

**THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.**  
**\$1.50 For Annam in Advance.**  
**A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.**  
MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.  
Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.  
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

**STATE TICKET.**  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:  
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philadelphia.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
JOHN ROWE, Franklin.  
**COUNTY TICKET.**  
FOR SENATOR:  
THOMAS JOHNSON, Bridgewater.  
[Subject to Conference.]  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
CHARLES S. GILBERT, Great Bend.  
FOR COMMISSIONER:  
DANIEL ROSS, Auburn.  
FOR TREASURER:  
AMORY N. BULLARD, Montrose.  
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:  
J. B. McCOLLUM, Bridgewater.  
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:  
TIMOTHY BOYLE, New Milford.  
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:  
STANLEY TURRELL, Forest Lake.

**Election, Tuesday, October 11.**

**Black Republican Conference.**

The Campdown Conference wrangled some two or three days, and then adjourned until next Monday, in order, it is said, that the Bradford conferees might go home and get instructions. It is a pity there are no more offices—the Black Republican party will certainly go to pieces, if there is not made for them a new supply of places. The farming dogs of that striped party, rash at the one bone of office, and growl over it, and fear at each other in true canine style. More bones, gentlemen! a bone for each of them, or they will rend each other in pieces! It is refreshing to see each ardent for one's country. Our liberty must be secure, while there is so many to take care of it. Myer, Metcalf, Smith, and Jessup, all in for the senate—Now we don't care which of them gets it; have no interest whatever in the subject. It is a hawk and snake fight.

One thing however strikes us as a little mean, even for them. Susquehanna has been ignored, although it is twelve years since she has had a senator, and although all admit that, by every usage, she is entitled to it. When it was found that that failed, that Bradford proposes any man in our county, but Jessup! This was meaner yet. The convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the county, nominated him by acclamation, and sent his name to the conference. Bradford's conference say—no other man—Jessup is not the choice of the people in your county? Why not? Did not the convention know better than foreigners can! Is it their business to overrule the doings of the conventions of other counties? Suppose at the last conference, Susquehanna had said to Bradford, "you may have the office, but you have chosen a man who can not run well in your county—give us anybody, anybody but Reed Myer, or we'll bolt!" They would have withdrawn instantly from a conference, where so insolent a proposition was made; if there was a spark of manhood in them.

What is the secret of this? The U. S. Senator is soon to be made, and it may be that a certain aspirant for that place does not want Jessup into the ring. He is too big a man, and may be in the way. Anybody else is safe enough, but this man may be able to carry too many guns. If that is not the true reading, just tell us what it is.

While we have no prizes for Jessup, if it is conceded on all hands, that he is the ablest man, if not the only able man in that party, in this county, and he is certainly as honest as anything that is likely to issue out of Bradford. And yet the convention is to be nullified, and he set aside, just because he is able! What they want is a cypher—a puppet—something that can be managed. Here then stands the dead lock.

Now for Jessup to withdraw, or his conferees to yield one hair, in this issue, would be a depth of political degradation, that no other set of men ever reached. We have no enemy that we would not pity, in such humiliation. We pity Jessup, from the bottom of our heart, to see him so disgraced. His county, entitled to the office, and yet the unanimous choice of its convention, and yet deadlocked, for two days in the conference! The compromise is, any man, no matter who, one that the convention would have rejected, as unanimously as they accepted Jessup!

And in what kind of a shape would it leave Jessup? How would it look abroad? What has he done, that both he and his county are kicked out of the conference? If you are going to kill a man, do it decently, and be done with it. Don't snub and disgrace him, by suspending him high in air, before the public, these two weeks, and then meet to let him drop down dead, dead! It is cruel to prolong this butchery. And when you do it give the public your reasons for such unprecedented conduct—and not leave scandal room to attribute it to one cause or another, just as may please. Write out your excommunication in full, out of mercy to the man. When will he ever rise again? It would be—Othello's occupation is gone, for all time, to him.

There is no course left for Jessup and his friends, but to stand firm. A compromise upon some other man in this county would only add the disgrace of cowardice to the mortification of defeat.

As an election soon comes off, it may be well for us to say a word in relation to the nominees of the opposition.

Their candidates for Senator is yet to be selected, and as a corrupt bargain may be made, of course a corrupt man will be the "fortunate" one. The present indications are that a nomination by that conference is equivalent to a defeat.

Of their choice for Assembly, Mr. Frazier, we know but little. He has always been a foe to Democracy, and as Democracy has been right, he, of course has been wrong, and as he lays no claim to any change, he is still wrong on the political questions of the day, and ought to be defeated.

Albert Chamberlin is perhaps the most unpopular, and at the same time, possesses the least qualifications of any man named in connection with the office. Even his political friends admit that his ability to draw an indictment is questionable. His nomination was secured by long months of hard work in packing the convention, and he hopes to be carried through safe upon the backs of the other candidates. As some of his prominent party men used to call him "Black Chamberlin," their support of him now (if they do support him) will richly demonstrate how sick men can swallow a nauseous dose.

Of their candidate for Commissioner, we know nothing except that he is an old office seeker. Mr. Titus was selected for Treasurer from motives of sympathy, he having lost an arm at the Black Republican shooting match last year. Of his qualifications we know nothing; but the less qualified he may be, the better (were) his party can use him and the county funds for their own purposes, contrary to law. This is the prominent reason why a reliable business man should be selected in preference to him.

Messrs. Wright and Terrell we know only by repute. The first we believe is an old abolitionist, and is therefore in his proper place. They were selected, not from any merit, but the West wanted something, so they were given a meatless bone and bidden to grow and be contented until the "good time" comes, when every Republican can have a fat office.

The ticket is in no instance superior to the Democratic, while as a whole it is far behind it in personal merit. Most, if not all of it is nominated by means of bargain and trickery; it represents a party without a single living principle, and ought to be defeated by a handsome majority. It is mainly composed of men who have spent a life time in bitter abuse of Democracy, and how any man who has ever claimed to be a Democrat, can support it, is more than we can understand.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse last week, and from the telegrams, there was a good deal of confusion during the session. Various contradictory and erroneous reports were sent out, and there appears to have been two organizations, but each nominated the same ticket, and adopted resolutions endorsing Buchanan.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of James Buchanan, and we are proud of him as a distinguished Democrat, who has maintained with unflinching fidelity the interest of the country both at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan, elected at a crisis in which not only the traditional principles of Democratic government, but the integrity of the Union itself, were threatened by powerful sectional combinations, has justified, by its action and by the wisdom and patriotism which have characterized its domestic and foreign policy, the choice of the Democracy and the verdict of the nation.

Mr. Enton.—The Republican, last week, renewed its old charge of slavery, against the Democracy of our county; and was particularly severe upon those, who, he says, once denounced the repeal of the Missouri line.

If any were taken by surprise, on the first announcement of that proposition, and afterwards saw that popular sovereignty was better than a geographical line, I see no reason why they should be called hypocrites for saying so; and certainly the party is not responsible for their supposed inconsistency. A line is no principle, it is a compromise. It is a compromise with evil; for it virtually says Slavery is right below the line, and wrong above it. It confounds moral distinctions, and invests slavery with an air of truth. The wonder is how such a moral pretension ever became law. On the other hand, popular sovereignty is a principle, which, while it does not of itself, characterize slavery at all, leaves the States and Territories to characterize it, each for itself. A line calls it both right and wrong. Our principle, does neither; but localizes the question, to be decided by those who are to be affected by it.

Now what if they did change! Is there any argument from that! If any, it is in favor of the sentiment to which "the sober, second thought" led them. In this world, men do sometimes modify, and even totally change their opinions. If this be wrong, then what will you say of Grow, who was so ardent for the party of slavery, in Pierce's time! How long it since Wilmot denounced every form of Abolitionism, in and out of Congress—nay, even voted that her petitions should not be heard in the councils of the Nation! How long it since the Know-Nothing Republicans, were ready to trample upon law, and mob down the sacred rights of speech, that were claimed by the pioneers of freedom! There is a statute of limitations to cover the changes of our party, but none for any man in your party!

But whence comes this sudden conversion to (Negroism) a conversion so violent, that it sweats out of every pore. For instance, a case of actual amalgamation excites no disgust, but rather a sentiment of pity for the colored party who has to endure the conjugal embraces of a white companion. And you saw how the same paper, in another article, became furious over an assault and battery that disgraced our streets, because a nigger whipped an Irishman. If the Irishman had whipped his abject antagonist, instead of a newspaper glorification, the Justice of Peace would have found it a public duty, loudly sought, to make out a free soil mittimus, directing a free soil constable to carry the culprit to jail. As it is, however, the public conscience feels no qualms!

To return to the conversion. If it were an honest departure from long cherished error, we would respect it. But they were converted in the night, and can it be that anything honest or manly could spring up in midnight dens, when men slunk away from the light of heaven, and steeped conscience in such orgies and oaths as smokes up from the pit? Honest conversion! It is only the machinery of a mere party, corrupted from the secret clubs that inaugurated the French Revolution—that bloodstained chapter in the Book of Time. More corrupt, I say, because the American Jacobin had no tyranny to intimidate him—no wrongs that cried out of the ground for redress—but was a voluntary conspirator against the freest Government on earth. A conspiracy that, according to all the principles of our jurisprudence, as well as the legal sense of our best judges, was indictable in the criminal courts.

But the point I intended to reach is this: The Republican never ceases to impugn motives, to make up mouths, and to call names. "Shamocracy, Slavery, nigger-drivers," are very creditable, and with very convincing terms. I take it that that paper, has a class of readers that comprehend epithets, better than they do facts, or argument. That taste must be supplied. But why not occasionally reason with us, just to show that they are capable of something manly; rather than a nickname, and always charge what they know we deny!

It is not true that our Democrats are for slavery. There is not a man of them who would not do as much to avert its evils as any Republican. But politically, they see no way to settle this vexed question, but to refer it exclusively to the people of the States and Territories. This takes it out of our congress, and out of our elections, and fixes it abroad, where, if the communities err, they alone are responsible. This gives us rest from the only alarming agitation that has ever threatened our national existence. This will avert the cloud that lay on the horizon in Washington and Jefferson's day, filling their hearts with boiling fear—a cloud that now covers the sky. Their State after State will wheel into its orbit, adding new lustre to that constellation, whose boldest name is "Union." Union means peace, harmony. Their united resolutions will be the music of peace. To promote and cherish this, I regard as the most beneficent labor that a man can render to his race. To mar, and ruin this, is the work of devils and fiends. That work to-day, is assigned to the disunion party; and its demagogues are busy in the demolition of the fairest fabric that ever shone upon man. The sky is already red with their strife. When this ceases, and never before, will the mild spirit of christianity descend into the holds of slavery, and redeem her people. Now her voice is drowned under the din of partisan conflict, and the fraud and bluster of political machinists. She can't work in a field so preoccupied with the mad passions of beligerent partisans. When will men learn that all wise doing is peaceful, and that with and without violence ever fall of good.

But it is wonderful how these passions delude even good men. We know many such, that get up on feet at every election, and vote a county, or township ticket, on what they call principle. Their conscience is so good and so pure, that they can't vote for an Abolitionist, unless it be just now so industriously dis-

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**AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF New Goods**  
AT THE  
**Ready-Drop Store,**  
This Week.  
Please call and see 'em.  
Sept. 22, 1859. H. C. TYLER.

**GENERAL ELECTION NOTICE.**  
IN PURSUANCE of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the election of the Commonwealth, approved the second day of July, A. D. 1828, JOHN YOUNG, High Sheriff of the County of Susquehanna, in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county on the 24th Tuesday of October next, (it being the ELEVENTH day of said month), at which time, State and County Officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

One person to fill the office of AUDITOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.  
One person to fill the office of SURVEYOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.  
One person to fill the office of SENATOR, in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the District composed of the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan.  
One person to fill the office of MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of Pennsylvania, for the County of Susquehanna.  
One person to fill the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY.  
One person to fill the office of COMMISSIONER for said county.  
One person to fill the office of TREASURER for said county.  
One person to fill the office of AUDITOR for said county.  
One person to fill the office of SURVEYOR for said county.

And the Electors will also vote a POOR HOUSE, or AGAINST A POOR HOUSE.  
And also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the General Election in the several townships and townships within the County of Susquehanna are as follows, to wit:

The election for the district composed of the township of Apocaco will be held at the house of Joseph Beale in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Anarat 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 Haverly 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 Brooklynn will be held at the house of James O. Bullard in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Chocoma will be held at the school house near the house of Edward Clark in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Dinock will be held at the house of Elisha B. Gates in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of Betsy A. Clark in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Franklin will be held at the school house near the residence of J. H. Hart in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Friendsville will be held at the school house in said borough.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Great Bend will be held at the house formerly occupied by John D. Paddock in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Gissaid will be held in the Academy building in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Harford will be held at the house of N. W. Waldron in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Harmony will be held at the house of S. Winters in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Herrick will be held at the building occupied by John Miller in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Jackson will be held at the house of J. J. Turner in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Jasper will be held at the house of Daniel Hoff in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Lenox will be held at the house of G. W. Brothers in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Liberty will be held at the house of Bala Jones in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the house of Elisha L. L. in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Middleburg will be held at the house of Joseph Ross in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of New Milford will be held at the house occupied by Elijah Barzans in said township.  
The election for the district composed of the township of Oakland will be held at the house of Robert Nichol in the borough of Susquehanna.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
BY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1859, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or pieces of land, to wit: ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Jessup, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of John Quick, on the east by lands of Charles Bolter, on the east by J. B. McKelvey, on the south by lands of J. O. Bulford and O. G. Hempstead, about 16 acres; containing about 121 perches of land, together with the appurtenances, one two story framed dwelling house, and wood shed, a frame barn, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Briabn vs. Galen V. Adams.]  
ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Oakland, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of Jacob I. Skinner, east by lands of Morgan Shuttles, south by the Susquehanna river, and on the west by lands of Joseph McKelvey, containing about 100 acres, and about thirty acres more or less, together with hereditaments and appurtenances, 1 house, 1 barn, 1 orchard, and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of David Taylor vs. Robert McKelvey, Administrator of Elisha McKelvey, deceased, and Lewis E. Shutta, Terra Tenent.]  
Purchasers will in all cases be required to pay on the day of sale, an amount sufficient to cover the costs of sale, otherwise, the property will be resold. JOHN YOUNG, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Sept. 21, 1859.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liniment and Family Cathartic Pills, in another column.  
A CARD.—Dr. TRAYER of the Binghamton Water-Cure will be at Susquehanna, Depot (Nichols' Hotel) on the 9th of each month during the Spring and Summer for consultation; travelling free to his advantage to give him a call. Patients received at all times at the establishment in Binghamton, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of Invalids.

**SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL, At Montrose, Pa., for 1859.**  
THE Trustees are happy to announce to the public that the opening of the popular school will commence on Monday, the 22d day of August, next, under the charge of Prof. HARRY BRODHEAD, E. A., a graduate of Yale College, Principal, assisted by a corps of competent instructors in the various departments. The trustees would refer the patrons of the school, and others, to the following testimonial from the President and Professors of Yale College:

YALE COLLEGE, June 24, 1859.  
Mr. Harry Brodhead, a member of the class about to be graduated at Yale College, has held a high rank in the class as a scholar. So far as an acquaintance with his moral character, and habits, are irreproachable.  
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, President.  
Mr. H. Brodhead, who belongs to the graduating class of this year, has shown himself during the two years of his connection with the college, a capable and successful scholar. He should apply himself to the work of instruction. I have no doubt of his ability to justify the confidence and satisfaction of every one who may avail themselves of his services.

JAS. HADLEY, Prof. of Greek.  
Mr. H. Brodhead of the class of 1859, in Yale College, is a good scholar, and has a superior mind. I have little doubt he will make an efficient and successful teacher, and can recommend him with great confidence that he will not disappoint his patrons.  
NOAH PORTER, Prof. of Philosophy and Mathematics.  
Mr. H. Brodhead has just completed his course of collegiate education and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the approaching commencement. As he proposes to do engaged for a time in the business of teaching, his attainments, as evidenced by his scholarship and citizenship, by his christian character and deportment to be successful in the instruction and government of a school.  
THOMAS A. FRASER, Prof. of Latin.  
Students may here be prepared for admission in an advanced class in any of our Colleges, and particular attention will be paid, as heretofore, to the preparation of students for the college to become TEACHERS, in the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.  
Special instruction in the latter Department will be given during the ensuing term. The text books heretofore used will be continued in the School.  
Lectures on subjects of general interest will be delivered during the term.  
Price of Tuition per Year . . . \$6.00  
Wages of Board . . . . . 3.50  
Primary Department . . . . . 3.50  
In English Branches and Latin and Greek, 9.00  
Instrumental and Vocal Music will be given if desired.  
Students wishing to procure rooms or board can be accommodated by writing to R. Cushman, Esq., and those wishing to board themselves can obtain tables and furniture from Messrs. Carter Brothers, on reasonable terms. Price of board averages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.  
Hon. WM. JESSUP, President.  
Hon. C. F. READ, Secretary.  
July 21, 1859.—3m.

**HARFORD UNIVERSITY.**  
THE Terms of this institution, during the next year will consist of seven weeks, each. The First Term will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of August; the Second on the first Wednesday in December, and the Third at the close of the Second Term.  
**Expenses.**  
Tuition in the Common English Branches, including Vocal Music, per Term . . . \$3.00  
Natural Philosophy, Physiology, &c., . . . 4.00  
Higher Branches, . . . . . 5.00  
Music on Piano, . . . . . 5.00  
One copy of printed writing tickets, having on the outside the words, "FOUR HOUSE," and on the inside the words, "FOR A POOR HOUSE," or "AGAINST A POOR HOUSE," which vote shall be returned by each elector in the same manner as the votes for any county officer are returned, and to be counted by the return Judges of said county; if a majority of the votes be cast for a poor house, then said Act shall go into effect immediately thereafter; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a poor house, then said Act shall have no further force or effect whatever.  
Also, that in the 61st section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between Eight and ten o'clock, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until Seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."  
The return judges for the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan, will meet in the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, in the County of Bradford, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next, at ten o'clock under my hand, at my office in the Borough of Montrose, the 13th day of September, Anno Domini, 1859, and in the year of the Commonwealth the eighty-third.  
JOHN YOUNG Sheriff.

**HIGH SCHOOL**  
At Dinock, Susq. a County Pa.  
THE Dinock High School will be opened on Monday, the 21st of October, 1859, to continue two terms of eleven weeks each, under the charge of B. M. STONE, and competent assistants. The Academy is new and commodious, containing a fine hall, and proper recitation rooms.  
C. A. BLAKELEY, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene. The services of others have been procured to lecture on various subjects.  
TUITION PER TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS:  
Common . . . . . \$2.50  
Grammar . . . . . 3.25  
Board \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week. Students wishing to board themselves can obtain rooms by applying to E. B. Gates, Dinock, or by addressing B. M. STONE, at Towanda, Pa.  
Students that prefer, may furnish such a chair for the assembly room as their comfort may dictate.  
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Hall on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 1859, by  
R. E. LITTLE, Esq.  
Per vote of "DINOCK LITERARY ASSOCIATION," Dinock, Aug. 30th, 1859.

**NEW MILFORD HIGH SCHOOL**  
WILL open on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1859, in charge of E. B. HAWLEY and B. O. CAMP.  
**TERMS.**  
Tuition per term of 13 weeks:  
Common English Branches . . . \$3.00  
Higher . . . . . 4.00  
Languages . . . . . 5.00  
Incidental Expenses . . . . . 50  
Vocal Music will be taught if desired. Board from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week. Rooms can be obtained by students who desire to board themselves.  
CAMP will teach MATHEMATICS and VOCAL MUSIC.  
By order of Committee.  
J. DICKERMAN, JR., Sec'y.  
New Milford, Sept. 1st, 1859.—3w.

**\$120 A YEAR**  
DAYS the Board and Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, the Cheapest and Best SCHOOL in the land.  
Experienced Gentleman instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting, and Piano Music.  
Term opens September 16th.  
Write for a Catalogue.  
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Aug. 25, '59. Clarksburg, Co., N. Y.

**Medical Partnership.**  
DR. A. C. BLAKELEY and P. E. BRUSH having associated themselves under the name of Blakeley & Brush for the protection of the public of their profession, respectfully offer their professional services to the "Invalid Public."  
Office at the residence of Dr. BLAKELEY, midway between the villages of Dinock and Springville. P. E. BRUSH.  
April 20, 1859.—17 P. E. BRUSH.