municipal institution; does not give to it a single attribute of nationality; that it has not an equal *status* with freedom; and that its extension is to be discouraged. How shall we act between these opposing views? I answer the inquiry! Our laboring classes deserve all the encouragement and protection we can give them; Southern statesmen regard them as white slaves; let us not surrender them to such mercies as the owners of chattel labor would extend to them.

Our farmers and manufacturers have long been cut off from all the bounties of legislation by the force of Southern prejudice; we should enlist on their side. Our country has suffered much in the estimation of mankind, from our manifest attachment to a system notoriously in counteraction to the principles upon which our Government was founded; considerations of morality, expediency and consistency should incline us to do all that we lawfully may do to save ourselves from further imputations. Slavery within the States stands behind impregnable defences, but it holds no charter to travel without restraint. It has long labored for, but has not yet reached a position of absolutism. It grasps for empire, as it is the only means by which tyranny can ever save itself. Our danger is imminent, but we can yet overcome it, if we allow reason rather than prejudice to shape our efforts. Democracy, as now interpreted by those loudest in the profession of it, and almost monopolizing its name, no longer means the will of the majority; it contemns the masses; holds no association with labor, and utters no word of encouragement to the poor. Its professions are impostures, and must soon fail to deceive. It has become worse than the ally of slavery; it is its pliant and prostituted tool. Wisdom and propriety alike repudiate it, unless speedily regenerated.

Our true policy is that of resistance to the extravagant and unconstitutional demands of the South. We can only make it effectual in one way—by the support of Lincoln. He is honest, and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution; and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honorable and remunerative.

The question, in its true aspect, is not as to which candidate should be elected by the people, it is this; shall Mr. Lincoln be elected? The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, and their support will be almost, if not entirely, confined to that section. Such affective force as Mr. Douglas may possess, is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible but that he cannot carry over two or three States. The body of the Northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas' supporters can do nothing for *him*; the only significant result they can possibly produce, will be to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, and Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing on either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions—for they are accepted universally—we discover that every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane, who possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur. To out-Lane-Lane in apostacy to the North, and in crouching, fawning subserviency to the South, need not be attempted by the most ambitious in that line—not even by a Federal office-holder. Even if I could believe that the leopard could change his spots, and Mr. Douglas do the North justice, I would not sustain him under the circumstances which surround us, and amid the perils which now environ us.

I have not attempted a speech. My purpose has been to talk plainly. I may have been unfortunate in succeeding too well in this respect. Feeling, as I do, and knowing the vast importance of the cadvass upon which we are just entering, I could not be less distinct in my expressions. Immense, inappreciable consequences depend upon the decision we are about to make. We should tremble when we fear that those most interested in the present and the future, the frugal artisan and laborer, may fail to comprehend them. But let us hope, citizens, that we are so far right as to be able to expect the favor of Almighty God throughout our trials, and that He will continue to bless the Republic and it shall become a proper example to the nations of the earth, and a blessing to universal man.

THE DISCONSOLATE STEPHEN.—Our modern Japhet having failed to find his mother in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont or Connecticut, or even amongst the clam beds of Rhode Island, has gone to Maine to renew his search. Then it is said, he will proceed to Virginia, thence to his slave plantations in North Carolina and Louisiana, and so home to Illinois over slave soil, thus completely avoiding the neighborhood where his mother is *supposed* to be anxiously awaiting her hopeful son.

"P. B." LOTHROP.—Mr. Phœnix Bank Lothrop, of Detroit, has been nominated by the Democracy of the First District, as a candidate for Congress. He ran four years ago for the same office, and was defeated by about a thousand votes. We predict that he will be defeated at the coming election by a still greater majority than that.

THAT IS SO.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says that "no one honestly claims the election of Douglas or Breckinridge by the people."

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, August 23, 1860.

Republican National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo Co.
RUFUS HOSMER, of Ingham Co.

DISTRICTS.

1st Dist.—GEORGE W. LEE, of Livingston Co.
2d Dist.—EDWIN DORSCH, of Monroe Co.
3d Dist.—P. HAYDEN, of Van Buren Co.
4th Dist.—A. COBURN, of Ontonagon Co.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

JAMES BIRNEY, of Bay.

FOR STATE TREASTRER,

JOHN OWEN, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

LANGFORD G. BERRY, Lenawee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JAMES B. PORTER, of Allegan.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

CHARLES UPSON, of Branch.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,

SAMUEL S. LACEY, of Calhoun.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

J. M. GREGORY, of Washtenaw.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

EDWIN WILLETS, of Monroe.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 2D DISTRICT,

FERNANDO C. BEAMAN,
Of Lenawee County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator,

GILMAN C. JONES.

For Judge of Probate,—CLIFFORD SHANAHAN.
For Sheriff,—BARTH W. SCHERMERHORN.
For County Clerk,—CHARLES G. LEWIS.
For County Register,—ARIEL E. PECK.
For County Treasurer,—IRA BROWNELL.
For Prosecuting Attorney,—ANDREW J. SMITH.
For Circuit Court Com.—CHAS. W. CLISBEE.
For County Surveyor,—HARLOW O. BANKS.
For Coroners,—RUFUS K. CHARLES,
EDWIN W. REYNOLDS.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Representative District, composed of Marcellus, Volinia, Wayne, Silver Creek, Pokagon, LaGrange, Penn and Newburgh, in the County of Cass, are requested to meet in convention by Delegates at the Wigwam in Dowagiac, on Saturday the 15th day of September 1860, to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature to be supported at the ensuing Election.

By order of the Committee.

Dated August 7th, 1860.

Republican Mass Meetings.

We are requested by the Republican State Central Committee to publish the following appointments, and request the Republicans in the several localities to assist in their publicity:—*Det. Tribune.*

At Pontiac, August 15th, at 12 o'clock M. To be addressed by Gov. S. P. Chase, Hon. R. R. Beecher, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. J. M. Howard, and others.

At Ypsilanti, August 17th. To be addressed by the same and other eminent Republican orators. Gov. S. P. Chase, Hon. R. R. Beecher, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. B. F. Granger, Hon. J. M. Howard.

At Detroit, Tuesday, Sept. 4th. To be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Senators Chandler and Bingham, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Henry Waldron, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. D. C. Leach, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. B. F. Granger, Hon. J. M. Howard, and others.

At Lansing, Thursday, Sept. 6th 1860, to be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator Bingham, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. D. C. Leach, Hon. R. E. Trowbridge, Hon. Austin Blair, and other prominent Republican speakers.

At Kalamazoo, Saturday, Sept. 8th, to be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator Chandler, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. Henry Waldron, Hon. Wm. A. Howard and others.

Our Candidates.

We present in another column, the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, held at Cassapolis, on Thursday last. It will be noticed that the Convention was probably the largest ever held in this county. Every town being represented by earnest, intelligent and honest Republicans, and its deliberations were conducted in perfect harmony and good feeling. The ticket nominated is a strong one, and is fully entitled to the entire confidence, and should recieve the hearty and zealous support of every one who has the interest of our noble cause at heart.

GILMAN C. JONES, our candidate for Senator in the State Legislature, is too well known throughout the County to need one word of encomium from us. Having been a resident of this village for a long series of years, where he has been actively engaged in business as a merchant, he has become thoroughly identified with the interests of this entire section of country. As a scholar, a thorough gentleman, a profound business man and financier, and a genial neighbor, Mr. Jones has won both the love and admiration of all classes with whom he has come in contact. His financial abilities and general information will make him a man of mark in the station he will be elected to fill. His name upon our county ticket is a tower strength and he will receive the largest majority ever given for any candidate in this county.

In the selection of BARTH W. SCHERMERHORN as our candidate for Sheriff, the Convention was exceedingly fortunate. Mr. Schermerhorn is a well-to-do farmer of the town of Silver Creek, a candid and courteous gentleman, and a man of undoubted honesty. During his residence in this County he has been called upon several times by the people to fill stations of both honor and profit, and we believe that he has always discharged the various duties imposed upon him, with honor to himself and profit to his constituents. Possessing high qualifications for the office to which he is nominated, and being a favorite with the people on account of his known probity and strict honor, there is no doubt of his election by a triumphant majority.

Judge SHANAHHN was re-nominated for the office of Judge of Probate, and it may safely be said that a better nomination could scarcely have been made. The fact that Mr. Shanahan has now discharged the duties of the office for nearly twenty years, and we believe with entire satisfaction to all, shows without a word from us that he possesses superior qualifications for that place. It is a position which calls for the exercise of a carefully discriminating and impartial judgment, and steadily attentive and prompt business habits—qualities which Judge Shanahan is known to possess in an eminent degree. His re-nomination is a just tribute to the faithfulness with which he has discharged his official duties, and the verdict of the people, "Well done, good and faithful servant," will be emphatically expressed through the ballot-box.

The worth and good qualities of our candidate for County Clerk, CHARLES G. LEWIS, are testified in his re-nomination by acclamation. Mr. L. has fulfilled the onerous duties of his office for the term now drawing to a close to the satisfaction of all, and has won friends from all classes by his high social and manly qualities, of head and heart. Mr. Lewis will be re-elected by an increased majority.

The re-nomination by acclamation of ARIEL E. PECK, for the office of Register, is conceded on all hands to be a just tribute to a good and worthy man. The constant attendance to the duties of his office during the past four years, the affability toward all, and the willingness to confer favors, together with his great accuracy in the performance of the more immediate duties of the office, have made him a popular Register. Of his re-election there can be no doubt.

IRA BROWNELL, our nominee for County Treasurer, is a man with whom the people of Cass county may confidently entrust their money. His integrity is unquestioned, and so is his capacity. Mr. Brownell is widely known as a strictly honest, accurate and competent business man, and has ever been faithful and efficient in the various trusts confided to his care. He will in every respect make an excellent officer.

ANDREW J. SMITH was re-nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney. The fact that Mr. Smith is now in the third term of the office, and the almost unanimity with which the Convention expressed its preference for him over other candidates, equally well known, attests the strong hold he has upon the confidence and good will of the people. Mr. Smith is a good Lawyer, an indefatigable worker, accomodating and exact in the performance of the duties of the office, though thought to be a little too severe sometimes.

CHARLES W. CLISBEE, for Circuit Court Commissioner, was the almost unanimous choice of the Convention, and is a safe and satisfactory nomination. In the term which he now fills, Mr. Clisbee has won the hearty good will of all classes of people. He is a young man of good talent, pre-possessing appearance and winning presence, and is popular in all parts of the county. A better nomination for this office could hardly have been made.

Of HARLOW O. BANKS, our candidate for Surveyor, not having any personal acquaintance, we cannot speak; but his friends and neighbors endorsed his fitness and his Republicanism. He will no doubt make a good and efficient officer.

Our candidates for Coroners. though placed at the bottom of the ticket, are by no means the least influential and popular men. They are RUFUS K. CHARLES and EDWIN W. REYNOLDS, both gentlemen and esteemed citizens and will add strength to the ticket.

Such, in brief, are the men selected by the Republican County Cnnvention for our County officers for the ensuing term. They are chosen from among our best citizens, and are all men of standing, character and ability, men who will worthily fill the places assigned to them. It now remains for Republicans throughout the County to *work*. Our foes, however dormant they may appear, are vigilant, and will take every possible advantage which may be given them by the indifference of Republicans. The campaign is open, and there is work to be done to secure the success of the cause. Let every Republican be active in support of the whole ticket — National, State and County—to the end that good may come.

☞ Some one says that the design of Mr. Douglas in visiting Niagara, lately, was to accustom himself to great falls.

The Jurisdiction of the U. S. Supreme Court and the heresies of the Apostate Democracy on the Subject.

No. 3.

In resuming this subject, we again invite attention to the following Resolutions of the "Platform" of Douglas' factional Baltimore Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, over the institution of slavery within the Territories."

"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the *measure of restriction*, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution *on the power of the Territorial Legislature* over the subject of the *domestic relations*, as the same *has been, or shall hereafter be* finally DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and ENFORCED *with promptness and fidelity by* EVERY BRANCH of *the General Government*."

We remarked in our last number that the first of these resolutions, was intended as a full and formal assurance to the Slave Power that Douglas and his faction, assent to the monstrous claim that the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, has decided that the Constitution makes slaves merely property; that it carries slavery into every Territory; leaves neither Congress nor the people of a Territory any power to exclude it; that the prohibition of Territorial slavery embraced in the "Missouri Compromise act" was therefore "void," as Douglas declared it to be in his Kansas and Nebraska acts; that persons with negro blood, cannot be citizens or have any rights of citizenship, &c., &c.

We also remarked that the second of these resolutions, was incorporated into the Platform, because some of the Douglas faction united with the Republicans in denying that the Court did or could legally embody any such dogmas in a decision in a case in which it decided at the very outset that *it had no jurisdiction upon the merits*, and could therefore, do nothing more than dismiss the whole case; and that this second resolution was adopted to pledge all such and Douglas himself in advance to enforce all such dogmas "by every branch of the General Government."

By examining the terms of this last resolution, it will be seen that it admits upon its face that the Constitution *does* impose *some* "measure of restriction on the power of a Territorial Legislature on the subject of the domestic relations," and that the Federal Supreme Court has already rendered a "decision" upon the subject. This "decision" is, of course, nothing more or less than the pretended "Dred Scott decision" in the fullest extent claimed for it by the Slave Power.

Whilst, therefore, the former of the resolutions in question, was intended as a pledge to the Slave Power that Douglas and his faction adopted the Southern version of that so-called "decision," the second was adopted to silence all individual dissenters to this pledge, by compelling them to subscribe to the admissions which the second embodies.

This second resolution further pledges Douglas and his party to enforce "by every department of the General Government" not only the decision referred to in the first, but any and every decision which may hereafter be rendered by the same Court, though it may deny to Territorial Legislatures all power whatever over "the domestic relations" which include the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward and master and apprentice as well as the relation of master and slave.

This second resolution, in fact, embodies all contained in the first, and a good deal more. The first was, therefore, unnecessary, except for the purpose of doubly chaining Douglas and his faction to the car-wheels of their conqueror and task master, the inexorable Slave Power. And as if to leave no doubt of his own abject and unqualified submission to be thus chained, Douglas specially proclaims his submission in his letter accepting his factional nomination!

The fact that after all this, Douglas takes the stump and continues to prate about "my great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty," and of "the right of the people of a Territory to regulate their domestic relations in their own way," and "to decide for themselves whether they will admit or exclude slavery," only proves him to be a political swindler by false pretences of remarkably tough and leathery "cheek."

We now see how and why it is that Douglas and his faction have adopted all the heresies of which we have spoken; and particularly why he and they are now so strenuously insisting upon that enormous heresy that the Federal Supreme Court has, by the Constitution, the exclusive power to determine all questions which can be raised upon any of the provisions of that instrument, all questions of slavery in the Territories included. We thus see why it is that he and his faction are so zealous in their efforts to vest that Court with the powers of absolute sovereignty; to place it above and beyond the power of Congress; of State and Territorial legislatures and governments; of the people of the Union themselves; to make it in short, in and of itself the supreme, unchecked, irresponsible, absolutely despotic government of the whole country. It is all that the accursed institution of slavery may be assured of unlimited extension, constant protection and perpetual existence, as a consideration for the elevation of *Stephen A. Douglas*, the most pestilent and unscrupulous demagogue of modern times, to the chair of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and for a license of at least four years, to his bandit cohorts to ravage for "spoils" in all the departments of the Federal Government.

We denounce *all* the dogmas of which we have spoken, as most pernicious and dangerous heresies. Having ascertained the object of Douglas and his faction in adopting them, as well as the progressive steps of that adoption down to their embodyment in the Resolutions we have quoted, we are prepared to show that they are indeed, such heresies; that even the last of those resolutions if "enforced by every branch of the General Government" or by any branch of it, will leave *every* other of "the domestic relations" in a territory as fully as slavery, at the mercy not only of the Supreme Court but of legislatures of every State now or hereafter belonging to the Union, including *Utah*, with its "domestic relation" of brutish *Polygamy*. This we will do in future numbers.

From the Hartford Press, Aug. 7.

Stephen and his Anxious Mother.

Stephen was anxious to see his mother. His mother was anxious to see Stephen. The dutiful boy advertised in the public prints that he was on his way to see his mother. He started from the city of New York to visit his mother, who resides in the western section of New York State. He naturally came to New Haven, Guilford, and Hartford on his way, and at the latter place he was "betrayed into a speech." Still bent on the maternal pilgrimage, he goes towards Boston, attracted by a relative of his wife. It was a case of relative attraction. On his way, at Worcester, some Judas "betrayed" him into a speech. At Boston, betrayed again. Now, however, he started towards his mother. At Albany, seeking to pass through there as a private man, astonished at the magnificent demonstration, the unexpected reception (like the one at Hartford) he was "betrayed" into a speech, in which he declared he was on his way to see his mother. From here the pilgrim soon reaches Saratoga. Here he lays aside politics, thinks of his long unseen mother whom he is about to visit, and sinks into the genial pleasures of the place. Previous to this we ought to mention he was "betrayed" into a speech. Full of thoughts of his mother, he starts in a northeast direction and lands at Rutland, the home of his youth. Owing to the wholly unexpected arrival in that place, so hallowed, &c—he—well—is "betrayed" into a speech. Full of pent-up affection, he can no longer restrain himself, but goes to Bellows Falls. Amid the bellowing of the populace and the sobs of Stephen, he is deceived, deluded, imposed on—in fact "betrayed" into a speech. He flees to the North, he labors at White River Junction. What a junction, what a conjunction in point of fact was there! Stephen was "betrayed" into a speech. Cutting his filial stick in a southeast direction, he informs us at Concord that he is visiting New England to look upon the grave of a relative. Sad Stephen, how skillfully his anxiety to see his mother is disguised. This statement was made in the course of some extended remarks which, in point of fact, "betrayed" Æneas into a speech at this place. At Manchester, at Nasua, at Providence still seeking the maternal embrace that still receded, he is still surprised and still "betrayed"—but why repeat the sad details?

Stephen, Stephen, who seems unable to cut his bread and cheese even, is next seen at a clam-bake at Rocky Point; far, far from mother, relatives or graves, on this strictly private tour to see his mother, Stephen, we say, sinks the maternal for a season, and allows one hundred and fifty bushels of baked clams and thirty thousand people to "betray" him into a speech—a brief one of an hour and a half.

Look at the map of New England. Where do you think Stephen is now? Why, way down on the rocky end of Rhode Island, at Newport, kicking up his truant heels by the great ocean, as much as to say that, having traveled all over New England on the strength of her, he now don't care a "brass farthin'" for his maternal!

And yet, by-and-by when he gets recuperated and wants to start on another tour, we shall hear his low, sweet voice mingling with the roar of the surf down there by the sounding sea, softly singing—

Wake, and call me early—
Call me early, mother dear.

SIGNIFICANT.—A Republican paper has just been started at Baltimore, called the *Border State*, which is conducted with energy and spirit. Some years ago such a paper could not have been published there.

MUTILATING THE RECORDS.—It has been ascertained that in nearly every County Clerk's office in Illinois, that number of the *State Register*, containing Mr. Douglas' speech in which he pronounces the Missouri Compromise skin in sacredness to the Constitution, has been mutilated or destroyed.

Cass County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the County Central Committee, the delegates chosen for that purpose, assembled in County Convention, at Cassapolis, on Thursday, Aug. 16th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be voted for by the people of Cass County at the next election. The Convention was called to order by C. W. Clisbee, Esq., chairman of the County Committee, when, upon motion, J. G. Beeson Esq., was elected chairman and W. H. Campbell Secretary.

On motion, Geo. Meacham, Emmons Buell and Franklin Brownell were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion, E. W. Reynolds, Silas Ireland and Wm. Russey were appointed a Committee on order of Business.

The Convention then adjourned until o'clock.

At one o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and was called to order by the Chair.

A motion was then made and lost, that in order to accommodate the unprecedented number of delegates present, the Convention adjourn to the Republican Wigwam; also one that the Chairman of each delegation announce the vote of their respective delegations.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were 194 delegates present and entitled to seats in the convention.

On motion the report of the Committee was received and adopted.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for candidate for Senator, with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	181
Gilman C. Jones,	164
Emmons Buell,	10
Scattering,	8

Gilman C. Jones having a majority of all the votes cast, was, upon motion of Emmons Buell, declared unanimously nominated.

On motion the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for Judge of Probate as follows:

Whole number of votes,	185
Clifford Shanahan,	112
James Sullivan,	39
H. B. Dunning,	33
O. Custard,	1

On motion, Clifford Shanahan was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention then, on motion, proceeded to an informal ballot for candidate for the office of Sheriff, with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	184
Barth W. Schermerhorn,	68
Orrin Custard,	45
C. A. Hill,	34
Scattering,	37

The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot.

Whole number of votes,	180
B. W. Schermerhorn,	100
O. Custard,	38
C. A. Hill,	35
Scattering,	7

Barth W. Schermerhorn having a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated, and upon motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

An informal ballot was then taken for the office of Treasurer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	183
Jared Osborn,	57
Ira Brownell,	51
W. W. Peck,	48
A. H. Long,	18
Scatering,	9

The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot for Treasurer:

Whole number of votes,	187
Ira Brownell,	79
Jared Osborn,	59
W. W. Peck,	38
Scattering,	11

Dr. Garwood then withdrew the name of W. W. Peck, and a second formal ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	176
Ira Brownell,	121
Jared Osborn,	55

The nomination of Ira Brownell was then made unanimous, and upon motion, the following gentlemen were nominated by *acclamation*, there being no other candidates mentioned:

For County Clerk—Charles G. Lewis.

For County Register—Ariel E. Peck.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Prosecuting Attorney with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	162
Andrew J. Smith,	82
Chas. W. Clisbee,	67
Scattering,	13

The Convention then took a formal ballot:

Whole number of votes,	160
A. J. Smith,	96
C. W. Clisbee,	60
Scattering,	4

A. J. Smith having a majority of all the votes polled, was, declared nominated, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Chas. W. Clisbee was then unanimonsly nominated for Circuit Court Commissioner.

A ballot was then taken for County Surveyor with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	105
Harlow O. Banks.	66
Amos Smith,	39

Mr. Banks having a majority, was declared nominated and his nomination made unanimous.

Rufus K. Charles and E. W. Reynolds were then nominated by *acclamation* for the office of County Coroners.

On motion, Wm. H. Campbell, of Dowagiac, Joshua Lofland, of Cassapolis, Jas. M. Chapman, of Vandalia, Edmund Sutton, of Mason, and Milton J. Gard, of Volinia, were appointed the County Central Committee for the ensuing two years.

There being no further business before the Convention, G. C. Jones being loudly called for, appeared and made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and closing by proposing three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, which were given with a hearty good will, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. J. G. BEESON, Ch'n.

WM. H. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Frank Blair Elected for Both Terms.

It turns out that Frank Blair has been elected to Congress for *both terms*. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

We were premature, it appears, in conceding the election of Barrett for the short term. By official accounts there are over *two hundred* Republican tickets which were polled for "F. Blair for Congress," which he has not received credit for so far, and which gave him a majority over Barrett, of fifty or sixty votes. That he is entitled to the votes both on the long and the short term, no doubt can be entertained. The ticket on which his name thus appears is headed, "the Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Coroner and Marshal." It will, therefore, we submit, be the duty of the proper authorities to give Mr. Blair what he is so obviously entitled to. Indeed we cannot imagine that Mr. Barrett, who affects to hold the verdict of the ballot box sacred, however informal the voting may have been accomplished, would have the hardihood to claim the seat for the short term, under the circumstances.

The united footings of the short term are as follows:

For J. Richard Barrett		12,675
For Francis P. Blair	12,534	
For Blair		207–12,731
Actual majority for Blair		66

These 207 votes were thrown out because they failed to state whether they were intended for the long or the short term, or for both. As each ballot is numbered and every voter's name registered with the number corresponding to his ballot, it is proposed to call these 207 voters up before the Court and ascertain how they intended to vote.

Good legal authority says this can be done, and these votes recorded. This will give Blair his seat in the 30th Congress, and give additional luster to the already brilliant victory. Glory enough for one day!

STILL ANOTHER. — Another of the old Fillmore organs of New York—the Addison *Advertiser*—has come out for Lincoln. There are now less than a dozen left.

A GOOD NAME FOR IT.—The Douglas Know-Nothing Ticket in New York is call the "Succotash Ticket."

MARRIED.

Married on the 5th inst., in the town of Hagar, Berrien Co., by the Rev. A. Rowe, Mr. ENOCH RIDER of Silver Creek Cass Co., to Mrs. MARGARET CHATTERSON, of the former place.

Dowagiac Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
August 23, 1860.

FLOUR—$5.00 @ $6.00 per bbl.
WHEAT—88c. for Red; 95c. for White.
CORN—cob, 30c. shelled 33c.
OATS—20c. per bushel.
POTATOES—20c. per bushel.
BEANS—$1.00 per bushel.
HAMS—10 @ 12c. per pound.
BUTTER—12½c. per pound.
CHICKENS—7c. per lb.
TURKEYS—8c. per lb.
CHEESE—9 @ 9½c. per pound.
LARD—12c. per pound.
INDIAN MEAL—$1.00 per bushel.
HIDES—green, 5c. @ 5½c. per lb.
HIDES—dry, 10c. @ 11c. per lb.
PELTS—20c. @30c. each.
APPLES—Dried, 5c. per lb.
" —green 50c. per bushel.
EGGS—7c. per dozen.
SALT—fine, $2.00 per bbl.; coarse, $2.50; 20c. per sack.