'Oh, I did not mean that! I did not mean that!'

He would have proceeded; but I shook my head, and put an end to the explanation he was eager to make.

The funeral was over, the cold wind was howling without, the sigh of the mourners alone was heard, where a few days before all had been cheerfulness and preparation for the happiest event of human life. Pauline had lighted a single lamp, and placed it in the farther part of the room, for there seemed something obtrusive even in the cheerfulness of light.—She was seated on a low chair beside the old lady. The passiveness of grief was peculiarly unsuited to her active and happy nature; and, as she sat as if she were paralyzed, not even heeding the Colonel's favorite cat, who jumped into her lap, and purred, and looked up for its accustomed caress, one could hardly believe she was the same girl who was forever on the wing, laughing and singing from morning till night. Poor Loyd too, who had so gently acquiesced in the evils of his lot, who had bent like the reed before the winds of adversity, suffered now as those only do who exist while they suffer. Perhaps it was not in human nature not to mingle the disappointment of the lover with the grief of a son, and, while he was weeping his loss, to ponder over some of his father's last words. 'Of course, my children,' he had said, 'you will dismiss all thoughts of marriage—for the present, I mean. It will be all, I am afraid more, than you can do, Loyd, when [illegible] be upon you. But don't be discouraged, my children; cast your care upon the Lord—something may turn up—wait—blessed are they who wait in faith.'

Both promised to wait, and both, as they now revolved their promise, religiously resolved to abide by it, cost what it might.

Their painful meditations were interrupted by a knock at the outer door, and Loyd admitted Major Perrit, one of his neighbors, and one of those everlasting meddlers in other's affairs, who, if a certain proverb were literal, must have had as many fingers as Argus had eyes.

'I am sorry for your affliction, ma'am,' said he, shaking Mrs. Barnard's extended hand, while a sort of simpering smile played about his mouth, in spite of the appropriate solemnity he had endeavored to assume; 'don't go out, Miss Paulina; what I have to communicate is interesting to you, as well as to the widow and son of the deceased.'

'Some other time, Sir,' interposed Loyd, whose face did not conceal how much he was annoyed by the officiousness and bustling manner of his visiter.

'Excuse me, Loyd; I am older than you, and ought to be a little wiser; we must take time by the fore-lock; others are up and doing; why should not we be?'

Loyd now comprehended the Major's business, and, pained and somewhat shocked, he turned away; but, remembering the intention was kind, though the mode was coarse, he smothered his disgust, and forced [himself] to say;

'[I am o]bliged to you Major Perrit, [but I am in no] state of mind to attend [to business.]'

'[O]h, I know you have feelings, [illegible] you must not be more nice than wise. [We] must not get the start of us. I al[ways] told my wife it would be so, and now [she] sees I was right. I tell you Loyd, in [confi]dence, your honored father was not [cold], before Lyman Barton was handing [roun]d his petition for the office.' It was [not] in human nature for the old lady to [sup]press an ahem! at this exact fulfilment [of] her prediction to the poor colonel.—[B]arton's petition, continued Perrit, 'will [go] on to Washington in the mail to-mor[row], and ours must go with it; here it is.' [He] took the paper from his pocket, and, [unfold]ing it, showed a long list of names.—[A] heavy list,' he added; 'but every one [of t]hem whigs; we did not ask a Jackson [ma]n; there would have been no use, you [kno]w; Lyman Barton leads them all by [the] nose.'

[H]ere Perrit was interrupted by a knock [at t]he entry door. A packet addressed to [Lo]yd was handed to him. Perrit glanced [at t]he superscription, and exclaimed, 'This [is t]oo much, by George! He has had the [imp]udence to send you the petition.'

'I could not have believed this of him,' [tho]ught Loyd, as he broke the seal; for he, [lik]e his father, reluctantly believed ill of [an]y one. There were a few lines on the [en]velope; he read them to himself, and [the]n, with that emotion which a good man [feel]s at an unexpected good deed, he read [the]m aloud:

'[M]Y DEAR FRIEND LOYD:

[E]xcuse me for intruding on you, at this [sa]d moment, a business matter that ought [not] to be deferred. You will see by the [encl]osed, that my friends and myself have [done] what we could to testify our respect [fo]r the memory of your excellent father, [an]d our esteem for you. Wishing you the [suc]cess you deserve,

'I remain very truly yours,

LYMAN BARTON.'

The enclosed paper was a petition, head[e]d by *Lyman Barton*, and signed by al[m]ost every Jackson partisan in the town, [th]at the office of post-master might be giv[en] to Loyd Barnard. A short prefix to the [pe]tition expressed the signers' respect for [th]e colonel, and their unqualified confidence [in] his son. Perrit ran his eye over the [lis]t, and exclaiming, 'This is the Lord's [han]d! by George!' he seized his hat and [de]parted, eager to have at least the conso[lat]ion of first spreading the news through [th]e village.

Few persons comprehend a degree of [vir]tue beyond that of which they are them[sel]ves capable.

'It is, indeed, in one sense,' said Loyd, [as] the door closed after Perrit, 'the hand of [the] Lord; for he it is that makes his crea[tures] capable of such disinterested good[ness.]'

[Th]ose who heard the fervent language [and] tone in which Loyd expressed his grat[itud]e, when he, that night, for the first time, [too]k his father's place at the family altar, [mus]t have felt that this was one of the few [cas]es where it was equally 'blessed to give [as] to receive.'

[L]oyd's appointment came by return of [mai]l from Washington. In due time the [wed]ding-cake was cut, and *Our Village [Post]-Master* is as happy as love and for[tune] can make him.

THE DEMOCRAT.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

Thursday, September 12, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM T. MORISON,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF MIFFLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES LOWREY,
OF TIOGA COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE SANDERSON,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Democratic County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
Isaac Reckhow, of Great Bend.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Shubael Dimock, of Herrick.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. H. Dimock, of Montrose.

FOR AUDITOR,
M. J. Mumford, of Tompson.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, [illegible]

ELECTION Tuesday, October 8, 1850.

☞ All kinds of marketable produce will be taken on subscription, at this office, as usual.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisements of the Dimock Academy, in another column. We have not been informed as to the arrangements of the Institution, and therefore cannot speak of it particularly.

CORRECTION.—In the programme of the Agricultural Fair, published last week, the Boy's Plowing Match should have read 8 o'clock instead of 3.

☞ The beautifully and chastely written poem on our first page by "Clara," will, we presume, be read with deep interest. The melancholy incident it commemorates is still fresh in the minds of many of our readers.

"Clara" is ever welcome to our columns.

☞ The press of Political matter this week must be our excuse to our readers for the condensed form of our News department. After election we shall be better able to please in this respect. Our aim shall always be to give the greatest possible variety in our paper.

☞ Especial attention is invited to the statement of *Messrs.* Brown and Gere, in reference to the congressional conference in another column.

Our Congressional Nomination.

The Conferees regularly appointed by the Conventions of the several counties forming this Congressional District, have met and a majority thereof nominated JAMES LOWREY, Esq., of Tioga county, as the candidate of the democratic party for Congress.

Perhaps some of our readers will ask us to inform them particularly as to the merits and demerits of their candidate. he being a man but ours, fellow democrats, it is surely, at this time, a pleasing one for us to perform. We love to see merit rewarded; and more especially now, when the political world is being agitated to its centre; when the faint-hearted falter and the designing grow bold; are we proud to feel assured that, as editors of a political journal, we are called upon to support a man of true heart and noble purpose—a firm and consistent *Democrat*

Such a man is *James Lowrey*. A lawyer, he is an ornament to his profession; a Democrat, he is alike an ornament to his party. Unassuming in his manners,he needs only to be known to be appreciated, and only tried to be found faithful. Nor is this all. We are assured by those who know him well, both his political friends and foes, that integrity is the most prominent trait in his character, in short, his word is a bond, and none need expect him to swerve from a position he has once assumed. Such, fellow democrats, is the man presented for your support.

It is needless for us to express our deep regret that a difference of opinion arose among the Conferees, interrupting the harmony of the Conference, and finally resulting in the nomination (so called) of *David Wilmot;* for what Democrat does not equally regret it? We observe that the Conferees who nominated Mr. Lowrey, passed the same resolutions as those who nominated Mr. Wilmot, to which Mr. Lowrey most cheerfully subscribed. The contest, then, seems to be between *men* and *not measures.* What excuse can Mr. Wilmot give for thus forcing himself into the campaign? Already he has held the office one term more than any other man ever elected from this District. He well knows that he cannot command the universal confidence and influence that one less associated with past agitation can. The Democracy of Tioga feel, and most justly too, that to *them* belongs the honor of furnishing the next Congressman.—Two years ago, in the face of her earnest protestations were her claims disregarded, and that they should be again she could never consent. In justice to her, by all prior usages of our party we were bound to heed her call, and recognise her claims.

True by neglecting to appoint a standing Committee, in May last, the county organization was partially lost. But, when a part of the old Committee called upon the townships to send delegates to a County Convention, they universally responded to that call, thus ratifying the whole proceeding. The friends of Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Lowrey, alike entered the Convention, and not till it was ascertained that Mr. Lowry would be nominated by a large majority was there a Mass meeting called (at midnight) and Conferees appointed and instructed for Mr Wilmot.

We are assured that the Mass-meeting numbered not over thirty persons who took part in its proceedings, while the County Convention reflected the views of a majority in every township.—Messrs. Brown and Gere, then, on the part of Susquehanna, acted perfectly right in denying the Conferees elected by that Meeting a place in the Conference. Indeed, had they done otherwise, they would have betrayed a timidity and recklessness admitting of no palliation, virtually disregarding the instructions of that body from whom they received authority to act.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration we believe now, just what the organ of Mr. Wilmot, in Tioga county, (the Banner) asserted several weeks since—that "Mr. Wilmot would be a candidate, no matter who was nominated from Tioga;" and further, we believe, that Mass-meeting was only a ruse to give Mr. Wilmot the semblance of a nomination, provided he should be defeated in the Convention.

We repeat, we regret that Mr. Wilmot feels at liberty to take such a course. Term after term has he been sustained by the Democracy of his District, who have followed him with a devotion unparalleled. All that organization could effect has been brought into requisition to sustain him — That he now, after being so triumphantly vindicated, should wish to break down that same organization and give the District over into the hands of the Whigs, seems to us strange and ungenerous.

Only by harmony in our family circle, by concert of action, in a word, by strict party discipline can we carry terror into the ranks of our adversaries, or sustain our long-cherished and dearly loved principles. It seems to us that a little forbearance, a little manly generosity, is all that is necessary to place the members of the Democratic party shoulder to shoulder on the field of their former glory. Who, then, we ask, is prepared to defeat purposes having such objects in view?

We appeal to you, democrats of Susquehanna, to rally around, and sustain the man you have assisted to nominate. There is no other alternative. If we allow our ranks to be distracted, a Whig, in all probability, will be elected to Congress, nor is this all, our Representatives and State Senator may be lost, and a Whig U. S. Senator be elected for the ensuing six years. Who can cherish such a thought, and what Democrat can assist to bring about such a state of things, and feel that he has discharged his duty to himself, his fellows and his country?

Doings in Congress.

By reference to another column our readers will see that Congress, after spending nearly nine months in doing nothing, has passed the California bill, the Utah Territorial bill, and the Texas Boundary and Ten Million bill, by decisive majorities.

However much it may be regretted that the Boundary bill gives 25,000 square miles more over to slavery than was contemplated even in Clay's compromise, still, we presume, as the intelligence spreads over the Union, all will join heartily in the joy-shout that announced the passage of these bills at the Capitol. For nine months past the heart of this great nation has throbbed with the most intense anxiety, till but one voice finally was heard among the American people, calling upon Congress to give peace and quietude to their distracted country. At last it has come—the long looked for day has arrived. California with "her garments decked with gold" is now a sister state of this great confederacy, with a constitution preserving her soil from the pollution of slavery.—Thrice welcome to our golden sister!

New Mexico is to have a territorial government and exercise her own choice as to slavery. She has already declared almost unanimously that it *shall never* be tolerated in her borders, so the friends of freedom have nothing to fear from that quarter. Utah comes in on the same principle. Thus the whole question which has agitated our country, threatening disunion and civil war is now forever put at rest. Well may the people rejoice.

We confess there is one feature in the proceedings that surprises us much. All accounts from Washington concur, that the Texas boundary line as recognized by Clay's compromise would have been substituted by a large majority had it been moved, thus securing 25,000 square miles to freedom and "free soil" Why this was not offered by some of our Northern men exceeds our comprehension, when the time for action had arrived, when the final battle was to be fought. Where is he now" Deeply as we regret it, Truth and Justice demands the answer. He was at Towanda preparing to break down the democratic organization and defeat the democratic nominee—and now, at this moment, he is passing our office arm in arm with the most violent whig leader in our County, whose every effort has ever been directed to defeat democratic principles and democratic candidates. We assure Mr. Wilmot, when the Democracy of this county and district, two years ago, disregarding all prior usages, rallied and returned you to Congress, they did so with the confident expectation that when the final hour arrived you would be in your place to *act* as well as talk. They did so too with the expectation, that you, sustained only by their organization, would sustain that, when occasion imperatively demanded it as the only alternative between the success of Whig and Democratic men and measures.—They did so with the expectation that when, at a future day they might nominate another man standing upon the same platform of principle as yourself, as does James Lowry now, he would receive from you a cheerful and hearty support.—How far these expectations have been realized others can judge as well as we.

We supported Mr. Wilmot two years ago; but now, when he would subvert everything and hand this District over to the Whigs, he *cannot take us with him.* We have principles that we love, you venerate, and we will not give them up without a struggle. *He* places the contest upon his "great question," and we meet him there with a regular candidate of the party, pledged to the same resolutions, framed and passed by the very men who placed him in nomination. We believe, yea we *know* Mr. Lowrey stands upon that platform in good faith.

And now, Democrats, we ask you to weigh well every consideration. We wish not to excite the feelings or inflame the passions of any one, more especially do we repel the idea, of endeavoring to cast obloquy upon Mr. Wilmot. We have none but the kindest personal feelings towards him, but we sincerely regret that he should sacrifice himself upon the altar of Ambition.

The Elective Judiciary.

A few words, simply calling the attention of voters to this subject, we deem sufficient. The election is near at hand when duty calls upon every voter to decide, in his own mind and at the ballot box, this important question: Shall the People—the legitimate source of all power in our government—directly decide who shall administer the laws of the country?

Let no one suppose, because there is but little overt opposition to this amendment of our Constitution, that no fears need be entertained for its success. The letter, published some weeks since in this paper, emanating from Messrs. Mallery and Ingersoll, together with some demonstrations made more recently in other sections of the State, shows conclusively that a thoroughly organized and powerful opposition is to be met.

There is no good reason why Judges should not be made dependent upon the people. And if we would correct the abuses of our Judicial system, and prevent it from being made an instrument for the elevation of demagogues to power and place, we must strike at the root of the evil. This, the proposed amendment, we are confident will do.—Let every voter see to it that he votes on this question, and above all, that he votes right.

Susquehanna Academy.

We were present at the opening of this Institution on Tuesday last. After devotional exercises, Rev. H. A. Riley, in the name of the Trustees, delivered the Institution to the charge of Lemuel H. Waters, A. M., as Principal.

Mr. Waters is a graduate of Amherst College, and possesses the highest recommendations both as a scholar and teacher. Miss Humphreys, of Southwick, Mass., a highly accomplished lady. will have charge of the female Department; Miss Blackman of Music, and Miss Bowman of the primary Department. The two last mentioned have already established a high reputation, as teachers in this place.

The prospects for a flourishing school are truly encouraging, about eighty students being present at the opening.

We know of no better, or more pleasant location for an Academy in the State than Montrose. The most ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students. The building is one of the finest in the country; and, we are assured that no effort will be spared, on the part of the Trustees and Teachers, to make the school every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

☞ We learn that some of our papers were miscarried last week owing to a change of carriers. Those on the [illegible] route were thus forgotten. We forwarded them, however, by private conveyance, and hope they reached their destination. If there is any irregularity in future, will our friends please inform us.

[The] Senator.

It will be seen by reference to another column that Geo. Sanderson, Esq., of Bradford county has been nominated for Senator in this District by the Conference for that purpose. It is with pride and pleasure that we hoist Mr. Sanderson's name to our mast-head, and we shall come to his support with cheerfulness and ardor, believing that he will receive the united vote of the Democratic party in this District. Of this question and our worthy candidate we shall speak at greater length at another time.

☞ John C. Adams, Esq, of Bradford County has been nominated by the Whigs for Congress from this district. He is a gentleman of well known reputation, and will probably receive a good support from his party.

Senatorial Conference.

At a Senatorial Conference of the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming held at the house of J. J. Labar in Laceyville, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1850.

The following named gentlemen appeared for the respective Counties:

Bradford—E. O. Goodrich, B. Laporte, A. S. Smith, John Baldwin, T. J. Ingham, L. W. Tiffany.

Susquehanna—R. J. Niven, W. C. Ward, Tho. Johnson.

Wyoming—Thomas Morley, Thos. Osterhout, John Brisbin.

On motion of R. J. Niven, Thos. Johnson was called to the Chair, and on motion T. J. Ingham was appointed Secretary. John Brisbin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates presenting credentials from Susquehanna and Wyoming counties be admitted to seats in this Conference, and that three of the Delegates from Bradford county be admitted.

The resolution was fully discussed by the Conferees from the several Counties. Mr. Niven on behalf of the Conferees from Susquehanna county [illegible]rees from Bradford, desiring the same might be put on record as a part of the minutes of this Conference.

The Conferees from Bradford objected to entering said protest upon the minutes: the question on the reception of it was taken by a division of the conference—Messrs. Niven, Ward, Johnson, Morley, Osterhout and Brisbin voting aye; Messrs. Goodrich, Laporte, Smith, Baldwin, Ingham and Tiffany voting nay. Adjourned half an hour, and on reassembling Mr. Brisbin withdrew his resolution contesting the right of Bradford to a representation of six conferees in this conference, and offered the following:

Resolved, That three delegates from each county here represented be entitled to seats in this Convention.

After a full discussion of the resolution, it was negatived by the following vote: Yeas, Morley, Osterhout, Brisbin—Nays, Goodrich, Laporte, Smith, Baldwin, Ingham, Tiffany, Niven, Ward and Johnson. The conferees from Susquehanna county voting under the following protest:

The undersigned, appointed Senatorial Conferees by the late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna County, have seen with regret that the principle of equality in the Conference on the part of Susquehanna with Bradford, in point of numbers, has been disregarded by the late Convention in Bradford. *Six* Conferees have been appointed by that Convention, and appear in this Conference, claiming a preponderance in any vote which may be had, of two to one over Susq. County.

If there be any sentiment well ascertained amongst the democracy of the County we have the honor to represent here, it is, that this is alike a violation of former usage and fair arrangement. For more than twenty-five years past, have the democracy of Susquehanna been placed on an equality with Bradford in all Senatorial Conference and Congressional nominations. Year after year have the democracy we represent, rallied to sustain the democratic nominations thus made, and when, upon their hands rested the responsibility of electing candidates who would otherwise have fallen under the weight of a Federal majority at home. Never in a single instance, has our gallant democracy faltered at the call of principle, made in the form of regular nominations—Never disregarded the established usages of alternation in the location of candidates—except in the case of Mr. Wilmot in 1848;—and then, it was in favor of the earnest claim of Bradford County, under the assurance that no such claim would ever be again presented to embarrass harmonious action or hazard the triumph of our party and its glorious principles. How this understanding has been kept, and how our past and constant good faith is rewarded, may be seen in a renewed claim by Bradford County, to present a candidate for Congress for the *fourth* time, and by setting up and sending here six conferees, when it was known that Susq. County had appointed but three. Bradford claims, in [illegible], such a supremacy of numbers here, as will place us at the mercy, if not under the control of her leading men every Senatorial nomination for all time to come.

Any managing, influential politician of Bradford, who can raise an excitement at home, and create even an imaginary crisis, can go to Congress forever, or as long as he can frame an excuse, or rally a majority in a Bradford County Convention.

The same can be done in regard to Senator, if this new and monstrous assumption be allowed by the democrats of the other counties of the district.

Against such a result, of any action which may secure it, the democrats of Susquehanna county protest, and in our judgment they will continue thus to protest and resist, whatever schemes or influences may be resorted to with a view to overawe or trammel their action upon the subject.—We remonstrate against the adoption of such usage here in most emphatic and positive terms, and desire to place upon the minutes of this conference our remonstrance, so that nothing which may be done at this time—nothing which we may be constrained to allow under the pressing and peculiar exigences in which we find ourselves placed in the present crisis, shall be taken, or yielding on the part of the democracy of Susquehanna the pretensions put forth by Bradford on this occasion.

We have reflected most painfully upon the present aspect of the Senatorial district, and also of the Congressional district, to which our County belongs. A democratic Congressional Conference has been broken in upon by the secession of the Conferees from Bradford, they have placed their own candidate in the field, against the choice of the Conferees from two other counties, when all usage and every principle of fairness, pointed to the recognition of the claims of Tioga. Two democratic candidates, (if, strictly speaking, we call the man a democrat who once submits his claims for a nomination, and failing, turns against his party) are now in the field, opposed by the united and exulting forces of Federalism. Principle is lost sight of in a senseless and fruitless struggle to hold on to power and place. If this Senatorial Conference shall be broken up without a nomination, or should two democratic candidates be presented, an easy and certain victory is secured to our opponents. A democratic vote in the election of United States Senator by the next Legislature, will thus be thrown away at a time when it is known that a settled and determined effort is to be made by Whiggery to secure a triumph in the State; at a time too, when treachery in the ranks of our own party, is more than suspected to be in operation to aid our opponents in their designs

At such a moment we feel that we may—nay, *must* postpone for this one occasion, insisting upon a matter of mere political organization. However much we regard ourselves in the right, we are unwilling to persist at the hazard of such a defeat as might be disastrous to the whole democratic party of the State. Our devotion to principle, and our anxiety to do nothing to embarrass the sound democracy of Pennsylvania, calls for this temporary sacrifice on the part of the democrats of Susquehanna, and we feel confident they will sustain us in making it.

We yield, then, in conclusion, under this earnest protest, our objections to going into this Conference with the six Conferees from Bradford County. We yield, for the reasons we have attempted to present, and only for this occasion, with this full notice that this claim on the part of Bradford will be resisted by our Constituents in any and

R. J. NIVEN.
W. C. WARD.
THOS. JOHNSON.

Mr. Goodrich offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bradford county shall be entitled to five members, Susquehanna to four, and Wyoming to two, in the future Senatorial Conferences of this district.

This resolution was adopted as follows—Yeas, Goodrich, Laporte, Smith, Baldwin, Ingham, Tiffany, Niven, Ward—Nays, Johnson, Morley, Osterhout, Brisbin.

On motion of Mr. Brisbin the Conference then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator.—Mr. Goodrich nominated Geo. Sanderson—Mr Brisbin nominated S. S. Winchester—Mr. Niven stated that Mr. Streeter was not a candidate before the Conference for nomination. Mr. Goodrich then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we acknowledge no test but principle in party politics; and as Democrats, it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduction therein.

Resolved, That relying with confidence upon the integrity of GEO. SANDERSON, we present him to the Democratic voters of this District as our candidate for Senator.

Adopted by the following vote: Yeas, Goodrich, Laporte, Ingham, Tiffany, Smith, Baldwin, Niven. Nays, Ward, Johnson, Morley, Osterhout, Brisbin On motion, the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The conference adjourned, sine die.

THOS. JOHNSON, Pres't.

Congressional Conference.

At a meeting of the Conferees appointed by the several Counties of the 12th Congressional District, convened at the Bradford House, in the borough of Towanda, on the 4th of Sept. 1850.

Stephen Pierce, Esq., and B. Laporte, Esq., appointed on the part of Bradford county. C. M. Gere, Esq., and C L Brown, Esq., appeared on the part of Susquehanna.

Meeting was called to order on motion of C. L. Brown, Esq., by calling Stephen Pierce, Esq. of Bradford, to the Chair. C. M. Gere, Esq., of Susquehanna, was appointed Secretary. Messrs George Knox and John F. Donaldson, presented the credentials of their appointment by the County Convention of Tioga county, on the 30th of August last. Messrs. C C. Green and A. P. Cone, also presented credentials of their appointment as conferees of a Mass Meeting held at Tioga village on the 2d inst.

On motion of C. L. Brown, Resolved, That Messrs. Knox and Donaldson be admitted to seats in this conference, they being regularly appointed by the County Convention, convened pursuant to the usages of the Democratic party in Tioga co. The motion being seconded, the chair inquired if it were the pleasure of the conference that the gentlemen claiming seats should be heard? There being no opposition, a spirited discussion took place, in which Messrs Knox, Donaldson, Green, Cone, Brown and Laporte, participated—after which the question was called.

Mr. Laporte called for the yeas and nays. On the question, shall the yeas and nays be ordered? It was decided in the affirmative. The yeas and nays being ordered, Messrs. Brown and Gere voted yea. Laporte and Pierce voted nay. There being a tie no action could be had. After some discussion, the conference adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M. 8 o'clock P. M. Conference came to order; still no probability of agreeing, and took recess for half an hour. 9 o'clock, assembled, and adjourned until morning.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and the chair being vacant, on motion of C. L. Brown, John F. Donaldson was called to the chair. The business of the conference being stated by C. L. Brown, Mr. Knox nominated JAMES LOWREY, Esq., of Tioga, as a candidate for Congress of the Democratic party of the 12th Congressional District. Nomination was seconded by C. L. Brown, Esq., whereupon C. L. Brown and C M. Gere addressed a note to Mr. Lowry. His answer being received, on motion Mr. Knox, James Lowry Esq. was unanimously nominated.

After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowlede no test but principle in party politics, and as Democrats it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduction therein.

Resolved, That standing upon these principles, and relying with confidence upon the integrity of James Lowry, faithfully to carry them out in our national councils, we present him to the Democratic voters of this Congressional District as our candidate for Congress.

JOHN F. DONALDSON,
GEO KNOX,
C. L. BROWN,
C. M. GERE
Conferees.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Lowry by the conferees from Susquehanna County, accompanied by his reply:

Towanda, Sept. 4, 1850

DEAR SIR: The late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna, from which we derived our appointment as conferees upon the subject of a nomination for Congress, from this District, instructed us in terms "to support no man for the office of Representative in Congress, who is not avowedly opposed to the further extension of slavery into territory now free."

A very slight acquaintance, resulting from the fact that your residence is in a county somewhat remote from Susquehanna, and our anxiety to discharge what appears to us a clear and plain duty, in the present crisis, leads us to ask at your hands an immediate response to the resolution of our county convention, in such terms as your honest opinions upon the subject may dictate

Very respectfully
Your obedient servants,
C. L BROWN,
C M GERE.
Conferees from Susq. Co.

JAMES LOWREY, Esq.

Towanda, Sept. 5, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of Yesterday, stating the instructions received by you from the late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna County, in regard to the selection of a candidate for Congress from this district, is this moment received.

In reply, permit me candidly and briefly to say—that I concur entirely in the views expressed by your convention in relation to the extension of slavery; and of those [illegible] late Democratic Convention of Tioga Co. Should I, honored by your nomination, be so fortunate as to be elected by the Democracy of the District, I shall take pride and pleasure in faithfully sustaining, as far as my humble abilities will permit, the doctrines and measures to which your instructions refer. And also, in promoting at all times, the great principles and established usages of the party to which we in common belong.

I have the honor to be
Your ob't servant,
J LOWREY.

To C. L BROWN and
C. M. GERE, Esqrs, Conferees.

To the Democratic Electors of the 12th Congressional District.

The foregoing general and brief statement of the proceedings of the late Conference, convened to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress from this district—was prepared and published, agreeably to the usual course in such cases. It was made as full as every practical purpose required; and under ordinary circumstances, we should never have felt ourselves called upon to go beyond that record, in noticing the various collateral questions and issues, which were brought into the Conference, for the sole purpose, as we now believe, of distracting our counsels, and preventing any other result except the re-nomination of David Wilmot for a *fourth term!* But Messrs. S. Pierce and B. Laporte, the Conferees from Bradford, in their strenuous zeal to advance the pretensions of the candidate they are attempting irregularly to foist upon you, have seen fit to put forth an elaborate paper, which our duty to our constituents, and the impulses of justice, alike compel us to notice. Not content with distorting the real facts of the case—they assail, by implication, if not in direct terms, the motives which influenced the actions of the Susquehanna Conferees. With what propriety and fairness, we shall now proceed to examine.

The first disputed question which arose in the conference, was in relation to the two setts of Conferees from Tioga County. Messrs. Knox and Donaldson presented credentials from an apparently regular convention of the Democrats of Tioga. It had been held at the usual time and place of such conventions, and was composed of delegates duly elected upon notice, from every township in the county but one. The right of these gentlemen to seats in our conference, was contested however, by Messrs. Cone and Green, who had been appointed at a meeting held in Tioga village, on five days notice; and composed, as was proven before us, upon the most undoubted authority, of but thirty-one persons, who took part in the proceedings. The Bradford conferees, from the outset, decided in favor of the mass-meeting representatives. We adhered to our honest convictions in favor of the conferees appointed by the County Convention. The burthen of the song of the Bradford Conferees, besides assailing us, is to prove that Messrs. Knox and Donaldson were not entitled to the preference we gave them, because the Democratic Convention of Tioga County was irregularly called. Both the facts and the reasoning by which this is attempted to be sustained, are well worthy the desperate cause in which they are employed.

It is gravely claimed that a full and formally constituted County Convention of township delegates, must be set aside in favor of a mass-meeting called upon five days notice, and convened in a corner! And why? Because, it is said, that the notice to hold the delegate elections was not signed by a full and properly constituted County Committee! Now, granting this to be the case, (for we could not undertake to hunt over the political archives of Tioga, to see whether the quibble was well founded, or not,) as contended by the gentlemen from Bradford;—suppose that the County meeting usually held every May Court, did not convene this year, and that in consequence, no new County Committee had been appointed. Does this break up the political organization of the County? Was it not proper and competent for the Democrats of Tioga, to assemble under any call, in their respective townships, *at the usual time and place* of holding such township meetings, and elect delegates to a County Convention, convened *at the usual time and place* of holding such Conventions?

This was done: the captious and nicely discriminating Bradford gentlemen, have not, *will* not deny these facts. *To* that Convention the friends of David Wilmot sent delegates! *In* that Convention they struggled to place him in nomination! The vote stood for Pardon Damon *nine*; David Wilmot *ten*, and for James Lowrey *twenty seven.* If Mr. Wilmot had received the same majority as Mr. Lowrey, is there a man having ordinary human perception, who can, for one moment believe, that these precise and particular advocates of Mr. Wilmot, would not have stood up and claimed that he was fairly and regularly presented by Tioga County; and that *then* Messrs Knox and Donaldson would have been received as the proper and regular Conferees? And if, under such circumstances, *we* had decided as *they* have done, to refuse to act with them—how loudly would the well-tried echos of Bradford County, have rung with cry of fraud, "foreign influence" and corruption controlling our course.

But further: if Messrs Knox and Donaldson were not the regular Conferees from Tioga County; if James Lowrey was not fairly and regularly presented by her democracy—what becomes of the rest of the ticket nominated with him? A member of Assembly, and other county officers were selected at the same time, presented on the same ticket; and up to this hour no other democratic nomination has been made!—Are these also "bogus" nominations, as well as Mr. Lowrey's? These candidates of the Tioga democracy really do owe a deep and lasting debt of gratitude to our learned political doctors, for discovering that they are all irregularly before the people of that County in the present crisis.

And still further: we are informed that if these new fangled niceties in regard to the appointment and authority of County Committees are to prevail—the Conferees from Bradford might be well employed in tracing out the purity of their *own* political pedigree. It is said, by those professing to be fully informed on the subject, that the Bradford County Convention of 1849, neglected to appoint, or by any resolution to authorize the appointment of, a County Committee for the ensuing year.—Yet such a Committee has been named, and such a Committee actually called this year, the very Convention which appointed Messrs. Pierce and Laporte Conferees, and nominated David Wilmot for Congress.—By whom or how this Committee was constituted, no one seems to be informed. If it were done by the President, or Secretary of the Convention on discovering the over-sight when preparing the proceedings for publication—pray, who authorized *them* to make such a Committee? And if, the homely adage, "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" be true—and the facts as given to us in relation to this matter be correct, then the Bradford Conferees *themselves* are no more legitimate in their political paternity, than they allege Messrs. Knox and Donaldson to be; and any mass-meeting claimants of their seats would have had just as decent a pretext as A. P. Cone and C. C. Green had, to appear at the door of our Conference.

The idea of holding this mass-meeting seems to us to have been one of those happy after-thoughts, which not unfrequently occur to the minds of defeated parties. After the delegate meetings to which we have referred, had been held throughout Tioga County, and when the result was *fully known*, so far as the Congressional nomination was concerned—then was issued the call for that famous gathering. The Tioga County Convention met on Friday the 30th day of August. The call for the mass-meeting was issued on the evening of the 27th to be held on the following Monday; five whole days was the period of its gestation, and its fruits were entirely consistent with their brief origin. Thirty-one persons, as we have before said, took part in its proceedings! The call declared it to be "for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be thought proper, in relation to the October Election." All that it *was* "thought proper to do," was to nominate David Wilmot for Congress, and send A. P. Cone and C. C. Green as Conferees to meet other Conferees of the district.

Then the mighty mass was dissolved into its original elements, and its important labors were ended forever! This in sober words is a fair account of the origin and action of the meeting whose spurious emanations we were called upon, and refused to adopt! Thus came into being the two conferees, whose "regularity" was so palpable, that the Wilmot conferees from Bradford, profess to be "unable to see upon what principle we resisted their admission into the conference!"

Having thus disposed of the question in relation to the comparative regularity of the Tioga Conferees, we are constrained next to notice the statement of our Bradford cotemporaries, in regard to their efforts to bring about a harmonious nomination.

This is properly and consistently prefaced with the assertion that "Mr. Wilmot's personal feelings were adverse to his being again a candidate!" We may have heard some such intimation from the gentlemen. Such declarations are not new.