

# The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."—Thomas Jefferson.

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wyoming that they have located at Mehopony, where they will promptly attend to all calls in the line of their profession. May be found at his Drug Store when not professionally absent.

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Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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September 11, 1861.

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September 11, 1861.

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M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunkhannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

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Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Post office.  
Dec. 11, 1861.

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## Poet's Corner.

### HYMN FOR THE NATION.

WRITTEN IN ONE OF LINCOLN'S BASTILES, MAY, 1862.

God of mercy, watch above us,  
God of mercy, guard and love us  
And keep the Union strong,  
Midst the dangers that surround us,  
Mend the band that firmly bound us,  
And bound us for so long.

Not as bands of iron bind us,  
As by force they had confined us,  
But as with silken chain,  
Light of weight, and fair to see  
Firm of hold, but always free;  
Oh make it strong again.

Not with blood, to blur and stain it;  
Not by war, can we maintain it,  
But thine Almighty hand  
Yet may save, when mortals falter;  
Should we lend us at this altar,  
O Wilt Thou mend the band?

Guide us Thou, who first did guide them,  
Guide us Thou, who stood beside them,  
Those heroes brave and free!  
Let bonds fraternal yet unite us,  
And Peace, with blessings, yet delight us,  
O God we trust in Thee. J. S. B.

## Political.

### SPEECH OF

HON. HESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY,

IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

March 6th, 1863.

On the amendment, (inviting General McClellan to visit the Capitol,) to the joint Resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Ex-Governor Johnson and Wright.

**MR. SPEAKER:** On this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present, but of the future; and if I, in the decision of this issue, have acted a part, however unimportant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification.

The issue involved is not one of persons; it is one of high principles going back to the foundation of this government. It is, sir, whether the loyalty of the citizen is to be judged of by his fealty and adherence to an administration, or whether it is to be determined by his fealty and adherence to the Government of the United States.

In order to decide this question, it is necessary to present this brief exposition of the situation of affairs—that without a Constitution there could have been no Government and no Union, and that unless there is fealty and adherence to the Constitution, there can be no true loyalty to the Government and Union based on it. That is the issue to be tried to-day. Disguise it as you may—attempt to confuse it for party purposes, party reasons, and by party chicanery—the issue presented by every Republican Senator who has preceded me in this discussion, is that my loyalty is to be tested, not by my adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, but by my adherence to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, the present occupant of the Presidential chair!

I say to you, sir, I say to every Senator, I say to the people whom I represent, I say it to the people of this State, that there is no such test known to the Constitution, nor to any tribunal before which I, you, or any one can ever be summoned to answer. I repeat it that the Government is founded upon the Constitution; that the administration is a mere creature of the Constitution and the Government; and where, in defence of that Constitution and the Government erected upon it, an administration strays from its principles—strays from the pathway cut by our ancestors through the rock of uncertainty and danger—then he is only a truly loyal man who uses every effort to bring back the administration to the old beaten path which avoids the dangers of fanaticism and error. That is the question to be tested here and now, in the vote upon the resolutions. That is the question to be decided; and the people of this State, outside of these halls, will so consider it; and I now, as heretofore, appeal to the people from whom springs all power to sustain me, and those who may vote with me in deciding this question as best befits our judgment under our oaths.

What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place I here boldly proclaim that he is not at this hour and never has been, by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws for his appointment; and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointments has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State, and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States.

I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position as Military Governor of a State is unknown to the Constitution of the United States—that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a Military Governor of any State—and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province—and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position as far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not been for years and is not now, the Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such, by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to overturn every principle upon which this great and good government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for self or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitols of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never so long as I have a right to forbid him. Let me, sir, test this question by contrast. Let me ask the majority of this Senate, whether he who has lately been baptized by the votes of three hundred thousand men in the Empire State of this Union—one of the greatest of living statesmen and most patriotic of men—Horatio Seymour—whether, if that distinguished Governor were on his way from the East to the West, through this capitol, would he get a single vote from the Republican side of this chamber permitting him to address his fellow-citizens in this hall? Not one—not one.—Would Joel Parker, the Governor of New Jersey, elected by the people, get one vote for such a purpose? Would David Turpie, who by the votes of the people of Indiana is the successor of one of the men whom, by the resolution, it is proposed to have address us—would David Turpie be permitted by the votes of members on the other side of this chamber to occupy this hall for the purpose of delivering an address? Not one vote would he receive. Yet he is the chosen representative of the majority of the people of Indiana—annointed by their sanction, baptized by the majority of their votes. Not one vote would he get, and you know it. You, gentlemen on the other side, fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means; and he who comes to you clothed with all the glory of the popular will, but lately expressed, you will cast off for a mere hireling of Federal patronage and power.

**MR. LOWRY:** Is not the man of whom the Senator speaks a disloyal man.

**MR. CLYMER:** The people of Indiana have sent him to the United States Senate, and you can't deny or question the choice of a sovereign State. But, sir! who is the individual whose name we ask shall be embraced in this resolution? Who is he whom we would ask to come here and receive the hospitalities of this State? He who next to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is the people's idol—he who amid doubt and gloom, upon more than one occasion, has rescued order from anarchy—he, who, upon more than one occasion has been the means of saving this government—he who has the great heart of the greatest army upon this continent throbbing every day, every hour, every moment in unison with his own—MAJOR GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN!!! He, sir, has been denied the hospitality of a Legislative body in which you Republicans have a majority. You will not vote to tender him those hospitalities—and why? Because he too is annointed not only by the voice of a great people, but by the edoration, of the hearts of the Army of the Potomac. You will not pass such a resolution if his name is to be included. No, you who have the power now for a few months or years will not sanction anything that savors of what the people desire. You are determined that they never shall be seen, never heard. That is the determination that you are acting out here and elsewhere. I tell, sir, that those who have been disrobed and disowned by the people, who are the mere minions of executive power, and who submit to the subversion of the people's rights and liberties, I never will consent shall speak from your chair to the people of this State—never, sir, never!

It is known to you, sir, whose legislative experience in this hall extends back to a period commensurate with my own, that I am not in the habit of wandering from the particular subject before the Senate to introduce general issues and extended arguments. But, sir, this debate has been far diverted from the original question. It has embraced all the subjects that could agitate the public mind at this time. If it had even rested there, I should have remained content. But gentlemen upon this floor have chosen to single me out amongst the Democratic Senators here—and refer to the probable results of my action upon my own future.—I am, sir, an individual—individuals as compared with principles and great results are nothing. Principles and truths are eternal. Men are mortal and go to his kindred dust; but if, sir, in his person, in his acts in public or in private life, he represents truth, he represents principles—if in power, passion or prejudice threaten to destroy the rights of the people he dare stand up in defence of them, he may die, he may go to his fathers blessed or un-blessed. A Hampden and others have illustrated this. They have gone down in gloom; but they are now held up in brightness and in glory; and, sir, no matter what may become of me in regard to this day's action, I know that I shall be sustained when the passion and prejudice and violence of the hour have given way to the thoughts which govern men when they are not bereft of reason.

I might in this connection repeat—repeat indignantly, repel with truth—the assaults that have been attempted to be made upon the great party with which I have the honor to act. You sir, were here in April, 1861; you will recollect that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, that one shot fused the great heart of the people of this State and presented it as a wall of adamant against rebellion and treason at the South. You know that without measure, that great heart, Democratic and Republican, poured out everything for a common purpose. You recollect that in July, 1861, when we had been defeated upon the plains of Bull Run, when the army of the Republic came into Washington with tattered banners; when there was fear and dismay there, here and elsewhere; when the Republic was tottering and the President was almost supplanted for his place, you know there was no division of sentiment or feeling. You further know that in the Congress of the United States, on the 22d of July, after that defeat, a resolution was offered defining and setting forth the object of the struggle.—You know that that resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. You know that in that hour of fear and dismay of trial and danger, that resolution came as the voice of hope from Heaven. It reassured the people; it told them that this was to be no visionary or fanatical struggle; but it was to be pursued for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution and restoring the Union of our fathers; and that when that object should be attained, peace would reign once more.

What was the result? From the disorganized and helpless and beaten materials of that army he whom it is asked to-day to invite to the capitol of his own State, and to whom that boon is denied by Republican Senators, seized hold of those discordant materials and with the hand and mind of genius prepared them again to go upon the enemy. I will not trace his history. It is written imperishably upon the annals of the past; and it will shine in those of the future.

But I will turn for a moment to a period a year later, when another disaster met our arms on the same field, and when the panic President and his advisers again crouched with fear within the walls of Washington, when they felt that the Goths and Vandals were at their gates, when they were providing for flight to some spot of safety, and when they felt that power and place was vanishing. Again in pained fear they appealed to him whom for party purposes they had degraded, and again, like a true patriot, like one who never acts from sordid or improper motives, he assumed command of that routed and demoralized army, and in less than three weeks he had again organized it and had commenced the pursuit of the common enemy across the hills of Maryland and into a plain where many of those who now hear me met the enemy face to face. What did he do? A second time saved the Republic—he saved it by snatching victory out of the very jaws of defeat; and I now place upon record the universal sentiment of every man who served under him, and that if it had not been for the confidence of the army of the Potomac in General McClellan, Pennsylvania would have suffered an invasion which would have been destructive to the life and property of her people; and yet Senators refuse to receive the protector and defender of the State in the halls of her Capitol. But what is the subsequent history of this matter? Shattered and broken, his legions lay awhile for rest, to be clothed, to be fed, to be restored to their wonted vigor; and then he was in pursuit of that enemy whom he had met at Antietam and at South Mountain, and defeated. But, sir, when he was about to strike his blow, he was again pursued by the miscreants who wished to divert this war from the purposes set forth in the resolution of July, 1861; and dragged down from his position as commander of the army.

He left it dispirited, broken hearted, de-

jected—obedient, it is true, but without nerve, without vigor, without power. He left it at the dictation and command of the ultra Abolitionists of the North.—George B. McClellan was not an Abolitionist and therefore he was not a general!!! The remaining history of that campaign is written in blood disaster. But sir I will tell you that along the camp fires of the Potomac at night, no soldier goes sleep without praying God for blessings upon the head of his commander; and oh! sir, if those in power could summon the resolution to cast behind them the prejudices and the passions of those who do not wish to see this Union restored unless slavery be abolished, that noble commander would be put at the head of that army and he would carve out victory and would bring back to us once more triumph and peace and union. I know it, they know it, you, gentlemen, know it; and if you had the manhood which you should possess, you would by joint resolutions speak this truth to the powers that be and make them hear you!!!

**MR. SPEAKER:** It may be proper for me at this time to state what I believe to be the purposes of the great party with which I have the honor to act. In the words of another, who from his exalted position has a right to speak, I will tell you that the Democratic party has never agreed, does not now agree, and has no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union.—and I will say to you further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the government and the Constitution by the union of the sword with the olive branch.

For those who will resist the power of the government—not the power of the administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this government rightfully administered under the Constitution—we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway, we hold out the olive branch of peace. And here I will say to you sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe, and will ever believe that the laws which have been passed by the Congress just ended—the confiscation and other acts which have steered the heart of the people of the South—there is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to meet the heart of that people by repealing your unjust, your unconstitutional laws; and when it is melted, we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never, exterminate or subjugate them.

But we tell you, sir, that if you will do only what the Constitution and the principles springing from it demand, on every hill and in every valley there will be raised up allies for our assistance. The leaders who desire peace and power may be against us, but when the people of the south, recollecting the glories of the past, and looking to those of the future, feel that every right is to be guaranteed, every privilege restored to them, then as I believe my God, I believe that they will come back to the Constitution of the old government, and the old Union. I tell you now Mr. Speaker, that all the blood, all the treasure you have spent or may spend, will be in vain, unless you repeal the unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical laws which were enacted by the last Congress; and I will say in passing (the Supreme Arbitrator being my judge) that if that Congress had never met, or, having met, they had simply voted appropriations and dissolved, leaving the whole question to be settled under the resolution adopted in July, 1861, this contest would now have been settled, and at this day we would be enjoying unity, peace and amity. Upon the heads of those who prevented such action—upon the heads of those who enacted those unconstitutional and damnable laws, and did everything in their power to combine the southern heart against us forever, be the curse of blood and murdering that fill this hall. If the demon of destruction and of hate—if the father of evil himself could have been there dictating their councils, actuating them to deeds which must result in the utter dismemberment of this Union, he could not more thoroughly have effected his hellish purpose than it has been effected by the dominant majority in the Senate and in the House during the last Congress. And when the history of these times comes to be written, (and I pray to God that the historian of this era may not be obliged to write of the decline and fall of the American Republic, but that he may only write of its trials past and present and of its future greatness,) he will record the hour when the nation came so near to desolation and death, and he will ascribe the disasters of that hour to the unremitting, persistent, diabolical machinations of Abolitionists in and out of the last Congress.

Such a historian, if he has the philosophy of Hume—if he has his far seeing penetration and can trace effects from causes, cannot fail in the contemplative hour of the future to say what I say at this moment, that to them solely and chiefly belongs the terrible calamity that still darkens and enshrouds this land. In conclusion, sir, what do we pro-

pose to declare by voting against this resolution? We propose to say that no one who has been the instrument, the partaker, the supporter of these tyrannical, these unconstitutional, these arbitrary measures which have fused the Southern heart and divided our own, shall be heard from the capitol of this State. We propose to say that we will not listen to him as a body representing the people of this State; we propose to say that the verdict of the people of the State at the last election was against all such damnable heresies. We mean to tell you, gentlemen, that although we have not a majority here, we have it on the other side of this hall, and we have it among the people. We mean to tell you that that majority counted by three thousand last year will be ten times three thousand at the next election. We mean to tell you that we are going to bring you back to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. We mean to tell you that we are going to use the sword and the olive-branch in setting this difficulty—that whether north or south, we will use the sword upon those who are opposed to the Constitution—that we will not allow any person whether in the south or in the north, to disobey, to disregard, to ignore or to act in defiance the Constitution of the United States. We mean to tell you that the same law which is to be obeyed at the South is to be obeyed at the North. The people are with us; and by the grace of God and the voice of the people, before nine months roll around we shall have it in our power to put in execution all that we say.

**Seymour, of Connecticut.**  
Among the gallant spirits of the age, there is no one more deservedly conspicuous than THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He is making a thoughtful canvass of his state, and is gaining strength every day by his bold and many expostions of the destructive policy of the imbecile administration at Washington. In a recent speech he made use of the following language which stamps him a true patriot:

"I am for getting back the Southern States fair and honorable means if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best."  
"The Union I desire, is a Union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us."  
"Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States."  
Yet he is denounced as a traitor and secession sympathizer, simply because he will not load the knee to power, but chooses rather to be one of that class of freeman "whom the truth makes free."—Age.

**A DESPOTISM TO BE ESTABLISHED.**  
"Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country, when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of a Republican Government with the powers of a Monarchical Government."—Philadelphia Press.

"This war has already shown the absurdity of a government with limited powers, it has shown that the power of every government ought to be and must be UNLIMITED."—Philadelphia North American.

Such are the sentiments of the leading organs of the Black Republican party.—They require no comment, except to be denounced as the rankest treason to the government.

**Some Certain Republican partisans appear to be in the last stage of mania a potu—everywhere they "see snakes," and are striking about wildly at "Copperheads." These "Copperheads," however, take things easily. Some spirited young Democrats have adopted the head of the goddess of Liberty on the old copper cent as a badge, which, the Democratic party being a hard money party, is an exceedingly suitable emblem. A proposo of this subject, and incident occurred at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association, on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's recent speech here, that we have not seen reported. Mr. V. was exhibiting an old coin as a sort of remembrance of better days gone by—value one cent the coin we mean of course. "Give it to Mr. Chase for a specie basis!" called out a quick witted Irishman in the audience.**

**WILMOT PROVIDED FOR.**—The people of Pennsylvania having repudiated Senator DAVE WILMOT, and laid him on the shelf, the President has provided for him by appointing him Judge of the Court of Claims—salary \$4,000 per annum! Wilmot used his best efforts to involve the country in a civil war, and is doing all he can to continue the war and ruin the country. There is not a worse traitor in the Southern army than this blatant demagogue, and hence it is that he is a favorite with the Administration.

**ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION.**—The Abolition-Republican State Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and adopted a call for a State Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 15th of July, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee also passed a resolution recommending the organization of a "Union League" in each Legislative District.