

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN MONTROSE COUNTY. J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor. A. J. GERBISON, Business Manager.

Montrose, Thursday Sept. 25 1856.



Democratic National Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Democratic State Nominations

FOR CAJAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, JACOB FREY, JR., of Montgomery County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

Democratic County Ticket

For Congress, DANIEL L. SHERWOOD, of Tioga Co. 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 Apolcon. 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 in our office, to be handed in on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office. We also give notice that we will fill any of the above instruments at charges as moderate as to prove a saving to those having that kind of business to be done.

The Republican Meeting

The fusion parade at Montrose on Saturday last, called out a large crowd of women and children, and of voters about an equal number of Democrats and Fremonters. The old Whigs of the borough were in ecstasies. They evidently fancied themselves in sight of the "loaves and fishes," for which they have long struggled in vain. The cry "bring forth the horse" rang out on the morning air, and at an early hour, forty or fifty self-adoring fellows were mounted on broken-down nags, and performing terrible equestrian feats about town. When the delegations came pouring in these chivalrous equestrians, were invariably kicking up a dust in front, merely regardless of the comfort of the fair sex in the rear, doing honors to "bleeding Kansas." The "horse company" whose conspicuous through the formation and did all in its power, to get up a feeling of admiration among the low pedestrian, for spavined steeds and intrepid riders. This was the legitimate business of the equestrians, and well did they set their part.

Mount Zion and Wilson, were not present to instruct the people, and convert them to the doctrine of an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery bible, and an anti-slavery God." The Massachusetts declaimers were advertised to speak in order to get a crowd out to hear Grov, and the great Jesup and other small-caliber agitators, who being known to the people are justly unpopular and of little account. Jesup proved to be the great man of the day, so Grov and the parson had to shine as "lesser lights." The ex-justice was unusually felicitous, gravely informing the multitude, that he had "always felt proud of Northern Pennsylvania." We guess the venerable orator had forgotten how kindly the people of Northern Pennsylvania treated him when he wanted to be Judge of our Supreme Court. The election returns of 1851, prove pretty conclusively that Northern Pennsylvania, and especially Susquehanna County did not hold the ex-justice in very high esteem at that time. After gratifying his vanity, and convincing the people that he was in the full bloom of second childhood, Jesup trotted out the youth, whom his organ used to style the "Lenox parrot," some other than Galuba A. Grov. A pretty pair to be complimenting each other before the people! Don't you think so, readers of the Democrat? Mr. Grov's speech we shall not speak at present, for the reason that it is needlingly criticised by a friend, whose communication appears in another column.

Fanon London, who had been sent for and brought from his quarterly meeting in Brook by to fill the place of the would be (1) devotee, performed for the amusement of the crowd. He assured his auditors that he "should stop to prove any thing," and in this respect he kept his word strictly. He announced with a rhetorical flourish, that the election of James Buchanan would be worse than a shower of hell-fire and brimstone, and remembering his promise, did not stop to prove the blasphemous declaration.

This man London, having abandoned the service of his Master, to preach Fremontism, is full of bitterness and hypocrisy, and for proof of this charge we refer to his "rambling" language on Saturday. A sense of duty to the public compels us to publish this, and the truth. A professed student of the Gospel, when he mounts the "stump," and delivers a partisan speech, voluntarily places himself on a level with other politicians, and his efforts like theirs become public property and open to criticism.

A man from Broome County N. Y. was introduced by Jesup, as Gen. Boyles, who would "tell the truth." That any man should be brazen enough to "tell the truth" in a Fremont meeting surprised us and we therefore listened attentively to the "General," to see whether Jesup told "the truth" when he introduced the military man. If the General succeeded in telling any truths, they were foreign to the issue, for when he alluded to the democratic party as pro-slavery every body knew he falsified. His abuse of the "Border Ruffians" was all borrowed from the Tribune, and the military order need not have spent so much time in derogatory conduct that nobody can be found to uphold. "Border Ruffians" is not in issue, for all parties condemn it.

We have now paid our respects to the great speakers of the occasion and have not time or space to give in detail the many amusing and disgusting incidents which cluttered the floor. In the evening an adjourned meeting was held and addressed by persons whose names we do not now remember. They neither instructed or amused any one, but succeeded in disgusting all. Independent of the large number of people present, the whole demonstration was a farce. It had little of life and enthusiasm. The people felt that they had been deceived and many were justly indignant at the fraud practiced on them.

Wilson and Burlingame have spoken at no one of the places for which they were advertised with Grov. Their names were merely used to get out a crowd. Such deception ought to be and will be rebuked by the people. The issue between the parties was not correctly stated by any of the Speakers. The whole performance originated in falsehood, and was carried on in falsehood. Its results are beneficial to the democracy, and after the ballot boxes are opened our Republican friends will never get up another meeting.

Custom in Indiana

The Albany Tribune, a leading Fillmore paper says: "The Fillmore State Convention of Indiana held last week with the Fremont or Black Republican party, by nominating the same electoral ticket for the State. If any of our Democratic friends have been feeding themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and Republican parties upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile. 'The fusion of the parties for the Presidency is now complete, which seals the fate of Buchanan Democracy in Indiana. 'The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their causes is one cause. Let the energies of their friends be each directed against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government.'

The above extract indicates the policy of the enemies of National Democracy. They realize the truth that with two electoral tickets they stand no chance of success. They must combine and strike together, or certain defeat stares them in the face. Therefore says the Tribune "let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their causes is one cause." Here is an admission worthy of note. Fremont and Fillmore, represent "one cause," with the exception that Fillmore is the candidate of a party professedly national, and Fremont the standard bearer of an organization, undeniably sectional. If the allegation of the paper from which we quote, is true, viz; that "their cause is one cause," then are Wilson, Stephens, Johnson & Co., trying to deceive the voters of Pennsylvania, by professing to loathe Fillmoreism. If the allegation is untrue, and these miserable factions opposed to Democracy, are naturally hostile to each other, then on what principle, and for what purpose do they fuse? We admit that the democratic party is the enemy of both the Fremont and Fillmore interests, but if those interests clash, then the man who labor to unite them to break down the only constitutional party in the Republic, are corrupt and evince a willingness to sacrifice principles they profess to respect, in order to secure their darling object-power! Look at the character of the coalition! If Fillmore gets a larger popular vote in Indiana than Fremont, then Fillmore receives her electoral vote, provided Buchanan does not out run them both, which he is quite likely to do. The eagerness and facility with which the times combine against the Democrat, either proves their "denial in spirit and design, or corrupt and more intent on securing the "loaves and fishes," than anxious to promote principles and measures.

Democratic Meetings in the East. R. B. Little Esq. addressed the Democracy last week at the following places. On Monday at Thompson, Tuesday at Ararat, Wednesday at Jackson, and Wednesday evening at Lanesboro. Our friends in that quarter report that the meetings were well attended, and that the addresses of Mr. Little were well received. We have heard Mr. Little discuss the issues involved in the present canvass, and know of no man who can do the democracy and the country better service than he. He talks no position which he does not sustain by history, and therefore he shells into the camp of the "sassy demagogues" and "demagogues among the mongrels." Democratic Rally at Great Bend. On Thursday the 18th inst, the Democracy held a mass meeting at Great Bend. Here about one thousand voters assembled to hear the truth. Ex-Governor Bigler who was or-

posed to address them arrived at eight o'clock in the morning quite ill. He however made a brief and instructive speech. Mr. Little of Montrose, Mr. Chase of Scranton, and Messrs. Bartlett and Merrill of Binghamton also addressed the people. We would like to give a report of the speeches, but time and space will not permit.

World and Pennsylvania

In our paper of Sept. 11th, referring to the memorable battle of '54, and addressing the enemies of our party, we said: "Henry S. Mott, an out-and-out Nebraska man, you made Canal Commissioner. And why? Because forgetting his allegiance to the great Constitutional party that put him in nomination, he traveled into a Know Nothing lodge, as a means of elevation. We have no positive proof of this 'last allegation,' but are led to make it from the fact that while his antagonist was an earnest opponent of slavery, but of foreign birth, he was defeated on a triumphant ticket.

The Milford Herald and Philadelphia Pennsylvania take offence at the above and charge us with ignorance of the political history of our State, and a desire to do Mr. Mott injustice. To both of these accusations we respectfully plead "not guilty." We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Mott, and no "personal animosity" towards him. We stated our reasons for representing him to have been a Know-Nothing in '54. We had no "positive proof" and so we frankly said, "Both the Herald and Pennsylvania assailed us in ungenerous terms. If the editors of those Journals believed us in error, they could have said so, without evincing such bad temper. To please Journalists so uncourteous we make no "retractions," or apologies, especially when we know we have not erred, or done injustice to any one.

Communications

Mr. Grov's Speech

We extract the following from an article furnished us by a friend on the late Fusion demonstration.

Well, Mr. Grov mounted the platform and commenced his speech, very soon he unbelted his vest to take fresh air, for it was no easy job before him, that of proving by boyish denunciation that the party in the service of which, till this canvass, he has labored all his life, is after all but the old Federal and Whig party, and that such men as Jesup, who was seated on the platform with him, cheering him on, have all the while been old Jacks Democracy. Pretty soon he threw off his coat, and at that he assayed to be witty. For he remarked that he "would take off his coat, but he would not turn it!" Probably people thought that, to turn his coat twice in one year, would be at least once too often! Next he took off his cravat and vest, at which a large number of the modest ladies present should be thrown off and the paroxysm of his next "shriek." Thus stripped, Mr. Grov opened his battery upon the democratic party, and, in commenting upon his speech further, I shall use plain language, both because the subject justifies it, and because Mr. Grov has invited it by the wilful perversion of history and facts in which he indulged.

After the above preliminaries had been gone through, Mr. Grov stated the issue of the present canvass to be this. "The Democratic party is in favor of extending Slavery over all the Territories of the government, and the Republicans are in favor of restricting it." This is the issue as stated by Mr. Grov, and upon this foundation he reared his speech. Now, at the outset, I have no hesitation in saying, that he stated, before that whole people, what he knew to be a flagrant and outrageous falsehood, because he knows just as well as he knows that he lives, that no such issue has been made up or accepted by the democratic party or its candidates. He knows that the position taken by the Democratic party is this—to allow the people of the territories to settle the question of slavery; while the Republicans contend that Congress shall control it. This is the issue between the two parties, and G. A. Grov knows it; therefore he knew when he stated to the people from the stand, what he did, that he was stating a falsehood pure and undimitted. I do not wonder that his voice is failing, for such misrepresentations are hot enough to burn up the lungs of any man. He knows that this was the policy of the Compromise measures of 1850, adopted by the Democratic party in Congress, afterwards adopted in their presidential platform in 1852, and again in 1856. He knows that on that policy, Utah and New Mexico were organized in '50, Washington territory next, and Kansas and Nebraska next, and that four out of these five territories nobody will take the hardihood to say there is the least danger of becoming slave,—indeed Utah has adopted a free Constitution already! How is it then, Mr. Grov, if the Democratic party as you say is in favor of extending Slavery to all the territories, that the policy of that party, on this question, in every instance yet, has given freedom to the territories they have organized? You know it is a base, dishonorable falsehood, Mr. Grov. You know the principle involved in this canvass, and if you had the capacity to profit by association with statesmen, you would have shown it by taking up the principle, and showing, like a statesman, that it is un sound, instead of indulging in low and boyish denunciation, all founded upon a total misrepresentation of the issue. He knows that in '51 or '52, (I forget which year) the territory of Washington was organized on this principle of the Democratic party, and that the Journals of Congress show that HE VOTED FOR IT! If then, Mr. Grov, the democratic party is in favor of extending slavery into all the territories, as you allege, and are, using the principle of a "popular sovereignty" to carry out this purpose, then, sir, you voted in Congress, by your own statement, to carry slavery into the territory of Washington! You cannot deny this point Mr. Grov. Either you state the position of the Democratic party

wisely, or you voted to extend Slavery into that territory. Which horn will you take? Next Mr. Grov came to "bleeding Kansas." Here, too, he again stated unmitigated falsehood, by declaring that the Democratic party sustained the wrongs in Kansas. He knows just as well as he knows he has an existence, that the Democratic party has not by its platform, its candidates, its press, its orators, nor in any other way, sustained the wrongs and outrages here. Mr. Grov knows that the democratic party is represented in the United States Senate, brought forward and passed a Bill giving the most ample relief to Kansas, placing the whole military force of the Union at the disposal of the people if necessary to protect them. And, he knows further, a fact for which all posterity will execrate the name of G. A. Grov, should Kansas become a Slave State, for he, as Chairman of the Committee to whom the Bill was referred in the House, pocketed that Bill, and never presented it to the House for consideration. That Bill would have made Kansas a free State, as I will show by the admission of the National Kansas Committee, in their address published in the New York Tribune of September 16th inst. That address, in the second paragraph says:

"THE REAL FREE STATE INHABITANTS IN KANSAS NOW, NUMBER (according to the best information) NOT LESS THAN 30,000 SOULS; WHILE THE REAL PERMANENT PRO-SLAVERY SETTLERS DO NOT NUMBER 5000. BETWEEN these there was not, and could not be a question of preponderance in arms or in votes."

This address is dated September 15, 1856, signed, H. B. Hurd, Secretary and Thaddeus Hyatt, President of the National Kansas Committee. It is published in the daily Tribune of the 16th of Sept. inst. Now here is the distinct admission of the leading organ of that party, that the free State settlers number 30,000 pro-slavery, and that between them, therefore, there could not be a question of preponderance in votes. Of course, then, by their own showing, if the Toombs Bill had passed the House, Kansas would have been a free state, because these 30,000 free state settlers were, by that Bill, protected by the military force from invasion at the Ballot Box.

Here then, Mr. Grov, is the record made for you by your own party. You defeated the Bill to make Kansas a free State. You would not let it come before the House, for you knew it was just, and that it would pass, and then that the Kansas difficulties would be settled, and your party would have no hope of electing Fremont! Yes, sir, this is what you and reflecting men think of you, when they listen to your howls for Kansas. On your head rests the blood of murdered men in Kansas, and on your rests the responsibility of all the troubles there in the future. And when the people of this country come to understand this matter, when the excitement of the election shall have passed away, from one end of the nation to the other, you will be pointed to as the man who, for political purposes refused to give freedom to Kansas, and as the man whose hands are red with the blood of slaughtered men. O! Mr. Grov, for the mines of Golconda, I would not have this awful record upon my soul. Depend upon it, when you shall come to your senses, the remembrance of it will haunt you like the Ghost of Banquo to your grave. I do not wonder that you wish to put the responsibility on the Democratic party, for, surely, an individual responsibility of such magnitude, is enough to wither up the soul of one man with burning horrors.

Political Priests

There is a class of Priests, emboldened by Beecher's vagaries, to achieve notoriety by such imitation of him, as their feeble capacity will allow. These are mostly wandering Priests, whom no congregation will settle, and who infect Pulpits, where they can manage to get some Fremont disciple to invite their entrance. Lacking the talent to make "a stir" in the legitimate walks of their calling; they feebly hope to reach that desideratum by insane and ludicrous imitations of Beecher. Were it not for the sacred associations that hang about the pulpit,—the Gospel of Peace,—and the altars of our religion; one could only regard such exhibitions with simple contempt. But every friend of religious influence,—every right-minded man ought to rebuke a practice that will certainly bring all religion into public scandal. No one will deny that the object of these bigots is to make Fremont votes, in November. They preach for the elections. Pure politics! They enforce votes by the Bible, and so they call it Bible-politics! Every election furnishes the pretext. Towards too! As an honest supporter of Nationality in Politics, goes to his pew, on Sunday, thinking of Eternity, and Heaven, and God,—inspired with the sublime emotions of worship, and trust and hope. The Prayer is spoken, the altar heard, the heart subdued,—when arises some thin-nosed, long-faced squeak-voiced, nervous bigot,—he reads some text; it may be a whole Psalm, or a chapter, then goes through some preliminary stammer and chokes,—punctuates, pumps with both arms, until he gets the nerves full of twitches and fanaticism, then comes his anathemas of hell and damnation on every man that won't abide by freedom. Sheltered behind a pulpit, where no man can answer him; he dares coward blows for his party. Ignorant of the principles of the campaign, as these Priests all are, from Beecher down, they deal in associations only, in can't phrases, and in common places. They inflame the hatred and passions of their weak hearers,—poisoned disunion, and blood,—and sanctify resistance to law with a text.

The meeting is over; all worship, all piety all love are drowned in political and personal animosity. The mad passions of men, on both

sides, are aroused; the church is split; and the bigot Priest has succeeded once, in making "a stir!" The Fremont looks at his triumph,—now you've got it,—good for you hypocrite! The latter of course is indignant; but the proprietors of the day and the place forbid him to speak. Or if he may, the Priest is unusually happy in his "bite," and his political followers cheer,—others "Amen," in retaliation. And this is worship! The gray headed father in Zion, goes home in sorrow, from a scene over which angels might weep.

The Gospel is Peace,—Christ is love,—but his house and name are profaned by Politics, votes, Sharp's rides, Obenion, and evil war! A Bible in one hand, a rifle in the other,—preparation to emigration! And the bigot precept—"go ye into all Kansas, and shoot the Gospel into every living creature!" These bigots had brains enough to talk politics, they could take the stump, on a week day, where they could be met with refutation. They are too conscious of weakness to hazard such exposure.

Most of these sinners come up into this world out of the hot, sulphurous lodges; where all truth and honor, (if they ever had either) were burnt out, by those oaths, and oaths that another conscience, and damn the soul. This fits them to preach Fremont,—as Fremontism and Know-Nothingism are twins. If, instead of one hot maniacal idea, they had a little common sense, we would stop and prove to them the great facts of American history,—that the Democratic party is the ally and hope of Freedom, through all our upward progress,—and that the principle of "popular sovereignty," God-given, and sacred to man, is destined to achieve Freedom, in Kansas (even, when all claim the vote against slavery would be taken to one. But bigotry has no head, and can't reason,—no heart and can't feel. Why waste words upon it! As soon as election is over, political Priests, are laid aside, like other worn out tools, to rust in the mass of forgotten trash.

Fallacy

Our enemies constantly charge Slavery Propagandism on the Democratic party, and on their Cincinnati platform. They assert, but never prove it. It is false, and cannot be proven—it can only be lied through. Over and over again, to thousands of hearers, from the stump, we've proved it false,—still the organ at Montrose continues to re-assert it, in every form of expression that falsehood can invent. Last week it appeared again; and, for the first time, a feeble effort was made at proof. The argument was that the south vote with the Democratic party, and therefore that party must be pro-slavery! Some superficial minds might be taken with this idea, shallow, as it is, if it were left unanswered. Our party knows no North, nor South; it is National. As such, it has nothing to do with slavery; but leaves that with the respective States and Territories. The Fremont Party is strictly Northern, sectional,—hostile to the South,—built upon hatred and malice, bent upon driving fifteen States out of all participation in the Government, and into degrading submission to their unjust and bigoted exaction. Of course, in such an issue, the South vote with the National party—not to extend slavery, but to repel a disunion attack upon themselves. The party of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, can't be sectional; in its own nature it must be National. And where would self-preservation drive the outlawed and proscribed portion of the Union, in this sectional war! It is a question of alarm to the patriot, of fearful import to the country. What a spectacle is before us! Our enemies claim the solid North, and says we have the solid South,—both sides aroused, infuriated, enraged,—to meet in bitter conflict! It is votes now,—but a word, a deed, a spark, will light the whole country into a blaze; a conflagration; and there may be blood to the horses' bridges!

The mission of Democracy, in this civil strife, is Peace. Her aims are glorious; her success is certain, unless Providence has abandoned our devoted country to the vandal tramp of a worse scourge than ever trod civilization out of Italy. 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 Springville and Washington roads, at Freedom's Corner farm, Oswego turnpike west, T. Fockins' 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. F. S. Those driving in 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.

T. NICHOLSON } Executive
A. BALDWIN } Committee.
F. M. WILLIAMS }

EDITORIAL BREVITIES

Mr. Schnabel will speak at Glenwood October 1st. It is expected that another discussion will be had between Mr. S. & Mr. Grov. The Northern Pennsylvania, is the name of a paper, neutral in politics, published by M. H. C. Vail at Susquehanna Depot. We wish our friend Vail success in his new enterprise. We have received two or three numbers of the Herald of the Union, published at Scranton by E. B. Chase, late of the Montrose Democrat. The Herald bears a neat typographical face, and is, of course, ably edited. As a journal Mr. C. has few equals. The Herald is strongly democratic in politics, and advocates the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge, with manly firmness and ability. Wm. M. Post and J. B. McCollum will address the Buchanan and Breckenridge Club of New Milford, at Hazleton's Hotel, Saturday evening next. We this week took the name of Daniel L. Sherwood, of Tioga Co., as the Democratic candidate for Congress, for this district. We did not receive the report of the Conference in time for our paper this week. Dr. E. F. Wilnot of Great Bend informed us by letter Saturday last that Ex-Governor Bigler expected to take the "stump" again on Monday the 22d inst. (From the Harrisburg Telegraph.) The Union State Ticket. We fear that in the midst of the prevailing agitation upon the subject of the Presidential election, our friends are in danger of forgetting the great importance of carrying the State at the October election. Whilst nearly all of the Opposition journals, in every quarter of the Commonwealth, have assigned the Union ticket for State offices a conspicuous place at the head of their columns, the allusions to it in their editorial department are few and

far between. This oversight should be at once corrected. In a little less than two months from this day, the first great battle is to be fought in the Old Keystone, upon the result of which will in a great measure depend our success or defeat at the ensuing November election. If we by our stupidity, or any other cause, permit the Buchanan State Ticket to carry the State, we may as well throw down our arms and abandon the field. A defeat at the first election would be utterly fatal to our hopes. Even if we really possessed the strength to overthrow the Buchanan electoral ticket, the demoralizing effect of the first reverse would pay our most demerited efforts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at a meeting of the Senate of the Commonwealth, approved the 23d day of A. D. 1839. I, F. P. Hollister, High Sheriff of the County of Susquehanna in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice, that the Electors of the County aforesaid, shall meet at the Court House in said County, on the 25th day 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 County Commissioner of the County of Pennsylvania. One person to fill the office of Auditor General for the State aforesaid. One person to fill the office of Surveyor General for the State aforesaid. One person to fill the office of State Senator, of the district composed of 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 persons to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives for the district composed of the Counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan. Two persons to fill the office of Assisted Judges of the county of Susquehanna. One person to fill the office of Commissioner of the County aforesaid. One person to fill the office of District Attorney for said County. One person to fill the office of County Surveyor. And I also hereby make known and give notice, that the election for the district composed of the townships of Apolcon, will be held at the Court House near Joseph Beebe's in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Ararat will be held at the School House near the Presbyterian Church in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Auburn will be held at the House of George Hestery in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Bridgewater will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Montrose. The election for the district composed of the Township of Brooklyn, will be held at the House of James O. Ballard, in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Cheesnut will be held at the School House near Robt's Griffin's in said township. The election for the district composed of the township of Clifford will be held at the house of Hiram Barnum in said township. The election for the district composed of the Borough of Danford will be held at the Danford Hotel in said Borough. The election District composed of the Township of Dimock will be held at the house of John Baker in said township. The election District composed of the Township of Forest Lake, will be held at the house of Betsey A. Clark in said township. The election district composed of the Township of Franklin will be held at the School House near Jacob Allford in said Township. The election District composed of the Borough of Friendville will be held at the School House in said Borough. The election district composed of the Township of Great Bend, will be held at the house of Alfred Allen in said township. The election district composed of the Township of Gibson, will be held at the house of Joseph Washburn in said Township. The election District composed of the Township of Harford will be held at the house of N. W. Waldron in said Township. The election district composed of the Township of Harmony will be held at the house of William Sampson in said Township. The election district composed of the Township of Herrick will be held at the house of Samuel Dimock in said township. The election district composed of the township of Jackson will be held at the house of J. J. Turner in said Township. The election district composed of the Township of Jessup will be held at the house of Daniel Hoff in said township. The election district composed of the township of Lenox, will be held at the House of Grov and Brothers in said Township. The election district composed of the township of Liberty, will be held at the House of Bet Jons in said township. The election district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the house of Elias Lord's in said township. The election district composed of the township of Middletown, will be held at the house of Joseph Ross in said Township. The election district composed of the Borough of Montrose will be held at the Court House in said Borough. The election District composed of the Township of New Milford, will be held at the house occupied by John B. Hazleton in said township. The election district composed of the township of Oakland, will be held at the house of Robert Nicol in the Borough of Susquehanna. The election district composed of the township of Rash, will be held at the house of N. D. Snyder in said township. The election district composed of the township of Springville, will be held at the house of Spencer Hixon in said township. The election district composed of the Borough of Susquehanna will be held at the house lately occupied by Elliott Benson in said Borough. The election district composed of the township of Thomas will be held at the house recently occupied by Martin J. Mumford in said township. I also make known and give notice, as is directed by the 11th section of the act aforesaid, that every person except Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioner, officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. And by the same act and Assembly it is also made the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Aldermen, Justice of the Peace, Constable or Deputy Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by an officer of an election, or three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of General Election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of the respective Constables of each ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present in person, or by deputy, at the place of holding such Election, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid. Also that in the 4th section of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1845, it is enacted that the several 2nd sections, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from acting as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of

The Columns of the Advertising World

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE

It is estimated that the entire newspaper press of the world reaches about two hundred millions of its inhabitants, and as the advertising system of Prof. Holloway covers the whole of this extensive medium for the communication of intelligence, we may safely presume that one-fourth of the adult population of the globe are familiar with the properties of his medicines. The annual cost of maintaining an uninterrupted intercourse with so large a portion of mankind, the agency of the press, is necessarily enormous; and we can estimate from the data laid before us that it equals the combined revenues of the two first class States of the Union. From these facts some idea may be formed of the consumption of his remedies. Wherever they become known by advertisement, and thus obtain a trial, a demand for them is created which soon produces immense returns; thus affording new capital for their further diffusion. In this way, with gigantic strides, these grand specifics are traversing every region of the earth, raising thousands of hopeless sufferers from their sick beds, curing disease in all its terrible forms, strengthening the weak, relieving agony, and infusing new life and vigor into multitudes of decrepit human beings, bowed down with despondency and woe. The wonderful progress of these medicines has been without a check from their introduction to the present day. Of the millions to whom they have been administered not one has questioned their efficacy. They stand unimpugned before the world. The feeble opposition raised against them in some quarters by professional envy and selfishness, has been borne down by the overwhelming weight of public opinion, and they have passed over all impediments alike into the palace, the private mansion, the hospital, and the dispensary. The backwoodsman and the busy citizen, the farmer, the traveller, the sailor, the soldier, in short, the representatives of every class—invalids of both sexes and of all ages—regard HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT as the most reliable of all medicines in every stage of disease. A popularity so universal, a faith so firm and unshakable, can only be founded on a veritable basis, and this popularity and faith, be it remembered, has been extending with marvellous rapidity for more than twenty years!—Cincinnati Daily Columbian.

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 Flower, 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. The committee address themselves more particularly to the Ladies, believing that they will heartily co-operate in furthering these views.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Executive
ALFRED BALDWIN, Committee.
F. M. WILLIAMS

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 Springville and Washington roads, at Freedom's Corner farm, Oswego turnpike west, T. Fockins' 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. F. S. Those driving in 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.

T. NICHOLSON } Executive
A. BALDWIN } Committee.
F. M. WILLIAMS }

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—Thousands, who live by the sweat of their brows, in all sections of the Union, rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, so prevalent in the climate during the Spring and Fall. In the crowded city, and the frontier settlements, on the sea coast, and on the alluvial soil of the south-western river, they are equally indispensable; for wherever internal disease exists, either in an endemic or epidemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventive, and by the sick as a means of cure.

MARRIED

On the 14th of September, at Badgers Hotel, New Milford by the Rev. Geo. H. Reese, Mr. L. A. VANOUZ, and Mrs. Lucy A. MASON both of Bridgewater. Also that in the 4th section of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1845, it is enacted that the several 2nd sections, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from acting as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of

On Thursday evening the 18th, of September, in St. Andrew's Church, Springville Sus-