



J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, Editors.

MONROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 6, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NEROD SPECKELAND.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, JAMES THOMPSON.

Still Another Chance.

We will furnish THE DEMOCRAT, from now until election, at the following rates, payable in advance.

Single copy, \$0.30; Five copies, 1.25; Ten copies, 2.00.

DURING COURT WEEK, PAY THE PRINTER, AND BE HAPPY.

We regret that the account of the consecration of the Episcopal Church was handed in too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next issue.

August Term of Court commences on the 17th inst. The Democratic county Convention for nominating county officers will hold on the same day, instead of the first of September.

It will be remembered that S. B. Chase, Esq., addressed a long letter to his constituents through the columns of the Republican, a few weeks since, in which he endeavored to defend himself from the charge he had preferred against him, viz: that he had secured the enactment of the Hawking and Peddling prohibition at the instance of a few interested persons and without the knowledge of the people of the County.

The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the Government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves.

We extract the above impudent and lying paragraph from Wilmot's recent epistle to the "Plug Uglies." It is a fair specimen of the means employed by the mongrels to excite an unjust prejudice against the Democracy and to place in power a pack of corrupt demagogues, who fatten on falsehood, and would cheerfully welcome Giddings' "Millenium."

We commend to the attentive consideration of the Plug Ugly family, of which "our own Wilmot" is a very valiant member, Article 1st, of the Amendments to the Constitution. It declares that "CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF."

C. L. Brown Esq., relates to us a miraculous escape from drowning. The facts are as follows. John McCabe of Hancock, while walking upon some boards laid upon saw-logs floating in a mill pond near that place, accidentally fell in where the water was fourteen feet deep, and being unable to swim, sunk before help could reach him.

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The Democratic Party—Its Position.

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ing impracticable, have not been attained.—The doctrine of popular sovereignty is applied as an effectual remedy for the slavery agitation; and the Kansas Nebraska law is unopposed. The Pennsylvania State Government has not controlled the National Legislature; and the only notable thing which the opposition have succeeded in doing in proof of their devotion to "freedom," is the election of Gen. Simon Cameron—a friend of the Kansas Nebraska measure—to the U. S. Senate! They have however exemplified their high appreciation of their own services, by increasing the pay of members, from \$300 to \$700, per annum. They have broken the pledge they made to the people, to adopt the wise and discriminating Banking policy of Gov. Bigler, by creating an innumerable number of "Big Bills"; and were only propped up by the integrity and firmness of Canal Commissioner Mott, from consummating their sale of the sovereignty of the State to a mammoth corporation. These are some of the "practical fruits" of the celebrated "anti-slavery victory." Now, they propose to make Wilnot Governor, for the benefit of Kansas! In our view he is unwise and treasonable enough to rail against a decision of the highest judicial tribunal! They have little faith in the intelligence and discrimination of the people, if they expect to succeed in their contemplated re-enactment of the '54 fraud.

We noted the friends of Isaac Hazlehurst—the candidate of the "straight out" wing of the opposition for Governor—having made arrangements for him to enter upon a canvass of the State. He opens the ball at Harrisburg on the 10th inst. and appoints meetings are already made for him up to the 25th of September. He is to speak at Towanda on Tuesday eve, Sept. 10th, at Scottdale, Wednesday eve, Sept. 23rd, and at Wilkesbarre, Thursday eve, Sept. 24th.

The Stern of F. W. Chandler was entered one night last week through a side window, and several pieces of Loring, Sills, Sattin, Volant, &c., carried off. The burglar appears to have been aided by the light of matches only a considerable quantity kept in the store having been burned. Mr. C. offers \$100 for the detection of the parties.

Rev. Mr. Bennett of New York, claims to have discovered a cure for consumption, &c. As he charges nothing for his receipt, it will cost only a little trouble to give him a trial. His cure may be seen in another column.

The Pills Trade.—Who could dream of the magnitude of such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second! We thus give away 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,284,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 people a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow men.—Pittsville Courier.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. GENERAL REFEREE TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, July 18th, 1857.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Chairman of the State Committee. Dear Sir: I have received the enclosed letter from one of the opposing candidates for the gubernatorial office, and inasmuch as it proposes a plan for the conduct of the campaign which has never before been presented in Pennsylvania, and in the success of which he claims to be personally involved, I have thought it my duty to submit the communication to the judgment of the State Committee representing the Democratic party. It is thought to be a proper mode of conducting the campaign, I shall cheerfully accede to the proposition.

Respectfully yours, WM. F. PACKER. REFERENCE TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, July 23rd, 1857.

Hon. Wm. F. Packer, Dear Sir: I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed D. Wilnot, dated the 14th instant, and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the Committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed briefly to state: The slavery question, which it is probable your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of the Commonwealth. The late Presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was proper for consideration by the people, and we can perceive no utility in its re-discussion at this time; nor any other good reason for opening debate upon it. The position of our party is well understood and requires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceedings like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the gubernatorial office has never been conducted in this State, nor, I believe, in any other Northern one, and may well be questioned on grounds of public policy. If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump, and aptitude for debate will hence come to be preferred to administrative ability. In short, the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benjamin Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis H. Sittenk from filling the Executive chair of this State, must be a bad one, and to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of executive candidates appearing at all before public meetings to solicit votes. This was first practiced by Wm. F. Johnston in 1848, and has since to some extent followed by candidates since. The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party, nor has it ever received any formal, popular or party sanction. It may therefore be

considered an open question in future practice, and at all events, as forming no part of the duty of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination. While your opponent holds the office of President Judge, there is a special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party, and is not acted upon by sound public opinion. By no act ought we to sanction or become participants in a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection. Your opponent has lately vacated his office until within three months of the election, (rendering it impossible to elect a successor the present year), and if a resignation should now take place, it would obviously be with the intention of resuming the office after a defeat for the post to which he aspires.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the Southern and South Western States, where it has been practiced, and where political and social conditions differ from ours; but its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any compensating advantages. It is therefore a proposed "Southern" plan, and in the practice and policy of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot at all be accepted or permitted. It is well that the question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people, and when the decision can be placed, without embarrassment, upon public grounds which control it. I am, your truly, C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman. GEN. REFEREE TO JUDGE WILNOT. PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1857.

Hon. J. Wilnot, Your letter of the 14th inst. was duly received, and as it proposes a plan for conducting the gubernatorial campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the canvass. You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the Committee, as also their reply by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their approval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined. I am, yours, truly, WM. F. PACKER.

It will be observed that Gen. Packer transmitted Wilnot's letter to the State Central Committee to whom, according to the usage of our party, the management of the canvass is committed. In this respect he acted wisely and as his duty to the standard bearer of a great Constitutional party. The Committee set forth their objections to the proposed method of conducting the canvass, and it must be confessed, that none if not all of them are forcible and valid. We have not room for further comment on this subject at this time.

Democratic County Convention. The Democratic citizens of the County of Susquehanna are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, at the place of holding the General Elections, on Saturday the 15th day of August 1857, and elect two Delegates in each District to the County Convention to be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday the 17th day of August, at One O'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy of the County for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing Election.

In accordance with the usage of the Democratic Party, the Standing Committee, having met at Montrose on the 13th inst. pursuant to the call of their Chairman, appointed the following Township Committees; who are requested to give notice in their respective Districts, of the Delegates meetings, and attend the same, and serve as the Board for the Election of Delegates. Anant—Nathaniel West, O. L. Carpenter, B. H. Dix. Adams—H. Hill, Jackson Mowrey, John Dillig. Appleton—David Buffum, John Olin, James Lynch. Bedford—Simon Lewis, Reuben Wells, M. Patch. Berks—Egna Williams, R. O. Miles, James Tiffitt. Bradford—John Stephens, Martin Decker, H. H. Bennett. Calumet—M. J. Donnelly, Hial Heath, E. A. Kenny. Carbon—Robt. Foster, G. M. Dennison, William Tyler. Clearfield—Thos. P. Phinney, Benj. Ayres, C. Chalkley. Clinton—Dan. L. North, J. L. Meriman, O. P. Messinger. Forest Lake—H. N. Brewster, Elisha Griffith, Thos. Mohan. Friendsville—M. C. Sutton, N. Y. Leet, E. Brush. Great Bend—Chas. S. Gilbert, James Brooks, Lewis Chas. Gibson—H. Tuttle, A. Clinton, John Smith. Harmony—L. Norton, Wm. Potter, Rich. and Martin. Harford—S. E. Carpenter, L. F. Farrer, Ovid Follet. Herlick—Alanson Tilden, Ziby Barnes, S. Dignow. Jackson—J. J. Turner, Gordon Williams, Joseph Griffith. Lehigh—James Faurer, John Smith, Zenas Smith. Luthersburg—S. W. Teak-bury, Daniel Wood, E. S. Brown. Lenox—Amos Carpenter, William Harley, Benj. Young. Liberty—D. O. Turrell, Willard Truesdell, Jacob Chalkley. Middleton—N. Carr, C. D. Cobb, Joseph Tierney. Montrose—C. D. Latrop, J. B. McCollum, Oliver Crane. New Milford—D. McMillan, W. Hayden, Walter Watson. Oakland—O. Phelps, M. Shatts, Levi Westfall. Rush—Josiah Ellis, James Logau, Minor P. Chalkley. Silver Lake—Michael Mehan, Perry Gaige, Timothy Sullivan. Springville—M. S. Handrick, Sam'l Quirk, Dana Stark. Susquehanna Depot—John B. Darling, S. F. Smith, Wm. Neugent. Thomsen—Chester Stoddard, D. Wright, Thos. Stoddard. Union—A. LATHROP, Chairman. H. J. Wenz, Sec'y.

Constitutional Amendments. The proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, are again published in the newspapers of the several counties. They are word for word, the same that were published last year; and having been agreed to by two successive Legislatures, the next step toward their adoption will be their submission to a vote of the people at the October election. The amendments are four in number, and the vote will be taken for or against each and separately. They are all of sufficient importance to demand the serious attention of every citizen, and we think their expediency and propriety are so apparent, that the people, without distinction of party, will be ready to accept them.

The First Amendment relates to the public debt, and proposes the following salutary provisions: 1. That the State Debt shall never exceed \$750,000, except in cases of war, invasion, or insurrection, or for the purpose of redeeming the present debt. 2. A Sinking Fund shall be provided sufficient to pay the interest on the existing State debt, and to reduce the principal \$250,000 a year. 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged or loaned to any individual or corporation, nor shall the Commonwealth become a stockholder in any corporation. 4. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, city, borough, or township, or any corporation, unless the same was contracted to aid the State in time of war. 5. No county, city or other municipal corporation, shall become a stockholder in, or loan its credit to any company or corporation whatever. The Second Amendment proposes against the needless division of counties by prohibiting the election of any new county containing less than 400 square miles, and requiring an express assent of the voters of the county to authorize any division of such county, which shall cut off one-tenth of its population. The Third Amendment relates principally to Philadelphia, and proposes to amend the first Article of the Constitution, so that the separate municipal existence of the old city of Philadelphia. This amendment also proposes some changes in the mode of appointing the State Representatives; the most important of which is that it will allow the city of Philadelphia (and any city with taxable population exceeding two thousand) to be divided into separate Representative Districts. The Fourth Amendment proposes a new section to the Constitution in which the power of the Legislature to alter, revoke or repeal any charter of incorporation (which of course it possesses, by virtue of its sovereignty, although some object to its exercise) is expressly declared. This is a mere outline of the proposed Amendments, but sufficient, we trust to show their importance, and to induce our readers to examine them carefully, so that they may be prepared to vote upon them with an intelligent understanding of their nature, and bearing upon our present fundamental law.—Reading Gazette.

From Union.—The St. Louis Republican publishes an affidavit signed by Curtis B. Deane, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, addressed to U. S. Attorney General Black, in which he says in this public manner (for which he declares that the statement in Judge Drummond's letter of resignation is false, regarding the destruction of the records of the Court. Mr. Deane declares them to be all safe in his custody, and not one is missing, nor has any person ever disturbed them.

ADVERTISEMENTS. To the Frequenters of Strain Co. FAVORABLE AS the public is approached when among the officers to be chosen for the public service, a selection must be made by the station I now fill. I take the occasion to announce, as I have frequently promised to do when interrogated upon the subject, that I shall again be a candidate for your suffrages for the office of Register and Recorder, from a future consultation of the popular will it shall appear to meet your approval. I am, your truly, J. W. C.

Duly grateful for the mark of your generous confidence in responding to my humble offer thus to serve you three years ago, by so surprising a majority, when judging from all previous political results, there seemed scarce a shadow of a chance of success, on my first attempt upon the apartment, I have not failed to devote that confidence by an undivided attention to the duties involved, in which I trust I have redeemed my pledge to record all your good deeds, in an acceptable manner thus far; and knowing by experience how much better qualified any one is after serving one term, for serving again, (as any one acquainted with the duties of the office will testify) I deem it no in propriety to thus offer myself for a second term. If there anything wrong or unbecoming in my doing so? It is out of place for a School Teacher, who by becoming familiar with the dispositions and capacities of your children during one term, has improved his ability to teach them probably for another, to offer his services again? By so doing he shuts no door against the fields of any one else to seek your employment. Neither do I. Every one who aspires to the station has an equal right to solicit your favor; nor will I attempt to win it by disparaging the merits of others who may be proposed.

Again: Suppose any extensive Manufacturing Company to have employed a Clerk or Book-keeper for a term of one, two, or three years, till he had just got tired and "up" in the ramifications of his business, familiar with all their Books and papers, and ever ready at his post to show up the documents, and impart any desired information to any stockholder who might come in town? If he was in all other respects fitted for the station, and gave general satisfaction, would there be any impropriety in his offering to continue for an inferior term? Would it be deemed requisite, or wise policy to dismiss him and employ a raw hand at the Books every two or three years, merely to carry out some imaginary one term principle? Or would it in any way promote the interest of the firm to make a change merely on the ground of locality—to discharge the old Book-keeper who had just got settled in a home close at hand, and merely to get a new man every time from some other or more remote part of the county, who would have to incur the extra expense of pulling up stakes, moving, and buying or renting a place to live—or else of hiring out the business to a deputy?

I would make this announcement thus early not only for the general reason of giving opportunity for mature deliberation in the election of candidates, that all may know throughout the county who may be expected to come before them, and be prepared to give expression to their preference in such manner as they may deem proper—but for one or two special reasons, viz: to correct some erroneous impressions which I am informed have got abroad in some quarters. One is that I was elected on a "one term principle"; and would not therefore run again. To show the fallacy of such an idea, it would seem only

necessary to recur to the fact that my nomination was an independent one—made by myself, in which there was no sort of promise or pledge, either expressed or implied, to serve but one term. On the contrary I distinctly recognized the propriety of re-elections for my first announcement, that it was to be on the contingency that a change should be made, that is, if the people should not avail themselves of the experience of my predecessor, as they had done formerly in the case of Mr. Finch and others. Neither was any such stipulation ever made to me, nor did I ever hear the least hint of such an understanding in any quarter till lately. It does not seem that our legislators ever contemplated any such "principle" in reference to such offices, when in framing the law they merely restricted to one term such offices as Sheriff, County Treasurer, &c., who are charged with the collection and disbursement of large sums of money, while they left the people free to avail themselves of the experience of those charged mainly with keeping the public records, without any such restriction. Accordingly, in most counties all over the State, Notaries, Registrars and Recorders, &c., have been re-elected without stint, whenever by personal application to their business they became competent, and gave general satisfaction to the people. Even here, we never heard of this "one term" notion, even in the Democratic party till a few years ago, when through the perversity of the caucus machinery the number of competitors for its favors, and the urgency of their respective friends, it was sprung upon the tax to make room for the "outs." Nor is it obvious how any such precedent thus forced upon that party, (by the stroke of the masses) is in any way binding upon the present Republican party. Much less is it upon me, who came up for office entirely independent of all previous party pledges, upon my own platform, and by my will, without any such plank at all.

Another unfounded rumor which I would correct, is that I was elected by a determination of a Convention or not. To such as might be prejudiced by it, I will say I have never given on any authority for so reporting me. To all who have approached me upon the subject since I have been in the office, and who have hinted at keeping me here as they did the late Mr. Finch, (who after holding three more successive terms, was elected for a fourth term by appointment, was elected for three more successive terms by the people) I have replied in substance as I now state.—Though opposed to either extreme—office for life, or unconditional restriction to one term—should I have reason to believe I had filled the office acceptably, I should prefer doing the same thing I did three years ago, to frankly announce myself as a candidate for re-election, (subject to such modifications of the popular will as might be developed) and leave the people to take such action upon it, in their Convention or otherwise as they might think proper. I repeat that this open straight forward course is one that I myself greatly prefer. It has long been regarded by me as far more honorable than a sly, creeping, behind-hand, and unbecoming office. I never possessed any tact or skill at "padding" Conventions with delegates to secure any result (of which we used to hear something in other parties) nor have I time to spare from my duties here, to go about the county on such errands, even had I the disposition, or was that requisite, which I trust it is not. All I have to say therefore, I will say in this public manner (for which I hope the length of this manifesto will be excused). Hereafter I submit the matter to you, fellow Citizens; and to those who participate in choosing delegates to nominating Conventions I would say; it is for you to see to it that the expression is given to my preferences, without any dictation from me, or any influence from any quarter. If the delegates so chosen are disposed to nominate me, I will be most acceptable to the people they serve. My present it will be for them to act accordingly. And I here declare that I desire no delegate to vote for me if I reverse the case. Any other course than the one here indicated would render the delegate system a mere mockery, which must inevitably be repudiated, as it has been before, when parties become weary of the same games in power. Nor would I seek any special advantage from the fact, that the party in which I am classed has become the majority in this county. In other words, if I have not merited a reelection by a faithful personal attention to my duties, I will not ask on any more political grounds, however potent that influence may be.

In conclusion I will say that my position need in no way to obstruct the free action of a Convention. Although my platform is a little other than the present "Republican" organization in this county, I calculate to pay all due deference to the wishes of my friends and fellow-citizens in whatever way they may choose to make them manifest. I designate neither to defy nor to prematurely pledge myself to unconditional submission to the action of any Convention beforehand.—But if such a fairly constituted body of delegates, manifestly reflecting the popular will, shall make another selection for this office, there will then be ample time for me to retire from the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant, JAMES W. CHAPMAN. P. S. I would most respectfully invite any of my friends and fellow citizens from all parts of the county who may come in town, (as I cannot leave my post of duty to go and see them,) to call on me and advise me of their views, whether for or against the course I am taking. "The atrocious crime" of residing in Montrose, is one I can neither undertake to palliate or deny, since Providence has sent my lot here for the present. But I desire to do the next best thing I can to living among friends in remote parts—consult their wishes in this matter, which I regard full as much as I do the dictum of those heretofore, who assume to say who shall and who shall not be candidates for the several offices. J. W. C.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—This is the most necessary in new settlements than are these wonderful medicines, which cure with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs this Ointment acts like a magic balm on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood, neutralize the elements of disease. Caution should be used in seeing that the medicine is genuine. To do this, look narrowly for the Water-mark, which appears in every leaf of the book of directions. They are not genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" can be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper itself when held to the light. Notice. Agreeable to a resolution of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee propose to hold the Annual Flowering Match in some one of the townships where sufficient encouragement may be given. The Committee would therefore invite proposals addressed to Alfred Baldwin, Montrose, June 6th, 1857.