

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA. E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors. ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.

Democratic County Nominations

- FOR REPRESENTATIVES, OLIVER LATHROP, Of Springville. J. V. SMITH, Of Wyoming County. FOR TREASURER, H. F. TURRELL, Of Montrose. FOR COMMISSIONER, NORMAN FOOT, Of New Milford. FOR AUDITOR, REUBEN WELLS, Of Bridgewater. ELECTION—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

Wood! Wood! Those who wish to pay us in wood we desire should bring us some. We are out as you are coming into town, bringing us along some. Do.

Votes! Votes! The votes are now printed and ready for distribution. The candidates will please take notice and see to their distribution. Friends from distant parts of the county, who may be here we hope will call and take enough for their townships.

On Both Sides. The day of the Republican Convention Mr. Hemstead told several anti Know Nothing free soilers, that he was with them in sentiment, that he despised the Know Nothings and would not vote for one. He also told us that he would vote for Humber for Canal Commissioner, though he considered him pro-slavery, sooner than he would for an out and out Know Nothing. Yet Mr. Hemstead is a member of the Order, and has been in the Order for some time, and is now a member of the Council in Brooklyn. Does he suppose he is going to catch both sides?

In another column we print the statement of gentlemen who have formally ranked high in the "Orders," with which the politics of our country is scourged.

Nearly all the leading members of the Know Nothings, here, have come out of the Lodges and repudiate the Republican fraud. We say nearly all, we might say all who have any conscience, left, or any desire to maintain respectable positions in life. Thus the thing now is left to go under the lead of "Gord. Dimock," than whom as the public were he is known well known, a more abandoned wretch in politics does not live outside of the penitentiary. He has assumed the reins and by his reckless disregard of all manliness and honesty, so disgusted those in the Order who had any regard for those virtues, that they have abandoned the craft to its fate. The public therefore can judge how we come in possession of the material facts which we are publishing from week to week. It now seems to be settled that the whole Democratic ticket will be elected. The people, we think, have fully determined to put an end to the reign of "Dimock & Co." in this county, that we may again have something like moral respectability in political affairs. Let this be done. Let the people put aside and trample under foot this corrupt set of intriguers in Montrose, whose bosom it has been, for the past six months, that they could and would control the people of this county as they pleased in politics. We say let the people trample this down, and then, if there is anything wrong in our political affairs, let honest men take hold of it in broad day light and form a party on broad, manly and honest principles. This is the only way, and we can conceive by which the people can hope for a political organization which shall be clear of the disolute prostitution that now rages through the ranks of the opposition.

The Prospect. There is no doubt of the election of the full Democratic ticket in this county, if the Democrats but turn out and stand by their ticket.

So far as Mr. Hemstead is concerned, his election is out of the question. He will be defeated by a very large majority in the District. The leading Whigs, and many of the Know Nothings, in this county are out in open opposition to him, while in Wyoming county he will have no votes at all. In that county Ellman Smith runs as the Whig and Know Nothing nominee. The Democratic ticket will take the Democratic vote, and Smith will take the Whig and Know-Nothing vote, leaving Mr. Hemstead nowhere,—say from 800 to 1000 behind in Wyoming county alone. Sullivan will give from two to three hundred against him. Thus he will be defeated should he even get a majority in this county, which we think he cannot do, for the Whigs pretty generally will vote for Ellman Smith here, or at least a large portion of them will. The contest for Representative lies between our ticket and Smith. Hemstead being out of the question. We also understand that some of the leading Whigs of this county are getting out a candidate to run with Smith. If that be the case, it puts an end to the Republican nominations at once. It seems there are Whigs in this county who cannot be bought and sold by a few Montrose politicians. They have got their spunk up and will show their independence.

Steady to the work, Democrats, the standard bearer of the opposition has already fallen, and the rest will go down with him. This county may yet be rescued from the domination of those reckless political adventurers who have ruled her the past year.

The Position of Mr. Hemstead. Although it is now plain to be seen that, unless something unforeseen should occur, the defeat of Mr. Hemstead is inevitable, still we cannot forbear making a few remarks upon the position he now occupies before the people, because that position is so anomalous.

Mr. Hemstead was once the Editor of this paper, and distinguished for the strong partial bias of his paper and professions. The doctrines of his opponents he could hardly bear to discuss temperately, so determined was his hostility to them. He then named the candidate of those same politicians for a high and honorable office. Indeed, five years ago we doubt if he would accept an election at their hands.

In the campaign of 1848 he wrote as follows: "We are opposed to all affiliation with Whiggery, or its multitudinous sins and heterodoxies. We adhere to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso with undying fastness, and shall continue to advocate them on all reasonable occasions; but in doing this we cannot stoop to the level of expediency, which have allied to our country's dearest interests. That it is an important one we admit, but it is not the only one in the creed of a great party. It is not the Alpha and Omega of our political faith."

probably there were more Whigs than Democrats from the fact that whigs came into it more readily. As soon as it was found that the Lodge system worked well, it was thought best to do this successfully it was thought necessary to have an outside name to keep the appearance of fairness before the public, and also to catch the votes of the simple ones outside of the Lodges,—those that would not come in, and those that we did not want should come in. This was agitated in the Lodges some time, and it was finally determined to adopt the name of Republicans. The next difficulty was a press. It was thought that an organ would be necessary, and to start a new one would involve a large expense, besides it was not seen how that a new one and the Register could be supported by the opposition to the Democrat. It was desirable to concentrate on one press, and to take the Register as it stood we feared would not work, for it would look like nearly turning the Order to the advantage of the Whigs only, and the Democrats in the Order would not stand this. So to compromise the difficulty, it was proposed to change the name of the Register and get Mr. Reed to associate his name with Frazier, thus making one democrat and one whig for Editors. This arrangement the Democrats consented to, and all things thus arranged November Court was waited for as the proper time to form the public is aware was done.—Up to this time it was distinctly understood that everything should be arranged into the Lodges, that when Delegates were to be chosen to Conventions they should first be chosen in the Lodges. Then for a blind to the public they were to be voted for outside of the Lodges, but the choice being first determined in the Lodge, of course the same one would be chosen outside. The candidates for office, too, were first to be balloted for in the Lodges, and the choice in the Lodge would of course constitute the choice of the delegates when assembled in Convention, so that while it would look to the public to be all made fairly in open day, really the public Convention would be nothing more than a ratification of the Lodges. In this way it was thought that the Lodges might control the whole affair, and get the votes of those who were not members to make sure of electing the ticket every time.

When the idea of forming this outside party was first started, it was only intended to make it purely a Know Nothing party, formed only on the distinctive principles of that Order. But it was finally proposed that the better to blind the eyes of outsiders, and get their votes, this Republican party should be formed professing to be a free soil party. This would allay suspicion, get the votes of free soilers who were not in the Lodges, while the Lodges could control it the same as without. This idea was opposed violently in most of the Lodges as foreign to the purposes of the Order and impolitic; but was finally carried.

After the formation of the Republican party, in November, and the change in the press, for a time everything seemed to be going on prosperously. The cry of Republicanism and free soil outside, and the machinery of the Lodges inside, worked to a charm. Soon, however, Orlando Lund, as the public will recollect, visited this county ostensibly as a Temperance Lecturer, but really as a paid agent of the Order of Know Nothings, to spread that Order. He explained the advantages of the Order,—that its test in reference to birth-place was not so rigid as the K. N. V., and that one part of its platform included opposition to the extension of slavery, which made it more palatable to the consciences of some who would not join the Know Nothings. It was also said that enough Know Nothings could go into it to control it, and thus they could get the votes and influence of a large number of men who could not get into the Know Nothings. The idea was thought to be a good one by Doct. Dimock and others, so they took the obligations of the Know Nothings, and forthwith commenced to organize Lodges of the Order, first getting Know Nothings in to control it, and make it work harmoniously with the K. N.'s. Thus things were going till the Know Nothing Convention at Bloomer Hall, the first week of last August. A majority of the Delegates to that Convention were Know Nothings as well as Know Nothings, and therefore voted that the Know Nothings should make no nominations, they wanting the nominations from members of their Lodges. Then they set to work and made the present nominations through the machinery of the Know Nothing Order, though the nominees are also Know Nothings, thus heading off all the candidates who only belonged to the one Order of K. N.'s.

The above is a brief abstract of the way and manner by which the Know Nothing Order was established in this county,—its progress and aims, and the public can see enough in it to judge of the honesty of that party which now asks the election of Hemstead, Woodruff, Case, and Brown to the offices which they have been named. They can see the fraud and deception that has been practiced upon them in the secret lodges,—how artifice and stratagem have been resorted to, how public faith has been imposed upon,—how the cry of free soil has been raised to decoy the unwary,—how Know Nothing Lodges have been instituted to catch men who would not join the other, and it remains with the declared as well as those who have not been deceived, to say whether they will endorse such proceedings by electing the nominees of the mis-named Republican party.

An Expose of the Know Nothings. RICH DEVELOPMENTS.—READ! The Order of Know Nothings was instituted in Susquehanna county, a year ago some time last August. The first Lodge was instituted at Montrose by officers from Scranton. C. M. Simmons, S. A. Woodruff and others whose names it is not thought best now to make public, were authorized to institute Lodges. Simmons was President and Woodruff Treasurer. The charge for instituting Lodges was \$50 to a township where two Lodges were instituted, and \$25 if but one. As soon as the Lodge was organized in Montrose, measures were taken to organize others in the several townships of the County. Dimock, Springville, Auburn, Rush, Jessup, Middletown, Franklin, Liberty, New Milford, Great Bend, Susquehanna, Lanesboro, Jackson, Harford, Brooklyn, Dundaff, &c. &c., were visited and Lodges organized. The Lodge in Liberty however, was organized by persons in that township, who, to avoid the expense, came to Montrose one evening and was initiated in Dr. Dimock's office, and empowered to institute a Lodge for themselves in their town, which they did. At the time of the election, there were about 1200 members in the county. It was aimed in organizing the Lodges, to get about half Democrats and half Whigs, so as to give in the appearance of fairness, but at the time of the election

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now hated and loathed by every honest hearted Democrat. We might speak personally and at large of the other candidates which are offered for our suffrage, to fill the County offices this fall, by this bastard Free Soil Republican party, but we forbear, they are all off from one piece,—they have no more at heart the true Free Soil sentiment of the North, than Gov. Shannon, Atchison or Stringfellow, they are after the County offices, and the honest yeomanry of Susq. County are induced to fool away their votes upon these unprincipled men, by following in the wake of these designing political wire pullers, and listening with open ears to the delusive song, of Free Soil, till they are led on to destruction—on to a perfect political shipwreck. Why is it that a man must cast his ballot into the jaws of this hydra-headed monster,—this gag end of every liberal party,—this bastard Free Soil Republicanism, in order that he may be shown a good member of the fraternity? Ah ye gentlemen, we whigs are hungry, we have not been fed in some time, we have had the long pole stuck into our noses, and been stirred up quite often, but it is some time since we have been officially fed, and we have just jumped astride of this Free Soil Pony, and have taken on behind a few kick shod mules Democrats to help us fight the battle, and we are going to ride into all the State and County offices if we can; but my beloved friends you will remember that this Organization was conceived in sin,—in midnight conclaves, among south-bound political aspirants, and demagogues, and when the noonday sun of Reason and Judgment has thoroughly shone upon it, there will be naught left at which to point the finger of withering scorn and contempt, save those miserable wretches, who for pecuniary profit, and selfish ends, nursed it into existence.

But we also learn that these 25 and \$50 charges made some dissatisfaction with the innocent hearted men who were reguiled into the Lodges and feeced of their money, and that a good many of them feel that freed Woodruff's official term of Treasurer should be discontinued, that at least they have paid him well for all the services he has rendered in the party, and that they cannot vote his continuance,—that he is asking too much. How the difficulty will be settled we don't know, but we suspect that the people, the ninth of next month, will put an end to this political chicanery by electing these Grand Know Nothing officials "to stay at home."

The public can see that the whole K. N. movement last fall,—all the "big bear stories" about the Irish, Catholics, gunpowder and murder, was a cunningly devised scheme to shed men to get their money and their votes. For conscientious sake, let those who were deceived open their eyes like men, and not be fleeced again. Make up your minds that you have been nicely fooled once, but say nothing about it and take care that you don't get fooled again by being kept in the leading strings of those who have thus lined their pockets at your expense, and who laugh over it in private,—when they count the dollars.

Our notice by our daily papers, that it is getting quite customary to publish important personages the birth of a son, or daughter, in like manner, believing that the good people of this community would like to know who the worthy Matron of this wonderful Republican Party was, which at the present time, we hear so much but see so little. I take the liberty, through the medium of your very worthy paper, of giving them the necessary information. On or about the 15th of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, G. Z. Dimock, A. Chamberlin, H. H. Frazier and "Fredly" (a) gave birth to this monstrous Republican Party, in which the old line Whigs of Susq. County recognized a brother.

We have been watching the movements and progress of this bastard urchin, ever since its demon-like nostrils inhaled the first breath of political atmosphere, and what of importance did we first discover? Why they offer for the suffrages of the honest, uneducated,—those who are but partially, if any, acquainted with the wire-pulling of unprincipled politicians, James Pollock wrapped in his hypocritical cloak of free soilism, and I ask the honest and unprejudiced man to point his finger to an isolated act, during the past year of his administration, which would entitle him to the suffrages of any people, were he again to come before them. Where is this free soil movement? Where is this Free soil influence? which Gov. Bigler was stricken down for not exercising? When did he ever step into the Halls of our national Congress, and take our Congressmen by the foretop, and bid them take such measures and pass such laws, as he should dictate; for the non-performance of which Gov. Bigler can attribute his defeat. O! gentlemen, your pretended Free soilism will not go down,—not the least so,—not the first act to which you can point as an atonement. But what has he done? very briefly I will make mention of one or two things; the sovereign people of this great Commonwealth told in language not to be misunderstood, at the ballot box, that they had a liquor law which was perfectly satisfactory, that they were suited with, but Mr. Governor says, I acknowledge my subjects in the State of Pennsylvania, know a considerable, and some have a partial knowledge of what sort of Laws would be of utility, but gentlemen, I have a Liquor Law which you have got to swallow, and I do not want any chinking or grumbling about it; I made Maine Law Speeches,—and I have got to have an apology for a Maine Law to satisfy my constituents. High above the heads and voices of the sovereign people, he places his signature, to burthen some legislative acts which they declared in imperative language they did not want.

Again we charge upon this counterfeit Free Soil Republican urchin,—this model Governor, with having chartered more Banks than any four preceding administrations,—Whig or Democrat, thus giving an impetus to the moneyed monopoly of the State and thereby effecting vitally the interest of the common laborer and mechanic.

What further do we discover under this garb of Free-soilism? We notice a list of candidates; some to represent us in the Halls of our State Legislature, and others to fill our County Offices. O. G. Hemstead a candidate on a Free soil plank going to Harrisburg; Great God forgive! what have we done! What O. G. Hemstead,—the month piece,—the head and front—the standard bearer of the old Democratic party, which has been persecuted, "killed outright" and sent to a premature grave, because of its old Hunkerish and pro-slavery notions. Consistency truly! O. G. Hemstead! the man who has been kicked and spit upon by Old line Whigs,—hissed and spurned by the Abolitionists; and

now hated and loathed by every honest hearted Democrat. We might speak personally and at large of the other candidates which are offered for our suffrage, to fill the County offices this fall, by this bastard Free Soil Republican party, but we forbear, they are all off from one piece,—they have no more at heart the true Free Soil sentiment of the North, than Gov. Shannon, Atchison or Stringfellow, they are after the County offices, and the honest yeomanry of Susq. County are induced to fool away their votes upon these unprincipled men, by following in the wake of these designing political wire pullers, and listening with open ears to the delusive song, of Free Soil, till they are led on to destruction—on to a perfect political shipwreck. Why is it that a man must cast his ballot into the jaws of this hydra-headed monster,—this gag end of every liberal party,—this bastard Free Soil Republicanism, in order that he may be shown a good member of the fraternity? Ah ye gentlemen, we whigs are hungry, we have not been fed in some time, we have had the long pole stuck into our noses, and been stirred up quite often, but it is some time since we have been officially fed, and we have just jumped astride of this Free Soil Pony, and have taken on behind a few kick shod mules Democrats to help us fight the battle, and we are going to ride into all the State and County offices if we can; but my beloved friends you will remember that this Organization was conceived in sin,—in midnight conclaves, among south-bound political aspirants, and demagogues, and when the noonday sun of Reason and Judgment has thoroughly shone upon it, there will be naught left at which to point the finger of withering scorn and contempt, save those miserable wretches, who for pecuniary profit, and selfish ends, nursed it into existence.

The payment of a Statue that he alleged was injured at the exhibition. It was Saturday night, and Greeley, not being able to find bail just then, was locked up in prison over Sunday. He says he has seen in Paris what very few Americans can see, for no visitors are admitted to the prisons of Paris. The public buildings and grounds of Paris are extremely beautiful. They present a greater profusion of Statuary and Sculpture than we saw in England. But we have seen here no parks or public grounds to equal Hampton Court in magnificence, or Eaton Hall, nor do I expect to see their equal anywhere. But why should there not be magnificence and wealth in a country where even the inscriptions upon the granite tablets of their Church-yards are obliterated by time. In America the energies of a great people are required to subdue the forest, and to open in the wilderness the pathway of science and civilization. That is a monument, not as you show, is true, as the dome and the spire, but more grand and stupendous in its proportions. As I gaze upon the evidences of a high and older civilization that meet me on every side, I cannot refrain from contrasting the condition of the great mass of the people here with those in our own country, and rejoice that I am an American.

There is much interest among the political classes here in American affairs, and they seem unable to understand how a nation, within the life time of a single man, can outstrip all Europe in any enterprise requiring skill and energy, and how its government can have money enough in its Treasury to pay all indebtedness, including the expenses of the wars.

To return to the sights, the garde us of the Tuilleries—the Imperial Palace—are most beautiful. Through the centre is a walk with a fountain at each end, and on each side a great quantity of statuary. There are some twenty or twenty-five acres in the flower garden and adjoining that is some three hundred acres covered with trees of very diverse kinds. As ever, G. A. GROW.

Now by Dimock. Even since the nomination of Mr. Lathrop we have heard of the opposition, continually and systematically appealing to the Liquor question for the purpose of making votes against him. They represent him in the most odious light to those opposed to legal restraint on liquor selling, hoping thereby to make capital for Mr. Hemstead.

A reference to the past will show how utterly destitute of principle these men are. Three years ago they were wonderfully exercised for the Maine Liquor law. They held a Convention and nominated a ticket on that issue, declaring all other matters of minor importance. The same men who were then endeavoring to defeat us, because as they alleged, we were not strongly enough devoted to Temperance, are now endeavoring to make capital for their candidates by taking the other side of the question. Temperance men should note this fact.

But can it be that Mr. Hemstead has been giving pledges to the Liquor interest? All who know him, or read his paper when he edited it, know that he always professed to be the ardent friend of the Maine Law. Indeed, he has taken as strong or stronger grounds than Mr. Lathrop. How is it then that his friends are endeavoring to make capital for him from the Liquor interest? Has he given them some private pledge on this subject? We think Temperance men, before voting for him would do well to call him out by letter, in a public manner, and we are sure that those opposed to the Prohibitory law had better do so before voting him into a seat in the Legislature, for if elected he would be bound by all his past professions and pledges to vote for a prohibitory law.

Mr. Lathrop is undeniably a strong Temperance man. He is a man that loves justice, and while he would respectfully abstain in the Legislature from exercising doubtful Constitutional powers, he would respect and protect the rights and interests of all his constituents. His influence and his vote would always be found on the side of sound morality as well as true democratic principles. He has no private pledge to give. He has defined his position openly,—the people know where he stands and will delight to go to the polls and vote for him, as an open fearless and independent man, who fears to truckle and make false professions to obtain votes. Let Mr. Hemstead place himself in the same position. It is easily done.

Paris, June 12, 1855. My dear friends: We left Friday, and went to Brighton, the great watering place of England, and to Portsmouth the great naval harbor of the Kingdom. It is a walled town, and fortified with all the modern defenses. Saturday we spent on the Isle of Wright in seeing Newport, Osborne House, the summer residence of the Queen, and Cosbrook Castle, an old ruin including 30 acres of land. It was among the first defenses erected by the Normans in their first invasion of the Island of Great Britain. In this Castle Charles the first was confined by Cromwell. There is a well inside the walls 300 feet deep, from which water is drawn by a Donkey, on the inside of a large wheel. It is said that the donkey used before this one, worked on the wheel 43 years. Donkeys are very common working animals in all England. They can be bought for 4 or 5 dollars per head. Well, now for Paris. Here we are in the City of fashion and grace. Last night, through the politeness of Mr. Platt, Secretary of the American Legation, we were presented with tickets of invitation to a great Ball, given by the city of Paris to the King of Portugal. It was a profusion of magnificence, in every thing that could gratify the senses.— There were seven or eight thousand invitations, and of course all accepted. All the officers were in Court dress. While proceeding through the crowd, I met Miss Overton of Towanda. When in a foreign land, among a strange people, who speak a different language, you gaze upon a wilderness of faces and recognize one, that you know, and whose home is near your own, it gives one a peculiar sensation. At Livingston and Wells I met Greeley, leaving with his wife for Switzerland. He was arrested by one of the exhibitors of the New York Crystal Palace, for

the payment of a Statue that he alleged was injured at the exhibition. It was Saturday night, and Greeley, not being able to find bail just then, was locked up in prison over Sunday. He says he has seen in Paris what very few Americans can see, for no visitors are admitted to the prisons of Paris. The public buildings and grounds of Paris are extremely beautiful. They present a greater profusion of Statuary and Sculpture than we saw in England. But we have seen here no parks or public grounds to equal Hampton Court in magnificence, or Eaton Hall, nor do I expect to see their equal anywhere. But why should there not be magnificence and wealth in a country where even the inscriptions upon the granite tablets of their Church-yards are obliterated by time. In America the energies of a great people are required to subdue the forest, and to open in the wilderness the pathway of science and civilization. That is a monument, not as you show, is true, as the dome and the spire, but more grand and stupendous in its proportions. As I gaze upon the evidences of a high and older civilization that meet me on every side, I cannot refrain from contrasting the condition of the great mass of the people here with those in our own country, and rejoice that I am an American.

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But can it be that Mr. Hemstead has been giving pledges to the Liquor interest? All who know him, or read his paper when he edited it, know that he always professed to be the ardent friend of the Maine Law. Indeed, he has taken as strong or stronger grounds than Mr. Lathrop. How is it then that his friends are endeavoring to make capital for him from the Liquor interest? Has he given them some private pledge on this subject? We think Temperance men, before voting for him would do well to call him out by letter, in a public manner, and we are sure that those opposed to the Prohibitory law had better do so before voting him into a seat in the Legislature, for if elected he would be bound by all his past professions and pledges to vote for a prohibitory law.

Mr. Lathrop is undeniably a strong Temperance man. He is a man that loves justice, and while he would respectfully abstain in the Legislature from exercising doubtful Constitutional powers, he would respect and protect the rights and interests of all his constituents. His influence and his vote would always be found on the side of sound morality as well as true democratic principles. He has no private pledge to give. He has defined his position openly,—the people know where he stands and will delight to go to the polls and vote for him, as an open fearless and independent man, who fears to truckle and make false professions to obtain votes. Let Mr. Hemstead place himself in the same position. It is easily done.

Paris, June 12, 1855. My dear friends: We left Friday, and went to Brighton, the great watering place of England, and to Portsmouth the great naval harbor of the Kingdom. It is a walled town, and fortified with all the modern defenses. Saturday we spent on the Isle of Wright in seeing Newport, Osborne House, the summer residence of the Queen, and Cosbrook Castle, an old ruin including 30 acres of land. It was among the first defenses erected by the Normans in their first invasion of the Island of Great Britain. In this Castle Charles the first was confined by Cromwell. There is a well inside the walls 300 feet deep, from which water is drawn by a Donkey, on the inside of a large wheel. It is said that the donkey used before this one, worked on the wheel 43 years. Donkeys are very common working animals in all England. They can be bought for 4 or 5 dollars per head. Well, now for Paris. Here we are in the City of fashion and grace. Last night, through the politeness of Mr. Platt, Secretary of the American Legation, we were presented with tickets of invitation to a great Ball, given by the city of Paris to the King of Portugal. It was a profusion of magnificence, in every thing that could gratify the senses.— There were seven or eight thousand invitations, and of course all accepted. All the officers were in Court dress. While proceeding through the crowd, I met Miss Overton of Towanda. When in a foreign land, among a strange people, who speak a different language, you gaze upon a wilderness of faces and recognize one, that you know, and whose home is near your own, it gives one a peculiar sensation. At Livingston and Wells I met Greeley, leaving with his wife for Switzerland. He was arrested by one of the exhibitors of the New York Crystal Palace, for

day is a gala day. The stores are all open and laborers are at work the same as other days. From the appearance of the Streets no one would think that it was Sunday. Paris is a city of gaiety, fashion and pleasure, the great object of all classes seems to be, how they can best enjoy themselves. Along the Boulevards, the great street of the city, before twelve or one o'clock at night, you will see in front of all the eating houses, gentlemen and ladies eating, and drinking wine. There is no dust in the streets. They are kept clean by sweeping and sprinkling.— But a more particular account I must leave until my return. From there we took R. R. to Dijon, 100 miles, through a beautiful part of France. All the hills along the route were covered with grape vines, two or three feet high, and about a foot apart. In the fall or early in the Spring the vine is cut off with in six inches of the ground. Then when the young shoots spring up a stick two or three feet high is stuck down so that a vineyard now presents the appearance of a wilderness of dry sticks. It is surprising to see what steep and rocky hill-sides they cultivate with the vine. All through France we saw many women at work in the fields, and in the province about Dijon the people wear wooden shoes, are poorly clad, and mostly live in wretched houses. From Dijon we posted, that is hired a carriage and horses, which are exchanged about every six or eight miles, to Geneva in Switzerland. We drove four hours,—the driver rode the near wheel horse and drove the leaders. Posting need be common in all countries, but it is nearly out of date. The horses are furnished by the Post Masters, at a price fixed by the government, so all you need do is to start, and then at each changing place the Post Master is bound to furnish a team and put you through. The other mode of travelling besides R. R. is by Diligence; a great lumbering carriage, with three apartments, holding sixteen persons in the inside and four on the top. They drive from four to twelve horses and exchange about as often as the post. The roads are all Macadamized and graded. The road from Dijon to Geneva 120 miles is about half the way on the level, then it goes over the Jura, a range of the Alps, and is much of the way hewn from the solid rock. It was built by Napoleon to transport his troops in his war with Europe. We were a day and a half going to Geneva. After we entered the Jura we were in sight of snow-capped mountains most of the time. From Geneva we went to Mount Blanc, the highest peak of the alps. The distance is 50 miles. We took a private carriage and drove one day on the road. We passed through Savoy, one of the Sardinian States. The population area degraded set. The women work in the fields are coarse and ill-dressed. The men are small and lazy. G. A. GROW.

(Continued next week)

Susquehanna County Fair and Cattle Show. The following persons have been appointed Judges at the ensuing Fair and Cattle Show, to take place on the 11th October, 1855. Judges on Bulls and Cows—Thomas P. Phiney, David Wakelee, C. J. Thacker. Judges on Working Oxen and the best pair from any Township—James Kasson, F. P. Hillier, Bliss Matchin. Judges on Draft Horses—James G. Ward, Daniel Seale, Benjamin Ayers. Judges on Cattle—William C. Ward, Daniel Seale, Benjamin Ayers. Judges on Butter and Cheese—Isaac I. Post, Joseph D. Drinker, Abel Cassey. Judges on Fruit, Vegetables and Honey—D. D. Warner, William M. Cape, S. A. Newton. Judges on Farming Implements—Orley Carmichael, William Jessup, John H. Livingston. Judges on Single and Double Carriages—Leonard Seale, G. Z. Dimock, James McMillan. Judges on Leather—Wm. L. Vaughn, C. M. Simmons, Charles Stoddard. Judges on Harness and Saddles—J. H. Sathlin, Samuel Karst, Henry Clemons. Judges on Cabinet Work—Lorenzo Beach, E. Backus, Wm. Boyd. Judges on Best Results from any Farm, and on Grain and Cider Vinegar—Isaac P. Parker, Rodney Jewett, Daniel McCollum. Judges on Domestic Manufactures—S. B. Chase, Mrs. James Kasson, Mrs. Abel Cassey. Judges on Ornamental Needle Work, Worsted Work and Flowers—Mrs. Wm. L. Post, Mrs. Wm. A. Turrell, Mrs. A. Chamberlin. Judges on the Ploughing Match—Abel Cassey, John F. Deans, Samuel W. Tewksbury. Receiving Committee—William H. Jessup, L. E. Fitch, Charles Foster.

The foregoing Judges who are able to attend, are earnestly requested to report their services at nine o'clock on the morning of the Fair, at the Ticket Office by the Fair ground Fair, at the time of the utmost importance to the well ordering of the Exhibition that the several Judges should be able to proceed to the business in hand. By order of the Ex. Com.

The following premiums have been recommended at a meeting of the Ag. Society to be added to those already published: For the best single Golden. \$5 For the best lot of Cows, not less than five. 5 For the best lot of Ox or Cow. 5 For the best single or double Carriage. 5 For the best lot of spring Pigs, not less than 3. 5 Best portable cider Press. 5 Best 5 gallons Cider Vinegar. 5 Best matted do. 5 Best matted 3 year old. 5 The premiums for Butter are to be awarded for the best made in the several months of June, July and August.

Teachers Association. The association of Teachers, for the county of Susquehanna, will meet at Susq. Depot, at the new School House, Saturday the 29th of Sept. inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. H. KINGSBURY.

Religious Notice. Rev. Mr. Holcomby, who is about to sail for Africa, as Missionary, will deliver an address at the Episcopal Church this (Thursday) Evening. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

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