

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN PENNSA.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1854.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SCHUYSKILL COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF PIKE COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. G. A. GROW, of Sus'q'a Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
Wm. J. TURRELL, of Sus'q'a Co.

FOR SHERIFF,
M. J. MUMFORD, of Thomson.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
F. M. WILLIAMS, of Montrose.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
F. P. HOLLISTER, of Middletown.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JASPER STANLEY, of Chocout.

FOR AUDITOR,
O. S. BEEBE, of Jessup.

FOR CORONER,
BENJAMIN DIX, of Jackson.

FOR SALE,
A fine one horse covered carriage, nearly new; also a new plated harness, latest and best style of workmanship. Very cheap.—Apply at this office.

REMOVAL!

"Democrat" Office Removed
To the West side of Public Avenue, North of Seale's Hotel, and next door to Elbridge's Store, up stairs. The removal has put us back some this week in getting our paper out.

An adjourned Court will be held at the Court House in Montrose, Saturday the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hear the Truth,

Commencing on the first page of our paper, will be found the letter of Gov. Bigler to the Governor of Maryland on the requisition of McCreary for kidnapping the Parker girls. We beg our voters to read it.

The circumstances of the case were these. Previous to Governor Bigler's induction into office, McCreary came upon the soil of Pennsylvania, and forcibly carried away these two free colored girls, alleging that they were slaves in Maryland. Governor Johnson, a Whig Executive, took no notice of the affair, but when Governor Bigler took the chair, some friends acquainted him with the hardships of the case, and he immediately took the most effective measures to restore these humble citizens to their rights, and to vindicate the sovereignty and dignity of the Commonwealth. A suit was commenced for their freedom in the Courts of Baltimore, and the Attorney General, Hon. James Campbell, and Judge Bell, two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, were directed by the Governor to proceed to Baltimore and prosecute the suit, in behalf of the defenseless girls, to the last extremity of the law. Those men performed well the part assigned them.—met the best counsel of Maryland, in a Maryland Court, and before a Maryland jury, gained their cause and restored those hapless girls to freedom.—to the soil of Pennsylvania, and to the embrace of their afflicted parents and friends.

One might suppose, at least for the honor of humanity, that such determined vigilance on the part of Governor Bigler, to protect and defend the rights and liberties of the humblest citizens of the Commonwealth, would draw from his bitterest partizan enemies words of admiration and approval. But no. Partizan spirit is remorseless and unrelenting. This conduct, worthy a Roman Protector in those proud days of Roman greatness, when the cry that, "I am a Roman citizen," was a sufficient passport of safety all over the world, has been seized upon by the tongue of falsehood and slander, through the Whig press, and, keeping the truth out of sight, we have been told that the sovereignty of our soil has been invaded, our citizens carried into bondage, while the Executive arm was not raised in defence. This insinuation, indirectly, was thrown in the face of the Governor in this place during his recent visit here, in a public meeting to which he had been invited. We refer to this more in sorrow than in anger, because simple justice, as well as common respect, at such a time, and in the presence of the distinguished citizen assailed, demanded a statement of the whole matter, and that the poor boon of public approbation should have been awarded to one who had deserved it by his manliness, and patriotism. All this was denied.

But Governor Bigler did not stop with the restoration of those unfortunate girls to their freedom and their rights. He then made a requisition upon the Governor of Maryland to give up the kidnapper, that he might be tried by our laws. This requisition was refused, and then, pursuing the case to the last resort, he sent forth to the world the indignant voice of the State, in this most masterly and fearless paper which we publish to-day. It was published all over the Union at the time, and elicited for the State no less than her distinguished head, the most unbowed admiration.

Who can read it and say that the cause of truth and Justice was not vindicated?—Who can read it and not say that the sovereignty, honor and dignity of the Commonwealth were nobly defended? He did all in his power—he could do nothing more,—and, in doing it, let on the records of the country a mark that will remain enduring as Time—

He vindicated his Commonwealth, and rolled back upon his haughty antagonist all the odium and infamy, that before our sister States and the world, attach to that Commonwealth which refuses to carry out, in good faith, her constitutional obligations.

We must further impress the fact that, it was not under Governor Bigler's Administration that the outrage was perpetrated. It was under the Administration of that paragon of Whiggery, Wm. F. Johnson, that the State was invaded in this lawless manner, and by him left as a legacy to Governor Bigler.

Let our Whig friends by this to heart and blush for themselves, when they would condemn Governor Bigler in this matter, for it was left for him to assert and maintain the rights of these obscure and defenceless citizens,—for him to defend the honor of Pennsylvania before the country,—for him to vindicate the great doctrine of State Rights when assailed with relentless temper. Honor to whom honor is due!

It is a favorite theme now, by a class of politicians that all old party distinctions are ended so far as principle is concerned, and it is therefore the duty of all good and patriotic Democrats to abandon their former position and unite cheerfully with the Whigs in the election of their candidates for office.

This is what the argument amounts to, though perhaps not said in so many distinct words.

We have frequently expressed our dissent from these teachings the past summer, and as time rolls on we see more distinctly the correctness of our position. If old party issues are dead, how have they become so? Is it not because the Whig party, having failed in the struggle to engrain their upon the government of the country, are now pretending to submit to the wisdom of these great doctrines of the Democracy which they have all the while so earnestly contended for? Certainly it is, for the Democrats have not abandoned theirs. They have carried them on to triumph—and now that they are in the ascendant, we are called upon to break faith with each other and leave our consents, to our national foes. If the Whigs have, as they pretend, abandoned their old heresies, and do now acknowledge the supremacy of our principles, why do they still oppose us?—why do they not drop their candidates and their party name and rally under our banner? Then they would have a "fusion,"—then there would be in reality but one party,—and then would sensible people believe them honest.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and so long as the Whigs keep up their organization, name, and "implemented war," so long will the Democracy stand upon their arms. The experienced and safe General does not disarm his forces and turn to rioting, when the enemy is drawn up in full and uniform before him! Men need not talk to us about blotting out the present Democratic party, and merging its individuality with the Whigs. It cannot be done. There is a river of floods and a wall of fire between the two parties of the present day, and such bounds cannot be obliterated. The distinction dwells in the human heart—it is an instinct of men's nature and it can be wiped out no more than the leopard can change his spots. The one is the spirit of Democracy, the other its opposite. The one is the great doctrine of man's equality,—the other, a legitimate child of feudal parentage.

"The Democratic party has no principles at stake now." It is false, and put forth for evil motives than those avowed. It is an insult to the judgment and understanding of men; and equally so in those other mischievous sentiments which we have recently heard put forth, that the Democratic party is responsible for all wrong that has occurred in the government because the Whigs have generally been in the minority. We venture to assert that never in the history of the world has there existed a party in any government, whose path has been such a triumphal march. On the page of American history to-day are its achievements recorded, never to be effaced till our name and history shall be lost in the abyss of non-existence. THOMAS H. BENTON, the patriot, the statesman and the sage has recorded those triumphs for the last third of a century. There they are,—look at them!—What wonderful ideas! What practical truths! What forecast of statesmanship!—What triumphs of the democratic principle for the world, and how mighty have been the consequences to man and governments! And now, forsooth, we must leave this proud child, reared to the memory and genius of God, dead and living, to the vandal tread, of the same foe which has thrown from off its beautiful proportions, here a stone and there a column, as often as they have been permitted to lay a hand upon it! It cannot be done.—Democrats may be made from Whigs, but Whigs from Democrats never. Listen not, Democrats, to such delusive language. There is a poison behind it. Where any man, of set men, set about to convince you that you have no principles, be assured they have some bad work to do, which they understand will not be done by you till your mind has become drenched with their poison. Convince a man that he has no principle and he is ready for any purpose however dark and fell.

Blot out the Democratic party! It will be reckless and ill-advised attempt. In the present generation, it cannot be done. Lingering with a pardonable fondness to old associations, with memory returning to other days, and gathering up the reminiscences of the past,—of past struggles, conflicts and triumphs, the body of the great American Democracy will remain by their arms, on the fields of their glory, where their battles have been won. They will reach forth and stay the arm that would lay the fatal axe at the root of the old oak tree. With feelings akin to that gallant old sailor who would not leave the sinking craft that had carried him so often through the thick smoke of battle, and in the bloody fight, they will resolve to perish with their party, but they will never survive its ignominious surrender. Absurd it may have errors it may commit,—for who does not err?—and those they will labor to correct, but they will desert the standard never. Under

its simple folds they have fought many a hard and bitter contest, and they will protect its name. Its name is identified with all that is great and glorious in their country's history and destiny, and while the warm blood of a lofty patriotism flows free in their veins they will defend the faith of their fathers from unholy amalgamation.

Governor Bigler's Position.

"Since the Governor's speech we have observed closely the current of public thought, and are gratified to see that the best feeling very generally prevails. The bold, sincere, and able manner with which he handled the various topics in issue before the people, won him hosts of friends, and made plain the path of duty for the waverer. His masterly argument, powerful invective, and thrilling eloquence on the great question of religious toleration and civil rights, went home to the hearts and convictions of all parties.

His position now is a proud one. There is no mistaking the strong current which the record of his acts to make a case against him. About the last argument left is that he has not controlled Congress, the President and all, and yet those same men tell us that Congress is the most corrupt and depraved body in the world—ready to sacrifice the dearest interests of their constituents at the shrine of presidential aspirants, and executive favor.—We elect a Governor to administer State affairs. He has nothing to do with Congress, and is not elected as their guardian, nor is he responsible for their acts. They are responsible to their constituents, and if they have done wrong it is no cause for destroying a State Administration which all concede is a good one.

The argument amounts to this: The National Administration is corrupt, but we admit the State Administration is a good one; nevertheless, we will break down the good one to spite the bad. We will put our own eyes to hate our neighbor. Now, we think wisdom would dictate that we should hold to the good and try and correct the bad, instead of destroying both. Surely we need all the good we have got.

The position assumed by the Governor on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was mainly, if not all, that reasonable men can ask. All anybody ever asked was that those territories should be organized without disturbing that line. Such was the Bill passed the winter before last, and all were satisfied. Then the peace of the country would not have been broken, and this fearful agitation would have been at rest.

The doctrine held by the South that slavery goes by virtue of the Constitution to the territories was met and refuted by the Governor in a masterly manner. All who heard him impartially went away satisfied that this dangerous interpretation of the constitution would do no favor with him. And this is surely the most important principle involved in the whole slavery struggle. If it can be established for the territories it will hold good for the States; and then might every free State become the home of slave labor.

Altogether we say that Governor Bigler's position is a strong one, and we will give no reasonable excuse for a Democrat who does not give him a hearty support. We have no doubt he will receive a much larger vote in this county than when he ran against Johnson, for his antagonist then had much more of the prestige of success than he now.

The Convention.

The County Convention convened Monday last, and its action is before the public. The ticket is well located,—indeed we can see but one spot that could have been bettered. Its proceedings were generally very harmonious, and the delegates left town with, we think, the least dissatisfied feeling we have ever witnessed here. The contrast between this and three years ago, in this respect, was refreshing to all those who earnestly desire our spartan success in the county.

The men too are all worthy, and fully competent for the positions named. That they all will be elected there can be no doubt.—"This is all we can say this week, the Convention having seen fit to send us to-morrow (Tuesday) morning to Towanda to attend the Congressional Conference. When we get back if there should be any fighting to be done we are on hand for a job.

We publish to-day the address of the state Central Committee on the Nebraska Bill. We entirely dissent from the doctrines of the address, so far as it has any, and deny the right of the Committee to speak for the party on this question. The Convention refused to pass resolutions endorsing the Bill, thus leaving the Governor to take his own position. He has done so, and will be judged by it. The Committee had no business with it, and as a member of that Committee, we condemn it.

The Whig press, frightened at the terrible tide of public opinion setting against their candidate on account of his connection with the order of Know Nothings, sworn to disregard the solemn sanctions of the Constitution, thought they could turn the tide by starting the falsehood that Mr. Mott, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, belonged to that order. Mr. Mott comes out with the following manly letter in denial.—

Dare Judge Pollock deny his connection with them? Why should he do it? Ah! there is the rub. The Daily News, a leading Whig paper of Philadelphia, calls on Judge Pollock to deny it. There is trouble in the Whig camp.

BRIDGEBURG, Aug. 1854.

J. ELLIS BOWMAN, Esq.,
Chairman of the State Central Committee.

DEAR SIR—On my return home after a considerable absence I found awaiting my arrival, yours of the 18th.

In reply I have to say, that I am not con-

nected with a secret association organized for political purposes, commonly called "Know Nothings," and that I have never made any promise, effort or request to be admitted as a member, or given the least intimation that I would do so.

The only political membership to which I confess is that of the Democratic party of the Union, found in the bonds of the constitution, and the glorious and liberal principles which have demonstrated the problem of self-government, which have made our country the beacon light of freedom for a wondering and admiring world. In the love of those principles I have always lived and expect to die.

Very Respectfully,
H. S. MOTT.

Was Gen. Jackson an "Infatuated Executive?"

One of the great acts, says the *Pennsylvania Patriot*, for which posterity will reverse the memory of Gen. Jackson was his veto of the old U. S. Bank, and his firmness in crushing the monster. When even CLAY and WEBSTER shall be forgotten,—when all the bright names of that era of great men shall no more be remembered,—when the name of JAMES POLLOCK, shall no longer appear in book or upon paper,—patriotic hearts will beat more warmly as they extend and extend the great name of Andrew Jackson; and while his memory survives, so long will he be applauded for his veto of the U. S. Bank.

Yet our Mister POLLOCK—Judge Pollock—then just crawling from the lap of luxury and wealth—gave the public the benefit of his opinion upon the Bank, as well as upon Gen. JACKSON and the Democratic party generally, by a test, at Milton, on the 4th of July, 1834, as follows:

"By JAMES POLLOCK.—The minority in the House of Representatives of the United States, distinguished alike for their talents and patriotism, they resisted, with heroic firmness, the dangerous and alarming attacks of an INFATUATED EXECUTIVE upon the Constitution and laws; and although a minority, dared to defend the rights of the people against a CALLED-IN MAJORITY, whose only known rule of action is the will of their MASTERS."

An "infatuated Executive"—a "egregious majority"—"whose only known rule of action is the will of their master"—and James Pollock expects some of these men to be so good flattered as to vote for him, after such standers as these! Based in luxury and indolence, as Mr. Pollock was—educated in the best schools of the country, and strutting in the pursuits of life with these manifold advantages, he should, perhaps, have known better than to speak of the men elected by the hardy yeomanry of the country, as a base "called-in majority." He may have thought it an evidence of precocious intellect for a soft-fingered, pap-pod, rosy-checked son of dollars, to denounce the "brave old Roman," who never met an enemy but to conquer him, as an "infatuated Executive;" yet it is less excusable than the backward epithet he applies to the Democratic people. The impudence of the assertion that any portion of the American people "obey the will of their master," only proves the bent of his own mind.

And his man asks the people to make him Governor of Pennsylvania!

Nebraska and Kansas Free.

The great act is staring everybody in the face, that in all human probability both Nebraska and Kansas will form free Constitutions and the simple exercise of self will afford a whole volume of education to the senseless changes which have been made against the Democratic party on account of its devotion to the great principle of popular sovereignty. We are aware that the people of Pennsylvania have no love for black slavery; but they have still less for white slavery, either here or in Nebraska and Kansas.

The right of the people of these territories to form their own institutions is as sacred as our own, and they have the same title to enjoying it. But the absurd pretence that in enjoying that right they would necessarily establish slavery is now utterly exploded. Nearly every account which reaches us from those regions, emphatically contradicts this pretence, and unmistakably indicates that they will be free States. Men from both the North and South, who have been sent out there by the Northern Free Soil societies, confirm it, and each new day adds to the probabilities of its correctness. Even GREEN LEAVY, an admitted correctness of the view of the press of the recent Saratoga Convention, which is thus reported in the *Tribune*—

"Mr. Greeley came forward and congratulated the meeting that so many disinterested materials had resulted happily. Some were pleased, and some, outside, were displeased. If this platform killed or injured any party, it ought to die. It had been killed so many times, and been ruined so often, that he had no character to ruin. He had no particular regard for black men, but for might. The fugitive law named no negro, it named the slave; and on that question, we have no safety when one man is the chattel of another. We have no slaveholders who carry abroad the conservative element; it only conserves itself, and nothing else. Kansas will soon dispose of itself. Emigration will be brought to bear upon North Texas, so that when she divides into four States, there will be free."

DEBATE AND NEBRASKA.—Some men in the Democratic party, dissatisfied with the National Administration in regard to the Nebraska question, are disposed to turn round and assist the opposite party in electing their candidates. If there are any Democrats of this kind to whom we preach, we would direct their attention to the defeat of Col. Benton, in Missouri. The Whigs applauded their triumph over the great speech made on that question, and they pronounced him a fearless son of the South, who dared to do his duty, and he must therefore be sustained at all hazards. This is the way they talked, but how did they act when the old Colonel came up for re-election? They did not act differently from what they usually do. Two Democrats were in the field, the one in favor of Nebraska, the other (Col. Benton) opposed. As a matter of course, some wretched one would say, the Whigs of the district made no nomination from their own party, but just turned round and voted for Benton. Of course they did not such thing. They nominated their own man, and voted for him; too, thus lending all their aid to kill off the very individual they had bespattered with praise. The Whigs elected a member of their own party in Benton's district, and a Nebraska man. We commend the facts of this case to Democrats in Northern Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, who are disposed to go outside of the Democratic organization, seeking for redress on the Nebraska question. The political friends of Judge Pollock, will be today vote for a Nebraska man, rather than an anti-Nebraska Democrat.—*Well Chester Republican.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several townships elected pursuant to notice, met in Convention at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday the 4th inst., and were called to order by S. B. CLASE, Esq. of Great Bend, a member of the Standing Committee; and on motion, J. T. STEPHENS, Esq. of Great Bend, was elected President; C. M. Gaze, of Montrose, and ALONZO WILLIAMS, of Franklin, Vice Presidents; and A. J. Davis, Esq. of Susquehanna, and Jas. L. Merriman, Esq. of Franklin, Secretaries.

On motion, the List of Townships was then called, and the following persons presented proper credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention:

ARRRAT—O. L. Carpenter, N. J. West.

ARLINGTON—Timothy Griffin, David Bufum.

AUBURN—Daniel Ross, G. L. Skisher.

BRIDGEWATER—Hyde Crocker, Joseph Jameson.

BROOKLYN—Anson Tiffany, B. F. Tewksbury.

CHOCOCT—(Contested.)

CLIFFORD—Charles N. Miller, Nelson Decker.

DMOCK—Urbano Smith, H. C. Conklin.

DUNDIFF—C. C. Church, J. C. Olmstead.

FRANKLIN—Jos. L. Merriman, Alonzo Williams.

FRIENDSVILLE—David Sherer.

FORK LAKE—Wm. Harvey, James Turrell.

GIBSON—Benj. Dix, D. C. Roberts.

GREAT BEND—H. W. Keach, R. T. Stephens.

HARFORD—S. E. Carpenter, Geo. W. Seymour.

HARMONY—James Comfort, L. P. Norton.

HERICK—(None elected.)

JACKSON—Ambrose Benson, Leander Griffith.

JESSUP—J. A. Birchard.

LATHROP—Johas Rhee, S. W. Tewksbury.

LENOX—Elisha Bell, W. M. Dingley.

LIBERTY—J. P. Chalkler, D. O. Turrell.

MIDDLETOWN—Lawrence Curley, Ithamer Dodge.

MONTROSE—C. M. Gaze, A. N. Bullard.

NEW MILFORD—C. H. Ward, Daniel M. Milfan.

OAKLAND—W. S. Dimock, Geo. Jameson.

PLUM—Philo Sherwood, Mallon Griffith.

SILVER LAKE—E. H. Gaige, James McCormick.

SPRINGVILLE—S. D. Stark, S. Sutton, Jr.

SUSQUEHANNA—A. J. Davis, E. N. Smith.

THOMSON—L. O. Blandin, J. B. Whitney.

There being two sets of Delegates chosen in Chocout, it was moved that D. D. Brown and M. J. Donnelly be admitted as Delegates, which, after much discussion, was lost by the following vote, yeas 41, nays 41.

It was then moved that all four claiming to be delegates from Chocout be rejected, which was carried.

It was then moved that J. H. Hoarom be admitted as the other delegate from the Borough of Friendsville, which was carried—yeas 47, nays 8.

It was moved that Geo. H. Lyon and A. H. Fish be admitted from Herick, which was carried.

It was also moved that JOHN HANCOCK be admitted from Jessup, which was carried.

On motion, Hon. G. A. GROW was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Representative. (W. J. Turrell, Esq. of Montrose, R. H. McKune of Susquehanna, John Smiley, of Gibson, and J. W. Cargill, of Jackson, were named. The Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Messrs. Ross, Crocker, J. Jameson, Tiffany, B. F. Tewksbury, Miller, Decker, U. Smith, Conklin, Church, Harvay, Dix, Roberts, Seymour, Fish, Benson, L. Griffis, Hancock, Rose, S. W. Tewksbury, Bell, Tingley, Curley, Dodge, Bullard, Sherwood, M. Griffis, McCormick, Sutton, Blandin, Whitney,—30 voted for F. P. Hollister.

Messrs. O. L. Carpenter, Griffin, Buffum, Sherer, Hoarom, Stephens, S. E. Carpenter, Chalkler, D. O. Turrell, Gaze, W. M. Dingley, Stark and Davis,—14 voted for G. A. GROW.

Messrs. Keach, Comfort, Norton, Dimock, J. Jameson, and E. N. Smith—6 voted for S. E. McKune.

Messrs. West, Crocker, J. Jameson, Merriman, Williams, J. A. Birchard, McMillan, Dan.—8 voted for O. S. Beebe.

F. P. Hollister, Esq. of Middletown, was therefore duly declared nominated for the office of Register & Recorder.

For County Commissioner, Reuben Wells of Bridgewater, Edward Connell, Peter Hall of Auburn, Jasper Stanley of Chocout, Elisha Griffith of Fork Lake, Otis Ross of Friendsville, were named.

1st Ballot—Wells 18—Stanley 17—Connell 2—Hall 2—Griffis 2—Ross 7.

2d Ballot, Wells 16—Stanley 31—Griffis 4—Ross 3. Jasper Stanley of Chocout was therefore duly nominated Commissioner.

O. S. Beebe of Jessup, George W. Seymour of Harford, J. L. Merriman of Franklin, A. J. Gerrison of Dimock, were named for Auditor.—Messrs. Seymour and Merriman declined upon first ballot, Gerrison had 10—Beebe 25 votes.

O. S. Beebe of Jessup was therefore duly nominated for Auditor.

For Coroner, Benjamin Dix of Jackson was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Davis, E. B. Chase and Wm. H. Hatch were elected Congressional Delegates from this County.

On motion of the following persons were elected Standing Committees for the ensuing year.

C. M. Gaze of Montrose, Daniel Brewster, of Bridgewater, Ezra Beebe of Bridgewater, John Gardner of Bridgewater, Isaac Reckhow of Great Bend, Daniel Ross of Auburn, J. W. Cargill of Jackson, E. B. Chase of Montrose, Mallon Griffith of East, Benjamin Golden of Friendsville.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn which upon the yeas and nays being called was carried by yeas 55 to 22 nays.—The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Resolutions of Congedence.

At a meeting of Huron Lodge, No. 483, I. O. O. F., held at Jackson, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on the 22d of August, 1854, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise disposer of events to remove from our Fraternity, our much beloved and esteemed Brother, Wm. A. W. Summers, who was called from this world August 20, 1854, and may his worthy example relative to his intercourse with the world at large, have a lasting impression on the minds of his brothers. Therefore be it Resolved, That the R's of Huron Lodge, No. 483, deeply lament the loss of our worthy Brother, and may we ever have an earnest and abiding sympathy with them in their afflictions and bereavements.

Resolved, That in this connection we are called upon to unite in the bonds of Friendship, Love, and Truth, that we may be better prepared to meet the afflictions which

SECOND BALLOT.

Messrs. O. L. Carpenter, West, Griffin, Buffum, Ross, Swisher, Crocker, J. Jameson, Olmstead, Sherer, Hoarom, Stephens, S. E. Carpenter, Chalkler, D. O. Turrell, Gaze, W. M. Dingley, Stark and Davis,—14 voted for G. A. GROW.

Messrs. Keach, Comfort, Norton, Dimock, J. Jameson, and E. N. Smith—6 voted for S. E. McKune.

Messrs. West, Crocker, J. Jameson, Merriman, Williams, J. A. Birchard, McMillan, Dan.—8 voted for O. S. Beebe.

F. P. Hollister, Esq. of Middletown, was therefore duly declared nominated for the office of Register & Recorder.

For County Commissioner, Reuben Wells of Bridgewater, Edward Connell, Peter Hall of Auburn, Jasper Stanley of Chocout, Elisha Griffith of Fork Lake, Otis Ross of Friendsville, were named.

1st Ballot—Wells 18—Stanley 17—Connell 2—Hall 2—Griffis 2—Ross 7.

2d Ballot, Wells 16—Stanley 31—Griffis 4—Ross 3. Jasper Stanley of Chocout was therefore duly nominated Commissioner.

O. S. Beebe of Jessup, George W. Seymour of Harford, J. L. Merriman of Franklin, A. J. Gerrison of Dimock, were named for Auditor.—Messrs. Seymour and Merriman declined upon first ballot, Gerrison had 10—Beebe 25 votes.

O. S. Beebe of Jessup was therefore duly nominated for Auditor.

For Coroner, Benjamin Dix of Jackson was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Davis, E. B. Chase and Wm. H. Hatch were elected Congressional Delegates from this County.

On motion of the following persons were elected Standing Committees for the ensuing year.

C. M. Gaze of Montrose, Daniel Brewster, of Bridgewater, Ezra Beebe of Bridgewater, John Gardner of Bridgewater, Isaac Reckhow of Great Bend, Daniel Ross of Auburn, J. W. Cargill of Jackson, E. B. Chase of Montrose, Mallon Griffith of East, Benjamin Golden of Friendsville.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn which upon the yeas and nays being called was carried by yeas 55 to 22 nays.—The Convention adjourned *sine die*.