

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN MONTROSE COUNTY. E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors. VIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, June 14, 1855.

In our paper to-day may be found the proceedings of the National Know-Nothing Council in session in Philadelphia.

It will be seen that their platform is pro-slavery all over, out Herodizing Herod on that question. Wonder if the Republican will send over to convince its readers that the order is free soil! We shall look at this matter next week.

New Court-case.—A new court-case, of the denomination of \$10, on the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, has been put in circulation. The letters are B. and C., the signature good, and the whole appearance of the note calculated to deceive.

Essex Peace.—The Pottstown Ledger says that one of its butchers in search for beef cattle in Berks county a few days ago, was asked 14 cents a pound. The cattle were heavy, weighing near 1200 lbs. each—making \$168 for one steer.

The Rock Islander, a Democratic paper published in Illinois proposes Judge Black, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States.

Louis Napoleon received Mr. Buchanan very kindly at London and expressed the hope that France might always be in peace with the United States.

New Bounty Land Warrants.—On Friday last the first issue of bounty land warrants, under the act of March 3d, 1855, was made from the Pension Office. There were about eleven hundred in all issued, of 160 and 120-acre warrants. A warrant of 160 acres was forwarded to the President of the United States for military services rendered by him during the Mexican war. A similar warrant was forwarded to ex-President Tyler, for military services during the late war with England.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, received an 80-acre land warrant, for services in the same war, he having received a bounty of 80 acres under the same act of 1850.

"Place none but Americans on Guard to-night!"

Nearly every Know-Nothing man we pick up, says the Carlisle Volunteer, has the above quotation for his motto, and give credit and attribute the words to Washington! Washington never used this language, nor anything like it, and we challenge any Know-Nothing editor or all of them put together, to point out the passage in Washington's writings where he makes use of this quotation. They can't do it, and the words they have adopted as a motto is nothing more nor less than a miserable lie. We pronounce it such, and dare them to disprove our assertion. We have read Sprague's Life of Washington too carefully to be mistaken in what we say; and we repeat, that the man who attributes the phrase "place none but Americans on guard to-night" to Washington, is not only guilty of a willful, deliberate and contemptible falsehood, but he at the same time offers an insult to the memory of the father of our country, and to our people who now enjoy the privileges our forefathers fought and bled to achieve.

It is the habit of Know-Nothing editors to prevaricate—it is their vocation to misrepresent and lie—it is their privilege (they do think) to consider their readers fools and totally ignorant of history. None but a Know-Nothing editor could adopt as his motto, and put in quotation points, a diabolical falsehood; nor would any other consider his readers so ignorant as to be unable to detect the fraud he attempted to palm upon them.

It will not do for the miserable oath-bound conspirators and Infidels of the Know-Nothing lodges to quote Washington in support of their infamous and damnable doctrines.—No!—Washington, a man of enlarged views, a patriot in every sense of the word, whose writings prove that he was possessed of more than ordinary benevolence of heart—who, in the generous impulses of his nature, accorded every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and who had mingled with and shared the hardships of patriotic "foreigners" would, were he now living, scorn to own as his sentiment, "place none but Americans on guard to-night." Side by side and shoulder to shoulder Washington, La Fayette, De-Kalb, Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Stuben, Gates and Montgomery, fought for American freedom. They were all actuated by the same patriotic feeling—by the same love of liberty. And it is likely, that at the time these patriotic men were thus fighting, that Washington could offer so gross an insult to the "foreigners" La Fayette and others, as to utter a sentiment impugning their motives and their patriotism! No, no, it is not likely, nor did Washington ever utter such a sentiment.

The professions of the Know-Nothings that they dread the influence of foreigners and Catholics, is another fraud, and is utterly devoid of truth. There is not one man in the United States, that we seriously dread any such influence. It is all hypocrisy and deception, and is another smart trick of corrupt men to worm themselves into office and power. There is not now in the United States a larger proportion of foreigners and Catholics than there was in the country when the Declaration of Independence was signed. There are not in office in the United States as many foreigners and Catholics, in proportion to the population, as there were of these classes among the signers of the Declaration of Independence and in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, in proportion to the whole number of each. The proportion of Catholics and foreigners in the armies of the Revolution, on the American side, was five times greater than the proportion of those classes who ever held office in the United States. Whatever the evil of foreign emigration has been and however great the dangers from the spread of the Catholic religion, these

evils and these dangers are certainly no greater now than they always have been. On the contrary, it would have been much easier for Catholic France, Spain and Italy, after assisting us to achieve our Independence, to have interfered in favor of Catholicism, than for any power now to overthrow the firmly established Protestantism of this republic.—There was no attempt to do this. Our fathers feared no danger, and provided, by a fundamental law, for perfect religious freedom.—Shoulder to shoulder Protestants and Catholics had achieved the battle of the Revolution; as friends and equals they founded a free government, and established religious liberty. Their wisdom has been proved by nearly three-quarters of a Century's experience. Any danger which might have existed when the Country was weak from spread of any religious error, has been outgrown with the giant strength which the republic has since achieved. It cannot be necessary, we think, to do more than to call the recollection of the public to these facts to enlighten them as to the purposes of those who, having worn out the Whig party, attempt to found a new one on the religious prejudices of a portion of our people. If there is danger from Catholics and foreigners, it existed in 1852, when the Whigs attempted to use these classes, to quite as great an extent as it exists now, when they have turned round to abuse them.

Philadelphia Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1855. The hot breath of summer is rapidly approaching us, and we have occasionally a foretaste of what we must expect during July and August. Business is daily growing more and more stagnant. Everybody who can get away during the warm weather is busily preparing to do so. The prosperous and fashionable are setting their houses in order preparatory to a visit to some celebrated watering place, to Niagara, Saratoga, Long Branch, the Sulphur Springs, or Cape May. The would-be-they-could-be's are stinging and squeezing, and twisting and turning in every way, manner and direction, to raise or save enough to pay the expenses of a short season of fopping and hopping, of flirtation and dissipation, of beau-catching and daughter-watching, of gaiety and revelry, at some jamed-up, but fashionable hotel, under the pretense of benefitting their health.

Then again the country cousins will be favored with the visits of thousands of their city relatives, and the trips to town last winter be thus reciprocated. This arrangement is a standing one with many families, and mutually advantageous. For all the legitimate purposes of recruiting and preserving the health, a short residence in pure air, among the beautiful hills or valleys of our fair land,—the plain but wholesome fare and steady habits of country life, is far more serviceable than a foiling visit to any of the fashionable resorts.

The burglars are already, in anticipation of these migrations, preparing for their summer campaign. The houses which are supposed to contain desirable booty, and which they consider accessible, are all "spotted" by a general on the eve of a great battle, and if they are not properly guarded, and the valuables all carefully stowed away, every portable article of value is stolen, and the occupants return from their summer jaunt, to find their houses rifled of their richest treasures, and the head of the family compelled to add a large loss of household goods to the already heavy bill of incidental expenses for his summer's enjoyments.

With our city government, while tremendous expenses have been entailed upon every department, until the treasury is nearly bankrupt, in other matters, strict reform has been the watchword. The canine-race has recently been receiving their consideration, and there is a fair prospect that their ranks will be awfully diminished before the season is over. Any body is authorized to kill a dog found running at large without a collar containing the name of his owner, and unmuzzled. The dog-catchers are required to arrest all dogs found without muzzles in the streets, and they can only be released by the payment of a fine of two dollars, and in case they are not speedily reclaimed they are of course killed. One or two cases of hydrophobia have occurred recently among the dogs, although fortunately no persons have yet been bitten.

The Mayor has also recently issued strict orders for the arrest of all organ-grinders found perambulating through the streets, and that profane source of "music for the million," is cut off, to the sorrow of the juveniles and the joy of the old noise-hating community. And the little beggars, tooth-pick, key, ring, and orange vendors, and the disorderly night-walkers of the feminine gender, are all to be driven from the streets, under penalty of arrest. The Sunday Liquor Law is regularly enforced, and the imprudent lovers of "the creature," who fail to provide for the contingencies of the case, by filling their bottles on Saturday night, plead in vain on Sunday morning, to the inexorable bar-keepers for relief.

The principal topic of interest here for some days past, has been the National Convention of the American or Know-Nothing party. Your hotels are crowded with delegates and outsiders, and nearly every State is fully represented, seven delegates being allowed to each. Prominent among them are Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina; Albert Pike, of Arkansas; Messrs. Barker and D. Ullman, of New York; Governor Gardner and Senator Johnson, of Massachusetts; Ex-Governor Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and others of lesser note. The Convention holds its sessions in the Assembly Buildings, at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut-streets. Its deliberations are kept as secret as possible; no outsiders are allowed to participate in them, but a variety of rumors are afloat, more or less authentic, as to the character of their proceedings.

and somewhat intricate one. The slavery question is supposed to have been discussed at some length, by those of Massachusetts taking strong anti-slavery ground, and the delegates from Virginia and other Southern States strenuously insisting upon the adoption of a policy congenial with the sentiments of their constituents.

From Louisiana two different sets of delegates have been sent. One from Lodges composed wholly of Protestant members, the other from an organization embracing in its ranks numerous Catholics, one of whom was a claimant for a seat in the Convention. It is believed that the delegation chosen from the exclusive Protestant branch of the Order will be admitted.

The delegation from Mississippi appears to have been chosen by lodges acting entirely upon their own responsibility, without any charter from the central authority, but the difficulty thus presented appears to have been adjusted by duly qualifying them after their arrival here.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 7th inst., a banquet was given to the delegates by the members of the Order in this city. Its proceedings were public, and have since been published at length. Mayor Conrad presided, and after the feast had been devoured, made a speech of welcome, and defending in general terms the principles of the party.

Kenneth Raynor then responded to the toast of "The Union,"—a gentleman from Maryland to the sentiment "Americans must rule America,"—Mr. Andrews, of New York, to the sentiment of "Religious Liberty," and the different States were then toasted in alphabetical order, and speeches of acknowledgment made by gentlemen from a number of them.

On Thursday night we had quite a severe wind and rain storm. A number of trees and several houses, besides any quantity of awnings, signs, &c., were blown down.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exorbitant rate of from \$112 to \$113.—Flour commands \$11.00 to \$12.00 per barrel; Rye Flour, \$7.75; Corn Meal, \$5.00; Wheat sells for \$2.00 to \$2.25; Rye, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats 60 cts to \$1.00.

Truly Yours, THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Confusion and Turmoil.—The Difficulty of a Compromise.—The Naturalization Law.—The Catholic Question.—The Slavery Question.—What is to be Done? &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855. The Know-Nothing Council and the outsiders, as well as those belonging to the organization as those connected with, but ready to join it the moment they see anything to be gained thereby, are daily increasing in number. Many of these latter are old broken down politicians of the two old parties, who are puzzled by this new movement, and cannot divest themselves of their old party traditions. Others again are new men, who are very good for most purposes, but who are wholly ignorant of the practical workings of political organizations on a great scale, and who are bewildered by machinery to which they are strangers. One thing is clear already. There is no leading spirit or master mind in the convention at Philadelphia. There is no individual there who is gifted with the commanding power or overbearing intellect which John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay have each possessed in their several spheres in former times. The southern men of the Grand Old Party, with some individual exceptions, are generally more intelligent in matters of political business than the Northerners. This appears from the peculiar social condition of Northern and Southern men. In the North, of late years, politics have become disreputable. Men of talent have avoided the political arena, and taken refuge elsewhere in trade, the professions, or literature. For some time past none but the unprincipled, and men who have proved their inability to earn a living otherwise, have become politicians in the North; sought political notoriety. Hence an obvious decline in the character of the class in your section of the country. Men in the South receive a better education, and one more calculated to enable them to engage in political life. They study the science of politics with more care, and hence become far superior to the Northerners in practical knowledge as legislators or executive men. These distinguishing traits of character are quite as discernible among the Know Nothings of Philadelphia as they have been of late among the old parties.

But great difficulties surround the Council, and seem only to increase as they are probed and discussed. On the general question of the naturalization laws there is not much diversity of opinion. It is generally conceded by all parties that they should either be gradually changed or gradually abolished altogether. But between those who advocate either extreme it may yet prove difficult to frame a compromise.

The same difficulty presents itself on the religious question. It has been settled in a preliminary way by the exclusion of the Roman Catholic members from Louisiana. Yet there is a strong feeling here in favor of religious toleration per se, and for confining the hostility of the Order to political Catholicity; or that kind of interfering with the political condition of the various classes of society of which the conduct of Archbishop Hughes and the Protestant clergy of New England has occasionally furnished examples.

But the great difficulty for the Council is the slavery question. There seems to be but one possible mode of solving this difficulty, and that is to allow slavery, like religion, to be an open question to all parties in all sections; to form a great national Know-Nothing party on the basis of opposition to the indirect and corrupt policy of the present administration, and to allow each section to entertain unmolested, its local opinions in reference to slavery; just as it entertains its private views on religion. Even this view, it must be admitted, would only be temporary; the question must be met ultimately in Congress, and an understanding had on the terms on which new States are to be admitted, whether free or slave, whether according to the constitution and practice of former States or not. Several members of the convention and others with whom I have conversed, consider this the only way of preserving its integrity our national organization. They say, let the slavery question be settled by Congress. If Congress, at a future session, cannot agree on a practical compromise, let it dissolve, and adjourn; let the question be referred to the people, and a convention called to revise the constitution and provide a new one, if the old one will not answer the purpose. It is very true that the present constitution was framed by wise and practical men, at the close of the revolutionary war, when every faculty of theirs was in full play,

and their wits roused to the utmost degree.—But at the same time, the country then contained but three millions of people. Their interests were of far less magnitude, and less exciting than ours. We now count over twenty-five millions of people and thirty-one States. Hence our circumstances are very different from what they were at the time the present constitution was adopted.

Unless the slavery question is disposed of in some practical manner, by a revision of the constitution, and adapted to the growth and increase of the country, angry feelings are sure to arise, animosity will take place between the North and the South, and the ultimate result will be insurrection and civil war. Hence the proposals we have heard, if the difficulty cannot be settled in any other way, to call a new convention of the States and form a new constitution. If the representatives of the various States cannot agree upon a compromise that will suit the present time, give a promise of durability, then the North and the South had far better separate amicably, and organize separate republics with separate governments.

One thing is certain—the adoption of this line of policy would compel patriots and business men to reflect on the approaching crisis. The more ephemeral politicians who have used the slavery question for their private corrupt purposes, would be flooded and thrown overboard.

It is absurd to expect that the free States can ever be pro-slavery. Such a thing is as utterly impossible as that a Catholic will undertake a defence of Protestantism or a Presbyterian of Episcopacy. The two old parties, however, who have crowded here with the North and South into an apparent uniformity of sentiment on the subject, and the consequence has been that they are now both disorganized and ruined.

If any such plan as this could be adopted, the party might be completely organized, and with pro-slavery principles in the South and anti-slavery principles in the North, might go into the next State and Presidential elections—leaving it to the meeting of Congress to the national convention to be called for the purpose, to settle the question of slavery forever. I will make further inquiries on these interesting and important points and ideas, and will give you the result of my researches.

Among other curious phenomena attending the meeting of the pending Convention, the great number of persons belonging to the old political parties who have crowded here with various views and designs is perhaps the most noteworthy. Several of the leading Seward men from your State, and several politicians from New England who are affiliated with them, are very busy, of course, with the object of breaking up the convention.—There is here a member from a Western State whose name I do not now remember, who passes for a Know-Nothing, and high in the third degree, and yet is known as a Seward man, and reports the proceedings daily for the New York Tribune. Many of the members both from the North and the South talk with considerable indiscretion.

Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, speaks in a very hostile manner of the policy of the New York Herald. He considers it an enemy of ours, from the freedom, and the sarcasm with which it has occasionally discussed the Know-Nothing movements.

The Hon. James Brooks, ex-member of Congress, is also here, and frequently denounces the Herald to Southern and Western papers, who have no other object than the gain of money, and lives on what he has filched from the principal men of New York. Poor James forgets that he himself still owes from three to five thousand dollars to George Law for the expenses of his election to Congress.

Another friend of yours is Prentice, of the Lowell Journal; he is very severe on you and the Herald.

I have other amusing anecdotes and opinions which I may send you another time.—They deserve to be recorded for the benefit of the Order.

Proceedings of the Convention. The Organization Completed.—List of Officers Elected.—The Platform Committee Chosen. &c.

Fourth Day. PHILADELPHIA, June 8—2 P. M. The Convention assembled this morning at nine o'clock. After some general discussion the hour for the election of permanent officers was fixed at four P. M. The following nominations were made:

For President. James W. Barker, of New York. James B. Rice, of Maryland. Bartlett J. Gardner, of Massachusetts. E. C. Colby, of New Hampshire. E. C. Colby, of New Hampshire. W. W. Danenlow, of Illinois.

For Vice-Presidents. Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts. Cone, of Georgia. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut. Mathews, of California.

For Recording Secretary. David B. Booth, of Connecticut. R. M. Guilford, of Vermont.

For Corresponding Secretary. C. D. Desler, of New Jersey. There was no nomination of a candidate for Treasurer offered.

After an animated debate, a resolution was adopted empowering the several delegations to nominate one, each as a committee on the preparation of a platform; the nominations to be made the afternoon of the 10th inst. The Convention adjourned till four o'clock.

Maugre newspaper reports to the contrary, a more harmonious body never convened.—Barring a few malcontents, the entire body is strictly national and conservative.

Half Past Six o'clock. The convention met at the hour appointed. The address of the late President was read, and the following resolutions were adopted by the President.—Bartlett, of Kentucky. Vice-President.—C. D. Freeman, of Penn. Sec. Secretary.—C. D. Desler, of New Jersey. Rec. Secretary.—Stephens, of Maryland. Treasurer.—Crane, of Ohio.

The following names were announced as the nominations for the Committee on Platform. Gilson, of Illinois. Colfax, of Indiana.—Lyons, of New York. Gamble, of Missouri. Colby, of New Hampshire. Girtle, of Indiana. Sperry, of Conn. Ellis, of Dist. Columbia. Foster, of Mass. Balling, of Virginia. Dasher, of New Jersey. Ricard, of Maryland. Mathews, of California.

The above is but a partial list of the nominees. It is sufficient, however, to give an idea of the character of the platform which will be presented.

The Platform. Resolutions on the Slavery Question. Philadelphia, June 11—6 P. M. The following resolutions respecting the slavery question have been adopted by the platform committee:

Resolved. That the American party, having arisen up on the ruins and in despite of the old and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious and wicked pledges of either; that the systematic negotiation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved. That, regarding it the highest duty to avoid these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of the social system, and expressly permitted an expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, and that any interference of Congress with slavery, as it exists in said District, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded it, to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

Dame Lamorhath it that Lyons, of New York, had the honor to propose this measure, which, the same gentleman old James asserted, was voted in by a committee by yeas seventeen, nays fourteen.

The Sovereignty of Territories.—Re Affirmation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Philadelphia, June 11—10 P. M. The two resolutions sent in to day constitute the platform on the subject of slavery in the general sense. It will be added to and confirmed in substance as follows:

To the first resolution will be added this provision, viz:—Subject to the decision of the proper courts having judicial cognizance thereof, and such amendments as shall be needed to fully carry out their spirit and more fully to the inhabitants of the Territories the entire power of local sovereignty, as the same is possessed by the people of the States.

After the second resolution will be added the following, giving the scheme of the American party for the solution of the problem of the Union:—Resolved. That it is the opinion of the Territories of the United States should possess full and actual sovereignty within the same as the people of the States do; that Congress, in passing the organic law for the organization of a Territory, should put therein no more provisions than will merely authorize the people of the Territories to act for themselves; and should empower them to create their own scheme of government, limited to a republican character, authorizing them to determine upon what officers, from governor to the lowest subordinate, they will possess, and aid to elect the same; to establish what courts they choose, and appoint or elect the judges of the same as they may decide for themselves, and give to their courts the power to adjudicate on their own laws as the courts of States possess the power to do, subject to the laws of the States and the decisions of the courts of the States to review by the Supreme Court of the United States in case of a conflict with the constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That Congress shall create within the Territories such courts of the United States as exist by laws of Congress in the States, and the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, the judges thereof, and shall hold office and possess jurisdiction as all such judges do in the like courts of the United States in the States; that Congress shall create all such officers and officers in said Territories as are now existing in the States, and said officers shall be appointed by the President as the same are appointed by him, either alone or with the consent of the Senate of the United States; and that the Territories shall be in general possess the same rights, privileges and immunities as do the States, except a representation in Congress, they having neither Senators nor Representatives therein, but only a single delegate.

Whereas, the constitution of the United States contains the provision following, being the third clause of the second section of article four thereof, viz:—No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein; be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.—Resolved, That this National Council recognize the full and binding obligation of this provision of the constitution upon the States of this Union and the people thereof, and that it is due to the constitution and to good faith in one State towards another that the proper laws should exist to fully, fairly and honestly carry on the said provision in letter and spirit; and that all the courts of this Union and of the States should fully, honestly and with alacrity enforce all laws made in pursuance of said provision of the constitution, and render at all times and in all places the said provision operative and effective, for the keeping of good faith of one State with another and for the rendering of justice and the protection of property; and the National Council pledges itself to all just and proper measures to secure that this provision of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be duly enforced, and the faith shall be kept and justice done in its regard.

The platform thus adopted by the committee of thirty-one on that subject by seventeen to fourteen. The abolitionists all standing in opposition on the one side, and the national men in support on the other.—Its adoption was an overthrow to them—they will now strive in the Convention to carry their views, and failing in that will bolt.—They came to abolitionize the Order, and when defeated will secede. Their departure will clear the sky and brighten the prospects.—Everything now looks well, and the friends of the Union and of George Law are in high spirits.—N. Y. Herald.

Quite a contrast.—The Plainville (Ohio) Telegraph states that two classes of people in that village undertook to raise funds for the relief of the poor. One held a dancing party in the evening, and raised \$75. The other, whose conscientious scruples prevented their attendance where dancing was a part of the exercises, appointed a committee to receive the contributions in the afternoon, and the amount received consisted of \$1 in money, two pieces of pork, and five pounds of butter.

Fourth of July. Sabbath School Celebration. A meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers, of Susquehanna county, and others, was held in the Academy Hall, June 9th, for the purpose of making arrangements for a general Sabbath School Celebration on the 4th of July, to be held at Montrose.

Committees were appointed to obtain an able speaker, good music and refreshments. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Messrs. L. F. Fitch, A. Chamberlain, J. Riley, Geo. Pickering, Geo. Lewis, Henry Drinker, Misses J. Dunmore, M. S. Mott, M. C. Wilson, S. Lyons, F. Bond, Eliz. Bidle, Eudora Keeler, Mrs. Geo. Lewis. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Mr. Daniel Sayre, Saxon Wilson, Samuel Jessup. COMMITTEE ON SPEAKER AND MUSIC.—Messrs. I. L. Post, Charles Foster, II. H. Jessup. COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS.—Messrs. George Lathrop, Clappan Sayre, Mrs. G. V. Bentley, M. J. Milford, Albert Chamberlain, II. J. Webb, Leonard Scarfo, W. M. Post, Miss Annie P. Jessup, Augusta Carpenter, Fanny Drinker, Ellen Mitchell, Bessie S. Riley, Margaret Dunmore, Mary Eltheridge.

All the Sabbath Schools in the county are invited to attend; and the teachers of the respective schools are requested to give notice to the committee of arrangements, how many from each school may be expected. The several schools are also invited to meet in the Academy Hall, at 4 P. M., of each Saturday till the 4th to practice music for the occasion.

Religious Notice. Bishop Potter's appointments for Susquehanna county are as follows: June 13th, Dunlap. " 17th, A. M., Montrose. " P. M., Springville. " 20th, Eve, Montrose. " 21st, A. M., New Milford. " Eve, Great Bend.

Lecture. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will deliver a Lecture on Monday evening next, the 13th inst., in the Hall of the Academy, in Montrose. Admission 25 cts. Proceeds to be applied to the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Episcopal Church. The subject of the Lecture will be announced in Handbills.

Harford University. The Exhibition of Harford University will be on Tuesday, July 3d. The arrangements will be the same as last year. Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe. A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lead ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reason to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from medicines. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—Providence Mirror, R. I.

Married. At Kirkwood, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. David Locke, of McWilliams Town, Chester county, Pa., and Miss Hannah Jane, daughter of Mr. James Berckelaw, of Kirkwood, Broome county, N. Y.

DEED. In Middlebury, May 10th, 1855, Mr. Joseph Ross, in the 81st year of his age. In Bridgewater, May 11, 1855, Mrs. Lavina, wife of Harvey Griffing, and daughter of the Rev. Andrew Fowler, of Charleston, S. C., aged 59 years. In Great Bend, on the 16th of May, ult., of consumption, Mrs. Julietta Rowes, wife of A. Dulbois, aged 61 years.

In Factoryville, Wyoming county, Pa., on Saturday, the 10th of May, 1855, JOSEPHINE C., daughter of John and Nancy Baker, in the 6th year of her age, after an illness of about nine hours.

Wool! Wool! Wool!!! 10,000 POUNDS wanted at the Farmers' Exchange for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash by June 12, 1855. A. LATHROP & CO.

\$1.00 Reward. STRAYED or stolen, a beaver colored Pointer Dog. The above reward will be paid to any one returning him to the bearer. A. LATHROP & CO. June 12, 1855.

Breastpins and Ear-rings. A NEW lot of Breastpins and Ear-rings this day received from the manufacturer. A. J. EVANS. June 6.

Gold and Silver Watches. THE subscriber has just received another lot of Ladies fine Gold Hunting Lever Watches, also Gold and Silver Watches of every variety, some extra size. A. J. EVANS. Binghamton, June 4.

SILVER WARE.—A large lot of Silver Ware, consisting of Table, Dessert, Tea, Cream, Mustard, and Salt Spoons, Table, and Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Pie Knives, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., just finished and for sale by A. J. EVANS. No. 3 Old Fellows Hall, Binghamton. June 11.

NEW GOODS Cheap for Cash. C. W. MOTT has just received another lot of New Goods, such as Challis, Barge Do Lains, De Bages, Gingham, Collars, Embroidery, Laces, &c., &c., which he offers at very low prices. SHEER SILK WAIVES, a new lot just received—beautiful patterns at very low prices, also CRAPE and BLACK SILK SHAWLS as low as the lowest. C. W. MOTT. June 13.

PARASOLS.—Latest styles at A. J. EVANS. June 13. Black Dress Silks and Changeable, at unusually low prices. C. W. MOTT. June 13.

CLOTHES.—Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Silks, Drills, and Summer Stuffs, in great varieties. C. W. MOTT'S. June 13. ALL kinds of Country Produce wanted: such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Socks, &c., &c. C. W. MOTT. June 13.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN. SHEPARD BROTHERS. SHEPARD BROTHERS would call the attention of SHEPARD BROTHERS, particularly to this branch of their business, a complete assortment of Marbleized Iron Mantels, Table and Street Tops, Fenders, Grates, Fire Brick, &c., Locks, Doors and Blind Butts, Screws, Nails, Spikes, &c., Carpenters' Tools in all their varieties, Plated Forks and Spoons, Britannia Ware, Bird Cages, Glass and Stone Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, the cheapest and best assortment ever offered in town; and their list is very long.

Plain and Decorated Table Ware; Mantle Ornaments, Paper Weights, &c.; Dose, Finger and Shutter Knobs; Door, Number and Ring Plates; Block Letters, all sizes, Washable; Clocks, with beautiful Porcelain faces, &c., far surpassing in strength, beauty and durability anything ever imported from the old world, and warranted never to chip or craze.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. All kinds of Job work done to order, in neat and substantial manner; at short notice, by an experienced and competent workman. A general assortment of Clocks always on hand. Great Plates, with new and in repair. SHEPARD BROTHERS. Binghamton, June, 1855.

NEW STORE. AND NEW GOODS. A GENERAL assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wall Paper, Druggs, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, &c., which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for Cash or approved credit. H. M. JONES. Harford June 1, 1855.

BLACK Gro de Rhine Silk of excellent quality, 1 ties at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. BROCHA and Cashmere Shawls, at all prices, also a few Mantillas by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. READY Made Clothing, at low prices, by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855.

LADIES will find a great variety of Bonnets and Ribbons at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. LAWNS, Challis, Barge do Lains and Gingham at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. EMBROIDERIES and Window Drapers at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855.

A good assortment of Boots and Shoes at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. CASH paid for Dairy Butter by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. CASH paid for Wool by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855.

SIXTEEN lbs. of Good Mackerel for one dol. Jar in case by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. THE best quality of Nails at 5 cts per pound, for sale by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855. JUST received a fresh supply of fine Assorted Salt at H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855.

To Bridge Builders & Contractors. PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, the 18th day of July next, for the construction of a Bridge over the river Delaware, near the town of Milford, Pike county, Pa., at which time plans and specifications must be exhibited by those desiring to take the contract. A meeting of the managers will be held on that day at the house of Samuel Dinnick's, in Milford, at 10 o'clock A. M. Stone necessary to complete the work very convenient and mostly dressed by those desiring to take the contract. By order of the Board. JOHN H. BRODHEAD, Secy. Milford, June 7, 1855—24w4

Cash for Land Warrants. HIGHEST market price paid by L. F. FITCH. Montrose, June 5, 1855—23w4

LOOK HERE. POCKET KNIVES.—A good assortment of the best kind in market. Also Table Knives and Forks. STROOKS.—Silver, Silver Plated, German Silver, Albrats, and Britannia-ware Spoons. Also all kinds of Butter Knives. VIOLIN STRINGS, Bows, and all the fixtures, Violin, Accordions, Flutes, Tuning Forks, &c. FLYING SHIRTS, Fluids, Camphors, Lamp Oil, &c. FAMILY GROCERIES.—A full assortment, none and good. DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES.—A first rate assortment and genuine. PAINTS AND OILS.—A general assortment, and of good quality. JEWELRY.—A splendid variety of the newest patterns.

FANCY GOODS.—Nearly everything in this branch. PERFUMERY.—A choice variety. (New supplies received nearly every week.) In short, nearly everything persons want, and cheap, at