


take it up and pass it. We then sent the bill a second time, and your majority in the House of Representatives would not take it up. It was well known that the reason why you would not take it up was the fear that a few of your men would join us and pass the bill. It was unnecessary for us to spend a day in the House, as we had already secured our majority which you do not like in connection with that repeating section. If you had insuperable objections to the other matter, if it involved your consciences or your judgment, you could have stricken out all that you objected to, and sent the bill to the President. You have had a sufficient number of days to consider the bill, and you have not done so. It is in the main plank in your political platform for the pending election.

governor of the Territory to enforce them; you leave it to the judges to enforce them; and by appropriating for their salaries, you leave them on the statute-book with entire vigor for them to enforce. You furnish the money to do it, and you only provide that the President shall not use the military power of the government. Now, if you intended to let those laws pass, would you have framed language of that kind? It is clear that it has never been the intention to allow those laws to be blotted out or repealed. Great skill was shown in drawing the proviso to the army bill in such a way as to leave the obnoxious laws in force, to be talked about on the stump during the campaign, at the same time that you cripple the President and deprive him of the power of coming to the rescue of the civil authority. Hence it is evident that the proviso to this army bill is not designed to prevent the execution of those laws. You never intended it for that purpose. It was designed to cripple the President, to prevent the execution of those laws in Kansas, for you left them in force, you recognized their validity, you appropriated the money for the governor to enforce them. You appropriated the money to the judiciary for the same purposes. You did everything that could be done to aid the civil authorities in enforcing them, but you would not allow the military power to be used.

Montrose Democrat.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.
J. B. McCOLLUM,
A. F. GERRITSON,
Editors.
Montrose, Thursday Oct. 18 1856.

Democratic National Nominations
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
of Kentucky.
Democratic Electoral Ticket.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia co.
WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny co.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1.—GEORGE W. NEUBERGER, of Phila., co.
2.—PIERCE BUTLER, Philadelphia city.
3.—EUGENE W. HIGGINS, Philadelphia co.
4.—WILLIAM H. WHITE, " "
5.—JOHN MCNAUL, Montgomery " "
6.—JOHN H. BRINTON, Chester county. "
7.—DAVID LACRY, Lehigh county. "
8.—CHARLES KESSLER, Berks county. "
9.—JOSEPH PATTERSON, Lancaster county. "
10.—ISAAC SLACKER, Union county. "
11.—EUGENE W. HIGGINS, Schuylkill co.
12.—THOMAS OSTROMER, Wyoming county. "
13.—ABRAHAM ENDIGER, Monroe county. "
14.—REUBEN WILDER, Bradford county. "
15.—GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Clinton county. "
16.—JAMES BLACK, Perry county. "
17.—H. J. STABLE, Adams county. "
18.—JOHN D. BROWN, Susquehanna county. "
19.—JACOB TRACY, Westmoreland county. "
The State Election.
TUESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.
The papers and Telegraph reports of yesterday indicate a close vote, with the Democrats ahead. Those of today contradict this. Our Telegraph reports up to this hour say both parties claim the State.
The opposition morning papers give seven Members of Congress so far as heard from. The Republicans carry Ohio with a democratic gain. Indiana is so far claimed by both Democrats and Unionists.
FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.
The returns are all in. The Democratic majority 3,000.
Fusion Electoral Ticket.
Now that the State election is over, the attention of all must be directed to the approaching contest in November. The battle just over has been between the friends of Buchanan and the combined forces of Fillmore and Fremont, together with all the big and little humbugs, who having no principle in common, yet unite on one idea,—hatred of Democracy. Will all these things be in November?—is the question now being asked by thousands.
Nothing is perhaps certain until it is accomplished, but from what has been done and the propositions made by the opposers, as to what they intend to do, we think it may be considered a settled fact, that they will violate all show of principle, and other traces of virtue which may have lingered about them, and proceed to perpetrate the most consummate fraud upon the free voters of this commonwealth, that fraudulent ingenuity could invent, or monsters in human form could execute. The bargain and sale, is inevitable, the terms are already agreed upon, the papers are ready for the signatures of the political hucksters, and it only remains to be seen whether the people will submit to the transfer. Now for the reasons from which we deduce our conclusion.
The fusion on the State Ticket, Members of Congress, State Senate &c., has been in fact, so far as we can learn complete. The same bargaining has been made in most of the Northern States. Not only this, but fusion electoral tickets have been formed in almost every instance, giving Fillmore and Fremont the chances for the Presidency. New York State has not so fused, the three parties have their separate tickets throughout, and each of them seem confident of victory. In Pennsylvania alone is the issue somewhat depending upon the action of the "wire pullers." The present state of things is this,—the Democrats and the Fillmoreites have each an electoral ticket, the Fremont party has not yet formed any, they have issued no call for a convention to form one, not one of their stump speakers say they desire one to be formed. Their press in this county thus far is silent as the grave on the subject, while in Iowa and every other county, where any opinion is expressed, it is plainly and earnestly given; *Let us fuse with Fillmore.*
Referential propositions have been made in regard to the terms of the sale. We extract the following from *Herald*, which will give an idea of the proposed transaction.
"The electors would be the same on both tickets, but the battle would be to ascertain by vote whether the electors named on the tickets were to be Fillmore or Fremont electors; that is, whether Fremont or Fillmore were to have the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. And a majority for one or the other would settle that question for one day. The union would consist in this; viz:—that both the tickets would contain the same names for election.
"Only one set of electors would be elected; but if Fillmore had the majority, then these electors would belong to him; and if Fremont had the majority, then these same electors would belong to him. This would be effected by having two separate Fillmore and Fremont tickets. Both tickets would have the same names for electors, but one would be headed by the name of a well known Fremont man, and the other by the name of a well known man, and be voted for by Fillmore men."

The voters would vote for one or the other of these tickets—some the Fremont, others the Fillmore ticket. By this means the numbers voting for Fremont would be clearly ascertained, as also the numbers voting for Fillmore. There would in fact be two separate tickets—a separate Fremont ticket and a separate Fillmore ticket. The electors on which would be the same, but they would belong to him who had the majority of his tickets deposited in the ballot boxes. There is nothing objectionable in this plan; there is no union between Fillmore and Fremont—they would be in perfect antagonism.
The operation of the tickets would simply be to divide the voters into two classes, voters, and cause either Fillmore or Fremont to be elected. This arrangement would be less objectionable than the state election ticket. For by that ticket an undue weight is given to Fillmore—most of the names upon it being those of Fillmore men. In the proposed November union ticket it is of no consequence if all the electors named on the tickets are Fillmore men. Fremont men, for whoever they may be, they are pledged to go for Fremont, if the tickets voted for him have the majority over those voted for Fillmore. And on the other hand, if more Fillmore tickets are put into the ballot boxes than Fremont tickets, then the same named electors are pledged to give the vote of Pennsylvania to Fillmore. Nothing could be fairer. It would be a very fair trial of strength between the two. This simple and unobscured and unobscured arrangement is rendered rather more complicated and confused by a proposition to give the votes of the electors, not as a unit to him of the two candidates who has the majority of votes, but to divide the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and to apportion the votes to each candidate according to the number of votes polled for each one. Thus, for example: if Fillmore should have two thirds majority, then two-thirds of the electors should belong to him; and so *pro rata* in other cases. By this arrangement neither one nor the other of the candidates would have the whole electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and the simple and best of Pennsylvania. The first plan seems the simplest and best. The convention for the arrangement of this affair is to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st instant, and it is to be desired that if such a ticket is made the majority rule may be agreed upon, and not the *pro rata* rule.
This will be seen that principle is to be abandoned entirely, for no man who desires to vote for Fremont as a "fusion" candidate can support that mongrel ticket without giving the lie direct to what he professes, nor can a Fillmore man vote for it without doing the same. Now our Fremont friends tell us that our platform is "pro-slavery," and that aside from this, James Buchanan is "pro-slavery" because he was nominated in part by Southern men. Now Fillmore's platform is just as objectionable to you as ours, and further he was nominated *wholly* by Southern men. So now when you go looking through the streets about the Democrats being in favor of "slavery extension," just please to remember that when you vote that fusion ticket, you have got to eat your own words, and have to swallow the foul slime you have been vomiting forth upon those who defend it and advocate a principle they believe to be right.
And vote that ticket you must, unless you have manliness enough to repudiate this compromise. A quarrel over the division of the future spoils along can prevent the attempt to sell you. Democrats cannot afford to go out of their armor, and prepare for the fight; fight with argument, but do not fight with fraud and corruption with the naked sword of truth; and with the flag of our country branding upon its folds THIRTY ORTHUSIASTAS, standing above us, and the fruits of the Constitution as it is, draped as our hearts go once again to the jails in November, and whether defeat shall attend us, or victory perch upon our banner, our hands and hearts will be unoppressed by the slanders of coalition with wrong; enabling us to battle for victory in the future as we have in the past, free from the stings of a guilty conscience.
That we shall triumph there is no doubt, so rotten a combination of lies cannot certainly defeat the will of the American people.

Communications.
A Mr. "Consistency," in last week's K. N. *press*, addresses a letter to me, and seems to demand an explanation: "While I claim the right to vote as I please, without being called to an account by every sectional bigot who thinks proper to question my motives, yet I will for this one moment, stand at his bar, and answer."
It is true, sir, I acted with the liberty, (not the Garrison) party until 1848. Then it was merged and lost; after which, for six years, I acted with no party. In 1854, new and alarming issues arose, and for the first time, I took side with Democracy. The judges, those little mouths of the pit, were emitting their sulphurous stench; blighting every fair leaf on the tree of liberty. Men conspired in darkness, and with horrid oaths, against the sacred rights of conscience,—and were bound in a great oath, to steal the freedom of the ballot-box, and make it do the work of the Lodge. The ticket was first made there; and then made over again in the Court-House; and put forth as "Republican,"—every man in it a member of the order,—and yet every one of them protesting that there was no Lodge! I loathe deception. Pollock came up out of this fraud, and of course, sir, I voted against him. You said then, I voted for Slavery! You knew it was false. You knew our Governor could not touch so much as the hem of Slavery's garment, without violating law,—and what was directly forbidden, must not be indirectly done. Pollock would have Slavery just where he found it.
And now, in 1856, you use the same language. First again with the Democracy, because Know-Nothingism is still in the field, allied to Sectional hate; a more wicked combination than ever before plotted against the hopes of man; one from whose unscrupulous and revolutionary banners fifteen states have fallen. Besides, I deny that the Democratic Party is for Slavery extension. Every man is blind, know better, and a "one idea" man, and the other by the name of a well known man, and be voted for by Fillmore men, and be voted for by Fillmore men.

Local Jurisdictions of State and Territory.
You flag at my speeches. Now sir, in them I prove that the Cincinnati Platform contains not one word in favor of the extension of slavery,—that its popular sovereignty is right, and is safe for freedom in Kansas, by a vote of thirty to five, that the "wrong of Kansas" were instigated by your men,—that in July last, you refused the peace, our Senate offered you, on your own terms. (No Kansas must bleed until after election; else your Platform and candidate, both fall back into the Know-Nothing pit!) Also, that your minority revolutionary Topka dodge, is as wicked in principle, that every honest man should know it. That argument would exceed the limits of this letter, but you can inform yourself, if you choose to come in the way of such intelligence.
Again, your State ticket is a "Union" of Fremont and Fillmore. You say the latter party is for slavery, like ours; and yet you take them in your arms. Why not endorse us, as well? Your leaders propose another bargain for November, by which, in one event, your Fremont cattle will be sold to Fillmore's Slave party! I leave you to such connection,—I detest it.
Once more, the Report of the Missouri Line, at first, struck me as an outrage, and I joined you in denouncing it. But when I found your party implicitly endorsing that report, by omitting to put the restoration of the line into their Platform; I examined the subject, and came to the opinion expressed by John P. Hale in 1850,—that the principle of the Line was wrong.
My hatred of Slavery has not abated, these twenty years. Like every other moral reform, this must be carried by the peaceful power of truth upon the conscience,—not by force, persecution, disunion, and blood.
Now sir, if in this definition of my present views, you find any change since 1848, then make the most of it. I have, long since learned to despise the man who boasts that he never changes his opinions. Why, as I grow in observation and experience, I often have occasion to renounce some error of my youth. And when this occurs, I should despise myself if I had not the courage to avow it. Do not understand from this, any admission of change on the Slavery subject. I leave you to the honorable task of mousing out the lie, if you can.
In reply to your last remark, I repeat an utter and irrepressible contempt for the Political Priest, who degrades the Pulpit into an electioneering stump,—who professes Sabbath worship, by turning a congregation of prayer and praise, into a hissing and cheering populace,—and who perverts the loving and peaceful precepts of the MASTER, into words of strife, hate and blood. And I exhort you, sir, to cease your puny warfare against that great party, whose history and dogmas, spoken in the thunder of the Revolution, have since been written in all the institutions that make the Union perfect, and that elevate and bless millions of the sons of man. Let your loud pretenses for other men's sins, cease to be a safe and sound, as are consistent with peace, and the safety of the Union.
I conclude by saying, you cannot draw me into any newspaper controversy, for two reasons,—first, my organ is under the control of men who will faithfully preserve anything I may say,—and second, I have no time to give to such discussion. I dismiss the subject, hoping "consistency" is satisfied.
R. B. LITTLE.

Agricultural Notice.
Inquiry has been made how crops must be presented in competition for premiums. I have only to say,—the ground on which the crop must be accurately measured, and the grain being in a merchantable state, after having been thrashed and shelled, and the same certified to by a disinterested person, or person or by the proprietor under oath. This I believe to be the rule of our society; I would simply request that, of all crops presented, a statement should be given of the kind and quality of the soil on which the crop grew, the amount of manure and kind applied, the manner of preparing the soil and introducing the seed and subsequent tillage.
It is earnestly requested of all who have had good and improved crops this season, to present them, that all the grades of soil in our county may be represented; because it must be apparent that very large and superlative crops are creditable to the extra fertility of the soil as much, or more, than to the mode of cultivation; and that increased crops by experimental and more systematic culture of less productive lands would be a stronger incentive to improvement in the cultivation of our secondary and lower grades of soil, than any very extraordinary crops have ever done or can do. It is more than questionable whether the largest is the best crop. Should it not be agriculturally as in other things, he who makes the greatest return of the amount of capital invested, always is said to have done best?
Please send in your reports. Grudge not the little extra labor to yourselves, nor fear adding to mine. By your co-operation an interesting report of the grain crop of our county, may be presented to our society at its annual meeting in January next. Will you assist me in making it?
S. A. NEWTON.
Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1856.

Co. Fair and Cattle Show.
The Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society was held on Thursday Sept. 25th, the proceedings being held in large yards upon the premises of the late J. H. B. The attendance was fully as large as upon former years, and the exhibition of cattle, swine and sheep although not so large as upon former years, was nevertheless very interesting. The display of Devon was excellent, surpassing that of many State Fairs in No. and quality. The show of horses was good.
The No. of animals entered in the class of Bulls and Cows was 20. The judges awarded premiums as follows, viz:
For the best Durham bull to Wm. H. Bartlett, for the best Durham cow to Wm. H. Bartlett and Dred for their bull Alton.
For the best Devon bull to Harry Smith for his bull Rover.
For the 2nd, best Devon bull to H. V. Sherman for his two-year old bull.
For the best Milch cow to Jesse Coon.
For the 2d, best Milch cow to Harry Smith.
For the best cow and calf, to Samuel F. Chas. for his Durham cow Eugenia and her bull calf Wyox.
For the 2nd, best cow and calf to Evert Whitney, for his 3 year old cow and her calf.
GEO. FRANK, Judge.
Wm. G. WARD, }
O. H. PATRICK, }
The Committee on meat stock, consisting of bellows, vealings and calves, beg leave to report. That the show on this point was superior to that of any previous Fair, but especially in calves, which were of decided excellence. In fact it was extremely gratifying to observe the attention which our farmers are paying to the care of their young stock as is evinced by this exhibition in which both Durhams and Devons exhibited their peculiar excellencies.
The Committee award the premiums for the best two year old heifer to Wm. Jessup, \$5.00
Second best, to Fowler Peck, \$3.00
Third best, to D. Marsh, \$2.00
For the best lot of yearlings, to Harry Smith, \$5.00
Second best, H. H. Danmore, \$3.00
Third best, F. Hollister, \$2.00
The best lot of store calves, Samuel Carmichael, \$5.00
Second best, C. Hollister, \$3.00
Third best, P. Jackson, \$2.00
The Committee would take occasion to speak in terms of approbation of a lot of calves exhibited by Mr. W. H. B. of New Milford which exhibited very creditable to his management and one of Walworth's calves was superior to any exhibited.
E. G. BARBOCK, }
DANIEL STUART, }
ADEL PATRICK, }
Report on Steers and Oxen.
The No. of entries of Oxen and Steers was 18 pairs.
The Committee Report the following premiums:
Best working oxen, R. Sutphin, \$5.00
Second best A. M. Tiffany, \$3.00
Third best, F. E. Gale, \$2.00
Fourth best, T. S. Smith Jr., \$1.00
The best pair of Steers,
Best lot of 3 year old steers, E. G. Bartok, \$5.00
Second best, C. J. Hollister, \$3.00
Third best, N. on Smith, \$2.00
Best two year old steers, N. Smith, \$3.00
Second best to H. C. Conklin, \$2.00
Third best to H. H. Danmore, \$2.00
Your Committee in their report that in our judgment, Henry Dinkler presents the best unshod steers, but we are not at liberty to award a premium according to the rules of the Society, and would recommend a discretionary premium.
There were not so many Oxen and Steers presented as desirable, but they were of excellent quality.
S. W. BUELD, }
STANLEY TERRELL, }
DAVID WARELER, }
Report on Sheep.
There were nine exhibitions of sheep in all being about 45 specimens.
The Committee are gratified to examine specimens of Sheep makes the following report. Those on exhibition were of excellent quality both as regards wool and condition.
Best fine wool buck, E. B. Goodrich.
Best fine wool ewe, A. B. Cassidy.
Best Long Wool, Geo. Harrison.
Second best, David Quirk.
Best fine wool Ewe, E. B. Goodrich.
Second best, Matthew Hall.
Best South down, S. F. Carmlat.
Second best, S. F. Carmlat.
Best long wool, A. B. Cassidy.
Second best, H. C. Conklin.
They recommended a discretionary premium on Lums as follows, viz: Best buck, Milton Homer, \$2.00
Second best, J. L. Gilling, \$1.00
C. J. CROFT, }
H. P. ROBINSON, }
J. JAMES, }
Report on Swine.
The No. of swine entered was 20.
The Committee on Swine beg leave to report, that a number exhibited was small but extremely good, and a few all together, would have done credit to any county in the State.
We award the first premium to S. F. Carmlat, for the best Suffolk, Boar \$3.00
Second best, Casser County blood \$3.00
For the best lot pigs, crows of Suffolk and Chester, to Hon. Wm. Jessup, \$3.00
Said pigs were extremely beautiful and attracted the attention of all.
Second best, Saw to Elwin Taylor, \$2.00
Wm. A. on exhibited a large sow and was worthy of commendation, all of which is respectfully submitted.
M. NEWMAN, }
E. GREGORY, }
H. P. ROBINSON, }
Report on Horses.
There were 13 entries of Horse made. The Committee report that they have examined the stock and award as follows.
For the best Stallion Geo. Harrison.
Second best Roger Seale.
Third best John, Paddock.
For the best Mare and Colt, Milborn Oakley.
Second best Wm. C. Ward.
Third best, James Stone.
Best Gelding, Henry Drinker.
Second best, Wm. Jessup.
Third best S. S. Barker.
Best pair of horses, J. W. Howard.
Second best, Wm. Jessup.
Third best, H. H. Danmore.
Your Committee also recommend the following discretionary premiums if the funds of the Society permit.
To Lewis A. Tompkins for a two year old Vaumbum colt, \$2.00.
A. G. H. Slater for a pair of two year old Vaumbum colts, \$2.00.
S. M. McKeeby for a pair of two year old colts, \$2.00.
Your Committee also notice a very fine four year old mare exhibited by Mr. Drackney.
Your Committee can report very favorably in regard to the great improvement made in the breed of horses which they hope will continue, they very much regret that there is no more premiums to award as there was many more deserving, all which your Committee respectfully submit.
Geo. HANCOCK, }
M. J. JONES, }
D. D. HAYS, }
A team of four very fine mules were exhibited by Jas. Hawley of Binghamton which attracted much attention and to which a diploma was awarded by the Society. The mules were also on exhibition a pair of fine mules exhibited by J. Hinds of Binghamton, which were also very fine. The premium awarded to Geo. Harrison for the best Stallion was returned to the Society, not being desired to compete.
The Committee on poultry respectfully report that they have examined the respective lots presented and find the exhibition very