writ, process, order, rule, decree or command

as corpus commanding him to produce before and locked in a cell with three others (ar the District court certain persons claimed by rested for the same offence) and kept there ute, the power to punish for contempt shall of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The counnot be construed to extend to it.

was convicted of a contempt of court, and we lard was not on the upper deck of the boat at will not look into the record to see how the all. contempt was committed. I answer this by asserting that you cannot see the conviction tition; 2d, the writ and alias writ of habeas corpus; 3d, the return; and 4th, the judgwithout bail or mainprize, as for a contempt in refusing to make return to the writ of ha- an tempt, the book must be closed, and it be- prisonment. con es instantly sealed as to the residue of the record. To sustain this commitment we must, it seems, first presume, in the very teeth of the admitted fact, these were runaway slaves; and second, we must be careful to read only portions of the record, lest we should find that the prisoner was committed for refusing to obey an unlawful writ,

I cannot forbear the expression of the opinion that the rule laid down in this case, by the majority, is fraught with great danger to the most cherished rights of the citizeus of the State. Whilst in contests involving the right of property merely, I presume we may still treat the judgements of the United States Courts in cases not within their jurisdiction, as nullifes, yet, if a single Judge thinks proper to determine that one of our citizens has been guilty of contempt, even if such determination had its foundation in a case upon which the Judge had no power to pronounce judgment, and was most manifestly in direct violation of the very legislative authority that created the court over which the Judge presides, it seems that such determination is to have all the force and effeet of a judgment pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, acting within the admitted sphere of its constitutional power. Nav. more. We confess ourselves powerless to protect our citizens from the aggressions ment in matters not committed to its jurisdiction as the court of Queens Bench in England, and this upon the authority of decisions pronounced in cases not at all analogous to the one now under consideration. I believe this to be the first recorded case where the Supreme Court of a State has refused the prayer of a citizen for the writ of habeas corpus, to inquire into the legality of an im-

I will conclude by recapitulating the ground upon which I think this writ should be award-

1st. At common law, and by our statute of 1835, the writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum, is a writ of right demandable whentrue, would entitle the party to relief.

2d. That an allegation in a petition that the petitioner is restrained of his liberty by an order of a judge or court without jurisdiction, shows such probable cause as to leave it no longer discretionary with the court or judge to whom application is made, whether the writ shall or shall not issue.

3d, That where a person is imprisoned by an order of a judge of the District Court of the United States, for refusing to answer a charge from such imprisonment, if the judge of the District Court had no authority to is-

4th. That the power to issue writs of habeas corpus by the judges of the Federal Courts is a mere auxiliary power, and that no such writ can be issued by such judges where the cause of complaint, intended to be remedied by it is beyond their jurisdiction.

5th. That the Courts of the Federal Government are courts of limited jurisdiction, derived from the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under the Constitution, and that, where the jurisdiction as not given by the Constitution, or by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, it does

6th. That when it does not appear by the record that the Court had jurisdiction in a proceeding under our habeas corpus act to relieve from an illegal imprisonment want of jurisdiction may be shown by proving the 7th. That where the inquiry as to the ju

risdiction of a Court arises upon a rule for a habeas corpus, all the facts set forth in the petition tending to show the want of jurisdiction are to be considered as true, unless they contradict the record.

8th. That when the owner of a slave voluntarily brings his slave from a slave, State without any intention of remaining therein, the right of the slave to his freedom depends upon the laws of the State into which he is

9th. That if a slave so brought into a free while in said state, the right of the master to reclaim him is not a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or the laws thereof, and therefore a Judge of the United States cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus directed to one who, it is alleged, withheld the possession of the slave from the master, commanding him to produce the body of the slave before the said Judge.

10th. That the District Court of the U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvanian has no jurisdiction, because a controversy is between citizens of different States, and that a proceeding by habeas corpus is, in no legal sense, a controversy between private parties. 11th. That the power of the several courts to inflict summary punishment for contempt of court in disobeying a writ of the court, is expressly confined to cases of disobedience

12th. That where it appears from the record that the conviction was for disobeying a writ of habeas corpus, which writ the court

had no jurisdiction to issue, the conviction is corom non judice, and void. For these reasons I do most respectfully

but most earnestly dissent from the judgment of the majority of my brethren, refusing the writ applied for.

thing to say in further explanation of their

Mr. Pierce, deft's counsel, offered evidence before a month,flee to your shores,"

any other person or persons, to any lawful in extenuation of shy punishment the Court might think proper to inflict. It was the submitted in evidence that these men when Now Passmore Williamson was convicted arrested on 19th July last, were taken to the of a contempt for disobeying a writ of habe- Cherry street Station house, Sixth Ward, Mr. Wheeler as slaves. Was it a lawful twenty-four hours without food, the thermomwrit? Clearly not, if the court had no juris leter standing at ninety-five. The heat in the diction to issue it; and that it had not, I think | cell was so intense that the men had to strip is very plain. If it was unlawful, the person off all their clothes. They were thence taken to whom it was directed was not bound to to prison, where they were incarcerated ten obey it; and, in the very words of the stat- days, and only released by the interposition sel called two of the former co-defendents of But, says the opinion of the majority, he the prisoners, and they both swore that Bal-

Judge Kelly told the men that they had a right to go to the boat and tell the woman without seeing the cause, for it is a part of Jane of her right; but by their action they the same record which consists, 1st, of the pe had injured the cause they no doubt at heart wished to serve. He reproved them for the use of violence, and the threatening language ment. It is ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Passmore Williamson be he was about to pass upon them, he had in committed to the custody of the Marshal view the circumstances of the case—the outrageous holding to bail by the Alderman in enormous sum—the sufferings they beas corpus heretofore issued against him at had been subjected to, and the fact that a the instance of Mr. John H. Wheeler.' As large witness bill had been presented against I understand the opinion of a majority of my them; he would sentence them to pay a fine brethren, as soon as we get to the word con. of \$10 and costs cach, and one week's im-

De Witt Clinton on Judge Kane. The case of Passmore Williamson very naturally recalls that of Yates v. the people which was disposed of in the Court of Errors of this State in 1810. The prisoner having been committed by the Court of Chancery to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany for malpractice and contempt, was brought into the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and to the custody of the Sheriff, there to remain in the same condition in which he was at the time of the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus. Upon this a writ of error was brought, returnable in the Court of Errors, and the uestion was whether a writ of error would revise a commitment for contempt by a judge of an inferior court. As a member of the court, De Witt Clinton gave his judgment in favor of the prisoner, and in the course of his remarks, among many points that might have a bearing on the case now exciting such universal attention, he exclaimed; "Is the Gothic jargon of Norman lawyers and the ridiculous pedantry of schoolmen still to pervade the temples of justice, and to prostrate ed, and the others to vote in accordance with principle and right at the feet of sophisticated nonsense ?' A pertinent question to ask in of a court, as foreign from our State govern- lowing extract from Gov. Clinton's opinion is still more interesting in its application to sented, and still as it resulted, the same canthe question now under discussion:

"It is alleged that the pardoning power may be extended to the prisoner, which will afford him complete relief. The mercy of the Executive is one thing and the justice of the Court another. A pardon is not a remedy in the course of the law. It may or it the Republican nominees. It is well known prisonment by a Judge of a Federal Courts tirely extrinsic from judicial proceedings. may not be afforded at pleasure, and is en- to the people of this County that O. G. Hempfor contempt, in refusing obedience to a writ The sum of reasoning is this: That a citizen may be deprived of his liberty without the accusation of a grand or the interposition of a be found in the ranks of the old Democracy petit jury, and on the mere fiat of a single in this section, that he openly advocated those that this judge shall be without con trol and the citizen without appeal; that he must continue imprisoned for life, unless the ever a petition in due form asserts what, if shall pardon. This doctrine may suit the me ridian of Constantinople, but is utterly repugnant to the genius of a free government. If the Governor cannot or will not pardon, and der the name Republicans. The nomination if the Legislature cannot or will not relieve, then a citizen may at any time, on the grounds court composed of a single judge, and without the benefit of a trial by his peers, and the iudge cannot be called to account for his conduct. For, if I rightly understand the posiwrit of habeas corpus, he is entitled to disare these: A court may commit for contempt whether perpetrated in court or not.-This commitment, whether legal or illegal, annot be examined or overhauled by any other tribunal but it is to be considered as final and conclusive, and it may continue during the pleasure of the court. If the prisoner s brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, the court is to remand him the moment it is per- ceptance, is a man of good business capacity ceived to be for a contpmpt, and no writ of error will lie on this decision; and although this may be wicked and oppressive, and may operate as an imprisoment for life, yet the court so acting is not liable to punishment; county; that S. A. Woodruff, of Montrose, for a commitment is a judicial act, and it is is an industrious mechanic, well worthy the contended that no judge can be questioned

for judicial acts as such. Here then is a case (excluding the favorable interposition of the Executive or Legislature,) where an unjust be "burned out" at the same time as his or tyrannical judge may, at pleasure, imprison an innocent man for life, and yet place D. D. Brown, of Friendsville, is also a good punishment at defiance. A doctrine pregnant with such horrible results, can never be in unison with the letter or the spirit of a free and who is abundantly qualified to discharge and enlightened system of jurisprudence.-And, although I trust we have nothing to apprehend from such practices in the times in which we live, yet we ought to keep our eyes on futurity. The all per-vading force of corruntion and the all-grasping lust of power may raise up for the destruction of unborn generations, men who will devote themselves to oppression and to blood. Why are we to expect an exemption from the common lot of nations? In the true course of events, we must, indeed, travel the round of human

State escapes from the custody of his master war, famine and oppression, will visit us, and calamity. Pestilence and war, famine and we must anticipate that in some period the Tresilians and the Jeffrieses of former times will live again in our tribunals-men who will imprison under the forms of justice, and murder with all the solemnities of law.ported by the arm of power, and will be attended by their obsequious satelites and smooth-faced parasites, who will deride the the majesty of the people."

The large heart and understanding of De Witt Clinton—the man put forth as the Northern candidate for the Presidency, around whom those weary of chivalric political monopoly rallied-fully embraced the nature of personal rights; and with a generalizing spirt which, applying his statements to the resent day, experience has resolved into prophecy, he drew this picture of judicial tyranny and oppression. But what would he have said had he foreseen the entire stretch of wickedness to which a Kane can be led and

Black and Lewis consent!-N. Y. Trib. CRUSHING OUT REPUBLICANISM .- The following extract is contained in the orders of the Pope of Rome to Archbishop Hughes of Chief Justice Lewis said-It may be prop- of New York, who has just returned from a er to say, that all the other Judges concur in pilgrimage to the Holy Father, whither he the opinion delivered by Justice Black. I went to report the progress of catholicism i have nothing to add to it, but the other America. The command is crush out Repub Judges who concur may hereafter have some licanism.' Read it, Americans! The Pope says:

CHARLES T. READ AND H. H. FRAZIRE, EDITORS MONTROSE, PA. Thursday September 20, 1855.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For Canal Commissioner. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON Of Philadelphia. [Now in Prison for Loving Liberty and Justice.]

For Representative ORLANDO 6. HEMPSTEAD. For Commissione WILLIAM T. GAŚE. For Treasurer. SELDEN A. WOODFUFF, For Auditor. DAVID D. BROWN, Of Friendsville.

Election—October 9th, 1855.

The Republican Ticket. The County Republican Convention which met here on Monday last, nominated an excellent Ticket, adopted the right sort of resolutions, and was characterized throughout by great harmony of action and by an earnest enthusiasm in the cause of Republican liberty. By the action of that Convention the unafter due examination there of the cause of ion of the great body of Free-Soil men of commitment he was ordered to be remitted, Susquebanna County was firmly cemented, and we take the field with the Ticket they

nominated, confident of success. It will be seen by reference to the proceed ings elsewhere published, that on the assembling of the Delegates, it was found that sevie in the case, and whether that court could eral Townships had elected Delegates but had not voted for the candidates as recommended, and in order not to deprive those Townships of a voice in the selection of a Ticket, it was found necessary to nominate by a vote of the Delegates, those representing Townships where the candidates had been balloted for to consider themselves instructwhat they believed the preference of their respective Townships. By this means all the Townships that sent Delegates were repredidates received the nomination that would have done so if the other method had been adopted.

We have neither time nor space, nor is it necessary to write an extended eulogium on stead was long one of the most zealous advocates of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, to principles at a time when they were by no means as popular as now, especially with the party to which he then belonged; and that he was among the first in this County to lay aside old differences and party issues and invite a union of all the friends of freedom unwas unsought for by Mr. Hempstead, and it would correctly and ably represent the principles of the Republicans in the Legislature.-From the vote he received in the Convention. and the expression that reaches us in other ways from the different Townships, we believe he will receive one of the largest votes ever polled for any candidate in the County.

Of our other Candidates, we can only say, briefly, at this time, that William T. Case of Gibson, has acted several years as a Justice of the Peace in that township, to general acand training, well qualified for the office for which ne is named, and extensively and favorably known in the eastern part of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, for the office of Treasurer, and who had the misfortune to man, whose neighbors speak well of him. the duties of the office of Auditor.

These, and Passmore Williamson, are our condidates; and with them, standing on the proceedings of that Convention resolutions broad platform of Freedom, the united Republicans of Susquehanna county, boldly and ceiving some good simple people, and for the confidently take the field.

The opinion of Judge Knox in the matter of the application of Passmore Wilpublish this week, though long will repay a careful perusal. The Judge does not mince matters with his associates, but says plainly: to the uniform practice of the bench, and a. and pledge ourselves to abide by it in good And when such monsters arise to scourge the gainst the universal understanding of the prohuman race, let me tell you they will besnp- fession and the people; but what is worse still, it appears to me to be in direct viola tion of the law itself." But it is refused, and Magna Charta of your liberties and laugh at for no other reason than by making an example of Passmore Williamson, to teach the people of Pennsylvania that their liberties are as nothing compared with the interests or convenience of the lords of the plantation. We must learn meekness and submission; and if slave traders choose to introduce the traffic in human beings into Pennsylvania we must in no way interfere; for if we do, we may discover, as Passmore Williamson has, that in this country white men as well as black may be deprived of their liberty without a crime. Hereafter let no Pennsylvanian dare whisper the word? Liberty, or he

our Supreme Court. wicted of an assault and battery upon Col. Wheeler, were called up for sentence.

Wheeler, were called up for sentence.

Mr. Pierce, deft's counsel, offered evidence would depopulate that the Democratic next is a next is an unwarrantable and dangthe barrel, within nearly a fortnight,

Misrepresentations Corrected.

Now that Passmore Williamson has repeived the Republican nomination for Canal Commissioner, the Montrose Democrat condescends to take notice of the fact of his existence and imprisonment. The last Demofully examined the facts, that paper says:

"Judge Kane I sued the writ, and Williamson, in stead of making the legal return, so that the ques-tion of the freedom of the slaves could be tried, contented himself with denying the jurisdiction of the Court to make him produce them, whereupon the Judge committed him to jail for contempt of Court."

"The majority of the Court reply to this that the question of jurisdiction was not one for Williamson to decide, and that if parties may set themselves up as judges of jurisdiction, there can be no power in any Court to enforce its process, and that witnesses, jurors, or anythody else may refuse to obey the summons of our Courts by simply denying the right of the Judge to try the case." The readers of the Democrat, who get their

ideas of the case from the article referred to, may perhaps think that Williamson deserves his imprisonment; but what would they think if told that at the hearing before Judge Kane, Williamson did not deny the jurisdiction of the Court at all? Yet such is the fact! Although the Court clearly had not jurisdiction, it happened that, through an unfortunate omission on the part of Williamson's counsel, the question of jurisdiction was not then raised; but Williamson was committed to prison, "without bail or mainprize," (that is, liamson stated in his return that the persons that when the colored men carried off Jane Johnson and her children, Williamson was slaves were never in his possession, is incorrect. And this error, if it be an error, in not not considering Jane and her children as in his possession at the time when he told them ostensible ground for imprisonment without

But it is further said in the Democrat: "Mr. Williamson carries the key to his pristhe mandate of the law, and makes a legal return to the writ."

eagerly seized upon as an excuse for thrust- enus? ing him into prison, where he is to be kept, as Judge Black tells us, "until he shall make proper submission"—which means, till he brings back three free persons to be delivered up to Wheeler as slaves. It is believed that Passmore Williamson is such a man contended for, be incarcerated for life by a was given to him because it was thought he that, if he cannot leave his prison till he makes such submission, he will never leave it till he leaves it for his grave. But he will hardly be permitted to remain in confinement many months longer; for the minions of slavery must see that his imprisonment is operating powerfully against them among the people of Pennsylvania, who consider it an insult and disgrace to the Commonwealth. and who will insist upon the protection guaranteed them by the Constitution.

The Democrat claims to have examined the case with great care. It certainly must have required much care and ingenuity to compress so much error and misrepresentation into so small a space as that paper has done.

The Susquehanna Democracy's Platform. We learn that some of the Soft Democrats claim that their last county Conventiou adopted a resolution approving the course of Gov. Reeder, and denouncing his removal, and another condemning the action of the late endorsing Governor Reeder, and for endors. ing the national administration. We susspected that the trick of publishing among the that it did not adopt, would succeed in deedification of such we will endeavor to show why and how it was done.

First, as to the how. We quote from the Democrat of Sept 6th; 'R. B. Little then liamson for a writ of habeas corpus, which we offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the platform laid down by the Democratic Convention last January, and re-affirmed by the Convention last week, embodies the position of the Democratic party of this coun-'The refusal of the writ in a case like the ty on the general political issues before the present, is without precedent, and contrary county, and we therefore adopt that platform, faith and fidelity.'

It will be perceived that this resolution applies only to the platform adopted last winter for when we 'reaffirm' any thing we say the same thing over again, and not something else: and certainly neither the removal of Gov. Reeder nor the action of the Democratic State Convention could have been denounced last winter for neither had then taken place. But why then were such resolutions published among the proceedings of the nominating Convention? It was to give scope to those loose politicians who desire to play, on both sides of the question. For example, such a politician is electioneering for the Democratic ticket. He approaches a Free Soil Democrat, and asks his support, but the reply is The administration is pro-slavery, may fall into the clutches of Judge Kane and and the Harrisburg platform is pro-slavery. and I am afraid that by supporting your ticket I shall be voting pro-slavery-perhaps to FIRE IN HARFORD.—On the evening of the send a pro-slavery man to the U. S. Senate. 14th inst, a dwelling house on the farm of This is giving an ugly phase to the matter John Tyler, and occupied by Mr. Howell was and looks like losing a vote, and accordingly B. Wright. "If our church is to live it must be in A. consumed by fire. Only a few articles of the 'electioneerer' pulls a Democrat out of his merica. Governments and States are totter- furniture were saved. The house was new. pocket, shows him the proceedings of the Luzerne Democracy? QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Kelly-The ing here. Every thing is uncertain. An- The fire originated in an old building adjoin- nominating convention, and reads the resolu-Wheeler Slave Case.—On Saturday, Custis other year and a revolution may have swept ing the house. It was first discovered in the tions condemning the removal of Reeder, and

Free Soil party, after all, at least in this coun-

The next man the politician meets claims to be a national Democrat, and easily swalows Pierce and Douglas, Nebraska and Kansay, Kane, Black, Lewis and all. The 'nacrat has an article that, either ignorantly tional man finds fault with both the candior designedly, shamefully misrepresents the dates and the platform as squinting too much whole case. After professing to have care towards Free Soilism-perhaps refers to the same resolutions that satisfied the Free Soiler, as particularly obnoxious and undemocrat-

> has received or may receive the support of tiqn.) the national Democracy, the party that the resolutions declare is always right. And so the Hunker is satisfied that men who will consent to run on such a platform must be sound Democrats, and is inclined to support them. especially when the other adds by way of clincher' that they are all going to support Plumer, and the Representatives are pledged against Wilmot!

The National Era says that "the Democratic party has its head in the South for life, if Judge Kane so wills it,) because, and its tail in the North." Very true; and as the Judge alleges, his return to the writ an incubus, called the Black Power, rides on which commanded him to bring back Wheel- its back, governing and guiding the whole aner's slaves, was "evasive, if not false." Wil- imal. But one of the smallest fibres of its attenuated tail the part that extends into Susreferred to were not then, nor had been at any quehanna county, is dissatisfied with its rutime, in his possession. Judge Kane replies, ler, and in a weak and softly sort of way as becomes its inherent feebleness and littleness, proposes that the sable monarch should be acting in concert with them, that by legal unhorsed, and the goddess of Liberty place construction their possession was his possess- in his saddle. This is rank rebellion, and ion, and therefore his return that the alleged we expect nothing else than to see this presumptuous tail of the party cut off without It is a fact, although probably few else-

where could be made to believe it, that the they were free, is made by Judge Kane the oracles of the so-called Democracy, of Susquehanna county propose to adhere to the great Democratic party as the most effectual mode of apposing the aggressions of Slavery. They intend to put a stop to slavery on, and will be released the moment he obeys extension just as soon as they can bring the rest of the party to their way of thinking on the subject. And they are willing to wait fewing resolution was adopted:

What is the fact in relation to that? Im- till they can convert the South, where the mediately after Judge Kane had given his bulk of their party lies, to Free Soil princidecision that Williamson had been guilty of ples, before anything is done for the cause of contempt of Court by making an incorrect freedom. But what if the mischiefs we apreturn, and directed him to be committed to prehend should all have occurred before they prison therefor, Mr. Gilpin, Williamson's succeed in making Free Soilers of the slavecounsel, asked leave to amend his return, holders? Might there not be room for a which was refused by Judge Kane! The al- doubt about their having gone the right way leged error in his return-which was proba- to work, and placed their reliance on the bly the fault of his counsel, if any one was right men, to avert the dangers that threat-

The Man for the Place.

After failing with both Reeder and Dawson, the President has at last found just the man the slave-drivers went for Governor of Kansas-Wilson Shannon of Ohio. The last that was heard from the new Govenor he had got as far Westport, Missouri, where he was called out and made a public speech in which he declared it as his judgment that the present spurious mob-created Legislature of Kansas is legal, that its acts are binding, that he will exert his authority to enforce them, and that he is in favor of slavery in Kansar,

In commenting on this indication that the new Governor is willing and eager to become the mean tool of Slavery, and to aid in trampling the liberties of white American Freemen under foot, for the purpose of securing the united support of the South to Frank Pierce for re-election, the Philadelphia North Amer-

Yes, Governor Shannon, of Kansas is needed and required to serve a purpose of the politicians at the White House. He was seected for the job just as a farmer would choose one of his meek and complasiant donkeys to do a piece of work which is rather to hard and ignoble to be put upon a more val-ued and high-spirited beast, and when the Harrisburg Democratic Convention for not task is performed the poor creature will be turned into the fields to pick his chance and scanty living with other vagabond cattle. In the meantime the project of making Kansas slave territory will go on bravely. With the self-elected Legislature declared legal, the public arms placed exclusively in the hands of the pro-slavery settlers, and the prisons of the territory put under the control of the Leavenworth Jail association, the Missouri invaders will gain an easy domination, and have things all their own way. But a question will remain to be settled which a higher tribunal than mobs will have to consider and determine. The Congress of the nation will eventually be asked to admit Kansas into the confederacy as a sovereign State. It should only he admitted with a republican constitution, and we believe that no State can have such a constitution where a majority of the citizens are disfranchised by violence and usurpation. This is a consideration which it nay be well for certain parties, who are exercising rule in Kansas by virtue of fraud and force, to ponder before they presume to pe tition for the admission into the Union as State of the domain they have subjected to

the inflamous government of lawless ruffian-DEMOCRACY IN LUZERNE.—A Democrat-County Convention met at Wilkesbarre, Sept. 11th, nominated a County ticket and esolved, that we re-affirm the Democratic platforms adopted by the National Conventions at Baltimore in 1848 and 1852: 'that we fully approve the Compromise Measures: that the sovereign people of the States and Territories bave the unalienable right of making their own laws; that we approve the acts of the General administration, and believe that they have been conceived in honesty of purpose and carried out with a view to the happiness and welfare of the nation; and that we heartly approve of all the acts and votes of our late Congressman, Hendrick

Can anybody doubt the genuineness of the then read and enthusiastically approved and

that the Democratic party is a pretty good those doomed cities,

REPUBLICAN

The Republican County Convention of Susquehanna county met at the old Court House in Montrose, Monday the 17th day of sylvania an opportunity to vindicate his con-September, 1855, and the following named duct and to releake the tyranny of Kane and ersons were chosen as officers of the Convention:-President, Hon. Charles Tingley, of Harford; Vice Presidents, David Taylor, of Harmony, and Chauncey Wright, of For-But, my dear sir,' says the politician, Apolacan, and Geo. T. Frazier, of Oakland. those resolutions are no part of the platform On motion, a committee of three were apof the Democracy of this county and never pointed by the Chair to examine and decide have been adopted as such.' And in proof on credentials, viz : Wm. Foster, of Montof this he refers him to Mr. Little's resolu- rose, Samuel Brush, of Oakland, and Dexter tion quoted above; and he then proceeds to Sibley, of Harford. Delegates from the folconvince him that there is a great deal of na- lowing election districts appeared, presented tional Democracy in the resolutions that their credentials, and took their seats as memwere adopted, and especially that there is bers of the Convention (except in one or two nothing in them that shows a disposition to cases where some informality existed, and oppose in action any pro-slavery measure that where the delegates were admitted on mo-

Apolacon. Harry Barney, Jonathan Ararat.-Albert Bushnell, Julius Tyler. Auburn.-Tredway Kellog, R. S. Davis. Bridgewater .- D. D. Warner, Perrin

Brooklyn.-H. W. Kent, R. S. Yeomans Choconut. -S. F. Carmalt, Charles Neale. Clifford.—Not represented.

Dimock.—C. M. Tingley, I. J. Babcock. Dundaff .- W. H. Slocuin. Franklin.-Stillman Fuller, W. W. Pier

Friendsville .- J. H. Pierce, J. Hosford. Forest Luke, -C. Wright. A. Tilden. Great Bend,-Nelson Baker, Cha's Cham-

Gibson.-W. P.Gardner, Jacob Denny, Harford.—Dexter Sibley, Charles Ting-Harmony.—David Taylor, P. L. Norton. Jackson.—J. W. Cargill, J. M. Bronson. Jessup.—H. R. Sherman, J. W. Smith.

Lathrop.—Not represented. Lenox. S. T. Miller, H. N. Smith. Liberty-Albert Truesdell, D.: D. Brown. Middletown .- H. F. Handrick, Norman

Montrose.-Wm. Foster, J. T. Langdon New Milford .- G. B. R. Wade, J. W. H. Bradford. Oukland. Samuel Brush, Geo. T. Frazier. Rush.-J. W. Granger, N. Shoemaker.

Springville. A. P. Stevens, Amos Will-Silver Lake .- D. D. Gage, B. S. Gage, Susquehanna. - Abram Coon. J. B. Scovil. l Thomson.—Collins Gelatt, L. O. Blanding.

Resolved. That all proceedings for the choice andidutes at the township elections be dispensed with, and that the Convention do now ceed to nominate candidates for the differ-

On motion, it was resolved that a majorieffect a nomination.

Brooklyn, L. P. Hinds of Susquehanna, C. crance Hall, the first floor occupied by D. withdrawn, when the vote was taken by Townships, and, on first vote resulted as fol-

L. P. Hinds......6 John McKinney.....2 Perrin Wells.....1 O. G. Hempstead was therefore declared the nominee for Representative.

The nominations for Treasurer were. C. M. Simmons, of Montrose, S. A. Woodruff, ashes; thence the flames spread north on of Montrose, E. W. Hawley, of Bridgewater and the first vote resulted as follows:

C. M. Simmons.....10 S. A. Woodruff was therefore declared the nominee for Treasurer.

For County Commissiner, Perrin Wells, of Bridgewater, Wm. T. Case, of Gibson, David Taylor, of Harmony, Denison Thomas, of Springville, and Benjamin Comfort, of & Jones on Main street, owned by Mr. Rich Harmony, were named as candidates, and mond, and occupied respectively as a Cabinet voted for as follows:

FIRST VOTE. Wm. T. Case.....25 Ben jamin Comfort.....1 Denison Thomas......1 SECOND VOTE. Porrin Wells.....19 Denison Thomas.....1 THIRD VOTE. Perrin Wells......12. And Wm. T. Case was therefore declared the nominee for County Tressurer. For Auditor the candidates named were D. D. Brown of Friendsville, and L. M. Tur-

Turrel..................6. clect Conferees to meet Conferees of the Republican party of Wyoming and Sullivan counties, to put in nomination candidates for the office of Representative; and J. W. H Bradford, of New Milford, R. S. Davis, of Auburn, John Young, of Dimock, and Amos

rell, of Forest Lake, and the vote was as fol-

Williams, of Springville were elected such On motion, the Chair appointed a standing County Committee for the ensuing year, as follows: Samuel F. Carmalt, J. W. Cargill Amos Williams Stillman Fuller, D. D. Warner, Isaac P. Baker, G. B. R. Wade, P. L. Norton.

The Platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, adopted at the Pittsburg State Convention, Sept. 5th, was then read and unanimously adopted. (The State platform, having been published in our paper last week is here omitted.)

The following additional resolutions were adopted. The latest news from Norfolk and Ports. Resolved, That the imprisonment, "with-

erous encroachment on State rights and per-

sonal liberty, and without precedent in the COUNTY CONVENTION. judicial history of our country; and that we hail the nomination of Passmore Williamson. as the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner, as affording the freemen of Peun.

his accomplices of our Supreme Court, and we pledge to said nominee the support of the Republicans of Susquehanna County. Resolved. That the candidates for Representatives, who receive the support of the est Lake. Secretaries, Harry Barney, of Republicans of Susquebanna County, will be expected, if elected, to vote only for s known and consistent opponent of Slavery extension for United States Senator, and in

> of the school of Simon Cameron. A bystander handed in the following which was adopted amid loud cheers:

> no case to give their support to a politician

Resolved, That the voice of Public Sentiment should be expressed throughout the Old Keystone State, on the second Tuesday of October next, in tones producing as po-tent effect upon the doors of a Philadelphia prison, as did the blasts of the rams' home in days of old upon the walls of Jericho. On motion of Stillman Fuller, the follow.

Received, That we hereby pledge to the candidates this day nominated, our earnest and united support.

lowing resolution was adopted unanimous

O. G. Hempsted, the nominee for Representative, being called for, responded briefly, expressing his approval of the platform and resolutions adopted, his thanks to his fellow citizens for the unsought honor conferred up. on him by the nomination he had received and his acceptance of the post assigned him as a standard-bearer of the Republican party in the present campaign. He was warmly greeted on coming forward and on retiring. And thereupon the Convention, having byinced much harmony and enthusiasm thro' out, adjourned sine die.

From the Carbondale Transcript. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Over Twenty Buildings Burned-The best part of our City in Ashes. Loss \$60,000. Carbondale is again the scene of a destructive and desoluting fire, At about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the flames were discovered bursting from the fourth story of the large and commodious hotel on the corner of Main and Dundaff streets known as the Bronson House, which with a portion of the furniture, the stables and out buildings attached, were speedily a mass of ruins. From the hotel the fire spread south to the store owned and It appearing that in several Townships no occupied by Almond Crocker, Grocer, this vote had been taken on the candidates, but and the adjoining stores owned by Gillispie delegates only had been voted for, the following resolution was adopted.

A Lave, occupied respectively by Miss P. Perham, Millinery and fancy goods, Joseph eph Alexander, merchant Tailor and H. L. Freeman & Co., Merchants, were consumed. At this point, through the most strenuous exertions, the fire was arrested at the store of Wm. R. Baker & Co., though the store is somewhat damaged. The Standard Print. On motion, it was resolved that a majori-ity of all the votes cast shall be required to was removed, much of the type 'pi'd,' tho' we believe not much of the material will he The nominations for Representative were lost. The fire crossing Main street next hen made as follows: O. G. Hempstead, of Harrison, Seurry and Watt, known as Temp J. Lathrop, of Dimock, D. D. Warner, of K. Morse, Merchant, and the upper story by Bridgewater, C. F. Read, of Montrose, John the Olive Leaf Lodge of Odd Fellows and McKinney, of Great Bend. The names of the Good Templars both lodges losing their Messrs. Warner, Lathrop, and Read were withdrawn, when the vote was taken by immediately south and adjoining was also consumed. Extending north, the building of N. Farnham, first floor occupied by W. Burr, jeweler, and the upper part by Mr. Farmham as a saddlery—the store of G. L. Dick-son & Co., and the large store building on the corner of Main and Dundaff streets belonging to the estate of Peter Campbell, deceased, occupied by Andrew Watt, Merchant G. R. Crocker, Grocer, and Alfred Dart's Law office, were in flames and reduced to Dundaff street, burning some intervening buildings of little value, to the store and the adjoining dwelling of Stephen S. Clark, which were burned: here again by great exertion the progress of the fire was stayed by saving the dwelling house of Mr. Clark, which however is very much damaged. The fire crossing Dundaff street from Campbell's building next caught in the store of Wm. H. Rick mond which, with the row of three building adjoining on Dundaff street, Shoe Shop of M. B. Corby, and the Law Office of Lathrop Shop by J. F. Kinback, a Marble and Tomb stone Manufactury by Mr. Richmond and sadlery by Mr. Shields, were all consumed, together with the Lackawanna House owned

> The fire must have originated from the stapidity, carelessness or drunkenness of some of Washburn's Circus Company who performed here on Saturday night, they occupy ing the whole of the upper story of the Ho tel where the fire was first discovered.

by Thomas Gillespie and kept by Peter S.

Foster, where the flames were finally arrest-

The Bronson House was owned by Samuel R. Meredith, Esq., he having recently purchased it at a cost of \$10.000. It is impossible for us in the hurry of the moment to ascertain the actual amount of the loss sustained by our citizens by this ca-

MARRIED.

By Thomas Adams, Esq., at his residence in Auburn,, on Sunday the 9th inst., Mr. John Hickox & Miss Emily Light, both of Rush township. At Harford, on the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Mr. NOYSE E. NEWTON TO MISS SARAH CARPENTEL On motion, the Convention proceeded to & By the same, on the 12th inst., at Gibson, Mr. Es KRY J. EHRGOOD, of Greene, Pike co., to Miss Loving M. Pickkeing, daughter of Mr. Corbet Pickering.

New Advertisements.

Family Bibles.
THE best in town can be had of J. LYONS & SON. Any family needing can have them on trial; if Montrose, Sept. 18.

FRUIT TREES.

PERSONS wishing an Orchard, would do well to call at TURRELL'S NURSERIES, 21 miles south-east of Friendsville, where Apple trees, of the most approved kinds, of good size and quality, such as are sold by agents for 25 cents, can be had for 121 cents each.

Also, a few Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Monntain Ash trees, at reasonable prices.

Particular regard is had to accuracy of names, and to making a good selection of fruit for the different seasons of the year, when desired.

L: M. TURRELL

Friendsville, Susq'a. co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1855. [ws Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Agent for the STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-PANY, at Harrisburg, Pa. Capital \$500,000. Is at BILLINGS STROUD.

Montrose, Sept. 18, 1855. NEW lot of Groceries just opened by