Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

Democratic Elections.

The Democratic Electors of the township of Brigdewater will hold an Election at the House of Wm. K. Hatch in Montrose, next Saturday, for the purpose of Electing two delegates to represent them in the county Convention, the following Monday, at 1 o'clock. The Election will open at 3. P. M. and close at six.

The Democrats of Montrose will meet at the old Court House for the same purpose, at the same time.

By order of the Committees.

☞ We are in possession of a very neatly written romance of the Hungarian Revolution from the pen of our friend "Ned Lopez," which we will make room for soon. "Ned" soars too high—he needs discipline with which he will make a popular writer.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Monday the 20th inst. U. C. Johnson and J. B. McCollum were admitted to practice in the Courts of Susquehanna. Mr. Johnson was admitted on the petition of Hon. Wm. Jessup; and Mr. McCollum on that of R. B. Little, Esq.

Proceedings of Court.

Monday Aug. 20th. Com'th vs. Michael Kalnan for Assault and Battery. Defendant plead guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Com'th vs. Wm. Sherwood, Adultery and Bastardy. Verdict Guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment for three months, &c.

Com'th vs. Geo. Hobert,—Larceny. Plead Guilty.

Com'th vs. Rufus D. Clark,—Adultery.—Verdict not guilty and Def't pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Royal Griffis,—passing counterfeit money. Verdict not Guilty, but deft. pay the costs.

Com'th vs. A. Aldrich et. al. Assault and Battery. Verdict Guilty as to A. Aldrich and not guilty as to the others.

John H. Roberts vs. D. C. Roberts. Evidence closed and Pltff took a non-suit.

Com'th vs. Leonard Searle for selling liquor to intemperate persons. Verdict not Guilty and prosecutor pay the costs.

The Meeting.

The Democratic Meeting, at the Court House last Monday evening, was a large and enthusiastic gathering of determined men—men who will not be bought and sold into the hands of any lodge or power by any one.

The Resolutions we publish to-day, and invite the attention of the people of the county to their sentiments. They will perceive that aside from the general policy of the Democratic party on matters of finance &c., which its opponents have now ceased to oppose, there can be no issue formed by our opponents save that of Know Nothingism. On the question of Slavery no issue will exist between the parties of this county,—it is therefore simply idle for any body to howl about it. The opposition must content themselves with laying down opposition, or admit that they are simply contending for the power of the lodges and the principles of religious proscription and intolerance. This is the exact position into which they are driven.

In our judgment the day has burst into brightness for the Democracy of this county. Should our Convention next Monday take about the same course of the Conventions last January, and last week, the party will stand upon the rock impregnable,—it will not only succeed in the Elections, but it will succeed on high ground of principles. Let us therefore entreat Democrats to stand firm, act with prudence, tempered with a love for the party of your heart's attachment, and you will soon see those doctrines, so subversive of the principles of our government, put to flight,—overwhelmed forever.

The Republican Fraud.

Last fall the Know-Nothings of Susquehanna county were victorious. They stole into public places, but won not the confidence, or respect of the people. Having tasted the sweets of preferment they are ambitious of putting themselves in a situation to retain the power they have stolen. The low and unmanly art of cheating men out of their votes is to be resorted to again, and accordingly on the afternoon of Monday the 20th inst., they met in council at Bloomer Hall in this Borough and resolved by a nearly unanimous vote "to keep up the organization."—The same men, who in the lodge room voted against a dissolution of the order, were chosen officers of the Republican meeting held at the "old Court House" on the evening of the same day. H. H. Frazier, editor of what some call an independent Republican paper, was one of them. It will be remembered that the Republican—the disguised K. N. gathering to which we have alluded to, resolved to be sublimely independent, of Know Nothings and Know Somethings, of Whigs and Democrats; and yet the men who officered and controlled the meeting were fresh from an infamous Know-Nothing den, trammelled by impious Know-Nothing oaths and contaminated with a narrow, contemptible proscriptive spirit that inspired them with a base desire to enslave the consciences of their fellow men and make birth-place a test in the struggle for preferment. Such is the character of the men who resolved themselves politically virtuous and independent of all other organizations—a resolve, carrying on its face as base and black a falsehood as ever wicked men conceived. Why, for what purpose do they vote to keep up their secret party? They claim to have at heart but one political object, and that object resistance to the aggressive demands of slavery. They say it is "ungenerous" in us to suspect their *pure* Republican organization of a want of integrity—of being ruled by other than an ardent anti-slavery passion. If they do not want to be suspected, they must remove the cause of suspicion and not, as in the present case, convict themselves of rascality—of a desire to mislead and cheat the voter. Gentlemen, you have given us the material, with which to prove you dishonest and guilty of perpetrating a fraud and you ought not to complain if we use it to your disadvantage—to frustrate your mischievous, and wicked plots. We know of no reason why you should adhere with such fidelity to the intolerant and irreligious doctrines of Know-Nothingism, if as you say, resistance to slavery aggression is your only object. How is "freedom" to be benefitted by nursing and keeping alive in this county an organization grounded on religious prejudice, and aiming to exclude from places of trust, all persons first seeing the sun-light in another land?—

Besides, if to promote "freedom" in its broadest sense is your object, you must first assure the public of your sincerity. How can this be done? In no other way than openly renouncing your allegiance to the order.—This you refuse to do, and why? Is it because the order has been instrumental in encouraging the spread and support of free-soil doctrines? Even you are not sufficiently abandoned to pretend any such thing. Is it because you are at heart attached to the ideas promulgated by the oath-bound power? If so be courageous and proclaim your principles to the world. This double-dealing, this second attempt to cheat men out of their suffrages, be assured, is destined to fail.

Intoxicated with a victory which you won by low cunning, and trickery such as all honest and upright men despise, you seem determined on accomplishing your own ruin.—The people are determined that your exceeding cunning attempt to put Know Nothingism out of sight, while you persist in keeping up the order, shall fail. Their determination is a wise one and they will execute it. To disband your rotten and demoralizing order would be some evidence of your honesty in declaring *publicly* that "freedom" and nothing but freedom is your aim. Keep that organization up in this county as you have unanimously resolved to do, and we shall be "ungenerous" enough to suspect you of being dishonest and intent principally upon securing the "loaves and fishes."

The motive that induces you to sustain Know Nothingism here, is purely a mercenary one, and by your refusal to renounce the iniquity, you have substantially assured the public that you cherish its principles and by treachery intend to carry them out. More hereafter.

To Democrats!

The course is now plainly to be seen. The contest this fall will be narrowed to the mere issue of Know-Nothingism, if the Democratic Convention, which meets soon in this place, will but take the course which it took last winter, re-affirming the principles of that platform with earnestness and determination. It is the Democratic party of this District that has sustained those principles ever since the question arose in Congress, and they must stand by their position now. Let them but do that, leaving but the one issue of Know-Nothingism,—take that and go to the people, and let us see whether this county at the polls will say that the theory of religious freedom, embodied in the very heart of this government,—one of the main pillars of its support,—let us see whether this county is prepared to say that it is a lie, and that Thos. Jefferson and George Washington, were fools and madmen when they asserted man's right here to worship God as he pleased,—or, as they expressed it, "in accordance with the dictates of conscience." Let us see if we really have the rights which the Constitution guarantees us, or whether amid the fanaticism around us, they have not, for all practical purposes, departed from among us.

We feel that the times are full of peril, and that the responsibility of the democratic party is great, while consequently the requisition upon its individual members to sacrifice everything but principle for the success of that, is very great. Let us then entreat the Democrats of the various townships, to bury the past, and unite side by side for one of the severest struggles they have ever had. But it will be a glorious contest, because if we shall triumph, the vindication of one of the great principles of the government will be complete, while if we fall, we will fall like a Spartan band, in defence of a principle that many of our fathers were happy to count themselves worthy to die for.

——"For how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the graves of his fathers
And the temples of his Gods?"

Come, Democrats awake, your country has a service which it demands you should perform. Go to work in earnest,—elect safe, prudent men for delegates—let them come to Montrose and confer together like men bound by one common tie—love of principle,—then let the world know that while there is really so little difference in sentiment in this county on the slavery question we shall not permit that to enter the contest as an *issue*,—nominate a good ticket, and our word for it, you will hear a rattling and smashing among the "dark lanterns" next October, that will convince the world that Satan's kingdom is not only tumbling, but has "tumbled down and broke it all to smash."

Gov. Reeder's Removal.

The announcement in last Monday morning's city papers of Governor REEDER's removal from office, though by no means unexpected has called forth in our midst, as elsewhere, the strongest expressions of indignation.—The unceasing agitation kept up by the press all over the Union for the last three months on the subject of Kansas and Gov. REEDER's action connected with it—the bold predictions of his enemies, and the frequent, almost daily telegraphic announcements from Washington the President had resolved upon his removal, had not sufficiently prepared the public mind for its accomplishment, and we are bold to say that no act of his Administration has caused so general astonishment. We confess too a sympathy with this feeling quite inconsistent with the composure of mind necessary for the calm consideration of so grave a subject, concerning as it does our allegiance to an Administration we assisted in placing in power and have hitherto supported, and on the other hand the espousal of the cause of honor and justice, which it has most shamefully abused. And by no means repenting of the prudence and moderation which has marked our course in relation to our distinguished townsman, in connection with his official career, we do not hesitate to give expression to the indignation which all good democrats must feel at this wanton outrage upon the faithful Democracy of Pennsylvania.

We gladly meet the issue, and uniting with all good men in their hearty approbation of Governor REEDER's conduct as eminently just brave and conservative, unhesitatingly brand this action of the Administration as dishonorable in the highest degree.

It is not for us at this time to review the history of the unhappy difficulties attending the organization of the Territory of Kansas, nor to remind our readers how it was that Gov. REEDER was unfortunately ever induced to connect himself with them. Surrounded by hosts of devoted friends, in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice, he never sought the high office he so lately filled and only accepted it after much reflection and in deference to the wishes and solicitations of the President. It was justly thought at that time that in a rare and most desirable degree he possessed in himself the elements so necessary to preside over a Territory, organized under the most exciting and alarming circumstances. In our own great State of Pennsylvania he was found among the first to advocate the Kansas-Nebraska bill, looked upon by many honest democrats as an unnecessary and uncalled for measure; irreproachable as a man, eminent as a lawyer, national in his views, the President with good reason felicitated himself upon having "found the right man for the right place." The compensation of the office was inconsiderable, while the semi-barbarous life on the Western frontier presented nothing but aversion to one who only mingled in society to adorn it—with no taste and no desire for public office, we repeat it, only at the solicitation of the President was Gov. Reeder induced to accept the appointment. He went proudly, independently untrammelled, simply to do his duty. How well and too faithfully he performed it, the whole enlightened world can testify. Because that invasion and outrage were rebuked—because he proclaimed his intention to protect the citizens of Kansas in their right of franchise, and declared that while he was Governor "law and order should reign"—the insensate fanatics of Missouri and their ultra Southern sympathizers denounced him as an abolitionist and a tyrant, and pursued him with a ferocity as disgraceful as it was unjust. Immediately after the first election held in Kansas, one after another of the Missouri invaders called upon the President and filed their complaints against the Governor, charging him with neglect of his official duties, illegal speculations in lands, &c. We state upon authority that cannot be disputed that President Pierce at that time told a friend, "*I am satisfied that Governor Reeder possesses firmness, honesty and capacity, and a man who has these three qualities, don't often get wrong.*" We happen to know too, that our Chief Magistrate gave Gov. Reeder repeated personal assurances that "*he approved of his course, and would have acted precisely as he did in the same position.*" If the President was sincere in his assurances of approval, why did he not manfully sustain him? Why did he not "take the responsibility," and boldly stand by him in his efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot box and to maintain the principle of *right*? It is, to say the least, a discreditable position for the Chief Magistrate of this great nation to occupy. But the enemy were on his path and bent on his destruction, renewed the silly charges of illegal land speculations, which on investigation was proved to be as groundless as the others, and it was with reason to be expected that having found without blemish, the President would have been only too glad to have sustained and supported him.

We are willing to believe that, uninfluenced by others this would have been the course taken by the President, but wanting in that noble independence which has forever crowned with lustre the great JACKSON, who under not unlike circumstances announced to his refractory Cabinet, "I AM PRESIDENT AND WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY," Mr. PIERCE yields—and honor, good faith and true nobility are sacrificed to ruffianism and anarchy. Our Chief Magistrate has thrown away as favorable an opportunity as ever was presented to any of his predecessors to render his Administration illustrious. Had he taken both Massachusetts and Missouri in hand, engaged as they both have been in setting at defiance the laws of the national government, and called them both to account, our whole people would have sustained him and the entire country would have applauded the act.

We trust the successor of Gov. Reeder will receive better treatment. If he can consent to sacrifice all manly independence, obey the behests of a Missouri mob and allow himself in his every act, to be governed by their dictates, his position will be pleasant enough and he can speculate in lands to his heart's content. But if he dares to remember that he is A MAN—with a head, mind, conscience and a reputation at stake, the President will soon again be called upon to supply Kansas with a new and more pliant Governor, and we may have a repetition of the outrageous scene just enacted—a second attempt to ruin a most deserving man and another step toward rendering the present Administration as odious and unpopular as it is weak and imbecile.—*Easton Argus.*

Know Nothing democrats, if there are any such about, please remember, that Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party of the Union, when he came to die, requested the following epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb:—

"Here lies THOMAS JEFFESON, author of the declaration of independence, and of the statutes ESTABLISHING RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA."

Democratic County Convention.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats of Susquehanna county, assembled at the old Court House in Montrose last Monday evening.

The meeting was called to order by C. M. Gere, Chairman of the County Committee, and on motion, BELA JONES, Esq., of Liberty, was chosen President. O. S. Beebe and A. J. Gerritson were chosen Secretaries, and Ira Comstock, Reuben Wells, Isaac Reckhow, Timothy Griffin, John Smiley, M. J. Mumford, and Daniel McMillan, Vice Presidents.

The President then briefly and pointedly addressed the Convention upon the leading political issues before the country, and concluded by declaring the Convention ready to proceed to business.

On motion of B. Glidden a Committee of nine was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions. Whereupon, B. Glidden, C. M. Gere, Reuben Wells, E. B. Chase, J. L. Merriman, Isaac Reckhow, M. J. Mumford, F. M. Williams, and E. N. Carpenter were appointed said Committee.

J. B. McCollum, Esq., was then called, and came forward and spoke nearly an hour, most eloquently defining the political issues before the country, and drawing the line upon which the Democracy, true to its past history, its principles and its organization, must stand. At the conclusion of Mr. McCollum's speech, R. B. Little was then called. He defended the principles on which the Democracy had planted itself, and gave to the "Dark Lantern party," a castigation which they will long remember. The breathless stillness which pervaded the assemblage during Mr. Little's remarks, interrupted with occasional outbursts of applause, showed that his blows fell with fatal effect. At the close of Mr. Little's remarks, the Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was read and *adopted without a dissenting voice.*

That the Resolutions passed by the Democratic County Convention last January, are believed to embody in substance the general principles of the Democratic party of Susquehanna county, and the Committee therefore have adopted them with amendments to meet the present state of political affairs more particularly.

Resolved, That the present crisis is one of the most important in the political days of our country,—a time when all good men are, required, by the exigences of political events, to arouse themselves to activity in defence of those early and wise teachings which have come down to us from the illustrious fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has given to the country all that is glorious in its history, and wise and beneficent in its governmental policy,—that all those well-settled doctrines upon which the government has been administered till the present hour, have been at some period opposed by the opponents of our party and its principles now.

Resolved, That men who have thus shown themselves wrong in all past time on every question of national importance, give a poor guarantee to the people that they are right now or ever will be.

Resolved, That though we have been partially defeated, we are not discouraged nor discouraged. The principles of the Democratic party are those upon which the Republic was based, and they will live as long as Freedom shall minister at the altar of our common country. We therefore covenant anew with each other to battle in their defence, sustain the organization which sustains them, believing as we do that the good sense of the people will wisely discriminate between a party of principles and a party which has no principles for the public eye, and which seeks to control intelligent freemen at the ballot-box, by conspiracies plotted at midnight, and executed under an oath of secrecy. Men who advocate honest and patriotic principles, shrink not from discussing them before the people, nor seek darkness to hide their deeds from the world.

Resolved, That slavery is an institution entirely local in its character,—that it can legally exist in no state or territory of this Union until established there by the sovereignty of state law,—that the general government should in no wise lend its countenance or support to the extension or perpetuity of the institution, and that we will resist any such use of the powers of the general government as dangerous usurpations and flagrant abuses.

Resolved, That the provisions of the act of Congress establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which struck down the so called Missouri Compromise, is an outrage against Northern sentiment and Northern feeling—a measure alike uncalled for and unjustifiable by any principle of justice or good faith.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not a measure of the Democratic party, but is one which a large majority at least of the democracy of the North opposed in its very incipiency, as antagonistic not only to their oft declared principles in their primary assemblies, but also to the great National platform laid down at Baltimore in 1852.

Resolved, That amid the storm and confusion of political elements which prevail, we will still keep our eye upon the star of democracy by which our country has been guided through perils and dangers in the race of progress unequalled, until she has arrived to the glorious and enviable position she now occupies among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the great principles of religious liberty and toleration—the right of men to worship God according to the dictates of their consciencies, were fundamental ideas in the foundation of the government—strongly and sacredly entrenched in the constitution of the country, and that we look upon all attempts to drag this question of religious toleration into the political arena as subversive of the constitution, repugnant to the principles of Republicanism, and likely to embroil the country in all the horrors of religious persecution and strife.

Resolved, That we have seen with alarm, the growth of a secret combination for political purposes, commonly called Know-Nothings. It cannot now be denied and indeed it is boldly avowed by their leading presses, and by their members in and out of Congress, that they aim in addition to all other wrongs, to prostrate the free and manly sentiments of the North on the subject of slavery extension. We believe this Order subversive of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which make our happy country the home of free men, free speech, and free discussion, and we therefore call upon all patriots to join us in arresting its dangerous progress, before it shall have sapped the foundations of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That if any change in our naturalization laws is needed as this Order alledges, that it is a matter which, like other questions arising in a republican government, should be fairly discussed before the people, in order that they act intelligently; and that it affords no justifiable pretext whatever for the organization of secret political societies, which all history admonishes us, are the most potent engines for the destruction of the liberties of a free people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the government, a tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted in its details that its burdens shall fall lightly upon the laboring masses of the country;—that we are in favor of the Homstead Bill, which is essentially a democratic measure,—a general and efficient system of Common Schools, that shall bring education within the reach of the poorest child in the Commonwealth, and which shall spread intelligence and virtue everywhere among our people, and rear a solid foundation on which the future glory and prosperity of the government may rest.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. A. H. Reeder, as Governor of Kansas, in his patriotic efforts to enforce the laws, preserve order in and defend the rights of the citizens of that territory against the armed invasion of Missouri mobs, who sought by force to place it under the ban of slavery, merits and receives our hearty and full approbation. We regard his removal as based upon the flimsiest pretenses, and denounce it as an outrage upon a faithful Executive, a high-minded man, the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the freemen of the North.

Resolved, That the late Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in refusing to endorse the course of Gov. Reeder, and to denounce the efforts of the Missourians to put down freedom of speech, and freedom of suffrage in Kansas, while it indirectly endorsed those outrages through the National Administration, committed a flagrant wrong, which we will in no way approve or sustain.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Democracy of this county to slavery extension has been uniform and consistent, as the political history of this Congressional District proves since the introduction of the Proviso in Congress. We have therefore no confidence in those who opposed our party in those early conflicts, and who now manifest their love for Freedom by plotting to place the most degrading slavery upon the necks of millions of their own race and color.

E. B. Chase, Esq., was then called, and addressed the Convention, showing the equality with which the constitution of the country invests all classes of citizens,—showing the dangerous tendency of religious proscription, and concluding with an eloquent allusion to those brave men of foreign birth, who sacrificed their lives in defence of American Freedom.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chase's speech, on motion of Martin J. Mumford, Esq., the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

(Signed by the officers.)

The Louisville Riots—"Americans Ruling America."

The following from the pen of an "eye-witness" is a true statement of the origin and cause of the recent election riots in Louisville Ky. We publish also the card of Bishop Spalding to the members of his flock, showing that he counselled them to peace and submission:

CARD OF BISHOP SPALDING.

Fellow Citizens—In the Louisville *Journal* of this morning I find the following passage: "We are not prepared to say that the German communes by hireling[illegible] were instigated by direct instructions of men with English hearts, who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks." If as some have understood it this passage was meant to refer to the bishop and the priests of this city, I beg respectfully but most distinctly and earnestly, to deny the truth of the injurious insinuations conveyed by its language. I have myself been until the last day or two confined to my room for two weeks by illness, and I have the most positive information that none of the Catholic clergy of the city have had any agency, direct or indirect, in bringing about the recent lamentable outrages, which no one deplores more than we do. Our voice has been uniformly for peace. We have not even in any way interfered in the late election, being overwhelmed with laborious duties in a different sphere altogether. I venture also to appeal to the sense of justice and fairness manifested for so many years by the editor of the *Journal*, and to ask him to correct this impression, so injurious to us, if such was the meaning of the passage which I would be loth to believe.

To all whom the influence of my voice can in any way reach, I beg to say that I entreat them in the name of Jesus Christ, the God of Peace, to abstain from all violence to remain quietly at home and attend to their business; to keep away from all excited assemblies; and if they think they have been injured to return good for evil, and to pray for those who have wronged them. I appeal to them and the world whether this has not been always the tenor of my instructions to them, both public and private, and also that of all the Catholic clergy.

I have too high an opinion of my fellow citizens of every class to believe for a moment that the threats which have been made by some will be carried out. I entreat all to pause and reflect, to emmit no violence which they would regret in their cooler moments, to believe no idle rumors, and to cultivate that peace and love which are the characteristics of the religion of Christ. We are to remain on earth but a few years; let us not add to the necessary ills of life, those more awful ones of civil feuds and bloody strife.

M. J. SPALDING.

Louisville, Aug. 7, 1855.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

LOUISVILLE, August 7, 1855.

Editors Sentinel:—It is with feelings of deep mortification that I sit down to detail the horrible scenes of yesterday. If what I witnessed is a fair specimen of "Americans ruling America," then the elective franchise is a mockery, and liberty an empty delusion.

The Know Nothing blacklegs and professional gamblers, who are all members of the Order, had bet largely on the result of the election. To win their bets by fraud and violence, hundreds of armed bullies were transported to the city. Their plans were concocted in the lodges. Their signs and signals were all understood, and during the terrible day they were faithfully and promptly executed.

On Monday morning at 4 o'clock the places of voting in the First and Eight Ward, which are the strong democratic precincts, were taken possession of by the Know Nothings. A few of the old democratic citizens in these wards were permitted to vote in the morning, but all others who were unable to give the signs were rudely thrust from the polls. This state of things prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the wards. If an Irishmon or German attempted to approach the polls, he was driven back with bloody missiles. Native born Americans citizens who were unable to give the proper signs and signals shared the same fate. To entitle a citizen to the privilege of voting, he must, use the Know Nothing slang, be "*right on the goose question.*"

By 10 o'clock, the city was under the control of a lawless Know Nothing mob—neither life nor property was safe. At this crisis, Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson, formerly a Whig member of Congress from the city, and a gentleman of high character and standing, mounted the rostrum and implored them, as good citizens, to desist from such a course. He had however, spoken but a few moments, when the Know Nothing signal for blood was given, and he was instantly knocked down by a club, in the hands of some assassin who approached him in the rear. About this time Col. Preston, the Anti-Know Nothing candidate for Congress, appeared at the First ward, which is the large Democratic Ward, composed chiefly of Germans, naturalized citizens, and requested his friends not to attempt to vote. He stated to them that the polls were in the hands of Know-Nothing bullies, that his friends could not approach the polls in safety, and advised them to retire peaceably to their homes and submit to disfranchisement rather than endanger ther lives. The result was that out of 6,500 votes in the city, only 4,500 were polled. Two thousand Democratic voters were by violence deprived of the right of suffrage.

In the afternoon a fight occurred in the First Ward, which ended in the discharge of fire-arms, and the death of several persons.—The Know Nothing mob then commenced tearing down the business houses and private dwellings occupied by German citizens. A rush was then made for the Catholic church and the cry of, "fire their damned Popish den" rang out. The Mayor appealed to them and the mob desisted. They then made a rush for a large brewery owned by a German citizen, and after tearing out the inside and distributing the beer, they fired the building and it was burned to ashes. The Know Nothing Fire companies appeared on the ground, but did nothing but to carry off the beer and ale casks. But the most terrible and heart rending scene occurred in the lower part of the city, where the Irish population principally reside.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the Know Nothing bullies, armed to the teeth with muskets and a large brass cannon, under the control of Capt. Stone, proceeded to that part of the city. Every Irishman that made his appearance was assaulted and beaten.—The groceries in that vicinity were broken in, their contents scattered over the streets, and liquors divided among the thirsty crowd. A general fight ensued, shots were fired from houses that were being stoned, and a number on both sides were killed and wounded.

The buildings on both sides of Main street between Tenth and Eleventh, were fired. Every Irishman who showed himself was shot down. Here followed a scene which neither toungue nor pen can describe. My heart sickens at the recital.

Men lying dead on the street, women who carried out the bedding and household goods were assaulted, and their agonizing cries for mercy were met by mocking groans of derision. I saw a poor Irishwoman, with an infant clinging to her neck, trying to save her bed, kicked across the street and her bed burned, the Know Nothing fiend crying in derision to her, "Worship the Pope, will you?" "*We'll larn you that Americans will rule America!*" It is impossible to tell the number killed; one man was hung and five burned alive.

About 11 o'clock the signal was given to demolish the *Democratic* and *Times* printing offices. A rush was made, but Prentice thinking it was time to stop, appealed to them to desist, which they did after bursting the windows and burning the sign of the *Times* office.

At about 12 o'clock a move was made for the German part of the city, and as I retired fire was raging in that direction. I have not learned this morning the extent of their doings. This is a specimen of "*Americans ruling America.*" If this prevails, then there is no security for life, liberty or property.—During the scenes of bloodshed and riot in the Eight Ward no attempt was made by the Know Nothing Mayor to arrest the mob or prevent bloodshed and murder. No attempt was made by the police to arrest any one. Peaceable citizens were shot down and their murderers permitted with loaded guns to stalk around in search of more victims.—But this letter is already too long. I have no comments. AN EYE-WITNESS.

P. S. The infamous statement of *The Journal* of this morning, I presume, will be published in the Know Nothing organs. It is knowingly and maliciously false.

PREMIUM LIST,

Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.

Fair and Cattle Show to be held in Montrose, Oct. 11th, 1855.

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Durham Bull, two years old and upwards $5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best Devon Bull, do 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best Garde or Mixed, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best Cow, as regards form and appearance, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best milch Cow as appears from results, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best two year old Heifer 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00
For the best lot of store Calves, not less than five, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00
For the best pair of Working Oxen, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00
For the best pair two year old Steers, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00
For the best lot of yearlings, not less than five, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00
To the township that will send to the Fair the best ten yoke of Working Oxen, ... 10,00
2d best, ... 5,00

SHEEP.

For the best fine woolled Buck, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best South Down and Middle Wooled 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best long wooled Buck, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best lot of fine wooled Ewes, not less than three, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best lot of South Down or middle wooled, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best lot of long wooled, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00

HOGS.

For the best Boar, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
Best Sow, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
Best lot of Pigs, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00

HORSES.

For the best Stallion for all work, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
Best breeding Mare, with colt by her side, 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
Best pair matched Horses, raised in the Co 3,00
2d best, ... 3,00

POULTRY.

For the best lot, of any breed, not less than six, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
3d best, ... 1,00

BUTTER.

For the best Firkin of Butter, ... 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
3d best, ... 2,00

CHEESE.

For the best Cheese, not less than 25lb 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best variety, ... 2,00
5d best, ... 1,00

FRUIT.

For the best variety of Fall apples, not less than a half bushel, ... 2,00
2d best, ... 1,00
Best specimen of Grapes, ... 2,00
2d best, ... 1,00

HONEY.

For the best 20lb Honey, from the hive without destroying the Bees, ... 2,00
2d best, ... 1,00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best Flannel, not less than 10 yd. 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
3d best, ... 1,00
For the best Woolen Cloth, do 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
3d best, ... 1,00
For the best Woolen Carpeting, not less than fifteen yards, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best Rag Carpet, do 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best Quilt of any description, ... 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00
For the best half dozen Woolen Socks 200
2d best, ... 1,00
For the best Ornamental Needlework, certificate of merit
For the best Worsted work, certificate of do.
For the best variety of Flowers, do.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

For the best lot of Sole leather, ... 2,00
Best lot of Harness leather, ... 2,00
Best lot of Calf Skins, ... 2,00
Best double Carriage harness, ... 2,00
Best double Team do 2,00
Best single Carriage do 2,00
For the best Saddle and Bridle, ... 2,00

CABINET WORK.

For the best exhibition of Cabinet Work 3,00
2d best, ... 2,00

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plow, for general use, ... 3,00
2d best, do 2,00
For the best Harrow, ... 2,00
" best Cultivator for Corn, ... 2,00
" best Corn Stalk cutter 2,00
" best Corn Sheller, ... 2,00
" best Churn, ... 2,00
" best Ox Cart, ... 2,00
" best Horse rake, ... 2,00
" best Hay rigging, ... 2,00
" best Farm Wagon, ... 2,00
" best lot of Butter Firkins and Tubs 2,00
For the best Cheese Press, ... 2,00
To the person who shall exhibit any implement of his own invention, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is worthy of merit, ... 3,00

PREMIUMS FOR GRAIN are to be awarded at the meeting of the society in January.

For the best crop of Winter Wheat, not less than two acres, ... 5,00
2d best, ... do 3,00
For the best crop of Spring Wheat, do. 5,00
2d best, ... 3,00
For the best Corn, not less than three acres, 5,00
2d best, ... do 3,00
For the best crop of Potatoes, not less than one half acre, ... 5,00
2d best, ... do. 3,00
For the best Cooking Stove, cast in the county, certificate of merit.

BLACKSMITHING.

For the best lot of Horse Shoes for the road, 1,00
For the best for the farm, ... 1,00

To the Farmer who will shew the greatest results from his farm, for the past year, in proportion to the number of acres improved, a certificate of merit, and, ... 5,00
2d best, ... do. ..... do. ..... do. 3,00

The executive Committee in presenting the premiums for 1855, are gratified in offering to competitors the most liberal list that has been laid before them; and it is hoped the exhibition will be more extensive than at any former period. There never was a time when the Agricultural interest was so prominent in the county, and held out such inducements. It is trusted therefore, that an institution which has aided so essentially to develop the resources of the county, will be liberally supported. Applicants for premiums on Grain and Potatoes are requested to give the mode of cultivation, and furnish the Society with complete proof of the quantity raised. Applicants for premiums on Milch Cows, for Butter, will state the greatest quantity made in any one week during the season.

Persons presenting Agricultural implements, are requested to furnish a description of the article.

To enable the Committee to give an additional interest to the exhibition, it is earnestly requested that those who take an interest in the success of the Society, and who possess any thing that is ornamental or curious, will send it for inspection.

THOMAS NICHOLSON,
ALFRED BALDWIN,
THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. If any thing has been overlooked in the announcement of premiums, it will be rectified, on application to any member of the Committee.

New Milford Musical Convention,

Will commence its session on Monday morning Oct. 1st, 1855, under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Bradbury of New York. The object of this musical Convention is, the advancement of singers in musical knowledge by the study and practice of different styles of vocal music, combined with familiar lectures and criticisms. Teachers, chorristers, members of choirs, and all lovers of music will derive pleasure and benefit from these exercises. The Shawm and Metroplitan Glee Books will be used. Persons having these copies will please bring them. Persons accustomed to sing together in clubs of three or four (Trios or Quartetts) will please come with pieces rehearsed to sing at the Festival. Also, any who are accustomed to sing alone (Ballads, &c.) will please come prepared with such pieces as would be suitable for the occasion. Clergymen are cordially invited to attend free of expense and take part in the exercises. Membership fee for Gents, $1,00; for Ladies, $0,50.

By order of Committee.

New Milford, Aug. 29, 1855—35w3.

Notice.

The Montrose Fire Company No 2, will hold their regular meeting at half past 6 o'clock, Monday evening Sept. 3d, 1855. It is quite necessary that all the members should be present. F. B. CHANDLER Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Rev. Wm. M. De Long will preach in the Universalist Church in Montrose the first Sunday in September, (next Sabbath,) morning and afternoon.