republics. Her jaundiced tude, after having found him out, a chameleon in every in every age, the curse of Republics. Her jaundiced tude, after having found him out, a chameleon in ever eye sees all things in false colors!" Again, "Let sense of the word? We trust not? We hope, for us learn wisdom from experience, and forever banish the sake of truth and justice, you will show him and this fiend (foreign influence) from our society."—those who follow in his wake, that confidence is only Messas. Europas:-The Frement men of this bor. This is the language used by the present Secretary of to be bestowed on those who are really deserving

in the political history of the country, and angry discussions on both sides have taken place. If, however, any candid person disposed to view the proceed tel, now a good Democrat. Ellis B. Schna-bel upon the Witness stand. Read the will discover the political trickery of Mr. Buchanan, document. The Great Bargain and Sale" and his ingenuity to avoid any responsibility in the part he performed. With regard to the bearer of overtures from Henry Clay's friends to Gen. Jackson's friends, it is singular that he has never been found, unless, as it has been pertinently remarked, "it be in the person of Mr. Buchanan, as alleged by Gene ral Jackson!" Taking all the circumstances which transpired during the plot, the following significant morecau is worthy of note, and which to this day has

never been gainsaid. Here it is free from denial: "Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Represent roscope of October, 1847. This document atives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of pecomes interesting at the present time, when the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of Schnabel is perambulating the State extelling the United States, from Pennsylvania, who had been Mr. Ruchanan to the seventh heaven. Let a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackall read it, and behold the portrait of Mr. Bu- enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr when he sees it reproduced, as if he could sink mate in the llouse, his intimate and confidential friend. the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. pecially valuable in the strong testimony it Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the bears upon the complicity of Mr. Buchanan subject of the approaching Presidential election, and in hatching the infamous charge of " bargain spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding, that 'he would form the most splendid cabi net that the country had ever had.' Mr. Letcher add the nifibavit of Mr. Thomas Hague, the than that of Mr. Jesseson, in which were both Madpublisher of the Horoscope in 1847, to prove the authors of the article, for tear there might be any doubt of the fact. All who know Mr. Hague, know him to be truthful clay playfully remarked, that 'he thought there was of State,' looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked, that 'he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself,"

derman of the City of Philadelphia, Thomas tharge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption, during charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Butter of the slowe occurrence occurren and say, that Ellis B. Schnabel of the city of chanan of his intention to publish the above occur-Philadelphia furnished me with the copy or, rence; but, by the carnest entreaties of that gentle Several times since the administration of Mr. Adams it has been intimated to Mr. Buchanan, as we have

been informed, that it might be Mr. Clay's imperi-

suaded from it by Mr. Buchaman. To add additional testimony, we state, and let it be denied, if it can, that Mr. Clay has now in his possession a letter which, if published to the world, would place Mr. Buchanan in an embarrassing position .-The letter comes from Mr. Buchanan-and no call on Mr. Clay will induce him to give it up, save one from his country: idest the Senate of the United States The "bargain and sale" conspiracy, with this expose, would place Mr. Buchanan without the pale of De mocracy, and totally unworthy the confidence of the place he now holds, and the suffrage of the people Why smother up these political blots? Why sur-round Mr. Buchanan with culogies which do not belong to him? Let the truth be known and let him

Look now to the "cunning politician" in 1844— The electors of the State of Pennsylvania met at Harrishurg, for the purpose of casting their vote for Polk and Dallas. That, and that alone was their legitimate duty; when it was finished, their official capacity ceased. But the ardent friends of James Buchanan presented a recommendation, to be signed by the wenty-six electors, as electors, to be laid before the then elect President, James K. Polk, asking him to "The greatest of all things is Place; for all things are in the world, but the world is in it."—Thales, was asking that which no body of electors had a right to do. The friends of Mr. Buchanan knew full well it was a stretch of prefogative unheard of before, but country, are always open to just remarks. This is as straining every point, they eventually prevailed, much t should be, in order that the people can have a full against the inclination of many of the electors to have remembered him after he was appointed to the head of the State Department. His cold and selfish nature important trust? If these enquiries are suffered to visited those who would not stoop to wrong and poremain sub silentio, it becomes the duty of every cit- litical turpitude, with disappointment. Mr Buchanar the President with his political rectitude and high Democratic standing in Pennsylvania. His soul was which heads our article, he considered, and always State, under James K. Holk's administration, is not a has considered, that "the greatest of all things is State, under James K. Holk's auministration, is not a place; for all things are in the world, but the world bease who unhold Jefferson as their guide although is in it." This has been his chief aim during the whole course of his political life, and ever since he walked into the Democratic party he has had office

-a public pauper on the people.

Mr. Buchanan, we see, was made Secretary of State, and what has he done to advance the interests of the country since his elevation? What was his course on the tariff question but a weak, puerile and childlike support? He had not the nerve to advocate the Democratic tariff of '46. On the Oregon question he dastardly surrendered 5 deg. 40 min, of territory after having boldly proclaimed our title to 54 deg. 40 min. All will recollect, in the language of a contemporary how confidently he asserted that to accept less than 54 deg. 40 min, would be treasonable in the government and dishonorable to the people; and every body knows, also, that when his predictions as to the result wholly failed, instead of facing it out, by withdrawing from the cabinet and rebuking what he had he quietly remained where he was, preferring place to popularity, and vainly seeking in the allurements of official station a compensation for the stings of outraged conscience.

There is no doubt Mr. Buchanan would have gone on the Supreme -Court Bench at that time, had he felt convinced of his confirmation. He was afiaid to stand the test of the seriate. The agents sent ou to ascertain the feelings of the Senate, brought the unwelcome intelligence that his confirmation was hope, less. Had Mr. Buchanan's name gone before the Senate, a special committe would have been called for. to investigate certain charges which were already prepared to be submitted, protesting against his appointment; and then would have come to light that letter

in the hands of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Buchanan, nothing danned, has an eye on the Presidency—a self-nominated candidate, "whose only claims consist in his past political treachery, and his present unblushing pretensions." He writes a leton "The Missouri Compromise" which was adopted in 1820, was unfortunged; inasmuch as that time Mr. Buchanan and his Berks county friends were at variance. He was an old Federalist-they, true and steadfast friends of James Monroc.

Unfortunate it is that he has been so wayward ;that he has talents no one will pretend to deny-but his inconsistency and public notoriety has blasted all his reputation. No public man of any eminence has sunk so rapidly in the public esteem as James Buchanan Look at his adopted county of Lancaster! for let it be known that he was not born there, altho he claims it as his home; and what have you presented?—a resolution indefinately postponed in a County Convention, eulogising his services. This was done, be it remembered, in his own town, his own county as he calls it—that town and county which have been the theatre of all his political exploits, as well in the days of his earlier federalism as of his later Democracy; that town where he made his famous antiwar speech; that county which he flooded with his famous anti-democratic circulars." This is his popularity now, where he is well known. But a change has come o'er his mind. He has virtually expatriate ed himself, to save a few dollars of taxes. According to Colonel Reah Frazer, "he has sold all his personal property here (Lancaster,) amounting to \$55,-000, and taken it with him to the District of Columbia, where he now resides, for the purpose of avoid-

That he alludes to immigration, his specien any densities. He childes the Democratic party for fatice had been very limited, yet the result was gratiying, as Thirty-two enrolled their names as memtying, as Thirty-two enrolled their with country and done they tries of the Morth, and we do not envy him who
compeled to yield to jet of the Indian was
the Rollition ticket, assembled at Har
risburg; on the 26th of March last. In lookting over the proceedings of that Convention,
we find that the men who figured in it were
the Rollition ticket as the North, and we do not envy him who
they can read it without feeling himself personally
out reged. Talk about South's Milled the Indian to the citation of the South's Milled the Indian the Convention,
we find that the men who figured in it were
generally Abolitionists of the Convention were Rapid
Wilmot, who spoke violently in favor of Abunder the Convention that the men who figured in

ning to end. This matter has occupied a large space accepted Old Line Whig among the actors

in the Convention. Bartholomew Laporte is, we believe, the special Representative of Black Republicansm on the opposition Union State Ticket.-While they are all Fremont men, he seems, under the tuition of Wilmot to have been dyed a shade darker and deeper than his co. adjutors.—Pennsylvanian.

Beauties of the Richmond Enquirer. Infa-mous Assault on Northern Women, and on the Mother of Col. Fremont.

When Andrew Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, some violent partisans made charges against the honor and chastity of his wife. The better feelings of the people were enlisted in his behalf by these accusations, and the authors of them were denounced in language of the deepest indignation. We find, however, that no amount of ndignation can extirpate the disposition of evil men for low calumny. Col. Fremont imself is not only called a papist, an aboliionist, a swindler, a peculator and knave, but his mother, like the wife of General Jackson. is calumniated, and Fremont declared to be the bastard son of a French fiddler. The Richmond Enquirer is not only the

eading Democratic paper in Virginia, but n truth, it is the leading paper of the Democracy in the United States. We take from ts editorial columns of the 15th of September the following extract: "FREE LOVE AND FREMONT." "It is with reluctance, with pain, with disust, that we advert to this revolting subject,

Southern presses, restrained by a healthy. moral, religious and conservative public opinion, do not dare call in question the common concerns of morality, the truth of Christianiy, or the obligations of law and government, What then? When these things are questioned and assailed at the North, shall we remain silent because reply to their assaults may tinge the check of modesty with a blush, or indurate and perplex the delicate minds of youth? No, let us give strength and stabil. ty to virtue, even at the sacrifice of its shrinking sensitiveness.

Since the days of the first French Revolution, regular and successful assaults have been making on Christian marriage, male and female continence and chastity; and on womanly modesty and virtue. Incest, licentiousness, polygamy, promiscuous concubinage have been advocated in theory and inaugurated in practice. Every radical and reformer, but especially the women, deem the throwing off the restraints of modesty and marriage, a "sine qua non." In many portions of Germany and France, female virtue, if not unknown, is certainly esteemed vulgar and discreditable. At our North, every shade of the Black Republican party more or less, repudiates Christian marriage and male and female modesty. Fremont has been selected as their candidate, chiefly because his name, his antecedents, and his life, set at defiance the ordinary notions of parental and marital authority, and of female virtue and subordination. His wife, a respectable lady is worshipped above himself because she indulged the commands and lacerating the hearts of tender parents. He is a hero, because he is the bastard son of a French fiddler."

The essence of the chivalry of the middle ges was the protection of weakness and, especially, of female weakness. No matter who ready some gallant knight or stout squire to redress their wrengs and chastise the wrongdoer. But the chivalry of Virginia appears to be a different affair from that of the middle ages. They attack non-resistants, clergymen and women; and, particularly, delight in the aspersion of the last, because the weakest and most defenceless.

The Enquirer, not content with charging the wife of Col. Fremont with want of filial obedience, caprice and insubordination, and openly accusing his mother of a breach of chastity, proceeds to attack Northern women in the following chivalric manner:

"Marriage has dwindled to a mere temporary partnership, contracted with as little form, forethought or ceremony as the purchase of a calf. Women wear masculine attire, preach of double harness; one stove and other house the constitution and the marriage tie, and yet previously sold. do not lose caste in society. We solemnly declare, after mature deliberation and investigation, that we believe Fremont is run quite as much as the anti-marriage and anti-female virtue candidate, as the anti-slavery candidate.'

Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, was the rangement, and an persons independent person who made the remark so justly offen are requested to make immediate payment.

WM. J. TURRELL, ELIJAH BUNNELL, ELIJAH BUNNELL, tute of truth, "that the Whig party possessed all the talents and decency of the country." Mr. Randall has joined the Democratic party, and is exerting himself to secure the election of James Buchanan. We hope that quirer that he erred when he made the notorious remark, and that he now makes two exceptions to his rule, one in favor of himself, and the other inclavor of the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

A Recent Prophecy

A cotemporary has said we at the North are cold blooded and hard to move. Carried away with the excitements of business, and choked by the cares and anxieties of the world, our braver and nobler impulses are apt to become sluggish and inactive. Were this not so, how could we forget such stinging words as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, addressed two years ago, to the Northern members of the House of Representatives, who protested against the passage of the Kansas Nebaaska Bill. Said My Stephens:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a great deal of clamor on the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened be fore but you have never performed. You have always caved in, and you will again. course you will oppose: we expect that; but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we don't care for your railing.-You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders and expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of Heaven into hell. They set up a howl of diccomfiture, so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, but dont chafe, gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but times are changed. You have went a wooling and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only Crockery, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c., which be slapped in the face. Don't resist. You will only be lashed into obedience."

can read it without feeling himself personally NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having de-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

CEPTEMBER 20, on the Wilkesbarre road, a dou-D ble gold eyeglass. The finder, returning it to Mr. Jos. D. Drinker, will be suitably rewarded. N. B. The boy who saw it picked up is requested to call again.

New Fall Goods. POST ENOTHERS

HAVE just opened a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Their usual assortment is complete clothing.—A very large stock just opened and will be sold as to quality, as low as at any establishment in the country. We invite our friends to call, Montrose, Oct. 8, 1856.

Hang the Banner on the outer wall and let the tidings go forth that.

nayuen brothers. THE PEOPLES AGENTS, Are now receiving their second stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Yankee Notions, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, which they are selling off at about one half the Old Fogies' prices. No charge for showing goods. No deviation in prices.

Terms Ready Pay.

Call and take a peep for we are Bobbing Around with the Cheapest Goods ever offered in this section of the State. No mistake. HAYDEN BROTHERS. New Milford, Pa., Oct. 8, 1856.

GREAT STRIKE: IN the midst of the great political excitement of the day, we have not forgotten the immediate wants of all parties, but have purchased and are constantly ecceiving extensive additions to all the various branches of our trade, and to which we solicit the attention of our large circle of patrons and friends, confidently believing that we can offer you strong inducements to make your purchases from our well ac-

lected stock of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready made clothing, &c., &c. To the few that we have not stready supplied with ship of Bridgewater will be held at the Court House stoves, we would say, that notwithstanding our less in the Borough of Montrose.
and detention by fire, we are again in "Full The Election for the district composed of the townand detention by fire, we are again in Blast," and ready to wait upon you with a choce, from different patterns, at the lowest prices. Our profits are reasonable and terms of sale easy.
Butter, Lard, Tallow, Becswax, Socks, Flannel, Grain of all kinds, Old copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Rags, Meat, Vegetables, Wood, Lumber, Dried Apples, Beans, Grass seed, &c., taken at the market rices, for goods, at S. H. & P. SAYRE'S. Public Avenue, Montrose, Oct. 8, 1856. prices, for goods, at

R. Thayer, DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa.-Office in the Farmer's store. v2-n38

Bryant House REAT BEND PA.—P. M. Tillman Proprietor.

NEW MILFORD Shawl, Cloak and Dress Goods Emporium.

FOR FALL, 1856 BURRITT would again invite attention to his

new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, including a great variety of rich Fall Prints. in new

styles; Plain and Fancy Delaines and Cashmere; Plain and Fancy Mohair Cloths; Plain and Plaid Merinoes and Paramattas; Black Brocade; Plain and Fancy Silks; Wool, Broche Cashmere and Silk childish caprice, at the expense of violating | Shawls; Gents Shawls, Rich Ribbons, Bonnets and Flowers, Ladies Cloths and rich Velvets for Closks Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, &c; with a large assort-ment of other STAPLE and FANCY GOODS as

Hardware, Crockery, Lion and Steel, Paints, Robes, Carpeting, &c., with a large and new assort-

New Milford, October 2, 1856.

Auction.

THE following named property will be sold by public vendue, on the farm of Stephen Hazleton, late of Dimock township dec'd., on Saturday the 11th day of October inst, at one o'clock, P. M. to wit: Five cows, one pig, I one horse sleigh or cutter. I one horse wagon. I one horse harness, one horse rake, ten tons hay (in barn,) one iron bar, chains, &c. Six months credit on all sums exceeding five dols, with interest and approved security. The farm is also for sale.

WM. J. TURRELL,

ELIJAH BUNNELL, Dimock, Oct. 2, 1856. Also at the same time and place above will offer for sale:

One pair of three year old colts; one cow; six calves; a quantity of hay and corn fodder; one two horse lumber wagon; one set of bob sleighs; one set infidel sermons, make political speeches, abuse niture; a two horse Emery power, and thresher if not Terms .- All sums over five dollars one years

credit with approved notes. DAVID HAZLETON.

Executor's Notice.

TOTICE is hereby given to all persons having de mands against the estate of Sternen Hazel-ron, late of Dimock township, deceased, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for ar-Josiah Randull, of Philadelphia, was the rangement, and all persons indebted to said Estate

Dimock, October 2, 1856. NEW GOODS. WE are on hand once more with a choice selection of

Fall & Winter Goods which comprises our usual variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Drygs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye stuffs, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Hats and Caps, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Spoons, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Wall and Window Paper, Clocks, &c., &c., all of which we offer for sale on our usual terms.: BENTLEY & READ.

Montrose, October 1, 1856. Baskets.—Just received a load of Baskets, and for sale cheap, by BENTLEY & READ. Theese for sale by BENTLEY & READ. Montrose, October 1, 1856.

DAIRY SALT by the pound, bushel or sack, just received and for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

G. F. FORDHAM. AND TRIMMER,

Successor of A. & E. Baldwin, (late Fordham and Smith,) in the above business, will offer on good terms, all kinds of work "in his line," such as Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c. Harness made of the best oak-tanned leather. CARRIAGE TRIMMING of all kinds done on short notice. All kinds of Carriage Trimmings kept You are a mouthing white livered set. Of on hand and furnished cheaper than can be purchas ed elsewhere in Northern Pennsylvania.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Basement of Scarle's Hotel. Montrose, Pa. Montrose, October 1, 1856.

BEW ARRANGEMENT -AND-

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, under the name of Mott & Tyler, at the old original " Head of Navigation," announce to the public that they are now receiving a large stock of

New & Choice Goods, such as Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimers will be sold for Ready Payeat prices that can't tail to suit. C. W. MOTT.

Montrose, October 1, 1856 Administrator's Notice.

outraged. Talk about Sumner's insulting late of Lathrop township, deceased, that the same language to the South! If that deserved reinto determined resistance, and at the ballot- quested to make immediate payment.

JOHN LORD, Administrator.

Lathrop, Oct. 1, 1856. B. CHANDLER has a supply of Cam-I o paign Documents, and a large variety of New Books, including Mrs. Stowe's great work. Deed Clething, a good stock, will be sold very low,

PRODLAMATICH. GENERAL ELECTION.

N pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I. F. P. HOLLISTER, High Sheriff of the County of Susquehanna, in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the filectors of the county aforesaid, that a General Elecion will be held in said county, on the

2d Tuesday of October next. it being the 14th day of said month,) at which time, State and County Officers are to be elected as follows, to wit: One Person to fill the Office of Canal Commission er of the board of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the Office of Auditor General for he State of Pennsylvania. One person to fill the Office of Surveyor General, for the State aforesaid. One person to fill the Office of Representative in Congress of the United States, for the district com-

posed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and One person to fill the Office of State Senator of the district, composed of the counties of Susquebanna, Bradford and Wyoming. Two persons to fill the Office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the counties of Susquebanua,

Wyoming and Sullivan.
Two persons to fill the Office of Associate Judges f the county of Susquehanna. One person to fill the Office of Commissioner of the county afor esaid... One person to fill the Office of District attorney for

mid county. One person to fill the Office of County Auditor and

One person to fill the Office of County Surveyor. And I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the General Elections in the several wards boroughs and townships within the ounty of Susquehanna are as follows to wit. The Election for the district composed of the town hips of Applacon will be held at the house of Joseph Beebe's in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the townships of Ararat will be held at the school house near

the Presbyterian church in said township. The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Auburn will be held at the house of George Haverly in said township. The Election for the district composed of the town-

ship of Brooklyn will be held at the Ironse of James O. Bullard in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Choconut will be held at the school House near Robt. Giffins in said township. The Election for the district composed of the township of Clifford will be held at the house of Hiram

Barnum in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the Borough of Dundaff will be held at the Dundaff Hotel in The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Dimock will be held at the house of John Baker in said township. The Election for the district composed of the town-

ship of Forest Lake will be held at the house of Betsey A. Clark in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Franklin, will be held-at the school house near Jacob Allards in said township. The Election for the district composed of the Rorough of Friendsville, will be held at the school house in said borough.

The Election for the district composed of the town-

ship of Great Bend, will be held at the house of Alred Allen in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Gibson will be held at the house of Joseph Washburn in said township. The Election for the district composed of the township of Harford will be held at the house of N. W.

The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Harmony will be held at the house of William Sampson in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Herrick will be held at the house of Shubael The Election for the district composed of the town

Hoff in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township. The Election for the district composed of the township of Lenox will be held at the house of Grow and partment will be under the charge of Miss Watter-house. Sept. 24, 1856. Brothers in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Liberty, will be held at the house of Bela Jones in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the house of Elisha

Lord in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Middletown will be held at the house of Joseph Ross, in said township. The Election for the district composed of the Borough of Montrose, will be held at the Court House in said Borough. The Election for the district composed of the town-

ship of New Milford will be held at the house occupied by John B. Hazleton in said township. The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Oakland will be held at the house of Robert Nicol in the Borough of Susquehanna. The Election for the district composed of the township of Rush, will be held at the house of N. D. Snyder in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the town-

thip of Springville will be held at the house of Spener Hicox in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Silver Lake will be held at the house of Rob ert McGerigles in said township. The Election for the district composed of the Bo

ough of Susquehanna will be held at the house lately occupied by Elliott Benson in said borough. The Election for the district composed of the town ship of Thomson will be held at the house recently occupied by Martin J. Mumford in said township. I also make known and give notice as in and, by he 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed "that every person except Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the ligislative, judiciary of executive department of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also that every mei Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commission ers of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or Judge or other officer of any such election hall be eligible to any office then to be voted for." upon by an officer of an election, or by three qualied electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of General Election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent vo- a call. ters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of the respective Constable of such ward, district or township within this Commonwealth; to b present in person or by deputy, at the place of hold-ing such Elections, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid Also that in the 4th cootion of the not of Assortibly entitled "An act relating to executions and for ther purposes," approved April 16th, 1810, it is cuacted that the aforesaid 18th section, "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough

officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth." Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforeaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House in the Borough f Montrose, on the third day after the day of election eing the present year on Friday the 12th day of Ocober next, there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also that where a Judge by sickness or unavaidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the pertificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do an I perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend Also, that in the 81st section of said not it is onne-

ted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having mot as aforesald, the flierks, shall make Store, one upor norte of spartes riotes. A. N. BULLARD, ont a fair statement of all the voice which shall have been given at such election within the county, for every person voted for as such a member or members which shall be signed by said Judges and attested

erform the duties enjoined by law upon said judger The return judges of the Congressional district composed of the counties of Susquenama, Bradford and Tiogs, will meet in the borough of Toward Bradford County, Tuesday, the twenty-first day of Oc-tober next, to perform the duties enjoined by law up-

on said judges.

The Return Judges of the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanne, Wyoming, and Sullivan, will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Montroee, in the county of Swquehanna, on Tuesday the 21st day of Ochber next, to perform those duties enjoined by law upon the said Judger.

Also, that in the 61st section of said art, it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between Eight and Ten in the formoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until Seven o'clock in the evening when the

polls shall be closed.

Given under my Hand, at my office, in the Burough of Montrose, the locality of September Anno ini, 1856, and in the year of the Commonwealth ightfeth. F. P. HOLLISTER, Sheriff. the eightleth.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry write issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquishanna county and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrese, on Saturday the 4th day of October next, at one office ? I, the following described in the same of the court in the same of the same ng described precess or parcels of land, to wit : All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Clifford in the county of susquehanna, and bounded and described as follows. to wit: Beginning at a post the north corner of Ben-jamin Aver's land; thence along lands of Peleg Hopkins, porth 44 dec. cast 124 perches and nine-tenth to a post and stones in the line of original survey thence along warrantee line, north 46 deg. west, 21 perches and five tenths to a beech tree; thence north 14 deg. east 40 perches to a post in George Salisbury's line; thence south 46 deg. east, 118 perches to

n post and stones; thence south 44 deg. west, 165-perches to a post; thence north 46 deg. west, 921-perches to the place of beginning, containing 101-acres and 20 perches, more or less, with the appurte-nances; one framed house, two barns, a small orchard, and about 70 acres improved.

Taken in execution at the sult of Benjamin Ayres vs. John Carr & Charles N. Miller Administrators of Slocum Carr Dec'd, with notice to Eve Carr and Har-

mon Storck T. T. ALSO-All that certain piece or partel of land, situate in the township of Great Bend, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and escribed as follows, to wit: on the northerly side hereof, by the road or public highway, on the eastor Loutherly and westerly by land heretofore conveyed by E. T. Young to June & Taylor, and being known as the saw mill property, it is also understood to contain all the lands and premises lying on the north side of the Susquehanna river, and heretofore conveyed to the said E. T. Young, by Wm. Dayton, (excepting therefrom a certain portion of said neem ses, herotofore conveyed by said Young to said June & Taylor,) and containing as supposed from two to four acres of land, be the same more or less, the same being subject to a certain right of way, through or over a part of the same, to the New York and Eric Rail Road Company, and also subject to certain water privileges beretofore conveyed by the said Young, to June & Taylor. Also the right, thie, interest and claim acquired by a certain act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, supposed to have been passed in the year 1850, by which act said Young ras authorized to construct and erect a dam, or dams at the head of "Buck's Island" (so called) in the Susquehanna, with the exclusive right of drawing off the water of said river at that place, and of construct ing races, cluices, canals &c. for milling purposes or otherwise, subject only to privileges heretofore conveyed to the said June & Taylor, with the appartenances, one saw mill, and all improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of S. Skinner B. S. Bentley Executors of Elijah Skinner dec'd, and

N. V. Carpenter vs. E. T. Young.

The above sales are adjourned until Saturday, October 11th, at the same time and place.
F. P. HOLLISTER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Sept. 17, 1856.

MILLINERY. Dress Making and Fancy Store.

W OULD respectfully announce to the lanes of pecially, of female weakness. No matter who ment of Stoves, of the most improved STALES or what the females were they generally promet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they meet the views of the closest buyers for each or article them from insult or injury; or if they are also ar the patronage of new ones. Miss Chase will attend

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLNANIA, West Peun Square, Philadelphia, I NCORPORATED by the Legislature 1853, and pr-Continental Europe, affords a thorough professi education in Civil Engineering, PRACTICAL CHEMIS-TRY, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND MINING ENGINERRING. The Fourth Collegiate Year will commence on Monday, Sept. 15th 1856. For Catalogues and further information, address ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,

Pres. of Faculty, Polytechnic College, Philid's NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING. BY J LYONS & SON. Montrose, Sept. 17, '56.

Graham Biscuit, Soda and Butter Crack-ers, for sale by J. LYONS & SON. Dalm of X. Thousand Riowers, Lyon's Bat Pills Locomotive, or self-heating smoothing Irons, Toy Pails and Baskots, at

J. LYONS ≵ SON'≤ Hats, a fresh arrival, at J. LYONS & SON'S

Violins, for one dollar, and Guitars just re-V ceived by Montrose, Sept. 17, 1856. life of fremont, TAMES BUCHANAN, his doctrines and poli AMES BUCHANAN, his doctrines and policy, Colfax's and Sumner's Speeches. Border Ruff-fian Code in Kansas and Presidential Platforms, Fre-

mont Songsters, Music, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by J. LYONS & SON.

Montrose, Sept. 10, 1856. IMPORTANT TO PARMERS New Freight Line from Montross. DILL & ARMSTRONG,

Commission Merchants; No. 3 Erie Buildings. OR the better accommodation of the Farmers of Susq'a county, we have concluded to receive And by the same act of Assembly it is also made treight every day of the week (Sunday's excepted.) the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Constable or Deputy Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called Capt. Wickham is their Salesman, whose long are perience on the N. Y. & E. Railroad justifies him in

saying that justice will be done to his patrons. With saying that justice will be done to me partie to give us the above arrangement we invite farmers to give us JUSTUS DILL. CHARLES D. ARIESTRONG. Montrose, Aug. 20, 1856. Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 22d day of July last, a sorrel mare, supposed to be about 12 years old, with a white strip in the forehead, and a luttle winner on the left at last. The owner is requested to prove property, pay CAME ges, and take her away.

New Milford, Aug. 12, 1856. The War Just Begun!

LOOK WELL TO YOUR INTERESTS, AND buy your Books and Stationery where you hen get them cheap. Remember it is at the Montrose Book Store in the Postoffice. where you can find Books of all prices, from a one cett primer to a ten dollar Bible; and netwithstanding old books have been sold in town of late at auction at low price. es, you may learn by calling at the Postoffice that old and new books both can be liought low.

Dicks' complete works, Expedition to Japan, Dow's

Dicks complete works, Expedition to Japan, Dow's writings, the Hunter's Feast, the White Chief and the Scalp, Gerard the Lion-Killer, the Pharcowgrass Papers, My Bondage and Freedom, Lifeon the Road Salad for the Social and Solitary, Rose Clark, Ton Hood's works in various styles, a new lot of Echool Books and Stationery, Yankee Notions, Ac. Re., and also a few of those the for Glais Lamps left. Look Here. - My one making a bill of five tollars and over at one time, shall have one dollars worth thrown in extra, or ten dollar's worth shall have two dollars extra.

Call and be convinced, at the Montrose Book Store, one door north of Sourie's Hotel.

"自己的**们们""PIR**对。

HALL & SATTERLY which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by file Cherks; and one of the said Judges shall take the Cherks; and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such destificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county at such place in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after election.

The return judges for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Susquehanna Bradford, and posed of the counties of Susquehanna Bradford, and Wroquing, will meet at Montrole, Susquehanna County, on Tuesday the twenty-first thay of Ostober mast, to