For President in 1356: HON: SALMON P. CHASE or onto.

For Vice President: CASSIUS M. CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

## THE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention which met at Pittsburg on the 5th of this month are given in our columns this week as fully as our space will permit.

We ask attention to the resolutions, and will thank any one to show wherein they do not accord with the Declaration of Independence and the spirit of the Constitution. We ask anti-Kebraska democrats to compare these resolutions with those adopted at Harisburg, when Arnold Plumer was nominated, and say which best repreecuts your principles. The Pittsburg Convention was one of the most important that has assembled in this State for many years. It was harmonious, enthusiastic, and determined. It met for the purpose of organizing dering some slight assistence, occathe various anti-Nehraska elements of sionally, in the Domestic Departthis State into a great party of freedom, in harmony with the spirit which called this Nation into being.

o. We believe it has accomplished this mission. The resolutions and other proceedings of the convention can be read and will speak for themselves, but the spirit of the meeting cannot be transferred to paper.

. We have attended many conventions, but never saw anything equal to this one, in unity of purpose, hopefulnes of spirit, and manliness of dotermination to accomplish the object in view. Every county west of the mountains except M'Kean and Warten was represented, and all the counties of this Senatorial district except Mikean, sent true men to represent them at Pittsburg. We still hope M'Kean will show some interest In the issue between freedom and slavery. If the press is silent, let the her leading men bow down to the black power, let the masses show them that they have not read the Doc-Isration of Independence in vain.

"A citizen of Pennsylvania has been "deprived of his liberty without due process of law," and now lies incarcorated in Moyamensing prison for of her legal rights. If the people of Pennsylvania will tamely submit to this despotic decree of a Federal Indee then they are ready to has shall give expression to the nonular simply informing a near woman under the yoke of any Louis Napo- will on the subjects involved in the leon who may choose to usurp the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reinsof Government. Northern Pennsylvania at least, will not thus disgrace | States,

We attended the lectures to Dr. A. T. Brundago of New York, on the subject of physiology, delivered in the Court House on the evenings of Thursday and Friday of last week. We were gratified at the interest manifested in the subjects under remark, by the audiences on both evenings. Dr. Broudage is a gentleman of ability and the subject which he

that if instead of the useless branches supposed to be a part of a "good educution" this knowledge was taught, it avould save a great deal of trouble, preserve health, and consequently promote: the happiness of both parents and children:

Le Oswayo takes the lead. Nathaniel Johnson sends us word that he has raised the past season four hundred bushels of excellent wheat from ten acres of land, on which he sowed iwelve bushe's of seed. We under grand several of Mr. Johnson's neighbors in Oswayo township have done equally well, but as we have not the particulars, cannot speak positively. This is cheering intelligence, and we hope will set every farmer to work at wheat growing. com to be your.

e. Mr. Mather continues to supply out citizens with fresh ment, twice a week. This is a great convenience, and we hope he will be well mstained.

he sickness of our publisher, Addison Avery, who has been the life of the Journal for soveral years past. By and adopted. the kindness of our neighbor D. W. C. James, we are enabled to continue the paper without interruption. We appreciate this favor, and hope in spectful acknowledgements to the Consome way to reciprocate. Mr. Ford, vention for the honor conferred in callwho has very kindly undertaken to jug upon him to preside over its deget out the paper, being a stranger to liberations. He had a single desire everything about the soffice, will find to promote the harmony and proper it difficult for a week or two to do Convention. This was no ordinary

EF PUTNAM for September, with various new and interesting works, received and for sale at the Journal

the indulgence of our patrons.

THE LADIES WREATH for September is recieved, and sustains itself well, as

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

A considerable number of the Teachers who may prefer to take their meals at the common table, while attending, the Institute at Condersport, and to bring their own conveniences for sleeping, can be provided with cracy. They are bold and open.lodging-rooms without charge, by ren-

One or two tenements with cooking-stoves, can be had by those who may choose to board themselves. Apply soon, to

J. B PRADT, Co., Supt.

For the Journal. Disastnocs.-It is currently reported that Corners for distribution. I would to God, that the prominent men of Potter county situnted there, would quit their nefarious practices, and be men, like men, and not brutes.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. Passmore Williamson Nominated for Canal Commissioner.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

The Republican State Convention met at the City Hall, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, September 5th.

When the hour of eleven had arrived, Hon. George Darsie, of Allegheny, people speak by public meetings. If called the assemblage to order, and stated that the convention about to be organized had convened in accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent citizens of Pennslyyania, which he read, as follows:

"The citizens of Penuslyvania, withoutregard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase of and co-operate with other organizations of a similar character in other

Mr. Dansiz then moved that for the purpose of a temporary organization, Judge James Winslow, of Jefferson county, be called to the chair. Carried. Judge Winslow took his seat on

the platform,
On motion, Charles L. Read, Esq., of
Susquehama county, was appointed temporary Socretary.

Hon. John W. Howe, of Crawford county,

moved that a committee of twenty-one be ap-pointed to select names of omeers for the permanent organization of the convention. The Chair, by request, appointed the committee as follows:

treats one of great importance, and we trust he will be encouraged to continue his labors in the field he has chosen.

We believe that a knowledge of the human body, and of the preservation of health, are too much neglected in the education of the young; and that if instead of the needes here the series where the series will am Westmore the series of the education of the young; and that if instead of the needes here the series of the series where the series of the series of

Stillman, Lawrence; Thomas Robinson, But-The Committee then retired and after Consultation reported through

permanent officers: President-Hon, WM. JSSUP, Susquehanna County.
Vice Presidents-Gen. J. Markle,

Westmoreland County; Hon. James Winslow, Jefferson County; Dr. R. Mitchell, Indiana County; George Steele, Venango County; Dr. J. Gibbons, Lancaster County; James M. Sellers, Juniata County; Henry Teller, Eric County; John Wiliiamson, Huntingdon County; Martin Bell Blair County; Thomas Silliman, Lawrence County; Jesse Evans, Chester; William B. Thomas, Phila.; Reuben Winslow, Elk, George C. Acheson, Clearfield.

Secretaries-R. Lyle White, Crawford County; William F. Clark, Mer-

County. It was moved and report of the Committee be accepted

Judge Jessur was then escorted to the chair. He addressed the Convention at some length.

He begged leave to return his reexpression of the sentiments of the himselfjustice. We therefore bespeak occasion. It was not a conventional gathering, as of the old parties, but it was for the purpose of establishing a party to assert the Right and resist the Wrong! (Applause.) It had assembled for the purpose of establishing in Pennsylvania an organization haying that one great object in view, and which should carry out that object in singleness of desire, and to promote the interests of this great nation. It seemed singular that in the middle of the nineteenin century in this great republic of earth, a party must be organized to sustain freedom and resist the encroachments of tyranny. He need only refer, however, to the past enbeen written upon our history as with present. a sun beam. There has never been any skulling in the policy of the Slavo-They stand forth, champion-like, in the legislature of the country, in the executive departments of the State. and worse than all in the judiciaries because a corrupt Bench is the worst holding court for the past two weeks. I enemy Freedom can have. When wish it were possible for me to attend the corrupt and enslaving influences take of the land. That is worse than all, possossion of the judiciary, where is our hope? It is our duty to stand up like men and resist such aggressions. Applause.) This is our object toay. (Applause.)

The call of this Convention is a to raise high a standard to resist th aggressions of Slavery are invited to join with us. (Applause.) We have, to-day, standing out in Pennsylvania from eight to ten thousand majority in this but the beginning of an illustration of photology and the degree of the "Republicas" Presidential ticke'. been apparent. What is the designed jority for the candidates of Freedom in '50, ultimate result? Why, that Pennsylvania shall go back to slavery! It does not require a prophet to predict that if these things continue, old ludependence Hall will be a slave mart in wenty years from-now! A learned Judge says he knows no law which says that Pennsylvania is free soil. What is the result of that opinion? Let the simple name of Passmore

Williamson answer. (Applause.) The Speaker remarked that instances could be multiplied, in which the constant pressure of slave influence in

Speaker, for the purpose of perfecting a needed organization, I have no but honor, and combine their efforts to rescue an anti-slavery people. Now is the grasp of the save propagandists and their time to perfect such an organization nerveless tools from the free States, by whose our best policy to present the issue all minor questions, and take such a bold stand upon the sole issue of opposition to the slave power, as shall

This is the most propitious hour for this movement Pennsylvania over saw. Let us then discard anything that may its chairman, Mr. Howe, the following offend, and unite in saying to slavery. "thus far hast thou gone-no farther canst thou go."

The Chairman took his seat amidst loud applause.

The Vice-President and Secretaries then assumed their places on the plat-

Mr. McChure, of Franklin county, (editor Chambersburgh Whig,) moved that a committee of seven he appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. Carried.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as said committee : Hon. A. K. McClure, Chambersburgh; Hon. John Covode, Westmoreland; Hon. James Winslow, of Jeffercer County; Mitchel Weyard, Beaver John Williamson; of Huntingdon; County; C. F. Read, Susquehanna Edward Lewis, Philadelphia; John Wann, Potter. S. Mann, Potter,

Russian Emery moved that These litions they would be good for this .- had been introduced into their midst, L. Shields, of Allegheity County, be carried that the added to the Committee. Mr. McCLURE favored the motion; any candidates for us.

He thought Allegheny County should

The motion was carried.

Mr. Allison, of Beaver County, moved that Wm. F. Clark, of Mercer. County; be also added to the Commit-

Mr. CLARK declined in favor of W M. Stephenson, of Mercer County. Mr. Stephenson was added to the Committee. 📑

The Chairman announced that the Committee would immediately retire, and meet at the Monougahela House for consultation.

Mr. Dansie moved that gentlemen from other States who were present, sumed. he invited to take seass on the plat-

form. Carried. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Hon. J. Hon. Josuva R. Giddings, Hon. J. but according to the arrangements of A. Bingham, Hon. B. F. Leiter, and the meeting, he had been expected to Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, were conducted to the platform, and as each gentleman took his seat, he was saint- the Republican party." My friend life, liberty, and the pursuit of happied with a hearty round of applause.

the Committee on Invitations, presented a number of letters from gentlemen | heard in preference to any other who had been invited to attend the croachments of slavery-they have Convention, but were unable to be

> At the request of the Convention, the Chairman, Judge Jessue, proceeded to read the letters.

We have room for but two: Letter from Hon. D. Wilmot

Montrosz; August 30, 1855. DEAR Sin:-Your note was forwarded to term of court for Bradford county commences

on Monday next. I feel a deep interest in the proposed Con-vention, and hope from its action the imagi-ration of a new era in the politics of our State. The friends of freedom to assemble in your city on the 5th proximo, may rely with confidence upon the zealous cooperation and seven barre's, and other casks or packages comprehensive one. All who feel support of the people of this Congressional of liquors, have taken their station at White's that now is the time and this the place district, and, although we are not properly organized, and prepared to show our streng. org dizzed, and prepared to show our streng a in the coming fail election, we shall have our armor on, and our ranks from for the great buttle of 'o6. I firmly believe we will give

what the slavery propagandists design in a country (susqueus and on my on Pennsylvania. A prominent man represented in your Convention, and on my arrival home to anorrow evening. I will consider State in ten years. Public senti nent deavor to induce some one on more to reprehas been poisoned, and the result has resented or not, count her good for 5000 ma

Very respectfully yours, Esq. D. Wilmor. To R. Errett, Esq.

Letter from Hon. H. Wilson, NANTICE, Mass., Aug. 23, 1855. Dean Sin; —I regret to inform you that it will not be in my power to accept your very kind invitation to attend your Sale Convention at Pittsburgh on the 5th of September.

tion at Pittsburgh on the 5th of Sep.ember. Engagements I cannot torego make at impossible for me to meet with you on that day.

I look with the most in ease interest to your State in this critical emergency. Ponnsylvania has it in her power to decide the condict between freedem and slavery, against the domination of the black power and its feetble tool—the present administration. The opponents of the present faith the state of the present of the present of the present of the present faith the present of the present faith the pr Pennsylvania could be shown. Where were her brightest and hest man in New England, feel the most spread of Slavery and the increase of were her brightest and best men in increase so ichinde concerning your State.

We be leve that Pennsylvania ho'ds in hor both the old parties? Their minds We be leve that Pennsylvania ho'ds in hor both the old parties? aggression. Only till the fast crowting aggression of slavery, wherein soil and the ignominous defeat of Northern men with Southern principles; or rather, Northern men with no principles at all. We of New England impore the anti-Nebraska men of ad from their deep sleep, and become fully aroused to the necessity of asserting and maintaining their liberties. | nonorable enous to combine men of an par-We have come together, said the decide the contest for ireedom. In this crisis, doubt the people of Pennsylvania are the national government from the strong as we desire, wherein may be harmon-ized the various anti-slavery elements throughout the State. It is doubtless throughout the state. throughout the State. It is doubtless liamson consigned to limites impresonment for the onence of telling a poor woman that our best policy to present the issue naked and clear from all other questions. In that event a large majority of Pennsylvania's sons will respond nobly and gloriously to the call. It is said that so many side issues and organizations will prevent complete many rate by the executive chair your excellent chief ganizations will prevent complete magistrate by thirty-five thousand majority, success. But there ought to be no such difficulty. This convention should allow the fullest liberty of opinion on all minor questions, and take such a side of freedom future: be found on the side of freedom, as she was in the earlier days of the Republic. During the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jesterson, position to the slave power, as shall attract and harmonize every conflicting element. May we not induge the hope that the days of submission are pass, and that your great com-monwealth win stand side by side with her sis or Sia as in unfaltering resistance to the aggressive policy of the Siave propagandists?

rtoping that your convention of the 5th of September win tend to unite your people of all parties in opposition to the Stave in erests, I romain your opedient servan:,
To R. Erreit, Esq. HESRY WILSON.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman called the Convention to order at half past two o'cluck. The Committee on Resolutions was

announced as not yet ready to report. Mr. Dansie inquired if it was not a part of the duty of this Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner? He thought it was, and suggested that the Convention extend the power of the Resolution Committee in order that they might recommeud names for the consideration of the Convention.

If they bridg in milk and water resolutions, we don't want them to name

Mr. Danste said he would withthraw his suggestion for the present.

There being numerous cries for "Howe!" "Howe!"

Mr. Howe said he could not make a speech. It was a physical impossi-bility with him. He had the worst inflexible determination was a unounced cold of any man in the country.— [Laughter.] But he knew he was a good Republican-a good deal sounder than his lungs. [Laughter.] He would therefore beg to be excused.

Voices—" Giddings! Giddings!" Howe—Yes, Giddings is a good fellow—he can speak all the time.
The cries for Giddings being re-

Mr. Gibbinos saidit would give him pleasure to address the Convention, Mr. Bingham, said Mr. Gippings. Russell Errett, as Chairman of commenced a speech this morning. and I would suggest that he be now

speaker. Mr. Bixquam appeared upon the stand and was greeted with the usual slavery is based upon the same principedal salute. His address was a most ples as other recognized rights, and able and eloquent effort; and left its that our federal government is bound impress on his audience. Mr. Bing- to sustain the institution of slavery; ham came to our state horalded by an extended reputation as an orator and a logician, and he has nobly sustained himself. Our brief report of his romarks is necessarily imperfect and by

no means as full as we would have He introduced his address by referring to his morning's speech. He undertook to say this morning that a new sentiment was animating the American mind very generally-a sentiment.

altogether foreign to the genius of our institutions. The sentiment to which he referred and which had been promulgated by the friends of the Administration, was that the government of the United States was not the gvoernment of freedom-that the principle still holds good here as in the old world, that might gives the right -that popular sovereignty here is what the will of the despot is in Europe. That sentiment he denounced as anti-American and false. It is that sentiment which we have got to fight. against. He said this morning that the Constitution was ordained and established for the promotion of the general welfare-not of the few to the exclusion of the many-but the general welfare of the people. This kind of government is a novel thing under the sun. Since Adam first saw light on this earth there has been nothing like it. In the former ages, the sentiments of men tended to the government of kingly, despotic power.-Where, anterior to this day, was there seen a declaration of Independence? where was there seen a free representative government?-where was there a free church? Nowhere! Where was there free schools? Nowhere! Where was there free labor? Nowhere! Anterior to this day, religion, thought, labor, Man, were in chains! The sentiment that these things were not right, was first practically realized on this side of the water. True, a century or two before our declaration of this sentiment, an humble man, a monk of the Augustin order proclaimed against the spiritual bondage under which he grouned .-Another man discovered that kings received not their power by divine right and received as a reward the forfeit of his life. But others held the same opinions that Algernon Sidney did. Yet there was no place in Europe when the experiment of a free government might be tried. These true men thereupon gathored up their household goods, and with their little families committed themselves to the seas, in search of the unknown world in the West. They landed on Plymouth Rock, at Jamestown, &c. They came to try the experiment of a Church without a Pope, and a State without a King! (Applause.) They did try that experiment with diverse fortunes. But the despotic powers of Europe followed them, and in spite of their earnest protest this virgin land was damned with kingly rule, and all the attendant oppressions which cling to the sceptre and the throne. What condition of affairs was brought about? The flug of St. George floated not over the legitimate and honest commerce, but over a trade in human flesh, and that, too, against and in spite of the protest of those old men who had come here to plant a new order of things on this young continent.

This system of servitude, the speaker thought was foreign to all American institutions. It is derived from European despotism-it is the child of kingly rule. The people did not desire-nay they protested against it,-Before the Declaration of Independence, in 1773, at Fairfax Court House, in Virginia, there was held a primary assemblage of the people, just such an one as this to-day, over which presided a gentleman not unknown to fame who was then recorded the Common Defence; to promote as "George Washington, Esq."-Mr. Howe remarked that he would (Applause) That primary assembfirst like to see what the committee lage, conscious of the evils of the inhad done. If they were good on reso-fernal system of human Slavery which our posterity."

protested, against the trade in human flesh, as an outrage upon humanity!-(Applause.)

Another man at a similar meeting, somewhat widely known as Thomas Jefferson, resolved that an end should be put to the traffic in slaves altogether. Look, too; at the protest of the to entirely abolish the traffic, and not only the traffic but the system.

But our limit reminds us that we are unable to report further.

The address was npwards of two nours in length, and was listened to with profound attention. The closing passages was particularly thrilling and eloguent.

The committee on Resolutions then made the following report:

Wheras: The founders on this Republic, in the formation of this government, proclaimed this great truthspeak in the evening. His subject at that all men are endowed by their that time would be "The Mission of Creator with the snallenable rights of ness, and that our government was constituted to secure these rights to us; and whereas: the National Executive, in his inaugural address, virtually denies these doctrines, in the expression of his oppinion that domestic and whereas: the President of the United States, and the political party which sustains him, have endoavored to overthrow the principles of civil liberty proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, by extending the bounds of slavery into territories expressly consecrated to freedom by a solemn compromise, and by obtaining territory of Mexico for the purpose of spreading the withering curse of human bondage, and by endeavoring to involve us in a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, with the intention of perpetrating and strong the ning the institution of slavery, and by sustaining the slave

trade on our southern coast; therefore. Resolved, That the great question of freedont and slavery now agitating. holh North and South is one which overshadows all others, in a national potut. of views; and its importance demands that the people of the North should unite in harmonious action, to defend their honor and vindicate their rights. The continual aggression of slavery upon the interest of freedom. increasing in insolence and magnitude with each concession of the North, must be met and resisted with a united voice. Holding that the Union was formed (in the language of the Constitution) "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," we adopt as the foundation of our political faith, and for the guidance of our political action, the principle that, under our government, FREEDOM IS NATIONAL AND SLAVERY IS SECTIONAL.

Resolved, That while we claim no power to interfere with slavery in rates where it now exists, we believe that the National government should be relieved from all co mection with, or accountability for it.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri compromise wasa violation of the national faith, and an outrage upon the rights of the free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend of the national administration, and connived at and sanctioned by the same, to force the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas ; and we not only oppose the extension of slaver ylover our national territories, but also the admission of any new slave States into the Union, believing that, as our national domain is free from slavery, if the absence of any positive law establishing it, we are justified in making freedom a condition of their admission into the sisterhood of States.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of the present Fugitive Slave law, because it virtually suspends the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and takes away the right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That imprisonment, without trial of citizens of free States by the Federal Judiciary, is a bold invasion of personal liberty, a violation of the guaranteed rights of the States, and an assumption of federal power that should be resisted, determinedly by every friend of personal freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political associations, to unite and cooperate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration of this government to its original purity, and directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution. viz: "To form a more perfect Union; to establish Justice; to insure Domestic Tranquility; to provide for the General Welfure, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and