NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A preliminary National Republican Convention was held in the city of Pittsburg, February 22, 1856, in which all the Northern and Western, and several of the Southern States Department. I know that Gen. Harney, by were represented.

The delegates assembled at Lafavette Hall, at 11 A. M., and the Convention was called to order by Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINARD, of Vermont, who spoke as follows :-

Being one of those to sign their names to the call for this Convention, I have been requested to call the assemblage to order. I ble crisis. Let us give them such counsel as would therefore name John A. King, of New will keep them within the bounds of the laws.

York, (Applause.) Mr. King, on assuming the Chair, remarked

as follows :---Gentlemen of the Convention, my first duty is to acknowledge and thank you for the honor conferred upon me. My next duty is to say, briefly, that this is a preliminary meeting, simply for organization, in order to make a Convention which shall put forth the principles of the Republican Party. Those principles, gentlemen, as I understand them, are those by which Constitution is established; and, if we do our part with justice, moderation and wisdom, the country and the Union will be perpetuated .--I have nothing further to say-that embraces

my whole creed. (Applause.) Gov. Brigham, of Michigan, moved that Dr. Stone, of Massachusetts, and W. Penn Clark, of Iowa, act as temporary Secretaries. Car-

The Chair announced that the Rev. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, would address the Throne

Mr. Lovejoy delivered an eloqueut prayer A prominent feature was a petition to Almighty God that the present administration might be removed from power, and its unholy designs upon the liberties of the Free be

It was moved that seven Vice Presidents be appointed Lost.

A delegate moved that a committe of one from each State here represented by appointed to prepare a list of officers for a permaneut organization. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed

said committee	
Maine	George M Weston.
New Hampshire	J C Bernan.
Vermont	Lawrence Brainard
Vermont	Charles C Davis
Connecticut,	Josiah Brewer
Rhode Island	Edward Harris
New York	S Draper
New Jersey	D Ripley
Delaware	O II Johnson
Maryland	F P Blair
Virginia	Joseph Farley
Maryland Virginia. Pennsylvania	Gen Randall
South Carolina	F O Willington
Missouri,	J Redpath
Tennessee	H Jarvis
Kentucky,	
California,	D N Spratt
Iowa	. A J Stevens
Ohio	
Indiana	William Gross
Illinois	John H Bryan
Michigan	
Kansas	
Nebraska	B P Rankin
Wisconsin	
Minnesota	
District of Columbia r	Lewis Clephane

When the names of the committee were read almost every name, particularly those from the southern states, the territories and California, were greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Dayton moved that a committee be an pointed to ascertain who are members of the Convention and prepare a list of their mames. Also to make proper arrangements to seat the delegates in the Hall. Carried.

After considerable discussion on a point of order, the Chair appointed the following centlemen as the committee contemplated in the motion just carried :-

J. Dayton, New York; John A Foot, Ohio ;

L. L. Lord. Pennsylvania Hon John Allison moved that instead of adjourning, the Convention invite the Hon. R. P. Spaiding, of Ohio, to address them.

Judge Spalding declined to speak. He came there to hear, only.

Loud cries were now made for "Greeley

The white-coat and broad, bald forehead of the Tribune editor, was seen moving towards the Speaker's stand, and, as he mounted it, he was greeted by a perfect whirlwind of applause

The excitement having calmed down, Mr Greelev said he was glad of the opportunity afforded him, now, when business was not pres sing, to make a few suggestions, which he wished to be understood not as coming from himself so much as from our true friends at Washington, where he had been of late sojourning. They asked him to present a few thoughts for the consideration of the Convention, not given dictatorially, but merely as friendly sugges

First, said Mr. Greelev, extreme caution is required in our movements. I am not myself a very cautious man (laughter). Our friends at Washington think we are bound to act so as not to seem actuated by ill-will towards that part of the Union which does not sympathise

Mr. Greeley proceeded to say that not only our acts but our words should indicate an absence of ill-will towards the South. We should not only be, but seem to be, acting for the interests of the whole country. He stated that in the South were many friends of this cause who ought not to be irritated by our imprudence or harshness. Col. Benton is openly acting and sympathizing with us. (Applause.)

A second suggestion presents itself, said Mr. Greeley. This American question cuts across us and embarrasses us seriously. We must treat that question with prudence and forbearance. There are hundreds of whole-hearted Republicans in in the American ranks. But the American as a National organization, is not friendly to us. Who believes that the Convention at Philadelphia will come out unequivocally for free territory or place free state men in nomination.

In any event, the National American organization is hostile to us. I never have been attached to that party, and have opposed its doctrines from the beginning, but I would it;" read it;" "no! no! wait until the orgacounsel forbearance and the adoption of such nization is complete," &c.] He again thanka course as honest free-soil Americans will ap- ed the meeting for their kindness in placing prove-such as will induce them to act with him in the chair, and took his sent. If a man be a good anti-slavery man, I will not inquire into his native notions. He cited an old maxim-"treat your enemies so ries, which were accepted: that they will become your friends, and your friends so that they will remain friends." (Ap-

plause) Mr. G. advanced a third suggestion. There is much anxiety with our friends at Washington Rhode Island. that this convention shall not appoint a time New York. or place for nominating for the Presidency, Virginia

but that it shall simply agree to hold a con vent on and appoint a strong national com mittee to whom, in conjunction with those a Washington shall be left the power to choose

time and place. ime and place.

As to Kansas, said Mr. Greeley, there ar As to Assac, and the free as a free State. My apprehensions are dark. I know that Jefferson Davis, an implacable hater of the Free State party, is at the head of the Wal no means our friend, commands troops upor the frontiers. I hope that some counsel will go forth from us to our friends in Kansas as to the course they should pursue. I know that if they be slaughtered—and that event may happen—that the North will rise up to avenge them. But I do nat wish such a terri-The administration, I am aware, says they must obey the laws of the bogus Kansas leg islature or be wiped from the face of the earth Men said when the Kansas Bill passed, th the people should be left to their own election in regard to Slavery; but what are the facts?

A legislature composed of Missourians, in great part, had made it a felony to oppose slavery, and had set up the endorsement the Kansas Nebraska iniquity as a test to the exercise of the elective franchise. This is the our independence was achieved, on which our position in which our Kansas friends are placed. Unless those laws are abrogated our brothers will fall. The President calls upon them to support those laws, and is ready to enforce them with the two regiments raised last year at an expense of \$2,000,000. If the people of Kansas come together to make their own laws, they are treated as rebels. I wish that some of our wisest men could be sent out in this extremity, to counsel with Gen. Robinson and the territorial authorities to maintain their rights, and yet not throw themselves into the jaws of rebellion and death. (Ap-

plause. He hoped the Convention would not adjourn in a hurry. Some or the delegates had come a thousand miles. Let us deliberate without haste. The future welfare of this Union depends on the action of this body .-

Mr. Greeley was loudly applauded. 'Preston King !" "Preston King !" resoun led from every part of the Hall.

Mr. King arose and desired to be excused. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was next called apon. The stalwart Congressman arose and was loudly greeted.

Mr. Giddings congratulated the Convention in having so noble a man for Chairman. He saw before him the son of Rufus King! (Applause.)
Referring to the remarks of Mr. Greeley,

Mr. Giddings said : My friend has brought advice to you from Washington city. Gentlemen, I tell you that is the last place on earth large and respectable class of merchants in for you to look for advice! (Laughter and Baltimore, who would be deeply injured by a applause.) It is for you to dictate and me in dissolution of the Union. The address states Washington to follow. I say to you do as that warning should be given to slaveholders your judgement dictates not as others say.— not to endanger the property they value so The supreme power rests in you. But an highly by taking it into territory wherein the anecdote apropos of this.

ple were stirred. An old deacon had two further discussing the matter, the paper resons, Joseph and John. Joseph was one of commends all parties to meet in convention to your timid sort and he prayed-"O! Lord, nominate candidates for President and Vice thou hast commenced a good work : do it President. quickly; let it move along calmly, &c." But ohn's whole heart was in it, and he prayed with an unction. Said he: "O! Lord, thou dered to be printed. hast begun a good work here, and we pray that thou wilt carry it ou in thine own way, and don't mind what Joseph says about it This happy hit was received with a storm of

laughter, which lasted several minutes.

Mr. Giddings concluded by introducing the Rev. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois. "He is not 6 1-2. Amended that when the convention Joseph," said Giddings, "He is John." adjourns it adjourn to 6 I-2 o'clock.

Loud laughter. ground in regard to the Kansas difficulties .-He was not particularly noted for pluck, but he was ready to become captain of a company to aid his free State brethren, and if he couldn't get a captaincy, he would go as a private !-[Loud applause.] He thought this no time for moderate counsels. We are in the midst of a revolution. We must fight, and if the present administration permitted the free men of Kansas to be butchered by his troops or by South-

ern ruffians, he was for war-war to the knife. and knife to the hilt ! [Excitement and applaue] Mr. Gibson of Ohio, made elling speech. Mr. Calling, of Illinois, next addressed the

Convention at some length. Simeon Draper, of New York, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported the nomination of Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Maryland, as President.

This nomination was received with such ore seen in a deliberative body. On motion the nomination was unanimously accepted.

The Chair appointed Preston King, of New York, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, as committee to conduct Mr. Blair to the Chai On ascending the platform, Mr. Blair wa received with three loud cheers.

On taking the chair, Mr. Blair said that h was no orator, and that it was a remarkabl fact that this was the first speech he was ever called upon to make. He felt very much affected by their kindness in calling him to th chair, not at any personal consideration to himself so much as out of respect to his con stituency. He had been connected with me whom the north and south both delighted to

The people of the Sonth had been made to believe that the object of the Republican par ty was solely the abolition of slavery; bu when they understood its real design-to prevent the nullification of the rights of the North-we will find a different feeling in the will astonish the North itself. In accounting for his presence at the Convention, he said that he had received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association-compos ed of men of character and extensive wealth. They desired him to come here and lay before the meeting a paper, which was to be considered by the Convention as a Southern platform, and which he intended to have presented as a member on the floor. [Cries of "read

Mr. Draper then announced the following nominations of Vice Presidents and Secreta

Joseph Farley

VICE PRESIDENTS. New Hampshire Horatio G Russ Hon L Brainard Hon George Bliss James M Bance R Hazzard E D Morgan W. P. Sherman

Pennsylvania	Gen Joseph Markic
	W S Bailey
Iowa	W Penn Clarke
Ohio at see	Hon R. W Spaiding
ladiana	Hon George W Julian
Illinois.	John H M Millan
Michigan	Gov K T Bingnam
Wisconsin	David Jones
Minnesota	T M Newsom.
District of Columbia.	Lewis Clephane.
100 100 100	SECRETARIES.
Pennavlvania	Russell Errett
Ohio	D. R. Tilden
Illinois	J. C. Vaughn

Mr. Kimball, of Ohio, moved that a co mittee of three from each State, to be designated by each State delegation, be appointed to report a plan for the organization of the Republican party.

An amendment was made that the commit-tee consist of one from each State.

Another amendment was made to lay the matter on the table until two o'clock, in order to allow the delegates who had not arrived an opportunity to assist in the arrangement of the imittee. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved that there be appointed one from each State to draft an address and resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

Mr. Mann's motion was then put and pre-

Mr. Mann then moved that the paper be referred to by the Chairman on taking his seat, should be read. A motion to adjourn was lost.

The following gentlemen compose the com-

·	New York-ABIJAH	Mann, Jr., Chairm
-	Maine	Geo. M. Weston.
-	Maine, New Hampshire,	Francis C. Johnson.
S	Vermont	L. Brainard.
_	Massachusetts,	E. R. Hoar.
	Connecticut	Gov. Cleveiand,
	Rhode Island,	R. G. Hazzard,
	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,	F. Deveraux,
,	Pennsylvania,	John Allison,
ì	Delaware,	W. H. Dennison,
	Indiana,	E. P. Blair,
5	Virginia	James S. Farley,
0	Minnesota,	J. N. Hewson,
-	District of Columbia,	L. Clephane,
-	Nebraska	B. G. Raukin,
1	Missouri Kentucky,	James Redpath,
-	Kentucky,	W. S. Bailey,
	California,	D. M. Spratt,
	Iowa,	C. G. Hawthorne,
:	Ohio	James Dennison Jr,
1	Indiana	Oliver P. Morton,
ì	Illinois	John C. Vaughn.
	Illinois	Jacob M. Howard,
	Wisconsin,,	Israel S. Lovett,
2	Kansas.	S N Wood

Mr. Mann renewed his motion for the reading of the paper of Francis P. Blair. Car-

The paper of Mr. Blair contains the sentiments of the Southern friends of the Republican party. It represents the opinions of a sovereign power of the country interdicts sla-There was a great work progressing once at a place in the west. The hearts of the peo ation of the Missouri Compromise. After

On motion, the address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends, and or-On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3

o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. After the convention bad met, Simcon Draper moved that the convention adjourns till

Mr. Draper insisted on his motion to ad-Mr Lovejoy's remarks were of a very ex- journ till 6 1-2 o'clock, and in the meantime citable character. He took the strongest an informal meeting be held, for the purpose of having an interchange of opinion.

Selon Ripley, of N. J., opposed it. have business to do, and we ought to do it. John A Foote, of Ohio, spoke in favor of it. Motion lost.

On motion of Burroughs, of N. Y., the Chairman was excused until seven o'clock, in order that the committee may have his pres-

Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, took the chair. Mr. Sackett, of N. Y., called up the resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three from each State, to present a plan

for National Organization. Mr. Errett announced that Charles Thumm and Ligismund Low, were elected Delegates to the Convention, from the German Republicans of Pittsburgh; admitted by general con-

Mr. Kimball then spoke on the resolution applause and enthusiasm as we have never be for the appointment of a Committee of one on plan of organization.

The Committee is as follows:

a New Hamshire, Vermont,	A C Beman
Vermont,	C G Davis
S Connecticut,	Mark R. Howard
Rhode Island	Edward Harris
New York	Wm A Sackett.
e New Jersey	C M K Paullison,
	W H Dennison
Marriand	
r Virginia	Richard Brannan
h Pennsylvania	Wm B Thomas
Missouri	F Kemper
e Kentucky,	W S Bailey
O California,	·····
lowa,	A J Stephens
Ohio	Charles Re melin
Indiana,	Geo W Julian
Illinois	Owen Lovejoy
Michigan	Zach Chandler
Wisconsin	Hon Charles Durkee.
Kansas,	Charles Durkee,
1 ST 1 1	
- Nebraska District of Columbia.	
Minnesota,	
	The second secon

Moved by Mr. Draper that the delegation be empowered to fill vacancies, &c. Carried. Mr. Foote, of Ohio, moved the appointment South, and a response from that section that of a committee of five to whom any business may be presented, to be submitted to the Con-

vention. Carried. The Chairman then read the following des patch received from Philadelphia:

" The American party is no longer united Raise the Republican Banner. No further extension of Slavery. Americans are with you.' (Tremeudous applause.)

Mr. Charles Reemlin, of Ohio, being called upon took the stand. He said the people should rebuke the insolence of accidental presidents-the president should not make the politics of the country. Shall knaves or honest men rule the States? First of all let us rebuke the President. Next, take away all possible temptation in the appointment of oficers, such as post masters. Another matter should be remedied. Northern men have erred in impressing the mind of the South with sectionalism. Let no North, no South, no East, no West, but freedom everywhere be our motto. He hoped that the meeting would adopt some action to insure freedom to Kansas.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Chandler of

Michigan, Passmore Williamson, Foote, of Ohio, Spalding, of Ohio, Hon. Geo. Bliss, Massachusetts.
At five o'clock, the Convention

to half past seven this evening.

EVENING SESSION.
Committees not being ready to report speeches from A. Oakley Hall, of New York. Preston King, Mr. Vaughn, of South Caroli-na, Rev. Josiah Brewer, of Connecticut, Mr. Hawthorne, of Iowa, Geo. W. Julian, of Iudiana and George Ripley of New Jersey .-The Convention then adjouned until Satur-

day morning, until 9 o'clock,

SATURDAY MORNING The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock After addresses from Mr Burroughs of New York, Lewis Clephane, of the District of Columbia, and Gazzam, of Pennsylvania, a letter was read from Cassins M. Clay

G. W. Julian, of Indiana, from the Committe on organization, stated that the commit tee was ready to report. The gentleman took his stand on the platform, and stated in brief terms, that diversity of opinion existed among the committee as to the propriety of holding a national convention for the Presidency. majority of the committee, however, had decided in favor of the measure. (Applause)-There was also some difference of opinion as to where the convention should be held, but they compromised on this point and the mat-A motion that each delegation name its ter was now settled. They had also recom-representative member on the committee was mended county, district and township organizations of the party as necessary to their final success. The gentleman then read the following report :

The committee recommend the appointment of a National Executive committee, consisting of one from each State, and that the follow-

ing gentlemen constitute said committee: ing gentlemen constitute said committee:

Edwin D. Morgan, New York city, N. Y.
Abner R. Hollowell, Bangor, Maine.
Geo. G. Fogg. Concord, New Hampshire.
Lawrence Brainard, St. Albans, Vermont.
Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., Waltham, Massachusetts.
Wm. Chase, jr., Providence, Rhode Island.
John M. Niles, Hartford, Connecticut.
C. M. K. Paulison, Passaic, New Jersey.
David Wilmot, Towanda, Pennsylvania,
Francis S. Blair, jr., St. Louis, Missouri,
John G. Fee, Cabin Creek, Lewis county, Kentucky.
A. J. Stevens, Fort Demoin, Iowa,
Wm. Grose, New Castle, Indiana.
E. S. Leland, Ottawa, Lassalle, Co., Illinois.
Charles Dickey, Marshall, Michigan.
Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.
Francis P. Blair, Washington, D. C. Maryland,
Lewis Clephane, Washington, D. C.
Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kansas.
That the National Exceptive Committee b

That the National Executive Committee be authorized to add to their number from each State not now represented in said committee. and to fill vacancies.

The committee further recommend the holding of a National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, to be composed of delegates from the States, equal in number to three times the representatives in Congress to which each State entitled

That the Republicans of the several states be recommended to complete their organization at the earliest practicable moment by the appointment of State County and District Committees, and the state and county committees are requested to organize the respective counties by Republican clubs in every town or township throughout the land.

The resolutions were taken up and acted on separately. The first was amended by adding the name of General Robinson, of Kansas, to the committee, as representative of that

Abijah Mann, New York, from the Committee was ready to report. After some preliminary remarks, he spoke of the course pursned by the Governme it in the K ter, and denounced the action of the Executive as a flagrant breach of the Constitution. If that Government, said he, proceeds to the shedding of blood for the purpose of having the infamous laws of the land enforced, I give it to you as my deliberate conviction, and on my responsibility as a citizen, that it will be the end of human slavery in the land. This sentiment was received with terrific applause, which lasted several minutes. The speaker then proceeded to read the address.

Judge Spalding of Ohio, moved that the address and resolutions be adopted without discussion, and then that the meeting give nine cheers.

The resolutions are as follows: We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as our objects for which we unite in political action:

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once cousecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Judge Spaulding moved that the proceedings of this Convention, together with the in-teresting documents which had been presented, be published in pamphlet form, in sufficient numbers to be circulated throughout the country by the Association at Washington; which was carried.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the meeting was unanimously adopted. Mr. J. A. King, of New York, remarking

that the Convention had-gloriously accomplished the object for which they had assembled, moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried.

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES INSECURE.—The examination into the charges of poisoning against Palmer, in England, elicited evidence of a circumstance that has called public attention to the insecurity of the letter envelopes known as self-sealing or adhesive. At the instance of the accused party, a postmaster had opened a letter thus sealed, shown him the contents, and resealed it without detection. This can be readily done, and detection is impossible. A London paper says: "The inference is inauspicious, and we fear we must return to the age of scaling wax, or demand a really adhesive envelope." We apprehend that it will be difficult to supply such a demand, as whatever means are requisite to seal it will be sufficient to unseal it. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, March 1, 1836.

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IRRMENTS — For a square of ten lines or less, One of for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents on subsequent insertion. JOB-WORK—Executed with accuracy and de reasonable prices—with every facility for Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

ONRY may be sent by mail; at our risk, enclosed envelope, and properly directed, we will be resp for its safe delivery.

We are obliged to defer several artiles prepared for this week's paper, in order to give at length the proceedings of the Republican National Convention. Among the articles crowded out are the proceedings of the Bridge Meeting, held in the Court House on Saturday evening last.

Foreign News .- The steam ship Atlantic

arrived in New York on Monday last. The leading fact is a great excitement in England about a war with the United States. Groundless, as in the nature of the case such an anticipation is, it has nevertheless sufficed profoundly to disturb the British mind. A rumor circulated in London to the effect that high words had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, in consequence of which diplomatic intercourse had been pretty much broken off, though no official act of that sort had taken place. It is also alleged, on the rather doubtful authority of The Morning Adrertiser, that Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged in meditating between the offended Embassador and the offending Foreign Secretary. Meanwhile the journals bluster a good deal. The Peace Conferences at Paris seem to be advancing well, and there is little reason to doubt that the war will now be concluded. An alliance between France and Russia is spoken of as sure to follow the peace. In Austrian Italy a complete amnesty has been proclaimed for the events of 1848.

No intelligence from the missing steamer

Doings in Congress .- Mr. Mason in the Senate called for the correspondence with Great Britain in regard to enlistments of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British Army. Gen. Cass concurred in the call for the correspondence, as it would amply justify our administration. He charged that Lord separated from the Secretaryship, and the in-Clarendon's statements were utterly contrary to the facts. He thought Great Britain had perintendents. palpably violated the neutrality laws. After some debate the subject was passed over, and tion the following resolution : the senate resumed the consideration of the mittee on Resolutions, stated that the Com- President's Kansas Message. Mr. Jones, of tax should be levied upon the property of the Tenn., made a speech charging all the troubles State for the support of the Common Schools in Kansas to the morbid and unpatriotic oppo- of the same. After some remarks the furth sition made to the extension of Slavery. When consideration of the subject was postponed he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Feb. 25, there was very little done, and it adjourned early for want of a quo-

There is very little doing in the Pennsylvania Legislature of importance. The repeal of the Liquor Law, which passed the House some weeks since, was taken up in the Senate, amended and passed, and sent back to the House for concurrence. It is now in the of taxation for the support of schools. The shape of a stringent license law. if this bill should pass as it now stands, hotel-keepers will have to pay from \$25 to \$1000 a year for li- the resolution was advocated on the ground of cense-none less than \$25.

FROM KANSAS. - Saturday's Missouri Demorat has three letters from Kansas, dated the 14th, 15th and 18th, indicating the probable renewal of hostilities on the 4th of March, which is the time fixed for the inauguration of the new State officers.

Judge Elmore has advised the officers elect not to take the oath of office, as to do so will be treason. Robinson declares that he will take the oath of office if he is hanged the same

The merchants of Kansas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to prevent the further incursions into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East through other States, if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

The American and Know-Nothing Conrention which assembled at Philadelphia, last week, have nominated MILLARD FILLMORE of New York, for President, and A. J. Donaldson of Tennessee, for Vice President.

We are requested by the Register and Recorder, to state that the Commissions for Justices of the Peace have been received, and may be had by calling at his office.

TWELVE TAVERN KEEPERS of Wayne county, The discussion was introduced by the Rev. D convicted of selling liquor without a license, under the new law, have been sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. There are indictments also against twenty others. The enforcement of the law caused quite an excitement among the liquor dealers.

SCARCITY OF SUGAR -There are now three cargoes of sugar and molasses, says the Richmond Enquirer, lying frozen up in the river bound for Richmond

LOCAL ITEMS.

Bradford County Teachers Association

The quarterly meeting of the Bradford County Teacher's Association was held at Le-raysville on the 15th and 16th ult. The Association met in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday 15th, at 11th o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. O. J. Chubbuck, of Orwell, one of the Vice-Presidents. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the committee to prepare business for this meeting presented their report, which was accepted, and Messrs. Coburn, O. W. Stevens and Dr. Coburn were appointed a committee to arrange the order of business for this meet-

P. D. Morrow, Esq., who had been appointed to deliver an address, before the Association. having been unavoidably prevented from attending this meeting, it was was on motion

Resolved, That Mr. Coburn be requested to address the Association, on the subject of Education during our present sessions. The committee to arrange the order of bu-

siness reported, and their report was accepted

and adopted; and then the Association adjourned till half past one P. M. The Association met pursuant to adjournment, Dr. Bliss, the President, in the chair

Mr Coburn offered a resolution declaring it to be of great importance to the interests of Education in this State, that the general Spperintendance of the Schools of the State be separated from the duties of the Secretary of State, and committed to a distinct and separate officer. Mr. Coburn advocated the resolution showing that the business of superintending and managing the general educational interests of the State was in its nature distinct from the duties of the Secretary of State, and that the adoption of the policy, recommended in the resolution, had in the State of New York, been accompanied with highly beneficial results to the cause of education. The resolution was on the other hand opposed as inexpedient in an economical point of view since the policy proposed would occasion an unnecessary expenditure of the school funds of the State. The discussion was carried on by Messrs. Colt, Guyer and Barnes-when the resolution was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, the duties of the Secretary of State are separate and distinct from those be longing to the Superintendent of Schools requiring entirely different qualifications and experience in a different department of industry. And whereas, the interest of the cause of the common schools of the Commonwealth, is, in our opinion, of sufficient importance to require the undivided attention of the best talent in

Therefore, Resolved, That the office of Superintendent of Common Schools should be cumbent be elected by the several County Su-

The association then took up for considera-

Resolved. That we believe that a uniform until the evening session.

Some statements were then made by the Secretary and President in regard to the nature and design of the association. The constitution was read and an opportunity afforded to join the Association. Considerable and important accessions were made at this meeting to the membership of the Association. Adjourned till half past 6 P. M.

6 1-2 P. M., met and took up the subject

debate on this question was carried on with no small display of animation and of argument; the advantage of general education in promoting general security of person and property and the duty of every citizen to sustain the means of preserving this security; as the rich derive a greater advantage, they ought to bear a proportionate share of the burden of support, on the ground of the unity of the State and the tendency of diverse local systems of supporting schools to foster a sectional feeling, which was contrary to the genius of our government. It was argued again, that as the centres of influence and wealth derive their influence and wealth from the industry and productive labor of the surrounding country so they ought, according to the analogy of some laws in the physical world, reciprocate compensate by sending back the means of promoting social elevation and prosperity. The advantage of a uniform system of taxation was argued also, from its direct tendency to promote a desirable uniformity in the general system of education. On the other hand, the resolution was opposed on the ground of its impracticability in view of the very extensive partiality in the assessing of taxes, and of its unjust operation on those places which now, according to law, support their own schools. was argued moreover, that such a system would exclude the opportunity for the exercise of private charity in promoting the education of the poor and that in many respects the work ings of an equal system would be unequal-Cook, and continued by Messrs. Barnes, (oburn, Drs. Bliss, Dr. Coburn and Rev. S. ! Colt, and Mr. O. W. Stevens. The consulation of the subject was postponed until to morrow morning. The debate had been during the evening suspended to hear Mr. Cobers, who delivered to the Association and a large popular audience, an earnest discourse on the qualifications of teachers and the duties and responsibilities of parents and school direct

It was on motion,