

spouse was not so amiable as before marriage; and the poor wife was heard to say that, after all, wealth was not the principal thing in marriage; she would prefer a competency and happiness.

Laura's health was much improved by her increasing fretfulness and ill humor, and eventually her right became affected. Sitting in a dark room, unable to read or sew, deprived of every amusement, she wept herself blind as best. Reduced to this melancholy state, Cora, clearing once more stepped across the threshold from which she had been so rudely thrust, and offered her aid to the sufferer. Her gentle hand applied the cooling compressions to Laura's swollen lids; her noiseless footsteps could cross the room and not disturb her if she slept. That low sweet voice never grated harshly on the sensitive ear of the invalid, and she learned to long for her coming as a reprieve from freedom. Fanning Laura to her as a general rule, for how many heartaches did Cora's presence soothe her? Margaret watched with her, and together they persuaded Laura to submit to an operation; and she requested that it might not be delayed.

But on Cora she leaned for support in the hour of trial, and, clasping her hand firmly, said that she was prepared to follow her to the very end, and through the trying moments. That slender arm supported her head, and seemed so strong; and still the bandages were removed from her eyes, until that slight form seemed about to apply her bitter enemy's every wail.

At length Laura could see once more, and light had come, long upon her darkened soul. Sitting one evening in Cora's little parlour, she glanced around with a look of admiration upon its plain furniture, its absence of luxury, and remembered the perfect content of its happy mistress. While she, surrounded by all that wealth could afford, had made herself and everything around her wretched. Fanny had often dreamed of flying to Cora for shelter from bitter words and reproaches, and Clara had long since ceased to visit the sister from whose lessons she had learned to be that miserable thing, a worldly woman.

"No, I may well love Cora, Lewis," said Laura, as she saw how fondly he watched her every motion; she seems to have the secret of every evil spirit, and repelling them with good ones, besides being the best nurse, the best wife, and the most sunny soul that ever was on earth.

"Don't flatter me, Laura," said Cora, laughing, and giving Margaret's baby a toss that sent the little creature clapping its hands with delight. "Lewis told me once he thought he had married a tender heart."

"I married what is as rare as a banyan," said Margaret, who had been sitting at Laura's side, knitting a tidy for the arm-chair her skillful fingers had embroidered to embellish Cora's little Eden. "He has the brightest jewel in the world, in a wife that can forgive, forget, and return, without even seeming to be aware of it, 'good for evil!'"

THE DEMOCRAT

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1,032 COPIES WEEKLY.

S. B. & E. D. CHASE, EDITORS.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, September 19, 1851.

Democratic State Nominations

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
Of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SETH GLOVER,
Of Clarion Co.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.
JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELIAS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER.
JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGANY.

County Nominations.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ISAAC RECKHOW, of Great Bend,
MICHAEL MEYLER, of Sullivan Co.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
DAVIS D. WARNER, of Bridgewater,
AMHERST CARPENTER, of Hartford.

SHERIFF,
NATHAN GARDNER, of Bridgewater.

PROTHONOTARY,
FREDERICK A. WARD, of Harmony.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. T. LANGDON, of Duffield.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN HANCOCK, of Jessup.

COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM K. HATCH, of Montrose.

AUDITOR,
JAMES E. HOWE, of Brooklyn.

CORNER,
WILLIAM H. BOYD, of Montrose.

The Convention of the Sons of Temperance at Brooklyn, is adjourned till the ninth of October.

The Whigs & Nativism--Irishmen and their Rights.

Our readers are doubtless aware that a united effort is being made in this county, to attach to the Democratic party the edium of being tainted with Native Americanism. We have felt it our duty heretofore to speak of this, and we do so now that we may discharge honestly, our obligations to the party with which we have the honor to stand.

The object sought to be accomplished, in this attempt, by the Whigs is obvious to every mind at first glance. The manner of accomplishing it we need not speak of; for there are politicians among the opposite party who never stop for honor or disonor; whose political morals know no conscience when votes are needed to carry out their purposes. We do not judge thus harshly of the whole Whig party--that party has many honest, thinking and honest-acting men. The mass of that party may be such; but their leaders, in the main, are characterized by unscrupulousness, inconsistency and illiberal, political opinions.

The leaders are now busy, plotting, intriguing, bargaining and selling; and we religiously believe the honest men of the party would repudiate them entirely, and place the seal of condemnation on their doings, at the ballot box, did they not "see as through a glass darkly."

The burden of their song, now, is Native Americanism--the Native Americanism of the Democrats. We have really been at a loss to determine, sometimes, whether these charges are made with the expectation that they will be believed and acted upon by anybody, or whether they are made as a sort of "stop thief cry." The idea is so supremely ridiculous, that no one can seriously believe it, made in sincerity. And yet, they are put forth so gravely; adhered to so pertinaciously, that we begin to believe them made with the hope, at least, that they will serve both purposes, to which we have before alluded.

We think it is well understood, especially by the naturalized citizens of this country, who and which party has always been most liberal in their principles towards them. The Democratic party has always been distinguished for its attachment to equal rights; and has over and over again met the question of proscription on account of birth and religion, and demonstrated its faith by its works. All foreigners coming amongst us understand this fully; hence, why they universally become attached to the Democracy of the country. This fact, that few ever act with the Whig party, is sufficient of itself to put to naught the pretensions and charges now made by the Whigs.

Independent of these things, however, there is a weight of evidence that cannot be overlooked or refuted. The Native American party, once existing in this Commonwealth as a distinct organization, has now become almost totally merged in the Whigs. Who of our readers that does not recollect the disgraceful scenes enacted a few years since, in Philadelphia, by this Native American party? Led on by one common and base instinct, that of a selfish opposition to every man who was so unfortunate, in their eyes, as to have in his veins blood of another land--they carried their war of persecution so far, that the name of our country was disgraced by bloody riots and midnight burnings. In that city, for days and weeks, mobs and murder and conflagration were the order of the day. To such an extent was it carried,--so relentless was the spirit of a wild, fanatical bigotry, that the torch was applied to those sacred sanctuaries where the people of an oppressed country sought to worship the God of their fathers, as they had been taught to worship in the land that gave them birth. The history of the nineteenth century will blush with the shameful record of Native American intolerance--a record that will ever disgrace the kind of a Washington, where Montgomery--noble-hearted Irishman--fought, bled and died, in the cause of American Independence.

And yet, after all this had been done by the Native American organization--while their work of madness, murder, and riot was still unburied, the Whig press was teeming with excuses for their conduct and with adulation for their valor. Political purposes were to be gained; and, having nothing to hope from naturalized voters, the Whig party, in Philadelphia, folded to its embrace this party, a disgrace to the name it had assumed. At this time the Democracy were true to their faith, and were found battling side by side with Campbell and Dougherty, against this natural but unbalanced coalition between the rankest Nativism and modern Whiggery.

The next general election that took place after the time of which we have spoken, bears record to what we have declared. In 1844 by this coalition between Whiggery and Nativism, the Whig vote against Francis R. Shunk, for Governor, was increased in Philadelphia from four to five thousand. Thus the Native American organization was blended with the Whigs; and in return for "the favor," the Whigs voted for and elected six or seven Natives to the Legislature. These are matters of political history that cannot, with the semblance of truth, be denied.

Nor did the coalition end here in its works. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, (Geo. W. Woodward, who is now slandered and libelled by the Whig press, especially in this county, was a candidate for U. S. Senator. The same Native American Members, elected by the Whigs, addressed him a letter, asking him if he would support a law obliging foreigners to be residents of this county twenty-one years, before becoming voters. They would support and elect him to the Senate. He answered them promptly NO. Had he done otherwise he might have been elected. What a commentary is this on the malicious charges now made against Judge Woodward, and the Democratic party!

In 1847 General Irving the Whig candidate for Governor, also received the Native vote of Philadelphia; in '48 it was given to Governor Johnston; and in '51, next October we expect, hope and know he will receive it again. So completely has the Native organization become merged in the Whig party, that it now is nearly extinct, living only in name, and deeds sustained by the potential arm of Pennsylvania Whiggery.

That the Democratic party has ever fought any and everythingavoring of Nativism is notoriously true. The cause of the oppressed has been its cause, the equality of man its motto, and the rights of man its glory in victory and its hope in defeat. In Nation, state, and county, the history of the past fully warrants the conclusion. General Shields was recalled in the Senate of the United States, but two years since because he was an Irishman--Geo. W. Woodward was defeated for United States Senator, by a coalition between Natives and Whigs, because he refused to fraternize with them and make war upon the rights of foreigners. Hon. James Campbell, to-day one of the Democratic nominees for the Supreme Bench, is assailed and calumniated by the Whig press all over the State because he is of Irish descent. And lives there in this county a man that does not recollect the jeers and scoffs of the Whigs when some naturalized citizen has been nominated on the county ticket? How was it in the case of Mr. Quinn? how was it in the case of Mr. Murphy? With the record of all these facts staring them in the face, the Whig leaders now charge Nativism upon Democrats! Truly the climax of effrontery is capped.

with us, never permitting a distinction of birth or creed to be raised. The moment that it is done, a proscription is commenced that will not accomplish its unhallowed mission, till the downfall of our Republic is announced by the crash of its strongest pillar--the equality of man. Against such a spirit we will ever battle--battle it because it is wrong--battle it from principle--battle it from a sense of Justice, and we ever expect while we battle, thus to be found in the ranks of Democracy; following its leaders and standing by its standard.

Hon. Wm. Jessup Against the Amendment.

The ensuing election will be the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that the people have been permitted to vote for and elect their Judges. Probably all our readers understand fully how this has been brought about--that in order to take from the hands of the Governor or the power of appointing Judges, an Amendment to the Constitution was necessary. Two consecutive Legislatures must first agree to the proposed alteration, and then it must be ratified by a direct vote of the people.

This Amendment was thus submitted to the people of Pennsylvania last fall, and was ratified by nearly one hundred thousand majority. That to the people belongs the power, of right, to say who shall administer their laws few will deny. The appointing power is a relic of Monarchy, bearing on its face the evidence of a distrust on the part of its advocates, of the ability of the people for self-government. This is too plain to need argument.

Now let us see whether Wm. Jessup was found acting with the people, in the declaration of their rights in this matter. On the fourth day of October last, being on the eve of election, two of his sons-in-law (who by the way are always the same piece of "Father" and his most active men in this county) repaired to the Register (Whig) office, in company with the most servile tool of the Susquehanna Bank dynasty, and demanded to see the votes, which had not then been distributed through the several election districts. The acting Editor, Mr. STILLMAN FULLER, pointed to them; all being printed for the Amendment, none against it. They ordered him to cut out and destroy them; he refused to do so--Whereupon they did it themselves, and distributed the tickets without any Amendment, votes for the use of their party.

It is worthy of remark that the Editor, Mr. Fuller, immediately proceeded to print other votes for the Amendment which were immediately distributed, thus spoiling their game. We have understood that the excuse put forth by the gentlemen was, that they had heard that the "Democrat Office" had not printed any votes for the Amendment. If this was their excuse, it was a mere subterfuge, for we can prove that A. Chamberlin, Esq., who was one of the aforesaid party, came to our office that same morning, and asked how our votes were printed; and we informed him that they were then distributed, all for the Amendment.

We state these facts as they occurred and as Mr. Fuller, their own Editor, will bear us evidence if they are denied. And further than this, on the day of election, to the personal knowledge of our citizens, the son of Hon. Wm. Jessup, "William the Hind by lineal descent," labored all day at the polls against the Amendment, being very eloquent in behalf of the appointing power, and against the rights of the people.

Now "straws show which way the wind blows," and does any one suppose that the family of Wm. Jessup, to say nothing of his "friends" would have laid aside common decency and publicly betrayed such great anxiety, in a manner, too, calculated to affect "Father's interests" so deeply before the people, had not "Father" given his consent. How can we come to any other conclusion than that they echoed his sentiments and acted under his direction?

Our readers may inquire for the object of Hon. Wm. Jessup in striving to defeat the Amendment. Why it is very plain. He had just been appointed President Judge of this District for a second term of ten years. If the Amendment should carry he could not hope to be elected in this Democratic District. This, then, was his object, to thwart the will of the people and hold his seat on the Bench. Probably he never thought then that anybody would be wild enough to run him for the Supreme Bench, where he is destined to be worse beaten than he could be for President Judge.

We pause and ask the people of Susquehanna county, and the State, whether they will now go to the polls and deposit a ballot for Wm. Jessup, when one year ago he was found plotting, descending even to low intrigue, for the purpose of defeating a darling measure of theirs, and to keep from them the right of deciding who shall administer the laws of their country, and justice between man and man? Will they elevate him to the seat even higher than the one he sought to hold in defiance of their rights by stratagem and intrigue? A bolder game we never heard of, to hold from the people, even their ballots! And yet Wm. Jessup, now, less than one year from that time, comes before the people, the outrage still unburied, and solicits their votes under the same Amendment that he, through his friends, sought to defeat. We have heard men talk of corruption in politics, but some men argue that what is corruption in one man is not corruption in another. A strange logic--the logic of "strange men!"

Talking with a Whig the other day who resides in one of the townships, and who was present and saw the votes cut from the ticket as we have before stated, he said that the vote in this county against the Amendment, he thought was Judge Jessup's county strength. There were fifty votes thus polled, and he added, that those belonged to the Judge; and if he was not like to get them all, he would turn in and help him, but under no other circumstances should he endorse the Susquehanna Bank swindle!

We have in hand a letter from Hon. Geo. W. Woodward in reply to the attack made on him by Judge Jessup's organ here, which we noticed last week. The letter is very lengthy, fully defending himself against the base and slanderous attack of the Judge's Editor, and meeting out a merited rebuke to the men; and the motives that influenced the

county. It matters little to us, and the whole question is one that properly belongs to those counties to settle amicably and permanently, having in view the interests of the Democracy and people of the District. That could have been done, each understanding when and what part of the time they were to hold it, and all clashing would have been avoided. But if, as we before said, they could not agree, properly and good faith would dictate that the matter should have been left to Susquehanna, with a faithful determination to abide that decision, else of what avail is an arbiter in any disputed matter.

We cannot, then, look upon the action of the Wyoming Conferences with any degree of allowance. They had a right to refuse the offers of Sullivan if they chose, but they had no right to refuse, after that, to go into conference and submit their claims to Susquehanna. If the principle upon which they seem to have acted should be carried out in our or any other party, there could be no such thing as an organization or concert of action, without the anomalous circumstance of all being alike in feeling.

The Conferences of Wyoming acted wrong, and we are confident they will come to that conclusion when they reflect. Their course was certainly a disorganizing one, striking at the vital interest of the party locally and generally. We have ever admired the Lion-hearted Democracy of "little Wyoming," and we cannot believe they will join hands in a disorganizing movement, under these circumstances. We believe them true to their party allegiance, and if so, all will be well because it will end well as usual for the Democracy of the District.

President Judge.

We are happy to see the universal satisfaction and gratification with which the nomination for President Judge is received. We are particularly gratified, because of the dissatisfaction existing in other quarters, and because of the merits of the candidate in point of ability and other qualifications that equally adorn that station--the Bench.

There are other reasons why we are pleased at the prospect before us in reference to this nomination. Those who have opposed the election of Judges by the people, in this District,--who have feared and trembled at the idea of having the merits of a candidate for Judicial honors canvassed by the people;--who all at once were horror-stricken at the thought of having that office filled by political parties;--who would have the Judiciary independent of and in no wise accountable to the people;--all these, in this District, now see others "laugh when their fear cometh," as they point to a man who was nominated unanimously, and who will probably be unanimously elected. Such an occurrence cannot be very refreshing to those opposers of the Amendment, who didn't see their Hero even unanimously appointed two years ago!

In reference to Mr. WILSON, we can say nothing that will not appear superfluous. He is so well known personally or by repute, to every man, woman, and child, in this District, that the people are just as well prepared to cast their ballot to-day as the second Tuesday of October. He is universally regarded as a man of eminent intellectual attainments, possessing amply the ability to adorn any station to which the partiality of his fellow citizens may call him. The Bench, has long enough been unadorned by men who lack a grain of common sense if not found in "the Books," and the varied talents that Mr. Wilmut possesses, we think will add much, that has heretofore been wanting, to that position.

The elective Judiciary is an experiment, the success of which depends almost entirely upon the action of the people. They should guard with jealous care this important branch of government, strive with all diligence to keep it pure, making talent and learning the all important requisite for the station. They should also choose men whose sympathies are with them; who have mingled freely among all classes of community, that they may appreciate the prejudices and passions of human nature, and be better prepared to discern the circumstances and motives that influence men and their conduct.

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The Representative Conference.

In another column we publish the proceedings of the Representative Conference held at Laceyville on Wednesday last week. The nomination of Mr. ROCKNOW will be received with universal satisfaction. Mr. R. represented this county in the Legislature last winter in an able manner, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. At Harrisburg he made himself very popular with his fellow members, and possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications that make a popular and efficient Legislator.

Mr. MYLER is well known to the citizens of this county, is universally esteemed and respected for his many amiable qualities as a gentleman; and is likewise distinguished for his correct business habits and experience. A man of uniting energy, he is ever at his post, and having the advantage of a good education united with much experience in reference to men and things, he will most certainly be an ornament to the station for which he has been designated.

In the Legislature we want honest, capable and diligent men--men who will work, for the interests of their immediate constituents, while they keep in view the general good of the State. To an eminent degree, we have in the candidates named just those men. We really feel like congratulating the people of the District on a selection so fortunate, and prophecy their election, though we make no see-like pretensions, by a very large majority. They are men every way qualified, and we feel assured that the interests of their District will be well cared for and ably represented.

We regret exceedingly that our sister Wyoming, through her Conferences, saw fit to withdraw from the Conference. We cannot look upon the conduct of those Conferences as judicious or well advised, and we much mistake the Democracy of Wyoming if they sustain them in doing so under the circumstances. Most clearly they should have went into conference, and then if they found themselves wronged they might more properly have appealed to their people to redress that wrong. This, we understand, they did not do; but on the suspicion of intended injustice, in their view, they refused alike their assent to fair arrangement and honorable offers.

The counties of Wyoming and Sullivan cannot each expect a Representative. They should have arranged that question between themselves and not have made Susquehanna the umpire in their dispute. When they could not do this, they might have agreed to submit the question to Susquehanna, in good faith, and abide that decision. We know that the Democracy of this county have no disposition to do injustice to Wyoming. We feel a deep interest in the harmony, success, and general welfare of the party, than in men in general.

It matters little to us, and the whole question is one that properly belongs to those counties to settle amicably and permanently, having in view the interests of the Democracy and people of the District. That could have been done, each understanding when and what part of the time they were to hold it, and all clashing would have been avoided. But if, as we before said, they could not agree, properly and good faith would dictate that the matter should have been left to Susquehanna, with a faithful determination to abide that decision, else of what avail is an arbiter in any disputed matter.

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The Conferences of Wyoming acted wrong, and we are confident they will come to that conclusion when they reflect. Their course was certainly a disorganizing one, striking at the vital interest of the party locally and generally. We have ever admired the Lion-hearted Democracy of "little Wyoming," and we cannot believe they will join hands in a disorganizing movement, under these circumstances. We believe them true to their party allegiance, and if so, all will be well because it will end well as usual for the Democracy of the District.

Gen. Warner and the Bank. We learn that the impression is abroad in the county that General D. D. Warner, our candidate for Associate Judge, was connected with the Susquehanna Bank at the failure. This is all wrong and calculated to do injustice to a worthy man. In January, prior to the failure, he purchased a Mr. Daniels \$400, of Bank Stock. That stock he owned at the time of the failure, and lost every cent of it. He had no connection with the concern, otherwise, while it was in operation. After it failed (see Bank Report, page 14) he, without his knowledge or consent, was elected a Director, and notified to meet with them. He went to the meeting and told them he should not serve; that he had already been swindled enough and would have nothing to do with the concern. They told him that he must pay his share of \$25. Then he told them that he could take his \$400 Stock, and a five dollar bill which he held on the Bank, that that was enough for him to lose, and he should not give them any good money. They of course refused that, and told him they should hold him to the election, as the Bank was getting odious they wanted a loco-foco to help share it! This statement can be proved if disputed.

By the Report it appears that he met with them afterwards, three times, and then abandoned them entirely. Certainly no one can hold him accountable for anything connected with the failure; having nothing to do with it while it existed, and being himself one of the greatest sufferers by the disaster, in the county His stock he had taken in good faith and paid for, as the Books of the Bank will show.

We make this statement, not for the purpose of screening any one, but to correct a misapprehension. There are guilty ones enough; enough who may be justly held accountable, inasmuch as they had the management of the concern and directed its lawless operations, without censuring an innocent party?

A Seasonable Word.

Fellow Democrats--You have but a short time to labor before the election. You have an opposition who are now playing their last and most desperate card. That they have thrown their principles to the winds and are now intent only on success at all hazards, is evidenced from the fact that they have filled the field with bolting candidates, and are busy in their attempt to bargain and sell the honest voters of their party like beasts in the shambles. Intrigue, dishonesty, is the disreputable business at which they are now engaged.

The Whigs are elated and hard at work. They fancy that enough disaffection can be raised among Democrats to let them into office. There is but one way now for the Democracy of Susquehanna to defeat this high-handed attempt at disorganization. We must sacrifice something for our principles. We cannot all be suited; we have a state ticket though that should suit everybody, and let every Democrat remember that the success of that may depend this time, as two years ago, on two hundred votes. We have not more vote to spare; and is it not of much more importance to the people of Pennsylvania that we should have a democratic administration for three years to come, than who shall fill the office of Sheriff, or any other office in this county? To your duty then Democrats, and leave the Whigs and their Independent ticket to themselves. Leave them alone in their glory and shame. If you cannot consistently vote for a man on your county ticket, don't vote for the whigs. Let them work out their disreputable game; and share the disgrace of it.

We expect that our naturalized citizens will vote for Mr. Boyle. We are not going to interfere with them on that. They can do so but they must recollect that they have Mr. Campbell on our State Ticket, hence the absolute necessity of their remaining true to Democracy if they would not provoke retaliation. We believe they will do so; that they will frown on any attempt that may be made by the Whigs to impose upon them by promises of support. Trust them not, Irishmen, for they mean to deceive you. The same men who would tamper with you are outwardly and inwardly persecuting Hon. James Campbell, and will glory in his defeat. Remain steady to your purpose, and stand by your friends.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR McDOWELL. The Hon. James McDowell, member of Congress and formerly Governor of Virginia, died on the 24th ult., at his residence near Lexington, Va. Gov. McD. was one of the ablest and most eloquent men of the age--and his loss will be sorely felt by the Democratic party, of which he was a brilliant ornament. He had been in declining health for some time.

At a meeting of the Conferences of the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanna Wyoming and Sullivan, held at the house of J. J. Labar in Laceyville, on Wednesday the 10th, day of Sept, inst, the following gentlemen appeared, presented their credentials, and claimed seats in the conference. Susquehanna W. B. Handrick and F. M. Williams substituted in the place of E. B. Chase and O. Lathrop in the place of F. H. Phillips. Sullivan G. D. Jackson Daniel Brewster, Geo. Osterhout and P. W. Redfish appeared as Conferences from Wyoming county, objected to the admission of more than two conferences from Susquehanna, alleging that it was settled at the last Representative Conference, that each county should have but two conferences. The conferences from Susquehanna at first refused to agree that one of their number should retire from the conference, on the ground that their county Convention had by appointing three conferences refused to consent in the action of the last Representative Conference; and that without such consent, such action of the conference was of no validity. But the Susquehanna and Sullivan conferences at the same time while they claimed three conferences for Susquehanna offered to admit three from Wyoming which the conferences from Wyoming refused to agree to, and refused to take seats in the conference and retired therefrom; when the conferences from Susquehanna and Sullivan offered to concede all that was claimed and that but two conferences should be admitted from Susquehanna. The conferences from Wyoming still refused to consent in the conference; whereupon the conferences was called to order by appointing F. M. Williams Esq. Chairman, and Geo. D. Jackson Secretary.

On motion of W. B. Handrick, resolved that we proceed to nominate candidates to represent this Representative district in the Legislature. Oliver Lathrop nominated Isaac Reckhow of Susquehanna Co. Daniel Brewster nominated Michael Meyler of Sullivan Co. Upon the vote being taken Isaac Reckhow and Michael Meyler were unanimously nominated as candidates of the Democratic party, to represent this Representation district in the Legislature.

The following resolutions being read were unanimously adopted: Resolved, that we regret that the conference of Wyoming county refused to act with us, and had their refusal been caused by any act or attempted act on our part, calculated to interfere with the rights or claims of Wyoming, we should much more regret it; entertaining, we do, the highest regard for her sterling integrity, but every thing which they claimed having been offered, we feel confident that the refusal to act will not be regarded by the citizens of Wyoming, as any reason why they should not concur in and feel bound by the proceedings of this conference.

Resolved, that the well established character of Isaac Reckhow Esq., an enlightened and honest Representative, needs no endorsement at our hands. Resolved, that in presenting the name of Michael Meyler Esq., to the people of this representative district, we do so confidently believing that his eminent qualifications, his sterling integrity and devotion to our interests particularly that of the completion of the Branch Canal, will ensure for him a majority greater than has ever been given to any candidate in this district. Young, energetic, able, gentlemanly, and courteous as he is, we deem he cannot be popular wherever he is known.

Resolved, that in order to avoid in future all difficulty in the representation, in the representative conference, we recommend to the county-conventions of the respective counties, to take the subject into consideration at their next meetings. Resolved, that the proceedings of this conference be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers of this district.

F. M. WILLIAMS, Chm. Geo. D. JACKSON, Sec'y.

For the Democrat. Messrs. Editors: As an inhabitant of Wyoming I must confess that the result of the Representative Conference was unexpected to many of us in this County. Indeed, so far as we were concerned, we looked only on one side of the question, and that, as is perfectly natural, was our own side. Sullivan seems to have taken the same course and looked to her own side of the question also.

It is true that Wyoming has had her number since the apportionment, yet in view of the condition of the public work it was thought by many of us that Sullivan would be willing to waive her claim for the two years to come, but she has claimed the member as her right and the conferees of Susquehanna confirmed the claim, and however much I may regret the decision, I have no desire to find fault for we were disinterested and fully competent to decide the conflicting claims between Wyoming and Sullivan.

Sullivan undoubtedly has many good men, but she certainly has been fortunate in selecting Mr. Meyler for a large portion of her vote. I know Mr. Meyler well and favorably and believe there was some feeling manifested when his nomination was announced it has disappeared like vapor before the sun--the second year's term, though, has satisfied all that the "Noble Brother's" interests are perfectly safe in his hands. Democrats and Whigs all agree that he will make a good member and I should not be surprised if he received the largest vote ever polled in Wyoming.

For the Montrose Democrat. Messrs. Editors:--"Unto Adam first and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them." What form of these "coats" were they? does not inform us. That they were hairy covered the intended purpose is unquestionable, and also, that they were formed and sited to their person as to give ease and enjoyment, and be conducive to health. If the simplicity and wisdom united

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE!

At a meeting of the Conferences of the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanna Wyoming and Sullivan, held at the house of J. J. Labar in Laceyville, on Wednesday the 10th, day of Sept, inst, the following gentlemen appeared, presented their credentials, and claimed seats in the conference. Susquehanna W. B. Handrick and F. M. Williams substituted in the place of E. B. Chase and O. Lathrop in the place of F. H. Phillips. Sullivan G. D. Jackson Daniel Brewster, Geo. Osterhout and P. W. Redfish appeared as Conferences from Wyoming county, objected to the admission of more than two conferences from Susquehanna, alleging that it was settled at the last Representative Conference, that each county should have but two conferences. The conferences from Susquehanna at first refused to agree that one of their number should retire from the conference, on the ground that their county Convention had by appointing three conferences refused to consent in the action of the last Representative Conference; and that without such consent, such action of the conference was of no validity. But the Susquehanna and Sullivan conferences at the same time while they claimed three conferences for Susquehanna offered to admit three from Wyoming which the conferences from Wyoming refused to agree to, and refused to take seats in the conference and retired therefrom; when the conferences from Susquehanna and Sullivan offered to concede all that was claimed and that but two conferences should be admitted from Susquehanna. The conferences from Wyoming still refused to consent in the conference; whereupon the conferences was called to order by appointing F. M. Williams Esq. Chairman, and Geo. D. Jackson Secretary.

On motion of W. B. Handrick, resolved that we proceed to nominate candidates to represent this Representative district in the Legislature. Oliver Lathrop nominated Isaac Reckhow of Susquehanna Co. Daniel Brewster nominated Michael Meyler of Sullivan Co. Upon the vote being taken Isaac Reckhow and Michael Meyler were unanimously nominated as candidates of the Democratic party, to represent this Representation district in the Legislature.

The following resolutions being read were unanimously adopted: Resolved, that we regret that the conference of Wyoming county refused to act with us, and had their refusal been caused by any act or attempted act on our part, calculated to interfere with the rights or claims of Wyoming, we should much more regret it; entertaining, we do, the highest regard for her sterling integrity, but every thing which they claimed having been offered, we feel confident that the refusal to act will not be regarded by the citizens of Wyoming, as any reason why they should not concur in and feel bound by the proceedings of this conference.

Resolved, that the well established character of Isaac Reckhow Esq., an enlightened and honest Representative, needs no endorsement at our hands. Resolved, that in presenting the name of Michael Meyler Esq., to the people of this representative district, we do so confidently believing that his eminent qualifications, his sterling integrity and devotion to our interests particularly that of the completion of the Branch Canal, will ensure for him a majority greater than has ever been given to any candidate in this district. Young, energetic, able, gentlemanly, and courteous as he is, we deem he cannot be popular wherever he is known.

Resolved, that in order to avoid in future all difficulty in the representation, in the representative conference, we recommend to the county-conventions of the respective counties, to take the subject into consideration at their next meetings. Resolved, that the proceedings of this conference be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers of this district.

F. M. WILLIAMS, Chm. Geo. D. JACKSON, Sec'y.

For the Democrat. Messrs. Editors: As an inhabitant of Wyoming I must confess that the result of the Representative Conference was unexpected to many of us in this County. Indeed, so far as we were concerned, we looked only on one side of the question, and that, as is perfectly natural, was our own side. Sullivan seems to have taken the same course and looked to her own side of the question also.

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