


Montrose Democrat.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN TERRITORIES.
J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor.
A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.
Montrose, Thursday Oct. 9 1850.



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 Co.
FOR ADDITIONAL GENERAL, JACOB FRY, JR., of Montgomery Co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin Co.
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 Apolaco.
For District Attorney, WM. M. POST, of Montrose.
For Auditor, TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, of Silver Lake.
For County Surveyor, O. S. BEEBE, of Jessup.
Democratic Electoral Ticket
ELECTORS AT LARGE, CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia Co., WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny Co.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1.—GEORGE W. NEPPER, of Phila., Co.
2.—PIERCE BUTLER, Philadelphia city.
3.—JOHN H. BRINTON, Chester county.
4.—DAVID LACY, Lehigh county.
5.—CHARLES KESSLER, Berks county.
6.—JOSEPH PATTERSON, Lancaster county.
7.—JAMES SLEWEN, Union county.
8.—FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Schuylkill county.
9.—THOMAS OSTERHOFF, Wyoming county.
10.—ABRAHAM ERINGER, Monroe county.
11.—RICHARD WILDER, Bradford county.
12.—GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Clinton county.
13.—JAMES BLACK, Perry county.
14.—H. J. STABLE, Adams county.
15.—JOHN D. HOPKINS, Somerset county.
16.—JACOB TURNER, Westmoreland county.
17.—A. J. BUCHANAN, Greene county.
18.—WILLIAM WILKING, Allegheny county.
19.—JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler county.
20.—THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.
21.—JOHN KEATLY, Clinton county.
22.—VINCENT PHELPS, Crawford county.

concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, is to bring about a civil war, and the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in the contemplated conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with States and Territory, or in the District of Columbia; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in the election of 1850, and rigidly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, the Union perpetuated, and the expansion of the Union ensured to its own capacity of embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State, that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring citizenship in our land, a high and sacred duty has devolved upon the citizens of this country, as the people of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant adherence to those principles which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies, and capacity of this great progressive people.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever, and that the time has come when the people of the United States should declare themselves in favor of free trade, of progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position, with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; that that doctrine should be maintained with no misconstruction, and should be applied with unhesitating rigidity.

Resolved, That a great highway of Nature, and the outlet of the States most immediately benefited by its spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people, timely and efficient control which we have a right to claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interference with the relations which it may sustain our policy to establish with the Government of States within whose dominion it lies; that we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a permanent protection to the great canals through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Later from Kansas—Peace Restored.
St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The Republican publish a letter, dated Leocompton, Sept. 28th, which says that several bands have been dispersed, the citizens are returning to their claims, business is reviving, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.
Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Jones, Stringfellow, and other Pro-Slavery agitators.
Gov. Geary has authorized Col. Titus to form a volunteer militia to preserve the peace in the neighborhood of Leocompton, and Capt. Walker has been assigned the same duty in the vicinity of Lawrence.

Caving In.
NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 27, 1850.
JOSEPH R. FLANNERY, Esq.—At a stated meeting of the Fremont Club of Shannonsville, a resolution was adopted repudiating the nomination of Fillmore and Donnell. It is proper to add, that one or two of the officers were opposed to the resolution, but, with the exception of this opposition, the resolution passed unanimously. This is but one of the many changes that are daily taking place.—Daily News.

"Elect the Union State Ticket, and we can elect Fillmore." Daily News—St. Louis.

Col. Jim Lane in a Tight Fix.—Col. Jim Lane, making a speech in a few days ago, and denouncing the Kansas legislature as a mob, said: "I am in a crowd, I am in a crowd." Well, Col., if that legislature was a mob, what would you apply to it for a divorce from your wife? The Colonel "caved."

Election in Upper Michigan.
DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Oct. 6th 1850.
—Our election for a State Senator, and two Representatives was held in the upper peninsula of this State on the 30th of September. The Democratic candidates were elected. The majority for Senator was about 1,000.

jurisdiction, "oppressive laws" and all, over territory formerly free; Mr. Grow voted for it. That vote recognized the validity of laws enacted by what the opposition call a "bogus legislature; it violated solemn treaties made with the Indians; it established slavery in free territory until 1858, made children born of slave mothers, slaves for life if removed from the territory before that time, and extended the Fugitive slave law over a vast region of sparsely settled country. If there exists such a thing as a "Slave power" in this Republic, Mr. Grow has served it faithfully; if there are "miserable doughfaces" in the American Congress, Mr. Grow is certainly one of them. Why the men who voted to remove the unconstitutional Missouri restriction, and denounced as the "hiring of slavery;" they are pronounced faithless to liberty; and Northern rights by Grow and his associates. They have been held up to Northern freemen as "criminals, and violators of a solemn compact," because forthwith they guaranteed the right of self-government to their fellow citizens who settle in the distant territories and lay the foundations of future states. They did not legislate slavery into the territories of the Union; they merely declared that the freemen of those territories should shape their domestic institutions as they pleased, at their own ballot box, subject only to the constitution of the United States. Not three months ago Mr. Grow voted to plant slavery in free territory; the democracy repudiate him for the act, and the men who shriek lustily for freedom, take him up and propose to send him to Congress another term "because he is such a model and consistent free-soiler." Has Mr. Grow ever written to his constituents, why he voted for Dana's bill? Has he not on the contrary carefully refrained from any allusion to the subject? With all his violent denunciation of slavery he has voted to extend and strengthen it. We defy him to point to the democrat guilty of so mean and scurrilous an act. The "young chatterer of free democracy," has not the courage to look his own record in the face—he has neglected to vote before the freemen of his district his votes to Congress, and now has the impudence to ask them to trust him again. If voters would judge Mr. Grow by the record he has made for himself, and not by his professions, the result would be anything but flattering to his vanity.

We have heard Mr. Grow declaim against the Toombs pacification bill, as unsafe and unjust, because it authorized the President to appoint commissioners to make an enumeration of the actual settlers of Kansas, preparatory to holding an election for delegates to form a constitution. His complaint is that we cannot trust Pierce, because as charges, he (Pierce) is in league with the South, and the willing instrument of Slavery. Now if Pierce is so dishonest to be trusted with the appointment of five commissioners, when his appointments are required to be confirmed by the Senate, we would like to know how far an indefinite period? The amendment to the army bill, for which Mr. Grow voted, forbids the President to comply with his oath "to see the laws faithfully executed;" and for the civil authority substituted the military, making the will of President Pierce the only law in Kansas—the only protection to persons and property therein, and on the highway leading to her borders. The amendment contemplates the President as a safe, prudent and just man, and those who voted for it have no right to go before their constituents and tell them the President cannot be trusted. Such conduct is suicidal, and merits such denunciation. In the professions of such men the people can have little faith. All that we desire is that the position of Mr. Grow and his present record, should be fairly understood by the people. If, with a full knowledge of his singular course in Congress they choose to support him, we shall not complain. We know that Mr. Grow has failed to give a correct account of his stewardship—the reason of this failure is evident. Had he, like an honest man, explained to his constituents, the character of Dana's bill—how it planted Slavery in free territory, and fixed the fugitive slave law upon Kansas, and told them that it was sustained by his vote, how many honest free-soilers would rally to his support! He and his party have made for themselves the blackest kind of a pro-slavery record—it confronts them and "will not down at their bidding;" their loud mouths and professions of sympathy for the black man can never obliterate that record. It is this anti-slavery community prepared to look that pro-slavery vote of Mr. Grow's fall in the face and say to him, "well done good and faithful servant?" Freemen you are to answer through the ballot box on the 14th inst. Let that answer be intelligent and candidly given; and such as you will not have cause to regret, when the excitement of the canvass, shall have passed. Do not let the party lash force you to do an act which your sober judgment does not approve.

Our Candidates.
Owing to the all absorbing interest of the Presidential contest, we have thus far neglected to speak of our State and County tickets. And it is perhaps superfluous for us to do so now, their nomination by the honest hearted Democracy is a sufficient guarantee, both as to their personal and political integrity.

Our candidates for State officers, are men of unquestionable character. They are men who have long and faithfully labored in the ranks of the party of the Constitution and the people. Of their opponents we wish to say nothing; they were nominated by a fusion of three parties; viz. Fillmore Know-Nothings, Whigs and Fremont Know-Nothings; three masses of corruption fused together for a division of the spoils. Principles in common they do not claim.

HON. DANIEL L. SHERWOOD of Tioga our nominee for Congress should receive an undivided support. He has represented his District in the Legislature, and is speaker of the Senate in 1848.

Wm. M. PIATT, whose term in the Senate has just expired, has given so far as we have known, satisfaction to all parties.
R. T. STEPHENS, Esq., who was the unanimous Choice of the Convention for Assembly generally known throughout the county, and will make, if elected, a faithful and unswerving member. Dr. SMITH, who belongs to the well known family of "Smiths," was in the Legislature some years since, and during the session of last winter, proved himself worthy of the confidence which had been imposed in him.

Remember we have a U. S. Senator to elect next session, and an Apportionment Bill to pass. Last year we lost one of our Members by eleven votes, that number may now turn the scale for or against us. Don't forget this on Tuesday next.

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Our candidates for Commissioner, Surveyor and Auditor, are all reliable men. See to it that they receive a full vote. From first to last our ticket is an excellent one.

That Union Electoral Ticket—The enemy showing their true Colors!
Our readers will recollect that we predicted long ago that there would be no Fremont electoral ticket in this State, that the Fremont and Fillmore parties would fuse as they had done on the State ticket. This plan had been advocated by many of the Fremont papers, but we did not suppose that any of Wilmore's special organs in this district would presume to come out in favor of so iniquitous a measure in advance;—we thought most probably they would keep quiet, and when the bargain was made, pretend it was all right, that the Ticket was purely for "Freedom and Fremont!"

But the Tioga Agitator, one of the most rampant sheets in the district in its issue of the 2nd, boldly avows an intention to fuse with the Fillmore K. N.'s. The article copied from the Harrisburg Telegraph, says "WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR READERS THAT A UNION ELECTORAL TICKET WILL BE FORMED IN THIS STATE, IN A SHORT TIME, &c."

How extremely "happy" must Wilmore's free-soil followers be, so know that they are to be sold like slaves in the market to Fillmore.

The same article further says: "The ticket will be formed and published in time for the Presidential election," exactly, just as we predicted. Our honest "free-soil" friends are to be kept shouting lustily for Fremont and Freedom, and just before election a bare-faced "Fillmore!"

Will our neighbor of the Republican party that this is not the understanding to which he is a party? Come now, say to your honest readers who desire a vote for Fremont, that you will oppose a fusion with Fillmore. Come now, you who have left the Democratic party to join the party of "freedom" go on shouting for "Fremont and Freedom" until the morning of Nov. 4th, if you keep your spirits up; but then, you must button up your coats to the chin, pull your hats down over your eyes, walk up to the ballot box, and vote for, Fremont or—Fillmore, then indeed you can feel "happy." But perhaps after voting the fusion ticket at the October election, (only one third Republican) you will be prepared to swallow almost anything. By "going it blind," you will strike a lethal blow at the spread of slavery, but be careful how you miss the mark.

The Meeting at Glenwood.
According to previous notice a very large concourse of Democrats from Lenox and adjoining towns assembled at Glenwood on Wednesday Oct. 1st. This meeting was appointed at the one held there 13th ult. in order that Mr. Schenkel might reply to the positions then taken by Mr. Grow, as he (Grow) would not consent that it should be done at the time; and it was understood then, (from Grow himself) that he would be at home on this occasion. But when the day came Mr. G. was elsewhere.

Mr. Schenkel began by referring to the circumstances, and stated that he should reply to some of the false assertions made by his opponent.

Mr. G. had said that the people of a Territory had no right to regulate their own affairs, that Congress should do it.

Mr. S. proved by the Constitution, that no such power was conferred to Congress, but that the right was reserved to the people of each territory as well as State. If this was not so, why do we permit them to elect a legislature? A Governor was appointed to act as the land agent, and to execute the laws which the people might enact. When the land was disposed of, and the population became sufficient, they were admitted as a State, elected their own Governor &c.

Mr. G. had asserted that the Democrats sustained the Brooks assault, by refusing to expel. This was incorrect, their refusing to expel was not an apology for the offence committed, for they had no jurisdiction to expel. A duel occurred a few years since between Graves and Cilly, both members of the House, in which the latter was killed, yet nobody claimed the right to expel. If the killing of a brother Member was not a crime deserving of expulsion, by what right can a member be ousted from his seat for an assault and battery upon one not a member?

He did not wish to sustain the act, if it was one of infamy, but the criminal Court of the District alone could punish, and it had done so. (Brooks was fined \$800.00 and costs.)

Freemen to the Polls!!
Never since the organization of the government have such weighty responsibilities devolved upon you as now. It is not merely a party battle that you are to fight, next Tuesday. You are called upon to vindicate the Constitution from unfriendly liberal constructions—to defend the doctrines of religious freedom and of self government, to throttle domestic treason and put down sectionalism, against which Washington and Jefferson and Jackson warned us just before they passed to eternity. A combination of selfish politicians reckless of the public interest and aiming to get control of the government, is in the field against you. That combination has exhibited a willingness to sacrifice principles, in pursuit of power. Its UNION STATE TICKET illustrates the truth of the charges. That ticket is composed of men professing to cherish opposite opinions on the questions which now agitate and divide the public mind; but they are fresh from the colleges, and unite in having the great constitutional party of the country—the party to which the Republic is indebted for its present prosperity and power. The Know Nothings and Black Republicans have fused for the purpose of subduing the democratic party—the only existing political organization possessing sufficient integrity and boldness, to oppose their wicked schemes. They agree to quarrel with each other until they succeed in crushing their common enemy—the conservative and lion hearted democracy. If they live up to the agreement they are destined to remain on equal terms for some time to come. INDEPENDENT VOTERS! do your duty next Tuesday, and the infamous coalition which aims to destroy the government and rob you of precious rights, will be overthrown.

Stealing our principles!
Speaker Banks advocating in Wall Street N. Y. the principles of the Cincinnati Platform.
Hon. N. P. Banks, the Abolition Fremont, Know-Nothing Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Congress, delivered an elaborate speech from the steps of the Merchants Exchange, in Wall street, N. Y. on the 25th ult. for the purpose of "denouncing" and humbling the merchants and brokers in the support of the Fremont and Fusion ticket. To please the class of men who are to abound in that "commercial and trading locality of the city," Mr. Banks assumed in one part of his speech the doctrine of the Democratic party as defined in the Cincinnati platform, and the same doctrine which is denied in the Black Republican platform formed at Philadelphia.

We copy an extract from his speech that will all may read the language of this famous demagogue himself:
"The question is not that we shall legislate against the South on the question of Slavery. It is not that we shall legislate upon the question of the Fugitive Slave Law. We do not raise the question whether, in the future extension of our territory, Slavery shall be prohibited or no. We abandon all these questions—and we stand upon this distinct point to the country in 1850, and that which secured the peace of the country in 1850 ought to be made good by the Government of the United States with the consent of the American people. This is all we ask—no more, no less, no better, no worse,—that the spirit of the acts of 1820 and 1850 shall be made good in 1850, by the American people of the South, let me say, as well as the North in the place of the conflagration, murder and civil war that now prevail in Kansas. To do this, no legislation is required, and it is not necessary that the halls of Congress should be opened to agitation. We desire the election of a President of the United States with simple views and determined will, who will exert the influence of the Government in that portion of the Territory of the United States, and allow the people of this country to settle the question of Slavery for themselves there."

Mark the words of Mr. Banks about slavery.

"We don't raise the question whether, in the future extension of our territory, Slavery shall be PROHIBITED OR NO. We do not desire the election of a President with SLAVE VIEWS, and determined will, who will exert the influence of the Government in that portion of the Territory of the United States, and allow THE PEOPLE of this country to settle the question of slavery for themselves there."

The Disunion Cont.
Has G. A. Grow turned his coat? Is a question that is agitated among politicians at the present time.
The greatest portion of the Democrats think he has, and quite a sensible conclusion to come to taking in consideration the position which he now occupies. We find him battling against the old Democrats and the Democratic party. Yes! against democrats that did battle in the good cause before he was born, against democrats that shed their blood in defence of our glorious constitution. If he has not changed or turned his coat, which he strenuously denies, who has changed? Where is he? Is he not side by side and shoulder to shoulder with those that have always been opposed to democratic men and measures?—with those that prior to 1854 denounced him and the party which he at the time stood proudly by. Who has changed? Has Judge Jessup and hosts of others of the same political stamp changed? Who can account for all these inconsistencies? Mr. Grow says that he wears that same old democratic coat, now, the same coat that he first put on. It may be so, but if he does it is covered with a deep staining, and that too, I am thinking by a large disunion coat; covered so deep, as the Yankee says, "it's clean out of sight." What kind of coat did he wear when he started on his European tour, did he doff his democratic coat and put on one a little more aristocratic. I don't hardly think that he wore the same one that he does now for it strikes me that it would look rather unwieldy to appear with an aristocratic coat. Well what kind of coat has he worn since his return, and what one does he wear now. He still contends that he wears the same old democratic coat, and which I shall not attempt to tadpole. But I do contend that it really has got it on, it is entirely out of sight. Covered entirely up by the same large coat or one of the same kind as worn by

Who has changed? Voters Reflect.
G. A. Grow is now running for Congress on the Know Nothing Republican fusion ticket, and is asking Democrats to vote for him. They tell him he has ceased to be a Democrat, and they won't do it,—but are going to vote for Mr. Sherwood. Do Grow persists that he has never changed, that he is still a good Democrat. A very short time ago, such men as J. O. Riner, Thad. Stephens, Wm. F. Johnston, Secord, Greely, and Jessup, were opposed to Grow, and he was warning Democrats to avoid them. Now if we turn to these men, and ask them if they have changed, they will tell us, we have the same fat stick well fed old Whigs we always were.

Now Grow does not attempt to show that these men have changed, they are just what they were when he warned us to shun them. Then, Mr. Grow you have changed, facts prove it to be so, and you may deny it as stoutly as you will, but your past and present positions, bear positive evidence against you. Those who desire to be represented in Congress by a Democrat, will vote against you—will vote for DANIEL L. SHERWOOD of Tioga.

Our position as Democrats.
Now friendly reader will you give a listening ear to the few remarks I have to offer in regard to this subject? As democrats we are bound to carry out the principles of Democracy—those great principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson. Now there is an election close at hand. The State election.—And we behold nominated for Representative for Congress on our side, (Democratic) Mr. Sherwood, of Tioga, while on the other side, (Republican) we see nominated Mr. Grow, of Susquehanna. Now then, one, or the other of the above named individuals, of course, must receive our support.

But let us first take a glance at Mr. Grow—his political standing in the field of action and compare the present with the past, and see where we find the honorable gentleman at the present period, 1850. For quite a number of years has Mr. Grow been supported and sustained by the democratic party.—They built him up to his present standing in the political field. They had a high opinion of Galusha A. Grow—they beheld in him talents of a high order.

And they took this young gentleman of Glenwood, and sent him as a Representative to Congress. Notably and gallantly did they stand by him. But now behold what a sad picture is presented for our consideration.

This Mr. Grow whom once the democrats were proud to admire, and to whom many a time they have listened as he portrayed in eloquent language the great principles of democracy, has now deserted that party that built him up, and has cast aside those faithful friends who stood by him and rallied to his standard. Can this be true, or is this sad picture before us nothing but a dream? It is also true.

This young man who once was proud to stand up and gallantly defend the great fundamental doctrines of the democratic party, no longer sees fit to act with us. He has betrayed us—and gone over to the party that many a time he has warned us to beware of. Who would have thought that this gentleman, this Mr. Grow would so soon betray his party, and be found in company with such men as Riner, Secord, Greely, Giddings, Jessup, and a host of others, of like stamp, battling with all his might against the men who first built him up in the field of action. Do you not remember Mr. Grow when you used to speak to the citizens—how you cautioned your hearers to remain true to the democratic party and to beware of the whig party. The whig party to those days with Mr. Grow had an awful meaning, but with him now it's all Gospel.

Now Mr. Grow in all candor and sincerity you cannot expect the democrats to follow in the path you have chosen. They remember your warnings and will live up to them. They will keep aloof from Republican Whiggery, and Know Nothing party. They have a good old party of their own.

Well do I remember listening to the speeches of Mr. Grow. The first speech I heard from him was in 1844, when in an eloquent manner he labored for that noble statesman James K. Polk. Mr. Grow was then quite young. Then in 1848, he took the stump again and labored zealously for Lewis Cass. Then in 1849 he took the field for Franklin Pierce. And now in the year 1850, when that great Statesman and renowned individual of the old Keystone State James Buchanan, is up for the Presidency, and the very one that Mr. Grow said he would support should he ever come up for the presidency, now where do we find him. Is he true to his word? Where is he? O reader he is in yonder back ground assisting that Fremont to mount his woolly horse! Is this the Grow of 44? Is this the Grow of 48? Is this the Grow of '52? Then as Democrats and still having the warnings of Mr. Grow fresh in our minds, we are going to support democratic men, and democratic principles. And as it belonged to Tioga to bring forward her man, and she has done so, now let us all unite our strength and go for Mr. Sherwood. That then will be our position. And is not a good one?—OBSERVER.

Wm. M. PIATT, whose term in the Senate has just expired, has given so far as we have known, satisfaction to all parties.
R. T. STEPHENS, Esq., who was the unanimous Choice of the Convention for Assembly generally known throughout the county, and will make, if elected, a faithful and unswerving member. Dr. SMITH, who belongs to the well known family of "Smiths," was in the Legislature some years since, and during the session of last winter, proved himself worthy of the confidence which had been imposed in him.

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Our candidates for Commissioner, Surveyor and Auditor, are all reliable men. See to it that they receive a full vote. From first to last our ticket is an excellent one.

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R. T. STEPHENS, Esq., who was the unanimous Choice of the Convention for Assembly generally known throughout the county, and will make, if elected, a faithful and unswerving member. Dr. SMITH, who belongs to the well known family of "Smiths," was in the Legislature some years since, and during the session of last winter, proved himself worthy of the confidence which had been imposed in him.

Remember we have a U. S. Senator to elect next session, and an Apportionment Bill to pass. Last year we lost one of our Members by eleven votes, that number may now turn the scale for or against us. Don't forget this on Tuesday next.

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