

# Gradford Aeporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 16, 1848

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY. COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. The Democratic Standing Committee o

Bradford county, have appointed the following committees of Vigilance for the several election districts of said county.

They hereby call a Convention of Delegates from the several districts of said county, to meet at the borough of Towarda, on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST next, to elect delegates to the State Con-

rention at Harrisburg, on the 30th of Angust, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Committees of Vigilance will call meetings in their respective districts, for the purpose of electing said Delegates to the County Convention, on

SATURDAY, the 19th day of August next. The regular annual Convention for the purpose nominating County officers, will be holden of TUESDAY, the 5th of September, in the borough of Towanda. The Delegates to said Convention, to be elected on SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The Standing Committee would enjoin upon the Committees of Vigilance the great responsibility that rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully. The primary meetings should be called on the days named, r between the hours of 4, and 8 o'clock, P. M., at the usual place for holding said meetings—or at some place most convenient to the democrats of the distriet. Great care should be taken that every demoerat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

JOHN PORTER,

DANIEL BRINK, HENRY GIBBS, GEORGE SANDERSON, CONST. MATHEWSON, JAMES H. WEBB, HORACE WILLEY, JOHN HORTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT,

July 22, 1848.

Albany - Dver Ormsby, Joseph Menardi. Armensa-Robert Mason, Isaac Williams; Asylum-Elmar Horton, Francis Homet; Athens borough-J. E. Canfield, George Park; township-N. Edminster, Isaac Gregory Burlington-Morgan DeWitt, J. E. Vosburg ; Canton-Charles Stockwell, A. Bothwell; Columbia-Hiram Mason, Albion Bodd : Durel-B. Lapone, Wilson Decker; Franklin-Wm. Blake, Stewart Smiley; Granville-James Ross, Sylvester Taylor; Herrick-Isaac A. Park. O. P. Caswell; Leroy—Aaron Knapp, E. A. Bailey; Litchfield—S. P. Wolcott, Thomas B. Merrill; Monroe—Joseph Bull, J. P. Smith; Orwell-Aaron C. Allen, C. G. Gsiller; Pike-Shelden Paine, Edward Crandall; Rome-B. E. Maynard, Hiram Mann; Ridgberry-Mark A. Burt, Calvin West; Smithfield-Marcus B. Gerould, C. E. Pierce; Springfield-H. S. Grover, Noah W. Bliss; South Creek-George Hanford, Jas. L. Phillips; Sheshequin-Abraham Barner, Wm. Campbell; Standing Stone-Wm. Griffis, F. S. Whitman; Springhill-Jeroine Green, Benjamin Silvara; Troy borough-D. W. Herrick, E. Runyon; " f township-Wilber Baker, Allen Taylor, jr.;
Townsha borough-W. F. Menardi, C. T. Smith township-H. I., Scott, Ed. Parterson; Tilster-James Vandyke, James L. Gorseline;

## Take Particular Notice!

-Edwin Allen, James Bowen:

Wysox -8. Strickland, Jr., Dennis Strope.

Windham-Wm. Sibley, Abraham Dunham, jr.; Wells-David Pretzman, Daniel Strong; Wralusing-Harry Elliott. Samuel W. Biles;

Son, must be closed. About nine months time has aiready been given, and longer grace cannot rea-Court will give every one an oportunity to "square

PRODUCE will be taken, if paid during the coming September Court; after which, the 'ready the Baltimore Conventions John Davis " will be expected.

## Propholi Meetings in Pennsylvania.

The Honesdale Reformer publishes the proceed ings of a large Free Soil meeting held at that place on the 3d inst. PHINEAS ARROLD President, Dr. H. Gregory and John Kelly Vice President; Abm. H. Gregory and John Kelly Vice President; Abm. side with Martin Van Buren, and we must proscribe structs and Edwin Foot. Secretaries. Resolutions him as false to the political faith in which be was were passed in favor of Free Soil, Martin Van Buren, and approbatory of Hon. D. Wilmot. A Convention was held at Noristown, Pa., on the

22d ult., L. E. Corson, President. A Western Pennsylvania: Free Soil Convention

is to be held to morrow.

A large and enthusiastic Free Soil meeting was held at West Chester. Pa . on the 1st of August .-Hm. David Potts Presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries. David Dudley Field addressed the meeting at great length.

The Carbondale Democrat brings us the proceed ings of the Free Soil meeting held in that place on the 26th ult. B. Corley was elected President, and S. E. Dimmick, of Honesdale, addressed the meet-112. Resolutions was passed in favor of Martin Van Buren, and approving in glowing terms, of Hon. D. Wilmot's course.

The Democratic citizens of Washington and Fay. e te counties met at Brownsville on the 31st of Julv. Dr. Garzam addressed the meeting, Richard M Kinley was chairman.

Free Soil Convention at the Court House, in Mereer on the 28th ult, President, McCluer Cowan,

A meeting of those opposed to the extension of slavery in Free Territory was held in Russelburg Warren county, on the 5th inst. Thomas Martin was appointed President, Archibald Tanner, Vice

The friends of Free Soil met at Washington, Pa., on the 2d inst., and organized by appointing Dr. Samuel McKeehan President, and W. T. Fleming and W. S. Moore Secretaries. Strong resolutions were adopted.

THE CANDIDATES for Governor continue to increase From present indications Judge Longstreth, Judge Black, and Hon Wm. Bigler, will bring the most crength into the Convention. The former has the Delegates from Berks, and Philadelphia city and The Elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Washington Union has received a desputch from Ruleigh, saying that the Whigs have given up all bases of the selection of their candidate for Governor. The Densievals have gained, as for as beard from, \$294 votes since 1844 when Clay's majority 2000

The result as to the Legislature is still in doubt As far as heard from, the Whigs have 3 Senators and 8 members of the House of Commons, while they have gained 3 Senators and 3 members of the lower branch.

Indiana.—The returns come in alowly, and indicate but little change in the political complexion of the Levi-Jature

ILLINOIS.—The Democratic ticket for State office Raigh Better, Ir., Mo.

rers is elected without opposition. In District IV as Secretaries of the convention: That the follows ILLINOIS.—The Democratic ticket for State offic Hon. Jour WERTWORTH is elected to Congress, after s warm struggle.

KENTUCKY.-Crittenden is elected Governor by an increased majority. The Legislature will be strongly whig.

### The Buffale Convention.

By the proceedings of this body, which we pubish this week, it will be seen that the Free Soil party have placed in nomination MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and CHARLES F. ATLAMS of Massachusetts, for Vice President.— ted by the delegations of the several states to constitution and representa-The Convention is represented as a tremendous and enthusiastic assemblage, containing much of the best talent of the North.

As the proceedings are looked for with much anxiety, we publish them in full, and defer our omments for want of space until next week.

One of our Senators, with a watchful care for the political morals of our county, is flooding it with a most contemptible speech made by Ausburn Birdsall, the only Traitor to Freedom, in Congress, from the Stale of New York. Men who owe their ephemeral elevation to a coalition with the whigs, hould be careful how they rebuke others, whose fame and name are far above the reach of their petty shafts of jealously and impotent rage.

PENNSYLVANIA CULT. VATOR .- We are glad to see before us a periodical with the above title, published at Harrisburg. The first number is an interesting and valuable one, and we recommend the work to our farmers, as worthy of their patronage. It is published mouthly at Harrisburg, Pa., by Foster & Company, at the low price of \$1 per year.

The Mouse Firm for Freedom!

On Friday last the Oregon bill with an amendment by the Senate, extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, was called up in the House, and the amendment negatived by a vote of 85 yeas to 120 nays.

COL PROLLET CONFIRMED.—We loam by the Pennsylvanian, that the nomination of Col. V. E. Piollet as Paymaster in the Army, with the rank of Major, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Wilmor's Speech .- We shall give our readers the speech of our Representative in Congress, next week. It is one of his most able efforts.

Welch's Circus.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Welch's National Circus pays our town a visit on the 2d of Sept.

E. P. BLAIR AND THE BARNBURNERS -The fact that this gentleman is a derrocratic elector in this State has given, in addition to other circumstance peculiar interest to the conflicting statements lately regarding his views on the democratic divisions in New York. The following letter from himself which we find in the New York Evening Post, deinitely settles all doubts:

SILVER SPRINGS, July 27th, 1848. To the Editor of the Evening Post. Dear Sir: I find from an editorial article paper, that a triend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. think that the wrong done New York, by the chicane which allenced the 'voice of the democracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention, takes from the nomination of that convention all authority save with those individual members of it who wer epresent, and did not then renounce it. It was The outstanding accounts of E. S. Goodgich and my intention to have abandoned it, but the circumstances to which you have adverted in your editor rial prevented. I became particeps criminis, by par sonably be expected. The coming September not now plead my own wrong to exonerate myself ticipation in the proceedings to the close, and I can-I shall vote the nomination simply upon punctilio my heart is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles and I shall not he state to say of him and then what I think, notwithstanding my inveiglement is

> Yours, F. P. BLAIR. Hox. David Wilmor.-The Democratic Union, of Harrisburg, thus tenderly proscribes the author of the "Proviso":

> "It is with some degree of pain, that we are conpelled to note the continued disaffection of this gen tleman. He has, however, placed himself side by reared." sared."
>
> Now, we'll wager one of Keevit's best hats, that

> before six months-or twelve at the furthest, the Harrisburg Union, and divers others of the same sort will have discovered that the present political faith of Martin Van Boren and David Wilmot is the true Jeffersonian democracy-as soon as subserviency to the South ceases to pay, the ranks of the Rambumers will be filled to overflowing.-Pittsburg Daily Disputch.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY .- The New York papers give the following account of a fire at Williamsbur, on Thursday afternoon, in the extensive Brandy Distillery of Mr. E. Minturn, in First street. On account of the inflammable nature of the materials, the tlames spread with abirming rapidity from store to store, until finally the whole range of buildings, composing the Distillery, were involved in flames. The flames spread to two dwelling houses, owned by Mr. George Black, and thence to a large lumber vani belonging to Mr. Keefs' the contents of which added iresh fuel to the conflagration. Considerable fear was felt for some stables belonging to Mr. Polly, in which were be-tween 7 and 800 cows, and the efforts of all were directed to save the animals, fortunately with succass, except about 50, when the fire, which had then reached the stables, compelling them to desist. The fire threatened to extend to some large

The meeting was large and the best feeling preengine companies prevented it. A loss of more than \$500,000 is said to have been sustained. The principal sufferers are Mr. Polly, Mr. Keefe and Mr. Mintmen. Several accidents happened to the fremen, but fortunately no lives were lost,

> Mr. William F. Wyle, a Whig citizen of Brown county, Ohio, writes to Circinnati that "there are more than three handred Whigs in Brown county just like me not Liberty men, but Whigs, good and true, of the "all one school," who refused to my port Gen. Taylor .- Pittsburgh Post.

> Countrariest Hair Ricers.-Look out for this sort of currency. The quantity in the market is every day becoming larger. They are made of copper, galvanized with gold, and are well ca culated to "do" the most wary, says the New York Star

Danisce to Coas.—The recent heavy rains have had a very disastrous effect on the growing corn in Worcester county. Md. It was not supposed, however, to be irrectainable.

Free Sell Convention

The Convention was called to order by the temporary President, when Paterron King, from the committee on regardination, made the following rebound bu

The committee of one from each side on the per-manest organization of the convention unanimously recommended:—CHARLES F. ADAMS, of fassechusetts, as President. That there be Vice President from such Vice President from each state represented in the convention, and one from the District of Columbia, to be selected by the delegates from the different states. (The Vice Presidents were subsequently appointed.) That

appointed.) I mat C., M. Sedgwick, N. Y., J. F. Snodgrass, Md., Chades V. Dyer, Ill., A. M. Johnson, N. J., Thor. Rolton, Ohio, F. Tyler, Penn.

ing be recommended as the mode of representa ion to be adopted by the convention.

This convention is assembled in pursuance of a recommendation of the state of Ohio, held at Columbus on the 29th day of June last. That convention recommended the appointment of six delegates at large for each state that should

choose to be represented, and three delegates from each congressional district. Several states have followed that recommends tion, as to the number of delegates, while in other fer upon the subject of organization and representation, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to submit to the convention the follow-

ity that would arise from voting in mass, percapita or by state. t. Each state shall be entitled to six conferees. to be composed of its delegates at large if it have them in sufficient numbers, if not they shall be appointed by the delegates in attendance from said

2nd. Each congressional district of a state represented shall be entitled to three conferees. The regular delegates of the district shall be such conerees, if enough are in attendance, if not the number may be supplied by the delegates from said

state, from any persons attending from said state. 3d. The said conferees shall constitute a committee of conference, and shall have full power to sit during the sittings of the convention, and to entertain and decide finally any question, referred by the convention, or any question that shall be originated in said committee of conference, and shall have full power on the subject of representa-

4th. Any question in the convention shall be referred to said committee, for its final, action upon the demand of one hundred members.

The Report was unanimously adopted, when A committee of two, Messrs, Rathbun, of New York, and Chase, of Ohio, was appointed to inform Mr. Adams of his election and conduct him to the chair. The President took his seat amid deafening

The following gentlemen were named as Vice

Wm. Bradbury, Me., J. W. Wright, Ind., L. Brainard, Vt., Byron Kilbourn, Wis., Mills, Mass. Wm. Miller, Jowa, A. M. Collins, Conn., R. S. Wilson, Mich. L. Rogers, N. J., Robert Gardne-, Md. Geo. Craig. Va., W. R. Danford, R. L. E. D. Gazzam, Penn., Spindler, Ohio, A. H. Dickinson, Del. J. Lowe, Ill., I. S. Noble, Dis. Col. The convention being organized, the President

nvoked the attention of the audience, to an elecment appeal to the throne of grace by the Rev. Dr. l'ocker. At the conclusion of the prayer, which was lis-

tened to with profound allence, the President addressed the convention as follows: Fellow Citizens.—It is a matter of deep and heartfelt gratitude to me that I have been selected as an unworthy instrument o preside over the de-liberations of this great body, I would apologice for my unfitness were it not that I see in the multitude of speaking faces before me, and I feel in the mass of sympathizing hearts around me, some security that you will all contribute to make my labor light. Fellow Citizens, you have all assembled here today out of pure devotion to a principle—that prinwhich do not express the idea, has yet a regard to its support. The multitude that I see before me, give me assurance of the intelligence and the virtne of the people which I never doubted.

When the Wilmot Proviso went sout, their instincts told them that human liberty was in danger and the answer is that they see here. (cheers.)-I have been told, fellow citizens, by those who do not sympathize in this glorious movement, that the Wilmot Proviso, was, after all, nothing but an obstruction. Well, to a certain extent it is an abstrac-tion. But I am willing to say what it is not. It is not brend and butter-est is not roug beef and two dollars a day-it is not a nice provision under government as a reward for services. (laughter.)-No: the Wilmot Proviso rises above all these things. It is an abstraction, but so was Magna Charts, so the declaration of independence; so it is with truth, and the idea of GOD an abstraction But it is this abstraction that raises mankind above the brutes that perish. It is this that raises a people, and fellow citizens, it is on these abstractions that we are now rallied to save the country and re-

store it to that possession which it has deserted. Fellow citizens, for my part, I regard the Wilmot Proviso as covering a great deal more ground than you imagine. I regard the Wilmot proviso as a struggle between right and wrong, truth and false hood, between the principle of liberty and the rule of slavery. Now, fellow citizens, is the accepted time, when we all come together to represent our position is, and how far the government has drifted from the ancient landmark which our fathers set up. Now is the accepted time, when we are taking a new observation of the national ship—and if she has drifted from her course, we will to

put her back agair. (Applause.)

The question which is now before in which involves the question whether we shall adhere to the solemn principles of the declaration of Independence—whether we shall deduce government from the consent of governed, and whether we shall extend this government which promote justice or injustice, in the territories of the west.— Whr, fellow citizens, these questions rise above all mere common law. Man, by a principle of natural law, and by a principle of the law of God, is free. No reople are authorized knowingly to SOW THE SEED OF MORAL EVIL. (great applause.) The Constitution of the United States never couten plated that we, as a people, should create a system of injustice, yet it is a fact that the solemn principles that we have professed for several years have been called in question by men in high places— they have been pronounced to be abstraction. Yes they have been pronounced actually false! It is highly incumbent upon us if we mean to stand by what our fathers taught us—if we admire the prin-ciples of Locke, and the characters of Hamton and Sidney, to resist a system which will carry us back of the writings of Sir Robert Fillmer and phi-

losopher Hobbs.
Fellow citizens, it has come to this, that we are to be tested at these points, and upon the results of this election. I firmly believe that the world is about to know whether we are really the deroted sons of liberty, or whether we are going to give up the whole of this western coratinent to men who denounce our principles. Fellow citizens, we are obliged, under a necessity, which we would resist, to denounce the organization of the old political parties, as no longer worthy of the confidence of a free people. (prolonged cheem.) They have shown by their actions, that they have no system of policy except lighting with earh other to get place as the price of the struggle. They are maited in one thing, nd that is, to put down the principle of liberty, and

stifle its existence on this continent. We know the result of the action of these bodies. and now that we have seen and understand what it is they are contending for, we come forward and

act accordingly. Fellow citizens, what a different

spectacle is presented to those who turn their eyes to where a true principle is to be carried out. claim to be of those, who, though we may desire our principles with me (cheers.) The eyes of the whole country are spon your action this day, and there are many ill-disposed punous who are eaginty looking for some manifestation of distracion and division which shall succeed in defeating

as far as any human power can defeat our men. Looking at the result of their own conventions, in which they have presented a mortifying special cle of division, they suppose that we who come here, are in just the same position with themselves. (laughter.) They do not understand the difference between themselves and us, yet. They do not upderstand that they are fighting only for expediency, and expeding nothing but place.

But here we have come together with an anxious and an earnest desire to mark out a platform on which we shall arrive at truth, and then re-unite its support. They do not understand that we ere to set up a standard of freedom and truth. EVERY THING FOR THE CAUSE AND NO-THING FOR MEN!! (Loud applause.) Let your leliberations then proceed, and may the divine blessing rest upon the result, so that we may here make one step forward towards the consur

of a model Chairtian Republic.

The address of the President was listened to with leep attention, and in conclusion was responded to by enthosiastic cheers from countless thousands of

Mr Butler, of New York, moved a committee of three from each state, and the same from the District of Columbia, to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention. The committee is as

ing rules to remedy as far as possible, the inequal-New York-B. F. Butler, Joseph L. White, H. B. Maine-D. Farnsworth, Alfred Johnson, James

New Hampshire-J. G. Hoit, W. A. Marston, G. Massichusetts-S. C. Phillips, Charles Sedgwick. loshua Leaviu.

Vermont-J. Poland, Ashbel Peck, Daniel Ro-Connecticut-W. H Burleigh, C. W. Philleo, F. Rhode Island-W. G. Hammond.

New Jersey-John W. Stout, W. Dunham, Geo. ndyke. Pennsylvania-E. D. Gazzam, John C. Wells,

Ohio-S. P. Chace, E. S. Hamlin, W. A. Rogers. Maryland-Edwin Thomas, J. E. Snodgrass, T. Virginia-George Craig.
Did. of Columbia-C. L. Noble.

Indiana—S. C. Stevens, S. A. Huff, S. Hoover.
Il inois—I. N. Amold, Wm. Lovejoy, Thomas

Histonria—I. Codding, Hans Crocker, I. C. Mills. lows-William Miller Michigan-H. R. Clarke, H. N. Ormsby, S. F.

Delaware-Jacob Pusey, A. H. Dixon. Mr Giddings, of Ohio, being call for, addressed the convention, and was followed by E. D. Culver

and Benj. F. Butler of New York. After the aunouncement that the conferees apcointed by the delegates of the several states, in obedience to the recommendation of the committee on organization, would meet at the court house at 73 o'clock, the convention, at 63 o'clock adjourned o 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### SECOND DAY-MORNING EESSION. President called to order at 94 o'clock, and

called upon Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, who Mr Tracy, of Conn., remarked that he had been p'aced on the committee of resolutions, thus super ceding a member of the late whig party.

J. G. E. Larney was appointed in his place. Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, next addressed the conven on at great length, in a vein of much humor. Mr. Commings, of Massachusetts, succeeded speech of considerable ability, but his speech ike that of his immediate predecessor, was so long is to be tedlious—and made every body impatient Mr. Berkshire, of Virginia, was called for, said he was one of the rude sort of Virginia barnburners, and could not speak much. Virginia was full of bamburners; he wanted to have his "say" about this ma ler, but when the nomination made he would go it. He had western Virginia, and he knew the feeling there was consonant with his own. Should Van Buren be nominated, he would receive much support from that quarter. He knew no difference between Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor. Both went for slavery exlension. Gen. Taylor was watching this convention more closely than ever he watched the movenents of Santa Anna on the plains of Buena Vista. After Mr. Berkshire had concluded, the Hutchinons entertained the immense audience with a delightful song, adapted with great ingenuity to the

Gen. Nye, of Madison, next responded to louc and repeated calls, and addressed the convention in a speech remarkable for its force and wit. Af er Gen. Nye had concluded, the President a sourced that he had received a telegraphic despatch from a distinguished alergyman of Cincinnati containing the following admonition:

occasion. It was received with great enthusiasm:

Exhibit one issue, one front, one nominati ourage, enthusiasm, anticipale victory."

Mr. Headly of Pennsylvania, was called upon to speak for his state. He spoke in encouraging terms of the progress of free principles in Pennsy rania, and predicted the speedy triumph of that with which the name of one of her sons was intimately and honorably associated.

Michigan was now called for, and Mr. R. S. Wilon came forward. He came, he said, from the state of Cass-from a small state, but small as it is, three hundred of her sons were here. He was one who was at Bahimore in 1844, and was made to believe, that Mr. Van Buren could not be elected -that the candidate must be acceptable to the south. The same principle of truckling subservi ency to the south had prostrated every northern man, true to northern interests-it had prostrated, also, the loved and cherished chief of the which party, Henry Clay. When the platform shall be established, we must all unite on the candidate.-If any other than one name can give the cause thirty-six electorial votes to start upon, let it be produced and the bamburners would go him, but see where it can be obtained, before we act. He had himself been a feeble instrument, acting unconsciously for the south. at Baltimore, in 1844, and he desired to do what he could to atome for his mistake. He spoke of Cass, as the man who had sold northern rights for office-a man who had not been able because of "noise and confusion." to let the people know his principles, on vital question, who will be troubled with "noise an sion' in November. He said the people of Michigan would repudiate her recream son.

Mr. Sedgwick of Onondaga, said he had been whig during the whole existence of that party. He had heard of the nomination of Taylor with mortification and regret. He went on at great length. showing why no whig-no northern whig, could with any degree of consistency vote for Taylor. His

speech was throughout energetic and impassioned.

Mr. Giddings was again called to the stand, and promptly responded with his usual ability, but gave way for the report of the committee on resolu-

Mr. Butler, of New York, then came forward, and after stating that the committee on resolutions had unanimously agreed on the report he was about to ubmit, presented the following resolutions:

## THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, we have assembled in convention as a usion of freemen, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve tain the rights of free labor, against the aggression of the slave power, and to secure Free oil for a free people:

And whereas, the political conventions recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one heretofore existing, by nominating for the chief magistracy of the United States, under slave-holding distation, candidates, neither of whost can be assisted by the oppositions of stavety extension, without a samifice of collection, duty and self-respect.

And, whereast, these nominations so thate, figure also the eccasion, and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the pusple, under the hanner of free demonstraty, in a solemn and final declaration of their independence of the slave power, and of their fixed determination to rescue the federal government from

Resolved, therefore, that we, the people, here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers n the days of the first declaration of independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our ause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant purselves upon the na-lional platform of freedom, in opposition to the sec-

tional platform of slavery in the several states of this Union which recognized its existence, depends upon state laws alone, which cannot be repeated or nodified by the federal government, and for such laws, that government is not responsible. We therefore, purpose no interference by Congress with sla very within the limits of any state.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson,to prohibt the existence of slavery, after 1800, in all the lerritories of the United States, southern and northern : the votes of six states and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery, from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the states in Congress; and the entire history of that period; clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend nationalize or encourage but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; to this policy, which should never have been departed from the government ought to return.

Resolved, That our fathers ordained the constitution of the United States in order among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote ne general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty; but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all Constitutional power to deprive e sy person of life, liberty or property without

due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conven tion Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king :-- no more power to institute or establish slavery, then to institute or establish a monarchy:—no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the constitution, or

derived by any just implication from them. Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existance or continuance of alavery, wherever that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for

its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of his convention the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their de-mand for more slave states, and slave territories our calm but final answer is, no more stare states, and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our ex-tensive domains be ever kept free for the hardy pio-neers of our land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields

of enterprise in the new world. Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the senate of the United States, was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slave-holders of all the states; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which while opening the door for the introduction of sla. very into terri'ories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage, in hot haste, by a majority of the Senate, embracing several senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should w.rn.the people to see to it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery.

made, they must be repealed. Resolved, That we demand freedom and estabished institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardship, peril and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the estabshment of free government for free territories, and oot only for them, but for our new brethren in New

Mexico and California. And, whereas it is due not only to this occasion, ople of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other

questions of national policy, therefore. Resolved. That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil offices in the service of the government, so far as the same may be practicable. Resolved. That River and Harbor improvements, whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, are objects of national concern; and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its con-

stitutional powers, to provide therefor. Resolved. That the free grant to actual settlers. in consideration of the expenses incurred in ma-king settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable por-tions of the public lands, under suitable limitations. is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the states of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Ameri-

can people.

Resolved, That the obligation of honor and pat riotism require the earliest practical payment of the national debt; and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the federal government, and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward

The resolutions were then submitted to the convention by the President and adopted by acclamation and then the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

# MEETING OF THE CONFEREES.

After the adjournment of the convention the conerees met at the Universalist church, on Washington street for the purpose of agreeing upon candi dates to be presented to the convention. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, was called to the chair. After the organization, Mr. Butter, of New York, was requested by the committee to give any information he might possess in regard to Mr. Van Bunen's views in reference to the action of the convention thereupon he addressed the committee at length of he movement of the real democracy of New York. and the posture in which they stood towards Mr. Van Braza as the nominee of the Utica convention. In the course of his remaks he read the following letter, which elicited the most rapturous ap-

### LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN. LINNERWALD, Aug. 2, 1848.

GENTLEMEN :- It has occurred to me that a diect communication of my feelings upon a single point, may, in one event serve to remove embarrassment in your action at Buffalo. You all know rom my letter to the Utica convention, and the conidence you repose in my sincerity, how greatly the proceedings of that body, in relation to myself, were opposed to my earnest wishes. Some of you have also had opportunities to satisfy yourselves, from personal observation, of the sacrifices of feelings and interests, which I incorred in submitted my future action to its control. None of you need my inture action to its control. Notice of you users be assured of the extent to which these feelings were relieved by the consciousness, that in yielding to the decision of that body, that the use of my name was necessary to enable the ever faithful democracy of New York, to metain themselves in stiding the voice of a great constituency, entitled to the extraordinary position into which they had been be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandriven by the injustice of others, I avail myself of doning its distinctive binecibles for mere availabili- an oblessimity to manife to them, my endaning frai- the leasment of the interest of the

ty, have dissolved the national party organizations itude for the many invors I had received at the

The convention of which you from a part, may, it wisely conducted, be productive of more important consequences than any which has gone before it has only that which formed the federal constitution. In one revpest it will be wholly unlike any palitical convention which has been held in the faited States, since the present organization of par-United States, since the present organization of par-ties. It will, in a great degree, be composed of in-dividuals, who have all their lives been arrayed on different sides in politics, state and national, and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the administration of the respective governments, but who feel themselves es upon by considerations of the highest import, to suspend rival action upon other subjects, and unite their common efforts for the accomplishment of a single end—the prevention of the introduction of human slavery, into the extensive territories of the United States, now exempt from that great evil, and which are destined, if properly treated to be speed-ily converted into a wilderness of free minds. I need not say, how cordially I concur in the sentiments, which regards this great object as one mered in the sight of Heaven, the accomplishment of which is due to the memories of those great and just men, long since, we trust, made perfect in its courts, who laid the foundations of our government, and made, as they fondly hoped, adequate provi-sion for its perpetuity and success, and indispensa-ble to the future honor and paramount welfare of

our entire confederacy. It may happen in the course of the deliberations of the Convention, that you become satisfied, that the great end of your proceedings, can, in your op-mion, be best promoted by an abandonment of the Utica nomination. You will not in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, never again to be a candidate for the presidency, or for any other public office: but you may apprehend, that it might not be agreeable to me to be superseded in the nomination, after what has taken place in regard to it. It is upon this point, that I desire to to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you as I very sincerely and very cheerfully do, that so far from experiencing any mornification from such a result it would be most

atisfactory to my feelings and wishes. Wishing the Convention success and honor in its patriotic efforts, and begging you to accept for your. elves, assurances of my unfeigned respect, I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant

M. VAN BUREN To the New-York Delegation in the Buffalo Convention.

Mr. BUTLER, of New York followed its reading with a speech of some length, in which he approved most cordially of the resolutions adopted by t. e. convention and expressed the belief that Mr. VAN BUREN, if nominated by the convention would acept the nomination.

Mr. H. B STANTON, of New York, then anounce. ed that Mr. Hale was willing to submit to the acion of this convention.

The conferees then proceeded to informal ballot for President with the following result: Whole number of votes.

For Martin Van Buren, 244 For J. P. Hale, For all others, Mr. Van Buren's majority over all, When the result was announced Mr. LEAVITY, of Massachusetts, made a most eloquent speech, and

BUREN, which was seconded by Mr. Lewis, of Ohio in an appeal to the friends of Hale which we have or dom heard surpassed. The motion was adopted by acclamation. The cheering at this moment was errific. The conferees adjourned for tea. On their re-assembling, it was agreed to proceed their nomination of Vice President. The name Mr. Gippings was withdrawn, when CHARLES

moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. VAN

F ADAMS on motion of a conferee from Ohio, was nominated for Vice President by acclamation. Shortly after the conferees adjourned to make their report to the convention. AFTERNOON SESSION. The President called the convention to order at

3) o'clock. The conferees having retired to their place of meeting to agree upon candidate to present to the convention there was no business before the convention and the atternoon was entirely devoted to address from a number of distinguished gentle-

In the evening the convention again assembled when it was announced that the conferee committee were prepared to report. Mr. Chase, chairman of the conferree committee

then appeared upon the stand and remarked that he was instructed by the conferees to report the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, for resident-a name always illustrious, but rendered doubly so by the conduct of his friends in this convention. (Tremendous cheering.) He was also instructed to report the mame of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts or Vice President—an honored name—honored by

the bearer of it, but honored still more by the "old man eloquent," his father. The applause and en-thusiasm of the convention at the stage of the proceedings were indescribable, the report of the conferees was accepted without a dissenting voice. At this moment (61 o'clock P. M), the scene from the stand was grand. The tent was filled to its utmost capacity. All were cheering, swinging their hats and handkerchiets. Scarcely had the report been made, when a band of music marched nto the tent followed by persons beating a splendid

#### Anaxs were inscribed. At the same time a heautiful banner appeared on the stand with the inscrip-'76 and '48. JEFPERSON AND VAN BUREN.

banner on which the names of VAN BUREN and

At the request of the Provident, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, discharged the duties of the chair. On motion of Mr. Noble, of the District of Colum-Resolved. That we inscribe on our banner. Chase were appointed a committee to apprize the candidates of their nomination and to solicit their acceptance of the same.

> tion that John Van Berren be requested to take the stump in tayor of the nominee of this convention, which was unanimously adopted. Joseph L. White, of New York, was now called for. He took the stand and addressed the convention with great ability.

A delegate from Pennsylvania then made a mo-

At the call of the convention Mr. FIELD was requested to speak, but declined saying it was too late. He would add, however in the language of the noblest of English poets: Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by the son of York. And all the clouds that lowered upon our house In the deep bosom of the ocean buried." He would add forther before moving an adjourn ment, that they had that day laid their platform and

raised their standard, and respecting it, he would repeat the words of one of our own poets. Porever float that standard sheet.
Where breathes the foe but fall before us:

With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And fregiom's banner waving o'er us. Say no this he moved at adjournment which was

Telegraphic - A genileman who was recently making a four of inspection along the line betwee: New York and Philadelphia states, that one afternoon he was exceedingly interested in observing the effect of the fleid upon a long row of swallows that alighted upon one of the wires. While he was a limiting the long extended line of the little fellows as they sat so apparently secure in the enjoyment of their position, all at once they turned a somerset under the wire, and there remained suspended for a moment, to all appearance dead; but in an instant more, as it revived by another current of the fluid, they all let go their hold and daned away as brisk as ever.

STATE INTEREST .- We learn from Harrisburg that the State Interest, due on the 1st of August, be fully paid, on that day -The various counties have, with commedable alacity, paid in their respective quotas of the State Taxes, and the ! t de Trei sorer, is thus amply supplied with tunds to meet