

Tunkhannock, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1850

The proceedings of the Standing Committee will be found in another column, by which it will be seen that they have taken upon themselves the responsibility of making a nomination for Congress, an exercise of power not belonging to them. The right to make nominations belongs exclusively to the people, to be performed by their own selection of delegates in the several townships and Boroughs, and sent into a general County Convention, there to make choice of candidates. It is no part of the duty of the Committee to make nominations, unless it is in cases of county officers, after a convention has been held and a vacancy occurs by death or resignation; but in no instance can it be shown that the Standing Committee of a county ever assumed the authority to make nominations without holding a convention. We would ask where they got the power to do away with County Conventions, composed of delegates from all the precincts, the old established plan for nominating candidates for the party? We say that the Committee possess no such power, and the exercise of it is a clear and palpable assumption of the rights of the people. The people have little enough to say in the matter of nominations at best, and they ought not to be deprived of that, yet a portion of the Standing Committee of this county have seen proper to do it. But this is not all: they go a step further, and assume the right to fill vacancies in the Committee. Now we would inquire, who ever heard of such proceedings? By this rule, one man could act for the whole county—because if ten Committeemen have a right to appoint five, five would have a right to appoint ten; and if but one member had come here on Saturday, he might have appointed one for the other townships; of such persons as suited himself or the clique for whom he acted, and then proceeded to make a nomination for the party. With all due deference to the course the Committee have taken in this matter, we submit that a nomination in the one case would be just as binding as the other. They would not be regular nominations and therefore not be binding upon the party. We take the position now that we took before the Committee met or the call was published: that the Committee had no right or authority to make a nomination. This we maintain to be correct.

When the call of the committee was published, we supposed the farthest that they would go—(provided they did not call a County Convention) would be to appoint Conferees and recommend the conference of the counties to grant to Wyoming the candidate, if it was thought best to claim or accept the candidate and nomination for this short term. But we never supposed for one moment that they would make a nomination of any particular individual for the important office of Congress. That being the general understanding in the matter, all the candidates with the exception of one, refused to, or at least did not, submit their names before the committee.

There is a strong and decided opposition throughout the county to the course the committee have taken; and it is not to be wondered at, when we look at the novel and unheard of course they have pursued. The people have a right to be heard in this matter, and it is their duty to act. The only true course for them to take is to elect delegates in the different townships to meet in general County Convention and make a nomination in the usual and legitimate way, and then the party will acquiesce, and not before; at least this would seem to be the general expression.

The people have been told that this matter is of little or no importance and that it made no difference how it was disposed of. This is a great mistake. It is of vast importance to the party, and as such should be looked to carefully at all events, if it is worth making a nomination for at all, it ought to be made in the right way.

If the people see proper to endorse the Committee's nomination, well and good; but we must adhere to the old and well-established landmark of the party, if we would preserve its strength

and purity. It will not do to abandon all precedent and grope our way along in the dark without chart or compass, suffering ourselves to be led by doubtful and untried experiments. The history of the past in this Congressional district affords a useful lesson to all who desire the union and harmony of the party. Let us be warned by the past and avoid the rock on which we have split so often. Let us be guided by the stern lights of experience, and instead of plotting new theories, follow in the old beaten track of the radical democracy that has led us on to victory in days that are past.

If the Editor of the Star of the North takes any satisfaction in participating with such papers as the Bradford Reporter in a system of malicious detraction and falsehood, he is welcome to whatever consolation it may afford. But it is a source of deep regret that an editor of a public journal cannot speak his honest convictions upon a subject of public policy without having laid at his door the base charge of levying black mail. It is surprising that any respectable editor of a newspaper will so far forget what is due to his own self respect, the regard for truth, and the rights of others engaged in the same business, as to give utterance to charges against another without a single scintilla of evidence upon which to found so grave a charge; and yet this is the case with every paper that has given currency to the libels against us upon the subject of black mail. There is not a particle of truth in any of the charges, and we defy any living man to make them appear to the contrary. The Star classes us with Bennet of the New York Herald, and then goes cozily to bed with the Nigger Reporter—truly an enviable situation.

Frothingham of the abolition Reporter still persists in the vain attempt to drag us down to the level of himself; but when he finds it is no go, and he has spent all his billingsgate slang, he will probably take a rest, and look around him to see what plan he can start to raise another \$25.

The Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on the 21st ult., was a great gathering of the people. Hon. John Sargent, presided. Letters were received from Webster, Clay, Cass, Cooper, Buchanan, and other distinguished gentlemen. The meeting was a grand patriotic demonstration in favor of the Union.

American Anti-Slavery

The following are some of the principal inducements to subscribers for the present year:

In the first place, a chance of drawing a prize from a collection of several hundred pictures, many of them of high cost and by well known artists, as Cole, Durand, Leutze, Huntington, Hinckley, and others, and all of them selected with reference to artistic merit.

Secondly, each subscriber will receive six Line Engravings, the cost of which, if executed for a private publisher, would at least be sold at four times the price of the subscription. These engravings consist of an engraving (size 20 1/2 by 16 1/2 inches) from Mr. Leslie's celebrated picture of ANNE PAGE, SLENDER AND SHALLOW, a scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor, and a set of five line Engravings (size 7 1/2 by 10 inches) from paintings by the following eminent artists:—The Dream of Arcadia, by Cole; Dover Plains, by Durand; The Image Breaker, by Leutze; The New Scholar, by Edmonds; and The Card Players, by Woodville.

The annual distribution will take place in the city of New York, on the 20th of December next.

The Honorary Secretary for this place, authorized to receive subscribers, is C. E. Lathrop, Esq.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE HAVRE DE GRACE BANK.—We learn from the Belair (Md.) Gazette, that a case was tried before the Magistrates' Court, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., in which the receiver of the Havre De Grace Bank was plaintiff, and the master of a promissory note due the bank defendant. The action was for the recovery of the amount of the note, for which the defendant offered the issue of the bank in payment, which, upon being refused by the plaintiff, a judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant. An appeal was taken to the County Court.

There are at present, in St. Louis, Mo., about 2,500 Morrigons, mostly from England and Wales.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Wyoming County. At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Wyoming County, held in pursuance of public notice at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Saturday, the 16th Nov. 1850, the following named members of the Committee were present:

- Tunkhannock Boro.—Sam'l Stark, 2d, Chairman.
- Tunkhannock Township—Washington Stansbury.
- Lennon—Jos. L. Meeker.
- Braintfin—T. Thornton.
- Windham—Thos. J. Wright.
- Mehoopany—John W. Dennison.
- Monroe—J. W. Bishop.
- Eaton—Fors Lee.
- Northmoreland—Wm. F. Terry.
- Falls—Daniel Dailey.

The Committee being called to order, W. Stansbury was chosen Secretary, when on motion, the following persons were substituted in place of those who were absent:

- Nicholson—Andrew Gordinier.
- Clinton—Charles L. Jackson.
- Forkston—John G. Spaulding.

When on motion of Charles L. Jackson, it was

Resolved, That the Committee proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Chester Butler. Dr. John W. Dennison nominated JOHN BRISBIN, and upon the vote being taken he was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress.

On motion of Andrew Gordinier, Esq., Robt. R. Little, and Wm. M. Platt, Esqs., were unanimously appointed Congressional Conferees to meet with conferees from Luzerne, Columbia, and Montour counties, at such time and place as may be fixed upon for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress.

On motion of Samuel Stark, 2d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the existence of the divisions and dissensions in the Democratic party of this Congressional District, which have repeatedly defeated the candidates of our party, and that we earnestly entreat our brethren in the other counties of this District to forget past differences and harmoniously unite in the election of the Democratic candidate.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the candidate at this time should be conceded to this county. During the whole period of our connection with the district, we have not had a candidate, nor have we claimed one. And having, on all occasions, acted in good faith towards our sister counties in the support of their candidates, we trust they will have no hesitancy in giving the nomination to the man of our choice.

Resolved, That in presenting to our sister counties the name of JOHN BRISBIN, Esq., we do it with perfect confidence that it will meet their approbation. Fresh from the ranks of the people, never having sought for office—a working democrat, and a man whose ability to fill the station for which we have nominated him, with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents, no one can question.

Resolved, That the conferees this day by us appointed, be, and they hereby are instructed to vote for and use all honorable means in their power in the Congressional conference to procure the nomination of John Brisbin as a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers of this Congressional district.

SAMUEL STARK, 2d, CA'N.
W. STANSBURY, Sec.

The Union—Georgia.

Senator Berrien refused being a candidate for the State Convention called in reference to the slave question. His letter is very indefinite, and does not give general satisfaction. A Savannah correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says of the prospect of the secessionists in the Convention:

The Convention will be composed of 280 delegates. I give it as my opinion that 200 of them will be Union men. The remaining 80 will be made up of rank disunionists, non-intercourse men, and "resistance of some sort," men. This classification, however, may be easily affected by the conduct of the Northern people, even after the Convention has assembled.

Hon. A. B. Corwin, American Consul at Panama, will be removed on account of charges made against him.

Oregon. Amidst the dazzling glories which surround the New State of California, the more modest and more substantial advantages which the settler may find in the Territory of Oregon, have been comparatively overlooked. The placers of the Sacramento and the trade of San Francisco have for some time past been held up before the eyes of the world as almost the only objects worthy the attention of the emigrant, either from Europe or America. This will probably continue to be the case so long as the California excitement shall last—which, for aught we know to the contrary, may be an indefinite period—but whenever this feverish thirst for gold shall abate, and the tide of emigration shall return to its natural channels, the immense resources and the unquestionable advantages which Oregon presents to the permanent settler will attract public attention, and draw to it the most valuable portion of the emigrants to the Pacific. Indeed, even amidst the general rush to the land of gold which has of late been made from all parts of the United States, there has never ceased to be a steady current of emigration constantly setting towards the more fertile lands and more healthy climes which belong to the neighboring territory of the North. Many of the emigrants who have gone to the mines of California will ultimately carry their new made wealth to Oregon, and will employ it in cultivating the soil and developing the resources of that now infant commonwealth.

This territory is unquestionably the most desirable place for the agricultural emigrant to the shores of the Pacific to settle in—the place where he may most advantageously plant the civic virtues and the domestic institutions from which agricultural life borrows so many of its most attractive charms. Here is a climate most favorable to hardy and persevering industry, the latitude which has always proved itself the true and genial home of the highest and most vigorous manhood—a soil fitted to every species of agricultural production and a position in the great highway of the human race, from the West to the East, on the shores of an ocean that is destined soon to become the theatre of a wide spread commerce with every portion of the globe.

A territory promising such natural advantages, beneath the sway of republican institutions, cannot long remain unoccupied in the present moving condition of mankind. Its unsettled portions will soon be filled up, and that too, by settlers such as hitherto have seldom gone forth to build up new communities. They will be men of vigorous frames and sturdy self reliance—men who have gone unappalled through the dreary trail of the western wilderness, or have braved the stormy terrors of the ocean, that they might reach the land of their hopes. The trials and perils which they will have to meet will but stimulate their energies, and render them the better prepared for the grand mission they have to accomplish—the building up of a second New England on the western shores of the continent.

We are inclined to predict for this now distant Territory a magnificent destiny, the outlines of which will soon begin to present themselves to the notice of the world. We look upon Oregon as the true seat of American Empire on the Pacific, the region in which the richest blessings of our free institutions are to be realized, and in which the most abundant fruits of our western civilization are yet to be gathered and enjoyed. All the benefits which California may ever derive from her stores of mineral wealth, Oregon must at length share with her southern sister, and she will also be found to possess eminent advantages of her own. Free from the perils and the evils which have always so thickly beset gold-bearing countries, she may yet reap abundant benefits from the enterprises which the search for gold will call into existence. Along her six hundred and fifty miles of coast, harbors are constantly presenting themselves, which promise to be fully adequate to all the wants of an extended commerce; while the undeveloped resources which exist in her hills and her plains, her forests and her rivers, will soon summon to her settlements a population which will, at no distant day, render her the queen of the Pacific.—Providence Journal.

The 1st day of May, 1851, is fixed for the opening of the great World's Fair, in London.

N. Orleans has population of 145,000

Views of the South. The following short extract from an article of the Southron, a Mississippi paper and devoted to the compromise, shows to what length even all parties at the South are willing to go, if the North refuses to stand by its constitutional obligations:

"We say that we believe that opposition to the slavery bill is confined to the abolitionists. If it is not so—if it is the settled design of a majority at the North to disannul and trample upon this law—if the secret emissaries who are sent into the border slave States are to be sustained and protected in their nefarious schemes by the North—if the northern people are not disposed to take their stand in favor of the solemn guarantees of the national compact—if constituted authorities are to be resisted in their lawful efforts to return to the slaveholder his rightful property—then may we well despair of the Union. So plain and palpable a violation of the rights of the South will find no defender, no apologist, this side of Mason and Dixon's line. Let the North repeal this bill and prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves, and disunion will most assuredly follow.—The South asked for nothing more than what the constitution solemnly grants. If the late bills are allowed to remain undisturbed, a large majority will acquiesce, although many think the North has triumphed. But if reiteration is to take place—if our property is to be insecure and worthless through the intervention of fanatics, whose efforts are connived at and generally sanctioned—there will be no division of feelings as to the proper course to pursue. Direct retaliation under the constitution, or force and bloodshed without the constitution will be inevitable results."

"If the northern States desire to unite the South as one man in favor of armed resistance, they can do nothing that will more effectually produce such a result than to repeal the fugitive slave bill.—Such a course on their part would show a fixed determination to interfere with slavery in the States; and when this takes place, disunion, even at the terrible cost of destruction, would be preferable to submission."

The Pope and Great Britain.

The European Times says: "an extraordinary Bull has been issued by the Pope. It is dated Rome, at St. Peters, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day of Sept., in the fifth year of the Pontificate. It relates that it is the earnest desire and aim of the Roman Pontiff to extend Catholicity, and to 'reconvert the English nation,' especially by the foreign education of devout young English Catholics, who, when brought up in the Propaganda College in their ecclesiastical calling, might return to their native land, and there propagate the true faith.

The Pope, considering the present state of Catholicism in England, and the enormous number of persons daily converted, judges it proper to recall the vicars apostolic, and a complete episcopal hierarchy is established. An Archbishopric is created, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster, who will have a suffragan Bishop of Southwark, and eleven other suffragan bishops divide the rest of the entire kingdom. All their jurisdictions are 'boldly and distinctly parcelled out, and the bishops are assured they will enjoy in England the same rights and facilities as in other Catholic countries, and that in a pecuniary point of view the new bishops will be no losers, as the splendor of their temples and their wants will be amply provided for.

This Bull has created an intense feeling throughout England, and it is believed in many quarters that the Cabinet Council has been called together, earlier than usual, in order to act in the way best calculated to stop farther proceedings. At Rome the feeling is equally intense, since the wily Cardinals have put forward a report that Lord Minto has consented to the terms of the Bull, and that the English Government has placed Westminster Abbey at the disposal of the new Archbishop, in order that he may perform high mass in that edifice at his inauguration. Dr. Wiseman is charged with suppressing the prayer for the Queen from the Roman Missal, by the London journals; and altogether, the subject is becoming one of intense interest.

Texas has accepted the boundary position.

From the New York Herald.

Death of Hon. Richard M. Johnson. By a telegraphic despatch, received last night from Louisville, Kentucky, we have been apprized of the melancholy event of the death of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson; a man distinguished among our most prominent men for his military and civil services. He died at his residence, in Scott county, Kentucky, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

His life was marked by prominent association with great events. The battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1813, connects him with the military heroes of our country, whom the people have delighted to honor.

After the war, Col. Johnson was honored by his constituents in Kentucky with a seat in Congress for many years; and during the administration of General Jackson, his celebrated Sunday Mail Report, against the suspension of the Sunday mails, gave him an immense political reputation throughout the country.

At his retirement in Kentucky, for a considerable period of the latter portion of his life, Col. Johnson, under provisions by Congress, had under his charge a hoctaw academy, for the education of the youths of that tribe. At the last Congress, the institution having gone into decay from the impracticable character of the children of the woods, in the ways of civilized life, a bill of \$10,000 indemnity was passed to meet all liabilities of the government due to Col. Johnson; and it is one of the curiosities of the Galphin claim, that the friends of the Colonel's bill were drawn into its support, in order to get out of the way, so as to reach the bill of the Colonel before the session expired.

His career was remarkable. His life is a part of our country's history—his services were in its behalf, and always devoted to the Union. His death will be lamented as the death of a patriot, a statesman, a friend, and a generous and honest man.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, publishes a call to the citizens of Prince George County, requesting all who are in favor of forming an association to encourage and patronize the use of the manufactures and productions of the South, to the exclusion of all Northern articles, as far as practicable, to meet at the Court House of that County on the next court day, for the purpose of forming an association, which shall remain in full force just so long as the violent and unjust interference of the North with the institutions of the South continues. The call is signed "Many Citizens."

CURIOUS ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—A short time since a man named Hardy was on trial before the Circuit Court in Henrico county, Va. The case was an exciting one, and the spectators crowded round the bench where the prisoner was seated. The jury was out a long time. When they came in to announce that they were unable to agree, the prisoner slipped into the crowd, and being unperceived by the officers, walked off, and the sheriff has been obliged to advertise a reward for retaking him.

EXPULSION FROM COLLEGE.—At the Detroit University the subject of secret societies produced a considerable difficulty. Several students were expelled for belonging to them awhile since. Eight more were expelled last week—five from the senior and three from the junior class, reducing the former to seven, in attendance.

Young Men's Lyceum.

Capt. E. L. DANA will deliver a Lecture at the Court House, before the Young Men's Lyceum of Tunkhannock, on Monday evening Dec. 2nd, 1850. The public are invited to attend.
GEO. S. TUTTON, Sec.
Nov. 26.

MARRIED.

At the parsonage in Centre Moreland, on the 9th inst., by Rev. C. C. Taylor, Mr. STEPHEN B. LOMB, 30 Miss ELIZABETH DEWITT, both of Franklin, Luzerne county.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. John Dorrance, P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., of New York City, to SARAH H., daughter of the late Jacob Cist, Esq., of Wilkesbarre.

DIED.

In Light Street, Columbia county, on the 19th of October, Mrs. MARTHA C. SISK, widow of Amos Sisk, Esq., late of Wilkesbarre, deceased, aged 30 years.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 7th inst., Miss REBECCA B., daughter of the late Mr. Luther Yarrington, aged 35 years.

In Kingston, the 2d inst., Miss CAROLINE UNDERWOOD.