

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

A clean victory or a clean defeat. Judge Black. "The allies of the Administration must be struck down in every State, County, and District." Judge Wilnot.

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

For Representative, ORLANDO G. HEMPSTEAD, Of Susquehanna County. THOMAS J. INGHAM, Of Sullivan County.

For Commissioner, WILLIAM T. CASE, Of Gibson. For Treasurer, SELDEN A. WOODRUFF, Of Monroe.

For Auditor, DAVID D. BROWN, Of Friendsville. Election—October 9th, 1856.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

There are now at least four candidates in the field for Canal Commissioner in this State—Passmore Williamson, Republican; Arnold Plumer, Administration; Joseph Henderson, Whig; and Kimber Cleaver, Native American. On the great issue of the day, judging from the platforms on which they are nominated, the candidates stand, Williamson and Henderson opposed to slavery extension, Plumer in favor of slavery extension and Cleaver nowhere. Cleaver, it must be remembered is not the candidate of the Know-Nothing, or American party, but of the old Nativists, who see fit wholly to ignore the Slavery question. The Republicans, the Know-Nothing and the Whigs have each declared emphatically against the Nebraska bill and in favor of restoring Kansas and Nebraska to freedom; and if united they could without doubt carry the State by a very large majority on that issue. But will they unite? and if so, on what candidate? If they believe, as they all say they do, that slavery is the paramount issue before the country, and that the dangerous encroachments of the slave power should be speedily arrested, they must be anxious to unite the Free Soil vote of the State, so as to defeat the pro-Slavery party. But, as the Free Soil men hold a variety of opinions on other questions it would not be reasonable or just to ask any portion of them to adopt the opinions of others for the sake of a union, and, as neither portion is strong enough to carry the State alone, it is necessary that they should unite on the sole issue of freedom against Slavery. This is the course that has been adopted in other States, and it was for this purpose that a Republican State Convention was recently called in this State, and a candidate nominated on that one issue. It seems to us that Passmore Williamson is the candidate on whom the anti-Nebraska vote of the State should be united. He was not nominated as a Know Nothing or an anti-Know-Nothing, as a Whig or an anti-Whig, and his election will be simply a triumph of the Free Soil cause, and a vindication by the people of State and personal rights. If the stubbornness of party leaders is to keep them divided, and thereby prepare the way for a pro-Slavery victory in Pennsylvania this year and a far more important one next year, the people had better take the management of affairs into their own hands and vote for the candidate they think best, on their own individual responsibility. The anti-Slavery voters of Pennsylvania can elect Passmore Williamson Canal Commissioner, if they choose, and it ought to be done. In such an event the pro-Slavery conspirators who now fill high places in the Federal Government would read their doom.

The Sham Democracy have completed their ticket by uniting the name of John V. Smith, of Tunkhannock, with that of Oliver Lathrop, for Representatives. If the old saying is true, that a man is known by the company he keeps, then certainly they have wronged Mr. Lathrop who have represented him as anything else than a "National Democrat." Dr. John V. Smith we know through the North Branch Democrat, of which he is sole editor, and we can assure the milk-and-water Democrats of Susquehanna county that he is not of their "stripe." In politics he is intensely a "national." Whatever doctrine or act the slave power may present as Democratic, he immediately approves and endorses. The North Branch Democrat is one of the most ultra old Hunker papers in the State, occupying the same position on the questions of the day, as the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, the Luzerne Union, the Honedale Herald, &c. We do not recollect of its having ever condemned any act of President Pierce's administration. The Nebraska bill it openly and fully endorses, and has been for months past publishing editorials in defense of that measure. All the pro-slavery outrages that have followed that breach of faith, whether in Kansas or in Pennsylvania, have received the tacit or expressed approval of this candidate of the "Free-Soil Democracy" of Susquehanna county. Wyoming county being in the "Wright district," Dr. Smith was one of the constituents of H. B. Wright, who made himself so ridiculously prominent by the advocacy of the Nebraska bill in Congress, and his paper fully approved and endorsed the course of that despicable double-dealer. Accordingly the Luzerne Union, Wright's organ, endorses the nomination of Smith as that of a "sound Democrat."

But how can Democracy as defined by the Monroe Democrat, be reconciled with Democracy as defined by the North Branch Democrat? Well, it is a difficult undertaking to reconcile them. A man ought not to be required to set his words on such short

notice. Dr. Smith, however, does the best that could be expected under the circumstances. His paper has suddenly dropped the administration and all its acts, as subjects for comment. The Wyoming county Convention that nominated him adopted no resolutions with regard to the Slavery question or the National Administration—from which we suppose the Free-Soil men of Susquehanna county will be asked to infer that John V. Smith and the party in Wyoming repudiate the Harrisburg platform. But Dr. Smith has also written a letter for the Monroe Democrat, in which he declares that he is opposed to slavery extension. We believe he has not published that letter in his own paper, and he probably will not, for it is not calculated for that latitude. Having labored for months to convince the Democracy of Wyoming that the Nebraska bill is all right—to make them sound "National Democrats," he is not now going to set about undoing his work. That would be a pity. He only wants to gull the suffragans of Susquehanna. How many there are we don't know, but we believe not many.

This is not the first instance of a pro-slavery Hunker writing a free-soil letter for the purpose of getting free-soil votes. Simon Cameron wrote such a letter last winter. But these sudden conversions are not worth much. It is best to put the young converts on their probation for a time. A fellow-feeling, however, might lead Smith to trust in Cameron's free-soil professions, and therefore he might give him his support for United States Senator. William M. Platt, the Democratic Senator from Wyoming, voted for Cameron last winter, and if the voters of Susquehanna rally to Smith's standard in sufficient numbers, they will probably give Cameron another Democratic vote—always provided the latter can convince him that he is sound on what the Missourians call "the goose question."

There is one thing connected with this U. S. Senator question that the voters of this district ought to understand. We see by the papers that Cameron is at work very busily in all parts of the State, getting as many of his men nominated for the Legislature as possible. And he does not confine his efforts to any particular party, any more than he did last winter, but wherever an available "Cameron man" can be found, he will be Democratic, Know-Nothing, or what not, the Cameronians figure to give him a nomination. Now, it is generally understood that E. B. Chase went to Harrisburg last winter for the express purpose of serving as a "job member" for Cameron, and that he operated with considerable effect, and no doubt got well paid for his labor. This we were well assured of from several sources last winter, and it is fully confirmed by a gentleman who recently visited Monroe, who served as a Clerk in the last Legislature, and states that Chase was one of those who attended Cameron's "private caucuses," while the struggle for the Senatorship was going on, and that he labored zealously for Cameron among the members. It is said that by some unexplained magic, Cameron never loses a friend, and Chase may therefore be set down as still friendly to his interests; and we shall no doubt see him attending again next winter at Harrisburg, to do what he can for his old friend. Whether he has been able to get a couple of Cameron men the Democratic nomination for Representatives in this district, we cannot tell for a certainty, but as he is a pretty good manager it is probable he has. The way Deegan was got off the course a second time, after being promised the nomination this fall, and after receiving and accepting the nomination in Sullivan county, but on a platform pledging him to vote for the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, looks very much as though that pledge was in the way of somebody's plans, and the difficulty had to be obviated by taking a new man. We mention these things so that if by any means the nominees of the sham Democracy should be elected, and should vote for Cameron, those who contributed to such result may not say they did not have a hint of what was going on.

The attempt made in this county to delude men into the belief that the sham Democratic party is a Free-Soil party, is so ridiculous, involves too transparent a falsehood, to deceive any one. This is how the matter stands: The Democratic administration is pro-Slavery; every prominent politician in the country who adheres to the party, is pro-Slavery; the State platform just re-constructed is pro-Slavery; Arnold Plumer, the candidate of the party for a State office, is pro-Slavery; the address of the State Central Committee just published is pro-Slavery; John V. Smith, one of the nominees for Representative of this district, is pro-Slavery; (everywhere south of Springville,) but the party in Susquehanna county have for some reason, nominated men who would not support Bigler, the candidate of the party for Governor last fall, because he was pro-Slavery, but has nominated them on a platform which does not even demand the restoration of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom;—and yet men are asked to vote the "Democratic ticket," for the purpose of carrying out Free-Soil principles! We assert, that every man of common information who votes that ticket, with the names of Arnold Plumer and John V. Smith at its head, knows he is voting to sustain a pro-Slavery party and pro-Slavery principles.

The IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes to that paper as follows: "The Independence Belge states, in its correspondence from Madrid, that the religious society of the Immaculate Conception which is spreading from Rome all over the Roman Catholic world, is in fact a political association for the diffusion of Absolutist principles and the overthrow of Constitutionalism and Republicanism."

Several contributions to our columns intended for this week's issue, were omitted to make room for "politics." Our friends must have patience—election will soon be over.

The Maine Election.

Our Hunker friends are making themselves quite merry over their victory in Maine, as they call it. The result, in nearly the whole State, is as follows: Morrill (Republican) 48,714; Wells (Hunker and Rum), 42,229; Reed; (Whig), 10,281—giving a Republican and Whig majority of 13,766. The Legislature stands, in the House, 61 Republicans, 67 Democrats, and 21 Whigs; the Senate, as far as heard from, stands 15 Democrats and 10 Whigs, giving a Whig and Republican majority of 10 on joint ballot—and yet it is claimed as a Hunker Administration triumph. When the Republicans made their nomination, they took strong and high ground in favor of freedom and temperance. The Democrats took similar ground to the party in this county. They refused to endorse the Administration, were opposed to Slavery extension, but dealt so in generalities that the most ultra Hunkers found no difficulty in going their whole length for the ticket, as the result, if successful, would be their victory. They, too, were in favor of temperance; not of the present law, to be sure, but one that was better, and by that means secured the hearty co-operation of the liquor dealers of New York and Boston, who have poured out their money like water, to procure the passage of the better temperance law; and now, by their double-dealing, on the Slavery and Rum questions, and by a complete bargain and sale with the old-line Whigs in all the Senate and Representative districts in the State, they have succeeded in electing a Legislature, a majority of which is said to be in favor of free rum; and that is the kind of victory that the professed free-soil and temperance Democrats are now making themselves hoarse in exulting over.

We do not look upon the Maine election as in the least discouraging to the friends of freedom. By the union of the Hunkers and thirly Whigs, they may defeat Gov. Morrill and repeal the Maine Law, but further than that there is no affinity whatever between the masses that compose the majority of the Maine Legislature; but on the grand issue between freedom and slavery, Maine is, to-day, good for 20,000 majority.

The result of the Maine election should be an admonition to the freemen of Susquehanna. There, as here, they said the Slavery question was not an issue—that they had as much friends of freedom as the Republicans. Thousands believed them, and voted in accordance with such belief. Now the Maine election is claimed as a Nebraska and Slavery victory, and will be heralded as such in the whole Administration press from the Washington Union to the least seven-by-nine in the land.

Let the regulars succeed this fall in Susquehanna county, and the Pierce and Douglas of the whole country would exult as heartily over it as a victory in Virginia, and whatever may be the views of the respective candidates, the success of the party in this county would go to strengthen the hands of the slave power.

Fraud and Deception.

Chase professes to be opposed to Arnold Plumer, the Hunker candidate for Canal Commissioner, he refuses to raise his name at the head of his paper, and declares, both in public and private, that he shall not support him; and yet we have been assured, in a way in which we think there can be no mistake, that when the tickets are printed the name of Arnold Plumer will figure conspicuously at the head, and by that means many of the Free-Soil Democrats will be led to support the Pierce and Douglas nominee for Canal Commissioner.

Quite a portion of the party honestly supposed that the Little Democratic ticket formed on the first Monday in September, was really a Free-Soil ticket, and that the repudiation of the State and National parties was intended to be carried out at the polls. From our knowledge of many of the men who were pulling the ropes, we had no confidence in their professions of freedom. There were some honest and consistent Hunkers, hard as adamant, and there were also honest Free-Soilers, but the large majority were party men, who framed their resolves, not to express their principles, but to catch votes. When Mr. Ward offered a resolution endorsing Plumer, it was voted down by a large majority; and at the same time, we have not the least doubt that eight out of ten of the men that voted down the resolution, were intending to vote for the man; it was done for effect. We may have erred in our judgment, or been misinformed, but we shall wait patiently till we see the tickets, and then if the professed county Free-Soil ticket is tacked to the tail of the Hunker Pierce State ticket, the people will have no difficulty in properly applying the epithets, "liar and hypocrite," that have been so freely used by our neighbors for the last few months.

Thomas J. Ingham, Esq., has been presented by the Republicans of Sullivan County as their candidate for Representative, and the nomination has been duly ratified by the conferees of this district. Though personally unacquainted with Mr. Ingham, we have the most satisfactory assurances from those who know him well, that he is just the man for the place and the occasion—honest, intelligent, well-informed, and ardently attached to the principles of the Republican party. It will require more of more than ordinary ability and nerve properly to represent their constituency in our Legislature next winter, if the scenes of last winter in connection with the election of United States Senator are to be re-enacted; and the Republicans of Sullivan, in their Convention, unanimously decided upon Mr. Ingham as such a man.

We are gratified in the belief that both our nominees for Representatives are reliable Free-Soil men who will not flinch from the support of their principles under any circumstances, and as such we trust they will receive the support of every earnest opponent of slavery extension in the district.

The best way to see daylight is to put out the candle. What thou canst not comprehend, believe.

ADDRESS TO THE FREE-SOIL VOTERS OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

The County Committee of the Republican party, in view of the near approach of the day of election, and of the importance of sustaining the party which they represent, beg to urge upon the Free-soil men of this County, their duty of supporting the candidates of the Republican party. The daring encroachments of the National Executive upon State and individual rights, unchecked by the bulk of the people as the last General Election are now sustained by a partisan Judiciary, both of the State and Nation. In this County, although no party dares to place candidates in nomination whose principles openly coincide with those of the Administration or the Administration party of this State, there has been placed in nomination by a party acting in unison with the friends of the Administration, a ticket composed of men of doubtful political faith. In connection with them, they have placed in nomination for Representative from Wyoming County, an open and decided friend of the Administration and of all its measures, including the Nebraska bill, the removal of Governor Reeder, and the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson. This ticket for Representatives you are asked to support as Free-soil men, in opposition to one composed of earnest, decided opponents of the Administration and its measures. This you may consider to be the proper method of effecting the end we all have in view; we think otherwise, and we invite you, without any distinction of party, to support the ticket which has been placed in nomination by the Republicans. We are willing—and we ask of you to do the same—to lay aside all our former differences, either of a personal or political character, and meet upon the broad platform of "No more slave states; and no slave territories," letting all other issues rest until this far more important question is definitely settled. In the language of Judge Wilnot: "The allies of the administration must be struck down in every State, County and District."

The election of a U. S. Senator is the most important question likely to arise during the next session of the Legislature. The position of both our candidates is to be found in the resolutions of our Convention; that of John V. Smith, is known by the views he has expressed in his paper; that of Mr. Lathrop we have been unable to ascertain, either from the resolutions of the Convention which placed him in nomination or from his private declarations. All then, who desire the election of a Free-Soil U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, have a direct interest in the success of the Republican ticket, and should labor earnestly for its election.

The party of Freedom and the party of Slavery are now marshalling their forces for the great Presidential contest in 1856. The success of either in the several States this Fall, may have an important influence on the result then. Let us, freemen of Susquehanna County, now and henceforth, be faithful to the good cause, so that whether Freedom or Slavery is triumphant, we can have the satisfaction of remembering that our votes and our influence were given in behalf of justice and humanity.

Another Trick.

We understand that a certain "Montrose Clique" are busy trying to get up an "old-line Whig ticket" in this County, for the purpose of defeating the Republican. The chief leaders in the movement, strange to relate, are also the leaders of the sham Democracy in this County. Our readers will easily understand the object when they reflect that these leaders of the sham Democracy are awfully frightened at the prospect of another defeat this Fall, and can think of no other possible way of preventing it, than by dividing their opponents on false issues, as was lately done in Maine. Such experiments may succeed in sections where "Silver Gray" or pro-slavery Whigs exist—as they do in small numbers in some of the North—but will fail utterly, and ignominiously among the freemen of Susquehanna County, who have no inclination to aid the sham Democracy, either directly or indirectly, in preparing the way for the election of a pro-slavery U. S. Senator next winter, or of Franklin Pierce, or some other tool of the slave-drivers for President in 1856.

We can hardly believe that any man can be fooled into placing himself in such a position; but if there should be any such, we venture to predict that he will never desire to repeat the experiment—unless the "Corruption fund" which the Slave Power and the Liquor League, through the hands of the Cameron men, are said to be scattering plentifully throughout the State, can produce more effect than we believe among the voters of Susquehanna County.

The Republican State Nomination.

We see few, comparatively, of the Newspapers of the State; but we find the name of Passmore Williamson at the "mast-head" of the following: Pittsburgh Gazette, Lewisburg Chronicle, Norristown Olive Branch, Bradford Reporter, Bradford Argus, Tioga Agitator, Coudersport People's Journal, Conneautville Banner. Many other of our exchanges sympathize with the nomination, and would like to see Williamson elected, but are awaiting the turn of events. The Republicans of Sullivan County have no newspaper organ, but endorsed the nomination of Williamson in their County Convention. The people throughout the State have a deep feeling in favor of the victim of judicial oppression, but Philadelphia seems restrained by some unseen influence from coming out bold and heartily in his favor. The cause of this may perhaps be correctly guessed at from a remark of a Philadelphia Merchant recently that "Williamson ought to be hung for getting up such an excitement, just at the opening of the Fall trade!" Cotton has too much influence on politics in both Philadelphia and New York. The "rural districts" must take care of them.

Upon the occasion of delivering a famous lecture in Cambridge, Mass., recently, Wendell Phillips remarked that the "making of good gingerbread was one of the lost arts."

For the Republican. Hon. G. J. Lathrop, AND SOME PERSONAL MATTERS.

I am placed, by the last Democrat, at the head of the Republican Party, in consequence of the slight honor of being appended, at the suggestion of some friend, to the county Republican Committee. As a member of that committee, it will not be improper that I should correct the willful misstatements and falsehoods of the Honorable (J) E. B. Chase especially as my name stands intimately associated with them. The following is an extract from the leading editorial of the last Democrat.

"He (G. Z. Dincock) wrote the article (sustaining Mr. Lathrop's action in the Legislature) and took it to Mr. Lathrop, telling him that if he would decline running and let Mr. Hempstead be nominated, that article should be published in the Republican, setting him right with that party, while they, the leaders, would do every thing for him they could for Prothonotary two years from now; but if he would not do it, then they would defeat him for the nomination this fall, in which case he would be a used up politician."

The facts of the case are these. For some time previous to the nominating convention, I had seen Mr. Lathrop only twice. The first time was soon after his name was published as a candidate for nomination. I was in his presence two or three minutes—just long enough to hear him express dissatisfaction because his name was announced without his consent. We had no conversation in regard to withdrawing it. Monday evening following a messenger informed me that Mr. Lathrop wished to see me at Searle's Hotel. We met, and he immediately opened his business by informing me that he had decided fully not to be a candidate, and wished his name withdrawn. The Chairman of the Committee not being present, I took it upon myself, at the request of Mr. Lathrop, to see that his name was taken from the list of candidates. I am not aware that there was a syllable written in reference to Mr. Lathrop before his mind was made up fully to withdraw. I had written nothing.

That Mr. Lathrop was to be a "candidate for Prothonotary two years from now" is a new idea to me. I had not heard the thing mentioned before the publication of the Democrat last week. I had not thought of it myself, had not heard it spoken of by others, and do not believe it had been suggested to Mr. Lathrop by any one. I held out no inducements to Mr. Lathrop and have no reason to believe or suspect that any one else did. In fact I do not believe Mr. Lathrop is easily influenced by inducements, for I have good reasons for believing, "although Mr. Lathrop is not our informant" that strong inducements, to take a course favorable to the election of Simon Cameron, were held out to him, while in Harrisburg by a certain individual from Susquehanna County who was in all of Cameron's private caucuses.

Instead of telling Mr. Lathrop that I should try to defeat his nomination this fall I told him I would do all I could to secure his nomination if he wished it, and if nominated I would exert my influence to secure his election. These words were called by the Democrat "leaders of the Republican Party in Montrose" told him the same thing.

This statement is in direct conflict with the statement made by Chase. His statement is willfully and maliciously false. There is now another chance to swear falsely. G. B. Eldred was present at both the interviews with Mr. Lathrop, and will corroborate the above facts.

The following is also an extract from the editorial columns of the last Democrat: "In that Know-Nothing Council in Bloomer Hall, that afternoon, as we can prove by persons who were present, if it shall be denied, the townships Committees to superintend the election of delegates to the Republican Convention, to nominate the ticket last Monday, were made."

I was in that Council from the time it organized until it adjourned, and I know that it made not one of the Township Committees, and that it took no action in reference to them. In regard to the matter, I know this much further. Tuesday evening, Mr. Read wished me to assist in preparing a list of the committees for publication. I looked over the names of the townships and found not one-half of them were provided with committees. On Wednesday and Thursday the list was completed. For proof I refer to C. F. Read, J. W. Chapman, J. T. Langdon, O. G. Homestead, S. F. Carmalt, H. H. Frazier, and others, by whom a majority of the committees were made.

It is charged upon the members of that Council that they committed a fraud when they resolved that they would support the Republican ticket. They did just what every northern freeman ought to do. They determined to forego all other considerations and take up the one issue of Slavery Restriction. The order to which they belonged was formed when the question of Slavery extension was at rest, under the resolutions of both the National parties to resist the agitation of the Slavery question in and out of Congress. Subsequent to the organization of the order, the South commenced a series of outrages upon the North, and outrage has since followed upon outrage, until the hearts of Northern freemen burn with indignation. Like true patriots, the members of the Council decided not to make nominations in the Order, but to unite with the Republicans in opposition to the insolent aggressions of slavery.

The Republican party is a separate and independent party, organized for a specific purpose, having no connection with any other party, but composed of the Free-Soil members of all parties. If the extension of Slavery is ever prohibited, it will be by the union of all Free-Soil men upon that issue; and it will not do to drive men out of the party because they hold principles that are not held nor endorsed nor carried out by the Republican party. The invitation is full, broad and free to all men of all parties to come in and unite for the accomplishment of our object, and one object only, and that is active and actual resistance to the encroachments of Slavery. G. Z. Dincock.

Republican Representative Conference.

At a meeting of Republican Representative Conference for the District composed of the Counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan, convened at Laceyville, September 21st, 1856, the meeting was called to order by D. D. Warner, and Amos Williams was elected in the chair, and H. E. Shipman elected Secretary.

The following named gentlemen presented credentials and were admitted to seats; D. D. Warner, Amos Williams, R. S. Davis, John Young, from Susquehanna; H. E. Shipman and A. E. Wilber from Sullivan—Wyoming not being represented.

The Conference then proceeded to nominate Candidates for Representatives, whereupon John Young nominated Orlando G. Hempstead, and A. C. Wilber nominated Thomas J. Ingham, and the votes being taken, they were unanimously nominated.

The following resolution was then adopted: Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidates this day nominated.

Whereupon the conference adjourned sine die.

AMOS WILLIAMS, Chairman, H. E. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A complete Fusion of the opponents of the national Democracy comprising Republicans, Whigs, Know-Nothing and Know-Somethings, has just been effected in Massachusetts. The united body takes the name of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, and for its platform the sole issue of Freedom against Slavery. The meeting by which the fusion was effected was very large, and very harmonious. Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield was nominated for Governor over Gardner, the present incumbent, on the first formal ballot.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY.

A Republican Convention assembled at the Court House, in Leport, on Tuesday, the 18th. The following persons were elected officers: President—Henry Shipman. Vice Presidents—Joseph Woodhead, G. B. Bartch. Secretary—John S. Green.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Representative—William Covings was named. H. E. Shipman, Esq., Mr. Shipman arose and expressed his thanks for the honor intended, and in a brief and appropriate speech declined the nomination. After which, on motion of A. C. Wilber, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity of H. E. Shipman, Esq., and would cheerfully support him for Representative, if he so desires; but as he declines nomination, we will proceed to nominate some other candidate.

Mr. Wilber then nominated T. J. Ingham—no other nomination being made, and a vote being taken, Mr. Ingham was unanimously nominated. On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer. G. W. Potter nominated John S. Green. No other nomination being made, and a vote being taken, Mr. Green was unanimously nominated. The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Commissioner. Job L. King nominated William Glidwell. A vote being taken Mr. Glidwell was unanimously nominated.

The Convention then unanimously nominated the following persons for County Auditors—F. N. Wilcox, 3 years, J. W. Hoggan, 3 years. On motion of Job L. King, A. C. Wilber and Henry E. Shipman, were appointed conferees, to confer with similar conferees from Susquehanna and Wyoming counties, to nominate candidates for Representatives. On motion the President appointed the following committee on resolutions: A. C. Wilber, G. W. Potter, Wm. Y. Collins, Benjamin Hurdell and William E. King. Mr. Wilber from the committee on resolutions, reported as follows: Resolved, That we will oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. We are not disposed to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, but we are determined that Slavery shall never spread over another foot of free territory in North America.

Resolved, That we have heard with astonishment and alarm of the imprisonment of a peaceable citizen of Pennsylvania, for no other cause than assuring a woman that she could not legally be held as a slave in Pennsylvania. We look upon it as a blow aimed at the liberties of this State, designed to suppress the freedom of speech, and to introduce Slavery into our midst. Resolved, That we will gladly give Passmore Williamson, (the victim of this unjust imprisonment) our support for the office of Canal Commissioner. We have the fullest assurance that he is every way competent to discharge the duties of the office; and we consider this the most ready and efficient mode of testifying our abhorrence of the judicial tyranny which placed him in prison. United States officers from ever holding office in Pennsylvania, or testifying in a Court of the Constitution of the United States in the least. That question has been settled by the highest tribunal in the land. C. B. Wheeler, New York, Sept. 13, 1856.

South, and we deem it our duty to assist in removing such Judges from office as soon as possible.

Mr. Potter from the Committee on resolutions reported the following: Resolved, That the acts of Franklin Pierce, are in striking contrast to his declaration that during his administration the tranquillity of the country should not be disturbed by the question of Slavery. He doubtless intended the people to sit quietly by, while he, by the use of purse and sword—by Government patronage at home, and diplomatic influence abroad, sought to extend the dominion, and strengthen the chains of slavery. The Acheson and Stringfellow mobs chime in with this peaceful administration, without jar or discord.

Resolved, That to say more about the administration of Franklin Pierce, would be like re-bombarding Greytown. Resolved, That the union of the Slaveholders in favor of the extension of Slavery, has driven the Freemen of the North, to the organizations, for the purpose of opposing their aggressions. Resolved, That the nomination of Mr. Lathrop as a Free Soiler, by the Democratic party of this Assembly District, is an attempt to sweeten a bitter pill—in other words, to secure the triumph of the Hunker party, on the strength of a free soil man. We believe if he was as good a free soiler as he professes, that he would at once declare his nomination, or at least declare his opposition to the Administration, and to the Democratic party of the State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Sullivan Democrat, Mincey Luminary, and the several papers in this Assembly District. A vote being taken the resolutions introduced by Messrs. Wilber and Potter, they were unanimously adopted. No further business being before the convention, on motion adjourned.

Signed by the officers.

In 1787 a society was organized in Philadelphia, which was incorporated by the legislature in 1789, entitled the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race." Of this Society BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was elected President, and Dr. RUSH Secretary. Both of these gentlemen signed the Declaration of Independence; both of them were known as ardent and disinterested patriots in the Revolutionary struggle; both of them contributed largely to the success of the cause of American Independence; and both were known then, as they are known now, as men above reproach and incapable of taking part in a movement at war with the cherished principles for which they had been contending.

It is of this same society, preserved in its organization to the present day, that Passmore Williamson is now Secretary; and his for occupying that office, that the democracy of this State is reproaching and reviling him. Is it then a crime to follow in the footsteps of Franklin and Rush? Is there guilt in standing where they stood, or serving where they served? Do the democratic press and politicians intend to cast insult upon the graves of those patriots in the vile epithets and filthy abuses which they heap upon their successor? So it would seem. It is not safe, for an Pennsylvania to imitate the example set by the fathers of the Republic. The men who laid the foundation of our government, who periled all—life, liberty, and property, to earn for us the blessings of a free government were unworthy, in democratic esteem, of the honors that have been heaped upon them. Their ashes are profaned, their memory blotted, their good deeds forgotten; and men who follow them stigmatized as felons, traitors and outcasts. And yet in the very face of all this, a sheet nominally democratic (oh! how that word is abused!) is laboring to convince its readers that the democratic party is not pro-slavery!

For our part, we are not ashamed of the example of Franklin, Rush and their revolutionary coadjutors. We are not afraid to honor them, nor do we shrink from admitting those who have the nerve, in this degenerate day, to walk in their path. It is time, for the sake of the great principles at stake in the revolutionary struggle, that 1787 should come again. The years cannot be rolled back in their course; the shadows upon the sun-dial cannot be recalled; but the inspiring example of the heroes of that day is ours—ours to revere, to defend and to imitate. The lofty patriotism, the disinterested labor of years, the high-toned principles, and the consistent life which followed them—these are needed now as much as then. The struggle of 1856 is but a revival in another shape of that of 1776. Let self-styled democrats sneer, as malignant Tories did then, the true friends of freedom and the land of the living and the dead, let the line be distinctly drawn; let it be generally and firmly understood that a party calling itself democratic (but woefully believing its name) secedes and derides the men of 1776, and we shall not fear the result of the appeal now made to the people.

It may be that this appeal will not be successful. It may chance that men actuated by the dross of avarice, and the lust of past success, will give no heed to the venerable revolutionary sages calling to them from decorated graves. But there is hope for the future. Delusion is short-lived where intelligence prevails; and there is not power enough in the pro-slavery ranks of the north to change a wrong into a right.

A Law needed in Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune. Sir.—In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, in the case of Passmore Williamson, the inquiry, "what can be done to prevent a repetition of this act of tyranny?" naturally arose among those who sympathize with that victim of a cruel and wicked despot. I will try to answer this question briefly. Let the people of the State rally and pass a "personal liberty bill" somewhat similar to the one recently passed in Massachusetts, and let one in Pennsylvania, which was repealed by Wm. Bigler, in obedience to the dictates of the Slave power. Had the statutes of this State contained such a provision as is found in section 46, page 790, vol. 2, of our revised Statutes, the writ would have been granted without hesitation. And had the laws of this State also contained a section forbidding the use of the jails, prisons, penitentiaries, police courts, &c., of the State being used by the Government, which would have placed his victim in a position in which to increase the act should forbid, under a heavy penalty, all State officers from aiding or assisting in any way or shape in the capture of free slaves, or in the enforcement of the fugitive Slave Law, and should disqualify United States officers from ever holding office in Pennsylvania, or testifying in a Court of the Constitution of the United States in the least. That question has been settled by the highest tribunal in the land. C. B. Wheeler, New York, Sept. 13, 1856.