

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN MONTROSE COUNTY.

J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor.

Montrose, Thursday Sept. 18 1856.



Democratic National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.

FOR ADDITION GENERAL, JACOB FRY, JR., of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

Democratic County Ticket.

For State Senator, WILLIAM M. PIATT, of Wyoming Co.

For Members of Assembly, R. T. STEPHENS, of Susq. Co. JOHN V. SMITH, of Wyoming Co.

For Associate Judges, WM. K. HATCH, of Montrose, JOHN SMILEY, of Gibson.

For Commissioner, RICHARD COLLINS, of Apolacoon.

For District Attorney, WM. M. POST, of Montrose.

For Auditor, TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, of Silver Lake.

For County Surveyor, O. S. BEEBE, of Jessup.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received at the office, and be handed in on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

At Glenwood, the 13th inst., Messrs. Schnabel and Grow met to discuss the questions in issue between the two great political parties voters present, at about three thousand, and two thirds of them democrats. By agreement of the parties, Mr. Grow opened and closed the debate. In his opening speech he stated that the contest was between Freedom and Slavery—that the democratic party labored to extend slavery, while the Fremont party sought to confine that institution within its present limits. He occupied thirty minutes in making charges against the democracy, which he did not condescend to prove. He was followed by Mr. Schnabel, who occupied the next two hours, (the time previously agreed upon). Never have we listened to a more powerful and convincing argument against Black Republicanism, than was made by Mr. S. on this occasion. With indignant eloquence he repelled the charge of Mr. G. that the democratic party was a slavery extension party, pronouncing and proving said charge to be a grossly false. He examined the platform of the two parties, showing that with reference to the question of Slavery in the territories, only one issue was made, and that relating to the power of Congress over the subject. He pointed out the connection between Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism, proving from the published proceedings of those in their Conventions, that Fremont represented each, and was pledged to each. He censured the refusal of the Republican House, to give peace to Kansas, by passing Tomb's pacification bill, and accused Mr. G. of mothering said bill in the committee of which he was chairman. He attacked the revolutionary conduct of the Republicans, in relation to the treaty bill, and maintained that the recent unhappy occurrences in Kansas were the result of such conduct. He proved to the satisfaction of every candid mind that the ideas battled for by the Fremont party, originated with Federalism under the lead of Rufus King; that Jefferson condemned those ideas as sectional and if persevered in, likely to result in a dissolution of the Union. The argument of Mr. Schnabel on the above points was conclusive and unanswerable. He was listened to with marked attention.

The reply of Mr. Grow, which occupied an hour and a half, abounded in accusations which if true, ought to bury the Democratic party in oblivion. The speech of Mr. Schnabel had so excited and alarmed Mr. Grow that he failed to discuss with precision and clearness, any of the questions in controversy. After denying that he ever had the Tomb's bill in his possession, he entertained the people with his old anti-slavery speech, learned from Wilcox. He was unusually violent in his remarks upon that "monstrous oligarchy" which he and other renegades and abolitionists think so dangerous. He told us that he could never submit to the enactment of that "bogus legislature" of Kansas—that "reluctance to tyrants was obedience to God" &c. &c. We could not help thinking that had Mr. Grow allowed the Tomb's bill to get before the House, he would not now be complaining of bad and oppressive laws in Kansas.

Everything unjust in the Kansas code, and complained of by him, was repealed by the very terms of the bill which passed the Senate, and was kept from the House by our conscientious Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

Again, Mr. Grow complained that the purpose of the democratic party was to plant slavery in Kansas—that said purpose was evidenced by the refusal of the Democratic Senate, to admit Kansas into the Union with the constitution adopted by the Topeka traitors. Now, if Mr. G. is so hostile to slavery and so very vigilant in support of human rights why did he vote for Dunn's Bill? That bill, says Mr. Lathrop, a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, "extends the Fugitive Slave Law over Kansas and Nebraska, perpetuates slavery there until 1850, and makes all children born, there up to that time of slave mothers, slaves." Rather singular that a man penetrated with a holy horror of Slavery, should support a bill producing the effect above described by Mr. Lathrop! The main object of Mr. Grow seemed to be to prove that the Kansas Nebraska act, repealing the Missouri Compromise, produced all the troubles that have occurred in the Territory. Does he not know, that the violation of the principles of that act by the Eastern Aid Societies, is the parent of all the difficulties there? The rebellious spirit encouraged by Mr. Grow and his brother agitators in and out of Congress is mainly responsible for the life and property sacrificed in Kansas since its organization and settlement. They have labored to keep that territory in a state of anarchy, for revolutionary purposes. To place John C. Fremont in the executive chair of the Republic, and to get their own hands into the public treasury, they have shown a willingness to sacrifice life and property—to bring their deluded followers in contact with the Federal authority, and to disregard the laws of the country. The discussion at Glenwood was attended with good results. The inability of Mr. Grow to justify his course in Congress and his failure to meet fairly the positions of his antagonist, were plainly manifest. In a good cause Mr. Grow is a strong man—but a "bad cause" such as he now advocates embarrasses and makes him weak, indeed! With such an antagonist as he had to contend with on the 13th, Mr. Grow, appears remarkably small.

At the close of the debate Mr. Schnabel invited Mr. Grow to accompany him and speak at his (Schnabel's) meetings. Mr. Grow replied that his appointments would not permit him to do so; "very well" said Schnabel, "invite me to accompany you," and speak at your meetings. This Grow declined to do. Why shrink from a full and fair investigation of the issue!

The Black Republicans assert that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States—that the people thereof are the subjects of the legislative power located at Washington! Now, it is admitted that Congress has no power, not expressly delegated; to find the extent of Congressional power we must look to the constitution. We quote from memory a clause in Congress exclusive power over the territories— "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States." This provision relates to property, not to persons who will point out the words conferring on Congress the power to regulate the domestic affairs of a territory? Will some one contravert the democratic doctrine, that the law-making power of a territory, resides with its inhabitants!

The Republicans, however, were not so disappointed, and had their fustian, and the immense moving mass was constantly greeted with taunting allusions to Maine. The report of the Maine election had just reached the city, and the Fremonters were wonderfully elated, and could not keep their joy to themselves. There were consequently some jolly knock downs, whenever a "hurrah for old Buck" would be met with the answering "ho!" Have you heard the news from Maine? Many and dire the struggle between the advocates of bachelor Bushman, and the champions of the man who lived on grasshopper pie. Both parties to these quarrels, were usually well behaved and battered by the disinterested police, and their anxious friends, who of course would immediately mix in for an indeterminate time. The turnout was however a most brilliant affair, so all admit.

The liberty of the press, which was slightly damaged a number of weeks ago, by an attempted castigation of the editor of the *Sunday Courier* by two returned Nicaraguans, has been at last vindicated. The case which has been postponed a number of times, "according to the Statutes in such case made and provided," at last came on for trial, and one of the valiant heroes of Walker's army has been sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs, the other one escaped this hospitality of the city, and was discharged on promise to be a good boy in future, and saying that he was very sorry for the occurrence. The wrath of the editor is thus appeased, but no provision was made by the court for the repair of his breeches, which were fractured in the fray—whether like a second Marcy, he will get them patched and charge the job to the State, or put up gently with his loss, and pay the tailor himself remains to be seen.

The Churches like the Theatre, herein this city, have their "regular seasons" and their stated times for closing their labors, and for reappearing before the public. The day for the latter ceremony is the first of September, and most of the churches were reopened for the fall and winter sermons at that time. The electioneering preachers, having made their political speeches, and given their final shriek for their favorite candidate, have again subsided into ministers of the gospel, and will in future "hold forth" from the pulpit rather than from the stump.

Our city authorities seem desirous of emulating the worthies of San Francisco, and the other Pacific cities in blackguardism, and "muzzing" generally. Two of the members of the Common Council, got into a fight the other evening in a disputable grog shop, and one of them was beaten almost to death by the friends of the other. This is truly an interesting state of civilization, when the high dignitaries of the chief city of the land, get into a bar room fight, and black each other's eyes like a couple of drunken rowdies. It shows what kind of officers are elected by the scorned manhood of the village who control the Primary Elections of the city, and who literally trade off the offices to those who will pay the most money.

The chief theatrical event of the past week, formerly Laura Keane's Theatre. The male manager got the decided advantage of the female manager in the contest for the possession of the house, and the lady was ousted. Mr. Burton immediately proceeded to put the edifice into a manageable and comfortable shape, painted new scenery, built a new stage, and has made it the first theatre in the city, certainly, if not of the nation, in point of comfort and elegance. The first performance under the new king of this dramatic realm came off on Monday night last. The house was full, as is always the case on such occasions, and, as is seldom the case with Mr. Burton, the performance was rather heavy. His new company had not all arrived, and he was forced to do the best he could with those who were on the spot. The pieces were "Rivals" and "Loan of a Lover," both old and thread bare. His new actors are mostly persons of talent, and ability in their profession, and there is no doubt they will do well as soon as they get accustomed to working together. E. L. Davenport, the well-known American tragedian, is the leading man, and he is very popular here, and crowds will rush to see him.

The other theatres have done nothing new, and the minstrel companies are all doing well. There is a rumor which is undoubtedly true that Mr. Stuart, who was the manager of the Summer Garden, has permanently leased the Theatre of Mr. Wallace, with the understanding that this latter gentleman is to play six nights during the season. As Mr. Wallace is now sixty-two years old, it is no small feat for him to undertake so lengthy an engagement, but he accomplished the same feat last year, and will no doubt make an effort to do it again.

FALLING IN OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE. The Sunday papers, usually so unreliable and vagabond like in every respect, by some strange accident, were right in their predictions. The Broadway Theatre has in part fallen in, and the spectators are gratified and rejoice accordingly. There was a quarrel between Bowen & McNamee, who are putting up a building on the lots adjoining the Theatre, and the proprietors of the latter establishment, about the manner in which the wall of the dramatic temple should be sustained while the excavations were going on—neither party would give in, and there was war to the knife between them—the workmen kept on digging, while the side of the building was not supported at all; and as a consequence inevitable, when the mining operations had been carried to a certain extent, the wall, as it is duty bound, and in exemplary obedience to the laws of gravitation, tumbled in. The catastrophe came off at half past ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 4th in the presence of a large and delighted audience of ragged boys, dirty women with dirty babies, and many men, who had assembled to see the feat. The occurrence had been anticipated, and all requisite precautions had been made, so secure the safety of the small army of apprentices and miners, who had operated the mammoth

coop, which had been constructed specially for the purpose. No one was hurt, or even scared; the little boys hurried, the women laughed, the diggers scampered, the babies crowded, and all were wondrously disappointed to find that nobody was smashed. The entire wall did not fall; only a huge slice, some thirty feet by eighty, reaching from the cellar to the third story windows, was demolished. It happened to be the stage end of the building, and a view of theatrical mysteries was vouchsafed to the public such as the uninitiated are seldom permitted to see, unless surreptitiously introduced by some professional friend "behind the scenes."

Lakes, mountains, rivers, islands, and all kinds of geographical curiosities, the production purely of the artist's brain and paint-pots; castles, towers, palaces, cottages, bridges, forts, villas, and many architectural phenomena, the like of which no builder ever made; dragons, griffins, sphinxes, and various hydra looking monsters, unknown in actual natural history, but perfectly familiar to every theatre-goer, were all tumbled in an indiscriminate heap into Down & McNamee's cellar, among the bricks, mortar and masons. The "Lake of Como" stood up sideways and did not spill itself; the mountains were wrong end up, and the castles reeled upon their roofs with as much equanimity as if that were the customary way of doing things. Curious children had a fair opportunity of inspecting the machinery by which the fairies navigate the air; and of finding out exactly how many wires it takes to pull the "Good Genius of the Golden Glen," up into a canvas heaven, after he has utterly demolished a "donor" for the "Red Devil of the Burning Heart." The stage "properties," too, were curiously examined; and there is now many a man in the city who can tell you exactly how many patchboard helmets and pine swords make a Roman army, and how many feet of canvas there are in a landscape comprising ten thousand acres.

An arrangement has, I believe, at last been effected by the belligerent parties, by virtue of which the gap is to be filled up, the rest of the building secured against falling, and the work of Messrs. D. & McN. permitted to go on. It is not generally known which of them made the first concession, though I strongly suspect that Manager Marshall was obliged to come to terms, for it seems to be generally conceded that he had the worst end of the bargain, and that the right of the matter was on the other side. It results disastrously for both parties, the merchants being unable to occupy their building for another season, and the manager being compelled to postpone the opening of his Theatre for a number of weeks.

For the Democrat.

LATHROP, Sep. 5th, 1856.

Montrose Editor:

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic citizens of Lathrop, convened last evening at Wilcox's Hotel, when, after the usual preliminaries, Lucius Robinson Esq. of Dubuque, Iowa, was introduced to the audience.

Mr. L. spoke in a very happy manner, defining with ability the issues before the people; and making an impartial exposition of the Kansas difficulties, since the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act; showing conclusively that the administration has been unfairly and misrepresents; proving the "Emigrant Aid Society" to have originated the troubles in Kansas; contrasted the comparative merits of the respective candidates for the Presidency; and closed by exhorting democrats to do their whole duty in the approaching contest; to bear heroically the waves of fanaticism, and stand by their rights and the union of the States. The speaker's remarks were well received, and produced a telling effect, as the visible uneasiness of some of our Fremont friends present evidenced.

Lathrop is moving in the right direction. Her law and order loving citizens, armed and equipped for the coming conflict, fully impressed with the responsibility resting upon them, are loyal to the constitution and the Union. They deplore the mad spirit of fanaticism prevalent at the North, and when the proper period arrives will express, in meaning tones, their abhorrence of that dangerous sectionalism, the legitimate consequences of which are revolution, anarchy and bloodshed, and whose avowed purpose is dissolution of the Union and the inauguration of that frightful political Millennium, described by Josiah B. Giddings of Ohio, (which he would hail with such unbounded delight).

In every Township throughout the Commonwealth there existed such a determined hostility to Black Republicanism, as is here manifested. The designs of Seward, Greeley, Sumner, Phillips Giddings & Co., would never be consummated; or if successful in elevating their party to power, their triumphal chariot wheels would be dragged over the prostrate form of a Spartan democracy.

Yours Truly, S. W. T.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

Bennett of the Herald in his paper of the 10th says that "a convention of dirty Republicans will meet at Syracuse to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers." "Philosopher Greeley" declares the nomination for governor.

There were three deaths by yellow fever at Charleston on Saturday last.

A convention of "national whigs" assembled at Baltimore yesterday.

The colored citizens of Boston have resolved to support Fremont and Dayton!

Hear then: That we, the colored citizens of Boston will support, with our voices and votes John C. Fremont of California as President of the United States, and Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey as Vice-President.

The Tribune says that Burlingame cannot fill all his appointments in Pennsylvania, this week. It seems to be understood among the Black Republicans, wire-pullers of the borough that he will not be here the 30th. Of course, they will not undertake the public.

The Pennsylvania says, that "Rev. Mr. Anderson, a big Black negro is canvassing Indiana for Fremont." He made a speech at Rising Sun, on Sunday last week. No

first using a song and then commenced as follows: "I have been making Fremont speeches, and this is the fourth one, I have made to-day, I am for free speech, free soil, free negroes, and free white men—when they behave themselves."

James B. Clay attended the great Democratic mass-meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. Stowe has written another anti-slavery romance. She has gone to England, to secure a copyright there for it.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Senatorial conference of the District composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming Counties, held at Rushville, Susquehanna Co. on Thursday the 11th inst., the following named persons appeared and took their seats.

Bradford—Col. J. F. Means, J. E. Piolet, E. Horton, Wm. R. Stone.

Susquehanna—J. B. McCollum, A. Lathrop, C. C. Church.

Wyoming—Hon. E. Mowry, D. Hankens.

On motion, Hon. E. Mowry was called to the chair, and A. Lathrop appointed Secretary.

On motion, proceeded to make nominations for Senator.

A. Lathrop nominated Thos. Phinney, Esq. of Dundaff, E. Mowry nominated W. M. Piatt.

Thos. P. Phinney, Esq., being present declined to accept the nomination in consequence of business arrangements, made prior to the holding of the Susquehanna Co. Convention.

On motion Hon. W. M. Piatt, was unanimously declared the nominee of this conference for our next State Senator.

On motion, Resolved, that our next Senatorial Conference meet on the first Friday after the first Monday in Sept. at Rushville, Susquehanna Co.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this conference be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion adjourned.

F. MOWRY, Pres.

A. LATHROP, Sec'y.

FACTS TO BE NOTED.—Every living President of the United States is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

Every living member of President Harrison's Cabinet is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

John S. Harrison, M. C. son and representative of President Harrison is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

James B. Clay, son and representative of Henry Clay, is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

Flutcher Webster, son and representative of Daniel Webster, is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

The adopted son and heir of Andrew Jackson is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

James Moore, the nephew and representative of President Moore, is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

Rufus Choate, the successor of Daniel Webster, the statesman of Massachusetts, is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

Charles Sumner, the most distinguished Whig statesman of Maine, is opposed to Fremont and the Republican party.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

The Stoughton Union says, Keep it before the people; that Horace Greeley, writing to the Tribune from Washington, less than a month ago, said: "The situation is mountain high that a great majority of the actual settlers in Kansas are, and have been, Free State men."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That Messrs. Howard and Sherman, the Black Republican members of the Kansas Investigation Committee, after traveling all over the Territory of Kansas, and after making particular inquiry on the point, state in their official report that a majority of the people of Kansas are Free State men.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That nine-tenths of the Kansas correspondents of the Black Republican journals, and nineteen-twentieths of all others who write from the Territory, give the same assurance.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That Messrs. Howard and Sherman say in their official report "that in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election."

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That the Democrats in the U. S. Senate passed a bill "providing for a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That John P. Hale the leading Black Republican in the Senate, speaking of this bill in his place, said: "I think the bill is almost unobjectionable," and that it was afterwards amended by its friends so as to meet every objection urged against it, its passage that could be by legislation.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the passage of this bill would have obviated every difficulty, would have restored peace and harmony in Kansas, and would have made that Territory a Free State.

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That Collamer and Fessenden, Foot and Foster, Black Republican Senators from the New England States, united with the ultra Southern members, and cut off a part of the free State vote in the Territory, by striking out the clause giving foreigners, who had declared their intention, a right to vote—a right enjoyed by that class of settlers in every other territory in the Union.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That when this bill came into the House, it was VOTED DOWN! by the solid vote of every Black Republican present, except Broome, of Pennsylvania, and Leiter, of Ohio.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the Black Republicans are in favor of keeping up the scenes of violence and bloodshed until after the Presidential election, so that they can inflame the people to madness, and thus make converts to their mongrel party.

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That the Black Republicans in the House have originated a bill ostensibly to settle the

BLOOD AND REPUBLICANISM!

It cannot be longer doubted, by any intelligent person, that the Republican party coolly deliberate and labor to create civil war. They cannot effect their blighting purposes in a peaceful way, or by any peaceful means. Slavery and Slavery's consequences must be together, and to see borders of warring negroes overrunning the Northern States, erected into a Northern Republic, governed by Seward, they would slay one half of their own race. Hear one of these Republicans:—

"As you are aware, I do not attach that great importance to the approaching election which so many do. I have come to despair of the peaceful determination of slavery. It must go out in blood. The time for blotting it at the ballot box has gone by, never to return."

This sentiment comes from Gerrit Smith, member of that Republican Buffalo Convention which was called to raise \$100,000 per month, to carry on the war in Kansas, and who for that purpose gave his check for \$1500 per month, in open Convention. But let Mr. Smith and his crazy confederates know that this blood they thus attempt to spill, runs in the veins of the future and founders of this Republic only one generation ago, and that whether tyrants, traitors, assassins or cowards, come to take it, that coming shall cost them, at least, an eternity of infancy!

WANT OF STAMINA IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The passage of the Army bill, and the triumph of the Senate, which took place on Saturday last, prove what we all along conjectured, that the Republicans members of Congress were deficient in stamina. From Speaker Banks down to the latest converts to republicanism, they lack courage and self confidence. They can talk and jabber and write by the hour or the day or the week; but when it comes to action, they are weak in the knees, and a very slight contest wears them out. The least noise or clamor scares them out of their senses, and they are ready to retreat, and wheel about and beg to be forgiven.

This is not the way to succeed either in politics or anything else. Courage is as essential a requisite to the politician as to the soldier; the latter is not more sure of defeat than the former, if their hearts fail them. We have watched the course of those republicans for some time, and all along we have seen symptoms that they were as a body deficient in courage; we have seen them informed that when the final battle did come between themselves and their opponents, they would, unless they altered their character materially, inevitably go to the wall. Saturday's debate abundantly confirms our impression.—Y. T. Herald.

TO THE LADIES OF MONTROSE AND ITS VICINITY.

The executive committee of the Susquehanna county agricultural society, beg leave to ask the services of the Ladies of Montrose and its vicinity, in rendering the approaching Fair more attractive by means of flowers, ornamental work, or articles of curiosity.

The funds of the society are inadequate to offer premiums beyond matters of utility, but at the same time, the beautiful, and Ornamental being conducive to refinement are duly appreciated in this community. And the committee address themselves more particularly to the Ladies, believing that they will heartily co-operate in furthering these views.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Executive ALBANY BAYARD, F. M. WILLIAMS, Committee.

The Committee has made arrangements for those driving in stock the day previous to the fair, to leave their stock at the following places.

Those driving in on the Springfield and Walpole roads, at Frederick Count farm, Oswego turnpike west, T. Peckins farm. Silver Lake road, G. Warner Esq. Snake Creek road, H. S. Searle, foot of lake. New Milford, Great Bend and east, F. M. Williams Esq. Harford and Brooklyn, by way of plank road, Judge Warner. Milford and Oswego turnpike, east, Judge Jessup's farm.

P. S. Those driving over night can be accommodated at Judge Jessup's and Post Brothers. There will be a committee at the entrance of the fair ground to direct those not acquainted.

A. NICHOLSON, Ex. A. BALDWIN, F. M. WILLIAMS, Com.

ACADEMY HALL.

Signor Blitz gives four of his amusing entertainments at the above place on Thursday and Friday in the afternoon at 8 o'clock and in the evening at 7 1/2. The Learned Canary Birds, Magic and ventriloquism; go and see him if you wish to enjoy a hearty laugh.

SPECIAL COURT.

An adjourned court will be held on the 6th day of Oct 1856 at 1 o'clock P. M. to admit aliens to citizenship &c.

An opportunity is here presented for any of our foreign population to become citizens who desire to do so. The present campaign is the most important in many respects of any for years, and it is the duty of all to be prepared to vote.

WARRIED.

In Rush August 4th by Eld H. H. Gray. Mr. CHARLES T. CHALKER and Miss CAROLINE E. FAIBROTEN, both of Vestal N. Y.

By the same September 10th Mr. LEVI S. LAMDELL and Miss ELIZA L. CAMP, both of Jessup Pa.

DIED.

In Brooklyn Aug. 19th, EDWARD PACKER aged 40 years and 1 month after a brief but distressing illness. By this sudden and unexpected bereavement, his fond wife and 5 children, two sons and three daughters been deprived of a dear and affectionate parent, one of whom did not arrive from a distance in time to witness even the last moments of a dear earthly parent, but God's ways are not as our ways.

And by that same dispensation of Divine Providence may be sanctified to the everlasting well being of his numerous friends and associates and pray they ever remember that in the midst of life we are in death.

How sad to mark the death of the fading up the pallid cheek. Of one we love from day to day. And feel the grief we cannot speak.

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PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth, approved the 23d day of July, A. D. 1852, I, J. P. HENDERSON, Governor of the County of Susquehanna, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the 22d, Tuesday of October next, (it being the 14th day of said month at which time State & County officers are to be elected as follows to wit:—

One Person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner of the Board of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff General for the State aforesaid.

One person to fill the office of State Senator of the district comprising the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming.

One person to fill the office of Representative in Congress of the United States for the district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna & Tioga.

Two