Towanda, Saturday, June 19, 1852

Terms of The Reporter. \$2.50 per minum—if pliid within the year 50 cents with be deducted—for each paid actually in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for ... Advertice years unless paid for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

13.70 fice in the "Union Block." north side of the Public Spairs, hext door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM R. KING,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS WM. SEARIGHT, of Payette County

The Nominations.

These are now before the country. It is scatcely necessary to say that they meet with our most strentions efforts to secure for them the approval and ratification of the democratic electors of this State, so the 22d of November. potent in its numbers and influence amongst its sisters of the confederacy.

From every quarter the telegraph already brings the gratilying autoucement that the nominations years. are calling forth an unwonted degree of enthusiasm, resulting in a measure from the fact, that there are no prejudices against the candidates to be overcome, and no triumph to be attained but that which must result in the general good, and for the common interests of the whole country and party. Indentified with no scheme of personal interest and aggrandizement-free to act as the welfare of the whole community shall require—the candidates of the democracy are placed before the country under auspices the most favorable to a full, vigorous and cordial support, of the masses who constitute the bulwark and defence of the confederacy. We have Governor of the State in 1827 and 1829. He was the fullest confidence that it will command that sup- a man eminently distinguished for his strong and port; and though our opponents may affect to deside practical common sense, as well as for his unflinchthe strength of our cause and candidates, they will learn by a repetition of the lessons of the past, that when the democratic host move forward in union and harmony, their march is onward to victory.

Whig National Convention.

The Whig National Convention was held on Wednesday last, at Baltimore. The city is thronged, as on the occasion of the meeting of the Demo- Hon. John A. Dix, &c. tratic Convention, with an immense crowd of delegates, borers. &c.

We have only the opening scenes of the Convenlibn. George Evanes [Scoul of Maine was elected temporary chairman, and after appointing a comthiltee di organization, the Convention adjourned

It is by no means certain that Scott will be the nominies of the Convention. Fillmore and Webster have the entire southern strength, and friends are exceedingly bitter against Scott.

Canal Letting.

The following is the list of the allotments of work at the letting held at this place on Wednesday, 12th'

SECTION No. 2-Ira H. Stephens;

- 10-Baird, Heroen and Edminister : 22-Jerry Culp;
- 26-John McMalion ; 38 & Lock-Parsons & Coolbaugh
- 52 & Culvert-John Jones ; 73-James Al ison; 87-F. Trace;
- " 110-Robert 8mish;
- " 111-John Snodgrass ;
- " 112- " same; " 184-James Deegan; Guard Gates on Sec. no. 30-V. E. &. J. E. Piolieu

" 117-Pratt & Wright;

A large number of bidders were in attendance GAMBLE, MORRISON and CLOVER, the Canal Com-

missioners were present, and left on Monday last. The North Branch Canal Loan

The proposals for the loan of \$850,000 for the completion of the North Branch were opened at Harrisburg, on Saturday last. There were offers for ever eight millions of dollars for five per cent .--\$200.900 were awarded for 41 per cent. bonds at par; and \$550,000 were awarded for 5 per cent bonds at par.

The bids were awarded to C. H. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Doncan, Shoemaker & Co., of New York, and George Peabody of Londan.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The body of Joseph Stalford, of Standing Stone, was found in the canal below the narrows in Wysox township on Thursday morning week dreadfully mangled, and life being extinct. He into fallen from the road above, where we are informed his hat was found; lying by a logupon which he had apparently sat down to rest -Hs had started for home about midnight, somewhat intoxicated, and it is conjectured, having fost his balance was precipitated down the precipice some hundred feet upon the rocks below.

Congress.-The politicians in Congress being now somewhat relieved, by reason of the democratic nominations, of the anxious state of excheerent under which they have labored for some time, have shown some disposition to go to work in an attribetending business-like way, and prompt by passed several bills. It has occurred to them too, that such a thing as an adjournment ought to take place some time or other-and the House has coud, an incident occurred that is worthy of menexecution the 16th of August for that purpose—a tion, as showing the character of the man. Captain person that is quite far enough off, we should think. Kimball marched with eighty men, into the town period that is quite for enough off, we should think. The Senate has, however, kild the resolution on the table: (18 / 18

THE ONE VOTE cast so perseveringly for Mr. Dickinson at Baltimore, was of Gov. Branch of Florida, formerly of North Carolina.

ASIEN AND THE

ust issued by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, We uve received this number from the publishersthe following is the table of content: Tronson du Coultray; National Education; Farini's Stato Romano; Athenian Architecture; Investments for the Working Classes; John Ruox's Lithrgy; Mailet du Nicaragua; Lord Darby's Ministry and Protection

MR. Goodrich, Dear Str :- Can you inform me what has become of the Bradford County Agricultural Society? It is now about fifteen months, since I read an invitation in the two papers of this place, for the citizens of the county to meet at the Court. House for the purpose of organizing a County Society auxiliary to the State, Society-at a subsequent meeting a committee who had been appointed for the purpose, made a report nominating officers for the permanent organization of the Society-previous to this, there had been a good deal of canvassing and cancussing among those anxious to serve their country; and on the evening in question, considerable interest was felt in the report which the committee were expected to make. I need not say that the choice fell upon those persons whom we have always been accustomed to find foremost in matters of a public character; but what has become of them? where is the President? where the energe ic and active chairman and members of the Executive Committee? Considerable rolicitude was felt in reference to this Committee being composed of the right kind of men, and now why do they not act? where is the corresponding Secretary? in fact, where's the whole society?

Yours Truly,

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE a ligurned on the night of the 7th instant, to meet again in extra session on

Sterney Witt, of Dana, Mass, a revolutionary soldier, died on Friday at about the age of 99

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE

Democratic Candidates for President & Vice President.

GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRE-IDENCY. General Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency is a son of the late Benjamin Pierce, who fought in the revolutionary war; was high sheriff of the county of Hillsborough, in New Hampshire, and was ing fidelity to his country. The Governor was not a highly educated man, for when he was a boy few were. His natural qualities of heart and mind were the occasions of his preferment to the gubernatorial office of his native State.

General Pierce, is, therefore, of a good stock and he has proved himself worthy of that stock. He was born in Halsborough, New Hampshire. ind is now about forty-six years of age.

Hillsborough county is the birth-place of several minent men: Hon Daniel Webster, Gen. Cass, Frank Pierce was brought up to the profession of

the law and he distinguished himself in it being a man of clear head and sound understanding. He now follows the legal profession, and it is estimated that he realizes by it about \$3,000 a year. He resides at Concord, the capitol of the Granite State In his personal appearance he is of middle height and size, and of good address. He is modest, and a perfect gentleman in his manners.

He was elected a member of Congress on the democratic ticket in 1833, and was re elected in esentatives while quite a young man-namely from 1833 to 35. He had previously been a member of the Legislature of the State, and speaker of he lower House. While a member of the House of Representatives in Congress he was elected a member of the United States Senate, for the term of six years, commencing in 1837—but resigned in 1842, the filth year of his term, and he returned to the practice of the law.—His colleague in the U 5. Senate from 1837 to 1841, was Henry Hubbard,

who was succeeded by the late Levi Woodbury. While in the Senate though the youngest mem-ber of it, he adquitted himself in a manner to secure himself the personal tavor and esteem of all with whom he was associated, the admiration and approbation of his constituency, and a high posi-tion among the statesmen and orators of the nation Mr. Pierce has always been distinguished at home for a fervid and impressive eloquence, and has attained a personal popularity, for that reason, hardly less extensive and universal than that which everywhere attaches to him by reason of his popular manners and the universal propriety and amenity Whielf attend his intercourse with all classes of so-

Upon the accession of Polk to the Presidential chair, Mr. Pierce was offered the Attorney Generalship but declined it. He said he had no desire for nublic office, and he would never consent to leave his home for any purpose unless to serve his country in war, and that in some case of necessity. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war when the whole country was expected " to do its duty," it was not surprising that Mr. Pierce should have been invited to a prominent position among the numerous volunteers for death or conquest. He was invited as the sequel will show, and honored the commision with a coolness and a courage worthy of his revolutionary sire. At that time Col. Ransom, who was President of the Military College in Vermont, wanted a commission in the army, in order to fight in that campaign. Mr. Pierce who was a warm friend of his, wrote a strong letter of recommendation of him to the cabinet at Washington, tirging them to appoint him to the command of such troops as might be raised in New England. The reply of the government was, that the request could not be complied with, as it was intended to conter the command upon a New Hampshire man. That man was Mr. Pierce himself, " But he will not take i," said Col. Ransom. " But he must take it," re nited the cabinet

Mr. Pierce was immediately offered the Colonelcy of the New England regiment and was induced to accept it, and Col Ransom was appointed Major of the same regiment. Before the regiment was taised, a vacancy in occurred in the office of Brigad er General of the Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth (New England regiment.) the Twelfth, raised in Texas, Arkansas and other Southern state's and the Fifteenth raised in Ohio, and Wisconsin -He was appointed to this office; and the other of the brigadier generals appointed at the same time were Thomas Marshall. Joseph Lane, James Shield George Cadawallader, Knox D. Hopping, Caleb Cushing and Sterling Price. He was superintendent of the recruiting service, and took an active part in raising the troops. Previous to his leaving Conon Sunday evening with file and drum with colors flying. This gave mortal offence to softe of the Puritans, and Gen. Pierce, hearing of it ordered the music to stop and the company to halt and dismiss to their quarters, remarking that it was his de-sire to respect the feeling of all.

The commission of Gen Pierce was dated March 3, 1847. He took command of 2,500 men and reached Vera Cruz, June 28, 1847, which shows Andrew Academy on Monday just before the arrish the battles of Contreras, and Chumbusco, in August wal of his father. The budy was take 1 by the fa- 1847; He was twice injured in these actions by Sare and country; and while it is a matter of unsents to Buffalo for interment. falling from his horse.

But let us go somewhat into detail from the time he set sail from Newport, in the bark Kepler. Many of the troops on board having become sick, sufered a great deal from the want of water, and was placed on short allowance. After receiving his allowance, he used to take a pitcher of water and go about and distribute it to the soldiers. This was but a sample of his attention to his brave company ions in arms. On arriving at Veta Cruz his lent Pan; Roebuck's Whig Ministry of 1830; Squier's every dollar he had to them, and he was frequent ly seen carrying the masket of a wearied or sick taste and wishes, I am, with the highest respect soldier on his own shoulder. He was very sick at and esteem your friend, FRANK PIERCE. ly seen carrying the musket of a wearied or sick ter he arrived, and con inned more or less ill all the time, but was still at his post with unflagging zeal. The climate thid not agree with him. the "National Bridge," About fificen miles from Vera Crux, his force was attacked by a gnerrilla pany, and the manner which he acted showed his firmness and decision of character. He gave as order to charge upon the chappered in the neighborhood where the enemy were supposed to be-Col. Ranson who was an intimate friend, and Major under his command, objected, and having more of a Military education than Gen. Pierce, he concluded his objection would be listened to. "I'vo given the order," said the General firmly. It was hen obeyed, and the enemy put flight. Col. Ransom afterwards spoke of the mutter, in praise of the General's firmness. Shortly after the the train wa again attacked by the guerrillas at the Nationa Bridge which was barricaded with chapperel. The troops were fired on, and two bullets passed through General Pierce's hat, not his head. He ordered the troops to dash over the barricade and to charge the enemy. Captain Dupreau, or me uragoomy or me ed up the hill, and pet the guerrillas to flight. Un Captain Dupreau, of the dragoons, chargler all these circumstances he displayed a coolness and a courage which showed he was fit for com-When he reached Contreras he met Gen. Scott

and under him engaged in the battle. There was a deep ravine between the United States troops and the Méxicans. The enemy was drawn up at the other side in battle array, and with his batteries all | promise :placed. The order was given to charge and outfank them. In charging down, the round shot of the enemy was flying over their heads, and plowing up the ground. Gen. Pierce, cutting at them with his sword, would say, "There, boys, is a game of ball for you." In this charge his horse game of ball for you." In fell and rolled upon him. He was severely injured and his horse was disabled. He mounted another horse and joined the fight. He suffered great painall night, and could not sleep. The surgeon ordered him not to go to the field next day. That night they had laid in arms and the rain and the surgeon advised him to go back to San Au gustine, where there was a depot, but he would not he determined to go on to Churubusco.

At a charge in this battle, both his brigade and that of General Shields were ordered to get in the rear. He was again thrown from his horse with such sudden violence that he fainted on the field Afterward when the troops, coming up, wanted to raise him, he told them to charge on, and he would ake care of himself though the Mexican Lancers were then charging on the spot, and towards a ee n field. He commanded his troops to charge them

i advance. After this battle an armistice was proposed, and Sen. Pierce was appointed one of the commissioners. He was strongly opposed to the armistice, unless the castle of Chepuitepec was given up as a security, and there was no use in proposing armistice unless they were prepared to give up California — General Scott was opposed to him in opinion, but he event showed that Pierce was right. The ar-

mistice was granted almost unconditionally.

At the Battle of Molino del Rey, he rode over was rish. He was at the baule of Chepultoned and when victory declared for the stripes and stars the South Carolinians and the Ninth Regiment which had fought together at Churubusco and Contreras, met. There blood had mingled in one common stream, and the Palmetto regiment showed its valor by the numbers of its men that lay dead on the field. Gen. Pierce addressed them and said, here the extreme North and South had met together as common sons of the glorious Unionmet to maintain its rights and uphold its honor. These hattles had cemented the union of North and South, and he hoped they would be forever united. Nine cheers were then given for the Palmetto regi-1832—thus serving four years in the House of Rep-

to the Yankees After this battle he resigned his commission and came home, having done enough to redeem his of Congress. pledge and maintain the honor of his country. The slavery in the District of Columbia is now admithe was in Mexico. He was on the best terms with General Scott, his present rival for the Presidency, and Gen. Scott often invited him to dinner. He was idolized by the men under his command. When the war was all over he did not get into a quarrel with the other generals as to who had done nost or least. He was modest and silent about his own deserts, though he fought as well as any of the generals. This was not exactly the course pursued by Gen. Scott and son e others.

When the troops came to Newport, he found there was \$240 due to him, and he added \$60 more to it, making up \$300, which he spent in treating the men. He also, by his influence or purse, procured them free passages by the railroad. He sent money to many old soldiers.

On returning to Concord, he continued his praclice of law, and has been in private life ever since, hough he continued to work for the democratic party, though he never sought nor accepted an ofice unless one in which he periled his life. He is married into a whig and aristocratic family, and has three children. He is a thorough democrat, of the Virginia school of party principles and measures, which accounts for his being brought forward as a candidate for President by the Virginia delegation in the Convention.

The following resolutions were almost unanimo y adopted by the New Hampshire Democratic state Convention, which assembled at Concord, on he 8th of Jacuary last:

Resolved, That we acknowledge, with pride, the long unwavering and efficient support of General Franklin Pierce to democratic principles and the democratic party, and that we present his name to the people of the nation as worthy, on account of his talents, his attainments, his eminent public services, his tried patriotism and statesmanship, of a high place among the names of the eminent citizens who will be conspicuously before the National Democtatic Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the first day of June, 1852.

Resolved, That while she thus expresses her par tiality for her own favorite son, yet that New Hampshire will abide by the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and that the democracy of the Granite State will be found in the coming contest, where they have ever been found—side by side with their democratic breihren of the other States fighting manfully ender the broad banner of democracy; and, having no local or sectional prejudices to consult, will contend carnestly for the principles of our revolutionary fathers, with a fixed determination, under any or all circumstances, now and forever, to adhere to, support and sustain our national constitution and glor ous Union.

For these resolutions 282 voted, and only five voted against them. They were afterwards roted unanimously. General Pierco declined the nomination, as will

be seen by the following letter:

Concord, January 12, 1852. My Dear Six :- I take the liberty to address you, because no channel more appropriate occurs to me through which to express my thanks to the convention over which you presided on the 8th ast,, and to the masses there represented.

I am far from being insensible to the steady and generous confidence so often manifested towards me by the people of this State; and although the object indicated in the resolution, having particular reference to mysell, be one of desire on my part, the expression is no , on that account the less grait. fying.

Doubtless the spontaneous and just appreciation

of an intelligent people is the best earthly, isward for earnest and cheerful services rendered to one's feigned regret that my life has been so barren of

usefulness, I shall ever hold this and similar tributes among my most cherished recollections.

To these my sincere and grateful acknowledge ments. I desire to add that the same motives which induced me saveral years ago to retire from public life, and since it at the have controlled my judg. ment in this respect; now impel me to say that the use of my name in any event before the Democratiic National Convention at Baltimore, to which you are a delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my Hon. Chas. G. ATHERTON, Nashville, N. II.

He also declined since the Democratic Conven tion met; but it seems they will make him Presi dent in spite of himself.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT. This statesman resides at Selma, Alabama, and s now President of the United States Senate, ove which body he also presided the twenty-fourth twenty fifth and twenty-sixth Congress. He is native of North Carolina is about sixty-five years of age and had hever been married. He is we believe the same William R. King, who was a mem ber of Congress from North Carolina, from 1811 to

On the admission of Alabama, as a State, he was one of the first United States Senators therefrom, ing to represent Alabama in the Senate for 25 years viz : from 1819 to 1844. In the latter year he was appointed Ambassador to France, and represented the United States at the court until 1847, when be returned to this country, and was again elected United States Senator from Alabama. 🕡

Ma King is of the Southern rights school of pol ities, and did not agree with the Union party of the South in their movements. It will be seen, however, by the following letter from him to Captain Scott, of Virginia, that he acquiesces in the Com

SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852. Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and hasten to reply. I have little ex pectation that my name will, as you-suppose, be presented to the Baltimore Convention for the high offce to which you refer; but I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character. I comply, without hesitation with your request.

As respects, the measures of the last Congress commonly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and alhough I considered some of them as most unjust to the South. I was probably the first individual i the slave-holding States who publicly took ground in favor of acquie-cence, and I am gratified to find that such is now the determination of the Southern States. The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Constitution and therefore, does not stand on the footing of or dinary legislation; and should it so has pen that I should be placed in the Presidential office. I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal, or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficiency. With the highest respect I am your obedient servant. WM. R. KING.

Pierce in Congress. The more depraved press (of the Tribune school) has assailed the course of Franklin Pierce on the floor of Congress. That organ of proscription and illiberalism, impeaches his sympathies with freedom The N. Y. Erening Post calls attention to the fact that Mr. Pierce voted when the field, with the bullets flying about him, and in Congress to respect the right of petition as exerwas called off by General Worth, who told him he cised by the abolitionists. In 1837, when, after cised by the abolitionists. In 1837, when after having having served his State in the House of Representatives he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Senate he voted to receive in the usual manner, a petition asking for the aboli- execute it who can. tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams as to the propriety of the abolition of slavety in the District, but declared that "he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right of petition." That was a time when the influences of slavery was on the ascendency, when it was the fashion to toss of one of them," that there is to be no agilation on back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the democratic school to Sou 'n that all memorials and applications of thi nature should be rigidly excluded from the notice The right to ask for the extinction of state of his health continued very bad all the time led, but Franklin Pierce, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earli-

> MELANCHOLY END OF A ROMANCE -A letter to Cleveland Plain Dilar, dated May 27th, gives an narrative of an ill-assorted marriage, as follows:-"In 1839 and '40 Catlin, the painter exhibited a number of Indians in London, among whom was Cadotte, an interpreter. Sarah Haynes, then a beautiful English gul of sixteen, became enamored of Cadotte, and they were married. On reaching America, the romance of love was over; for two or three years they resided on the banks of river St Clair, on a little property the bride was possessed of, and since that at Sault, where she taught French and music, to the time of her decease. She retained her beauty to the last, although exposed to many tardships by living in a birch back lodge with an Indian husband. She died in her 28th year, fortunately leaving no children to mourn the sail elects of an infatuated matrimonial match."

SCALE OF PRICES.

HE undersigned respectfully announce that they have adopted the following Rules and Scale of Prices in their respective Printing Offices, which

will hereafter be adhered to strictly: ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines, 1 or 3 consecutive insertions, Every subsequent insertion. Sheriff's Sales—each tract. Administrator's Notices, Merchants adversing by the year, 4 squares or less, including paper, [No deduction made if ordered out before the close of the year:] Mechanics advertising by the year, not exceeding two squares,—and paper, [No deduction made, if ordered out before the expiration of the year.]
Professional or business Cards per year, no

exceeding 8 lines, and paper,
Advertisements inserted before marriages and deaths not exceeding 12 lines per year. Patent Med. per column, with paper, 17 00 do quarter do 9 00
All communications for the benefit of individuals corporations, or societies will be charged 25 cents

er square of 12 lines, set up in small type. All legal advertisements to be paid for at the first All translent advertisements to be paid for in ad-Yance.

JOB-WORK Handbills- sheet, per 50 cop., or under, do do do do do do [For every 50 copies over the above 25 per cent added.] Justices' Blanks, per quite. Blank Deeds, per dozen,

Ball Circulars, on fancy paper, per 50 cop-For every additional 50 copies. Cards per pack of 50, in common ink, For every additional pack, Done in fancy colors 25 cents per pack extra.] Large size in common ink, per 50 copies, 3 50

Single copies

[Done in fancy colors \$1 extra.]
All Job-Work and blanks to be paid for at the E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher Bradford Reporter, time of delivery. E. A. PARSONS, that the Publisher Bradford Argus. City.

J. 4-12 442

Speech of John Van Buren,

It the Great Ratification Meeting, held in Tamman Hall, New York, Wednesday Evening, June ! 1852.

FELLOW CITIZENS :- This is the first time that have had the pleasure of raising my voice, during my life, in Tommany Hall Circumstances have occurred, accidental in a great degree, since I have come to man's estate, that have prevented my addressing you; circumstances, more recently, for the last two or three years, which is not necessary for me particularly to allude to, have made it disa- ever name or form, which seeks to palsy the greeable for me so to do. I, have been lavored, I ought to say honored, with an invitation from your committee to address you to-night, and I accepted it cordially, not thinking, in the multitude of speakein, I should have an apportunity to be heard.

I shall detain you but a few moments, and I desire to occupy them in congratulating you upon the union and harmony that reigns in the ranks, not only of the democratic party of this city, but of this tate; and this Union, and I congratulate you that it is a harmony achieved not by one section of the ple the declarations of principles avowed by party over another, not by one man over another, but a victory achieved by the great principles of democracy over sectional and personal claims. I con-gratulate you heartily that circumstances now allow me to appear here, and to join heartily and sincerely, as a private soldier in the democratic ranks, in he great stuggle upon which you enter so auspiciously.

You should know me, and that whatever mahave been my course, it has never been attended with candidacy for office, however it may be charged to personal ambition. I have never troubled the people by solicitations for place, and never shall, so long as Heaven gives me strength. I am. however, none the less anxious that the two men presented for your suffrages should be successful in ecuring their election,

I have known Franklin Pierce from his boyhood and I know him to be a true, unflinching, radical democrat. I know him to be a faithful, honest, disinterested public officer, whether in civil or military life. I know him to be a modest unassuming to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the man, and, above all, I know him to be, what is terests of one portion to the injury of another hi higher praise, an honest man, abundantly capable tion of our common country; that every clus of discharging, with high advantage to the country, the duties of the office to which he has been nominated and every section of the country has a right to give the duties of the office to which he has been nominated and insist upon an equality of rights and produced and the country has a right to a section of the country ha nzted.

I shall support him cheerfully and honestly. (Tremendous cheering.) I beg leave so to say in eign aggression eterence to his distinguished associate, Mr. King. I have known him from my childhood, and a more upright man, as a Senator, a foreign minister, and emporary Vice-President, has never lived, than William Rufus King. He is the soul of honor, a thorough gentleman, of true courage, and a unitorm, unflinching Jemocrat. Such a ticket I can cheerfully support. I congratulate you that it has been presented; and I can do more—I can stand upon the platform laid down at Baltimore. (Cheers.)-New York can stand upon that platform, (renewed cheers.) and I do not stop to cavil, or inquire by basiness of the country within the control of acc what vote it was adopted, under what circumstances presented, or what authenticity is due to the proceedings by which it has been made public .--I shall approve of such a platform for this election, and can cheerfully and unreservedly stand upon it.

I shall not detain you by calling your attention to the various provisions of that platform, but it is son in the Declaration of Independence and the due to you and me that I should avert briefly to joined in the constitution which makes ours the that which has been the cause of difference between us. You understand me as alluding to the subject of slavery, to the resolutions passed upon that sub- Democratic faith; and every attempt to: ject by that Convention; and I acquierce in the va-the privilege of becoming citizens and ious measures passed by Congress upon the subject of slavery, including the Fugitive Slave law the same spirit which swept the Alien and se My views upon that law have been already express--they remain at this moment entirely unchang-

should obey that law who chooses, and every body There is another resolution-they resolve that all slavery agitation shall cease in Congress, and out of Congress. I acquiesce in this, and I am prepared to abide by it. I understand that resolution to say for the present at all events, "these measures are to be taken as laws, and not to be disturb- that all such efforts have an inevitable tendence ed in such a manner as to destroy the efficiency diminish the happiness of the people and encay

ed: but I am perfectly willing that everybody

the subject of slavery now. t appeal to my southern friends not to agitate this increasing the power of slavery; not to ask enlorsements or expressions of approval; not to denounce such of us who have peculiar views upon this subject, and to stay discussions upon it on the floor of Congress. Thus being done, order will prevail in our ranks, and the democratic party will proceed to victory. Allow me to say that the reason why I rejoice in this nomination is, that no section of the party has been defeated by it, or has triumphed by it. It is a fair, universal, spontaneous suggestion of the whole people, to which no indi-vidual, no locality or clique has any right to lay peculiar claim. What ought to be the consequence with us, but a cordial union in our ranks, an entire oblivion of past differences? that we should forget he divisions of barnburner and hunker. (Great

-the young men. There is no party living and ment of the people can be obtained thereon as never was, except the democratic party, that dare which has saved the American people from their in an emergency like the present, pass over the rupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of great, distinguished and tried leaders of the party for its safety and present, as its standard-bearer, a man of forty-six years of age, distinguished only by the purity of his heart, his patriotism and the disinterestedness of his nature. This gives them encouragement to find that the highest offices in the country are thus opened to men in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, and before they have lost their powers in the public service. And now, united as we are, and general as the disposition is to support these candidates, we are entering upon a great struggle, which requires all the prudence of the democratic party. The dederal party will never surrender power without a deadly struggle, for they have possession of office, of the patronage of the government, and use the public purse with an unscrupulousness which never has been equalled in the history of any civilized government. I say, however they may appear to be divided, you will have a great struggle, and one in which the young men will be called upon to act the part of yeomen

in the ranks. And it is for New York, the imperial state, as our neighbors call us, to come forward now as she did in 1844, when a distinguished Tennessean was a candidate for the Presidency. New York must come lorward, and bare her giant arm and throwing the sword into the scale, give to it an inclina-tion to the democratic side. And if this is the duty of New York, ought not the democracy of the city, which has been always foremost in the contes where radical principles are involved, who took the lead in favor of an independent treasury, who took the lead in relieving the country from the op-pressive taxation of an tinequal tariff, who took the lead in resisting the infraction of the constitution for the sake of providing for the enlargement of the canals-ought not New York now adopt these state right doctrines presented, and make an effort worthy of her past career, to throw a strength into the conlest which will make this old hall resound, as in the days of Jackson and Polk, with the shouts of 3 00 the victorious democracy? (Enthusiastic applause during which the honorable gentleman sat down.)

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The telegraph and our Western exchanges give token of the gradual spread of the cholera. At Maysville, Ky., it broke out on the 5th inst., and in three days there were 26 cases and 20 deaths. Among the latter a Mrs. Busk and three children; two others of her children being also likely to die. The disease was contined to one square. Cincinnati, as we learn by telegraph 50 is free from any epidemic disease. At Louisville, on the 4th inst., Mr. Lambert, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister from Newburg, Ind. died of sholera. He had eaten freely of currant pie, the day before. The Chicago Journal of the 3d, denies that the cholera or any other epidemic exists in that

THE PLATFORM

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL VENTION.

Resolved, That the American Democracy heir trust in the intelligence, the patriotish discriminating fustice of the American people Resolved, That we regard this as a disti ture of our political creed, which we are promaintain before the world, as the great moral ent in a form of governmen' springing from act held by the popular will; and we contract the creed and practice of Federalism under the constituent and which conceives no too monstrous for the popular credulity,

Resolved. therefore, That, entertaining views, the Democratic party of this Unio their delegates assembled in a General of the States, coming together in a spirit cord, of devotion to the doctrines and fart free representative government and their fellowicitizens for the rectitude of their t ons renew and reassert, before the American when on former occasions, in General tions, they presented their candidates for the lar suffrages.
1. That the Federal Covernment is one of he

powers, derived solely from the Constitution 1: grants of power made therein ought to be construed by all the departments and agents Government; and that it is its inexpedient dangerous to exercise doubtful constitution

 That the constitution does not confer upon General Government the power to commence carry on a general system of Internal

3. That the Constitution does not confer author upon the Federal Government directly or indirect to assume the debts of the several States contra for local Internal Improvements or other State : poses; nor would such assumption beingto

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the eral Government to foster one branch of ind ileges and to compelan ample protection of sons and property from domestic violence or is

5. That is the duty of every branch of the G erument to enforce and practice the most rigid to omy in conducting our public affairs and that more revenue ought to be raised than is required defray the necessary expenses of the Governme and for the gradual but certain extinction of public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a tional bank ; that we believe such an institution of deadly hostility to the best interests of the co try,dangerous to our republican institutions and liberties of the people and calculated to place centrated money power, and above the laws the will of the people.
7. That the separation of the moneys of the G.

ernment from banking institutions, is indispensite for the safety of the funds of the government and

rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied in legof liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of ere owners of soil among us ought to be resisted t tion laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power under the C tution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several Blates and that all sun States are the sole and proper judges of everything the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abilia ists or others made to induce Congress to interfer in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to e most alarming and dangerous consequences; as er the stability and permanancy of the Union at ought not to be countenanced by any frient of a political institutions.

Resolved. That the for Slavery agitation in Congress; and there! " Democratic party of the Union, standing on these tional platform will abide by: and adhere to a :... ful execution of the acts known as the Comprime measures settled by the last Congress-the acreclaiming fugitives from service or labor include which act, being designed to carry out an exem provision of the Constitution, cann t with fide. thereto be repealed, nor so changed as to destroy

impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will result attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of 4 22 agitation of the Slavery question under whater shape or color the attempt may be made

Resolved. That we are decidedly opposed to the ing from the President the qualified veto power. If the divisions of barnburner and hunker. (Great the qualified veto power, of the cheering.) These are my teelings, and I shall never remember any man except as a democrat or as a whig.

There is one class of our fellow-citizens to whom the nomination addresses itself with peculiar loce. The communication and the following statements of the communication and reputations of the communication and reputations of the communication and reputation and reputations of the communication and reputation and reputation and reputation and reputations of the communication and reputation and reputations of the communication and reputations of the communication and reputation and United States and from a corrupting system of

ternal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will interest the second party will be second party w fully abide by and uphold the principles laid dent in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 177 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to at Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts that principles as constituting one of the mun forth tions of its political creed and is resolved to tir them out in their own obvious meaning and ires import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon alize principles of patriotism and the laws of nations and just and necessary war on our part, in which " American citizen should have shown himself opper ed to his country, and neither by word or deed, & ing aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of

friendly relations with our sister Republic of Men co, and carnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican meditions, and we congratulate the American people & the results of that war, which have so maniesh justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnif the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of people.

institutions in the old world, a high and sacred dut is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the prople, to uphold and maintain the State, and thereby the Union of the States, and sustain and advance among them constitutionalish erty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and the clusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigitant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are br ad enough and stead enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is and the Union as it should be, in the tull expan-ie2 of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Kossutiu's Family in England -The late amiral states that Kossuth's mother and sisters had arried in England. It is said the venera, tally was much arrived. much exhausted by her long parmey, and was not released from direct Austrian official superiora until her arrival in Dusseldorf upon the Rhire-Her two daughters, the Baroness Ruttkay and the widowed Madame Von Metzlenyi, who came ton the Austrian State Prison, were also saily hanged. The third daughter, Madame Von Zsulavik, 25 companied by her husband, formerly Lieut Coo nel in the Hungarian service, and subsequently as Austrian prisoner of State, enjoyed admirable health Madame Kossuh will probably remain in England.

Charles Terry, said to be a cizen of Vermon's has been arrested at Jonesville, Va, charged I advising several slaves to abscoud.