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THE

## " REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

## VOL. XVII.-NO. 3.

## PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA: Saturday Alorning, June 28, 1836. Remarks of Senator Hamlin.

We invite the attention of every candid and unprejudiced reader to the following remarks of Senator HAMLIN. This gentleman had clung to the Democratic party until the last moment that self-respect and a regard to the principlet of true democracy would allow. When he saw the party openly becoming the propagandist and supporter of slavery, and the facility and zeal with which Mr. BUCHANAN merged his in dviduality in that platform, he arose in his place in the Senate, and in manly and eloquent erms repudiated the new party tests and ananneed his determination to co-operate with he friends of Freedom. There is a spirit of ch will force conviction upon the reader .----We ask those who have once adored the name al principles of Democracy particularly to well these remarks. If there is a single arty, we ask him to read this speech, and aner if his conscience and judgment does not mpland Senator HAMLIN's course, as the only me left to every honest and upright Democrat. There is nothing of the politician displayed by im-nothing but an elevated patriotism, rising above the shackles of party, and giving to s country's best interests, what he deemed daty. Such will be the course of every one he wishes to stay the onward tide of slaveryagandism, preserve our free territory for white labor, and rescue the country from

ontrol of the slave power. Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. President, I rise for se purely personal, such as I have neore risen for in the Senate. I desire to some matters personal to myself and an future course in public life. Senators. Go on.

HAMLIN. I ask the Senate to exrom further service as chairman of the racter as to render it proper that I should r hold that position. I owe this act dominant majority in the Senate. When Drake, and should read thus :--ise to harmonize with the majority, or tests applied by that party with which I have to which I cannot submit, I feel that I no longer to hold that respectable posi-I propose to state briefly the reasons

a have brought me to that conclusion. During nine years of service in the Senate I e preferred rather to be a working than a g member, and so I have been almost a one. On the subjects which have so agitated the country, Senators know that rarely uttered a word. I love my coun-

establish slavery or control elections. There these resolutions. Alas ! for short-lived terto have gone there partially to aid in preserving the country in its then condition. All would have been peace there. Had it not been done, that repose and quiet which pervaded the public mind then, would hold it in trantoward those of all other sections.

Sir, the events that are taking place around us are indeed startling. They challenge the public mind and appeal to the public judgment ; they thrill the public nerve as electricity imparts a tremulous motion to the telegraphic wire. It is a period when all good men should unite in applying the proper remedy to secure peace and harmony to the country. Is this to be done by any of us, by remaining associated with those who have been instrumental in | producing these results, and who now justify them ? I do not see my duty lying in that direction.

I have, while temporarily acquiescing, stafriends of Freedom. There is a spirit of ted here and at home, everywhere, uniformly, that when the tests of those measures were applied to me as one of party fidelity, I would sunder them as flax is suddered at the touch of fire. I do it now.

The occasion involves a a question of moral duty ; and self-respect allows me no other line e who feels loth to detach himself from the of duty but to follow the dictates of my own judgment and the impulses of my own heart. A just man may cheerfully submit to many enforced humiliations ; but a self-degraded man has ceased to be worthy to be deemed a man at all.

Sir, what has the recent Democratic Conrention at Cincinnati done ? It has endorsed the measure I have condemned, and has sanctioned its destructive and ruinous effects. It has done more-vastly more. That principle or policy of territorial sovereignty which once had, and which I suppose now has, its advocates within these walls, is stricken down; and there is an absolute denial of it in the resolution of the convention, if I can draw right conright to settle the question of slavery therein. On the contrary, the convention has actually incorporated into the platform of the Democratic party that doctrine which, only a few of California :---

years ago, met nothing but ridicule and contempt, here and elsewhere, namely : that the flag of the Federal Union, under the Constitutee on Commerce. I do so because I tion of the United States, carries slavery where at my relations hereafter will be of such ever it floats. If this baleful principle be true, then that national ode which inspires us always as on a battle-field, should be re-written by

" Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe, but falls before us, With SLAVERY's soil beneath our feet,

And SLAVERY's banner streaming o'er us.' Now, sir, what is the precise condition in

which this matter is left by the Cincinnati convention? I do not design to trespass many moments on the Senate ; but allow me to read I sincerely hope, you do not. He is now unand offer a very few comments upon some por- der heavy bonds to stand his trial for the murtions of the Democratic platform. The first der of Thomas Keiting, and if he has not deresolution that treats upon the subject is in cency enough to stay away, you knowing all these words-I read just so much of it as is the insulting and unjustifiable circumstances of

would have been no necessity either for others ritorial sovereignty. It came to its death in the house of its friends ; it was buried by the same hands which had given it baptism ! But, sir, I did not rise for the purpose of discussing these resolutions, but only to read the public mind then, would hold it in train quility to-day. Instead of startling events we should have quiet and peace within our bor-ders, and that fraternal feeling which ought to ders, and that fraternal feeling which ought to the understand the grade of every part of the Union determined to the second for their consideration them, and state the action which I propose to presented to the people for their consideration and decision.

My object now is to show only that the Cincinnati Convention has indorsed and approved of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, from which so many evils have already flowed-from which, I fear, more and worse evils must yet be anticipated. It would, of course, be expected that the presidential nominee of that convention would accept, cordially and cheerfully, the platform prepared for him by his party friends. No person can object to that. There is no equivocation on his part about the matter. I beg leave to read a short extract from

a speech of that gentleman, made at his own home, within the last few days. In reply to the Keystone Club, which paid him a visit there, Mr. BUCHANAN said :--

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you observations in the server of the server of

These events leave to me only one unpleasant duty, which is to declare here that I can maintain political associations with no party that insists upon such doctrines ; that I can support no man for President who avows and recognises them ; and that the little of that power with which God has endowed me shall

be employed to battle manfully, firmly, and consistently for his defeat, demanded as it is by the highest interests of the country which owns all my allegiance.

AN IRISH PROTEST AGAINST MR. HERBERT .-Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEL, the editor of the clusions—a denial equally to Congress, and even to the people of the Territories, of the the following protect to the President of the the following protest to the President of the Democratic National Convention against the presence there as a delegate, of Mr. HERBERT,

> To the members of the Denocratic National Convention :

> > 101 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN :- A word spoken in time aid to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word by favor of the Cincinnati press. You will have at your door, I still we strangle the hydra-headed monster that hope not on your benches, a delegate from Cali- threatens to involve the country in ruin. Existence or extension therein. That we de-ny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial fornia, (Mr. Herbert,) on whose hands yet smokes the blood of a poor countryman of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you a simple straight forward question-do you mean to admit this



BRADFORD REPORTER.

The People's Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17, 1856. The Convention was called to order at 11 1-2 o'clock, and the Hon. ROBERT EMMETT of New York chosen temporary Chairman.

Mr. EMMET, in returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said : The formation of a new party at the expiration of eighty years is singular event, and it becomes us on establishing it to be sure that the course is iustified.

He had, he said, for fifty years been a Democrat, and had been connected with the par-ty bearing that name until that party had left the only platform on which he could stand .----

In allusion to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, he said that being personally an admirer of that gentleman he would not occupy his present position if it were not that politically he was deadly hostile to him.

The Cincinnati platform was the worst coun an regarding the Missouri Compromise, with his sudden tumble on the Cincinnati platform.

He alluded to the obloquy attempted to be thrown upon the Republican party, by denom-inating it the party to gather all the "isms" together, and said : Well, we will connect them into the holies: of all isms-that is patriotism. For himself, he had given in his ad-besion to the Buffalo platform. He gloried Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, then in being a Free-soiler, and he was proud of being so still.

We came to treat Slavery not as a moral and we must resist its aggressions. If the Missouri line cannot be restored by an act of could find some hastier means to release her than by the election of a President.

Concessions are necessary in order that National Territory, ordained that no person there may be harmonious action, resulting in the choice of an acceptable candidate. Principles are more important than men. Being all ty to maintain this provision of the Constituples are more important than men. Being all by to matter a provide the principle I invoke delegates not to the purpose of establishing Slavery in the United lection of an available candidate. Then may Mr. EMMET, during his address, was fre-

quently interrupted by applause. G. G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire, and Thou-AS G. MITCHELL, of Ohio, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The Rev. R. D. Barnes, on invitation, besought Divine guidance in the deliberations of ritorics of the United States for their governthe Convention and sanction of its proceeding. ment, and that in the exercise of this power Each delegation then named one of its mem- it is both the right and the duty of Congress

bled, the President, Col. Lane of Indiana, in | the chair. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Anson Rood. The reading of the journal of the Convention was dispensed with. The first business in order was the nomina

tion of the National Executive Committee. The following persons were nominated :

Joseph Bartlett, Maine. Geo. G. Fogg, N. H. Lawrence Brainard, Vt. Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, Mass. Wm. W. Chase, R. I. Gideon Wells, Conn. Hon. E. & Morgan, N. Y. Jas, T. Sherman, N. J. Thos. Williams, Penn. E. D. Williams, Penn. E. D. Williams, Del. George Harris, Md. George Hye, Va. Wm. S. Baily, Ky. Thos. Spooner, Ohio. Jas. Ritchie, Ia. Hon. Norman S. Judd, Ill. Z. Chandler, Mich. John H. Tweedy, Wis. Andrew J. Steaens, Iowa. Cornelius Cole, Cal. Lewis Ciephane, D. C. Judge H. F. Conway, Kansat M. S. Wilkinson, Minnesota H. Shields, Nebraska.

The Hon. DAVID WILMOT of Pennsylvania Chairman of the Committee on Platform, announced that the Committee were ready to re-

The announcement was received with loud cheers

Mr. WILMOT then submitted the following report :

THE PLATFORM.

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in oursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise : to the policy of the present Administration : to the extension of slavery into free Territoterfeit of true Democratic principles ne had ry, in avoir of the admission of Reason and in this connection Mr. EMMET Free State; of restoring the action of the Fe-contrasted the former position of Mr. Buchan- deral Government to the principles of Wash- After considerable discussion, an adjournterfeit of true Democratic principles he had ry, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a ington and Jefferson ; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice Presidont, do

1. Resolve, That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation and the union of the States, shall be preserved. 2. Resolved, That with our Republican fa-

thers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that nestion, but as a political evil. It exists, all men are endowed with the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior de-Congress, we must find some other way. Kan-sas is suffering from evils. Would to God we those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction ; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our

should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our du-States by positive legislation, prohibiting its Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained. 3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Ter-

bers to form a Committee on Credentials. to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics

7. Rescleed, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and effi-

cient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

8. Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and har-bors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. 9. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation

and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in sup-port of the principles herein declared, and be-lieving that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation im-

pairing their security. The separate resolutions were read in perfect silence, and each was received with hearty applause. That following the resolution condemning polygamy and slavery was tremendous.

A Delegate from New York offered the folowing resolution :

Resolved, That this Convention proceed immediately to take an informal vote for the candidate for President of the United States

ment until 5 o'clock was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 p. m., and being called to order, the President announced that the Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee had a communication to present to the Convention.

The Hon. E. D. Morgan then presented a communication from the Committee appointed by the North American Convention, stating that in pursuance of a resolution in that Convention they had been appointed to confer with the Republican Convention on the subject, with a view to some concerted action on the part of ooth Conventions.

Mr. Littlejohn, of New-York, moved to refer the communication to a Committee to consist of one from each State. He said the North American Convention were actuated by the same feelings that moved this Convention, and it was but right that the great party represented by the North American Convention should have one candidate on the ticket nominated here

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, was pained to be compelled to oppose the motion. This Con-vention had invited all to come in who were opposed to the present Administration. If a Committee were appointed to communicate with Americans, he should want a Committee appointed to communicate with foreign-born citizens. He could not believe the Chairman of the National Committee was authorized to open any such communication. He stood there to speak for German citizens as well as for American-born citizens. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by an immense majority, amid intense excitement. Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, withdrew his for mer withdrawal of Judge M'Lean's name. The President appointed as Tellers Messrs E. D. Morgan, of New-York, and Orthe, of Indiana.

nore than I love my party. I love my ry above my love for any interest that y agitate or disturb its harmony. the exciting scenes and debates gh which we have passed, no particular d that would result from my active interagling in them. My heart has often been full, the impulse of that heart have often been upon my lips, but I have repressed them

Sir, I hold that the repeal of the Missouri I find these words :-sconnise was a gross moral and political "*Resolved*. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress." mpromise was a gross moral and political oug, unequaled in the annals of the legislaals of any other free country. Still, sir, The first resolution which I read was adopteady and uniform votes. I so resisted lution which I have read. obedience to the dictates of my own judgac non-concurred.

It was done, sir, in violation of the ritories.

ddress. Still, sir, I was disposed | tion says : were flowing from it. We were almost every Senator who addressed us at occasion, that no evil results would that no practical difference in the setre State, would take place, whether d were done or not. I have waited calmpatiently to see the fulfillment of that

a; and I am grieved, sir, to say now, have at least been mistaken in their as and promises. They all have sig-

Senators might have voted for that inder the belief then expressed and the deduction which we must necessarily draw from to which I have alluded, I can well them is a denial to Congress of any power But how Senators can now de- whatever to legislate upon the subject of slaeasure amid all its evils, which are very. The last resolution denies to the people ag the land, if not threatening it of the Territory any power over that subject, agration, is what I do not compre- save when they shall have a sufficient number

applicable to my present remarks :--

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

I take it that this language, thus far, is language which meets a willing and ready response from every Senator here-certainly it does from me. But in the following resolution

a desire to promote harmony and concord ted years ago in Democratic conventions. The brotherly feeling, I was a quiet man under second resolution which I read was adopted in be excitting debates which led to that fa- subsequent years, when a different state of ready for the maintenance of a great principle sult. I believed it wrong then ; I can things had arisen, and it became necessary to in common with the class of citizens to which at wrong lying broadcast all around us apply an abstract proposition relating to the I belong, I was then found to obliterate the As a wrong I opposed that measure- States to the Territories. Hence the adoption memory of individual wrong. adeed by my voice, but with consistent of the language contained in the second reso-

Now, sir, I deny the position thus assumed I did it also cheerfully, in compliance by the Cincinnati Convention. In the language zens. So long as it was confined to sectarian be instructions of the Legislature of of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. CEITTEN- presses and midnight mobs, we endeavored to which were passed by a vote almost DEN,] so ably and so appropriately used, on ous. In the House of Representatives Tuesday last, I hold that the entire and unaine, consisting of one hundred and fifty- qualified sovereignty of the Territories is in to your Convention, shoots, before breakfast, atmbers, ouly six, I think, dissented ; and Congress. That is my judgment ; but this re- a working man, because he resented being call-Senate, consisting of thirty-one members, solution brings the Territories precisely within ed a "damned Irish son of a b-h," it is full the same limitations which are applied to the time for us to ask you do you mean to separate

the Missouri restriction was abrogated. States in the resolution which I first read .tentous evils that were predicted have The two resolutions taken together deny to Conand are yet following, along in its gress any any power of legislation in the Ter-

that party with which I have always | Follow on, and let us see what remains .with which I have always voted .- Adopted as a part of the present platform, and in violation of solemn pledges of as necessary to a new state of things, and to of the United States, made in his meet an emergency now existing, the Conven-

wrong, until I should see that no "The American Democracy recognize and adopt the the flowing from it. We were every Senator who addressed us ion, that no evil results would practical difference in the set-ountry, and the character of would take place, whether

Then follows the last resolution :---

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, act-ing through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or with-out domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union up-on terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Take all these resolutious together, and the The whole of the disturbed state of to form a constitution and become a State, and which, at a cost of \$28, would be \$168,000, ty has its rise in, and is attributable also denies that Congress has any power over added to repairs, which would be several thouone-nothing else. It lies at the the subject ; and so the resolutions hold that sand more. all our misfortanes and commo- this power is at least in abeyance while the New-York city by jobbers and the retail trade, would have been no incursions Territory is in a territorial condition. That is which would amount by average, to nearly derers into Kansas either to the only conclusion which you can draw from \$40,000.

the case, ought to have feeling enough to keep him out.

I am known to several your number, and though never personally engaged in any Presidential canvass, of the three I have witnessed form, and that no balloting shall be had until in the United States, there are those with you a platform was reported and adopted, and that

who can certify that all my preferences have hitherto been democratic, and my action ac-Committe without debate. cordingly. In 1852 I was among the first the most earnest, and I believe not the least effi-

cient in resisting the artful attempt to make Mr. Pierce answerable for the Catholic test in the New Hampshire Constitution. The "campaign" publications of that day issued from the offices of the Boston Post, Albany Argus, and Washington Union, have recorded how

Precisely in the same spirit, I now ask for Mr. Herbert's exclusion. Since 1852 a fierce social war has been made on the adopted citiresist it with a firm forbearance. But when a Chairman, who called for reports from the com-Democratic member of Congress and Delegate mittees. that man from your ranks, or to overlook notorious facts, or to vindicate the equality of all classes of citizens, high and low, native and foreign born, in practice as in theory. Looking anxiously for your decision to your proceedings, I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE.

A REMARKABLE BRIDAL CAKE .- The Hartford (Conn.) Times gives the following account of the cakes made for the occasion of the marriage of Col. Samuel Colt :-- There are three of the cakes which are about three feet in height and some five feet in circumference .-

They are claborately ornamented with " frostings," and bear Col. Colt's coat of arms on the top-consisting of a anumber of colts, rampant, with other devices. In the depression upon the centre of the top is a large colt, in sugar, and in the front and rear of this a pistol. The of the cake is surrounded by lattice-work, surmounted by eagles holding a bridal wreath.

COLT'S REVOLVER'S .- It is estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of these over one-third have been sold in California. The United States have been furnished with 6000, About 2000 are annually sold in

A resolution was offered by Mr. WILMOT, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee of one from each State, Territory and District represented, to be selected by the Delegations, to report a plat-

The following is the Platform Committee : David Wilmot, Pa. Henry Carter, Maine. J. R. Giddings, Ohio. J. P. Christiancy, Mich. J. F. Potter, Wis. J. P. Dupias, Ia. G. S. Browne, Illinois. Dan'l Clarke, N. H. E. R. Hoar, Mass. Cideon Wells, Conn. Thomas Davis, R. I. Edward Kirkland, Vt.

Edward Alfkland, VL John A. King, N. Y. E. W. Wellby, N. J. Ed. G. Bratile, Del. F. P. Blair, Md. J. C. Underwood, Va. Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota.

A Committee to select and report the names of permanent officers was selected.

Mr. BERGEN, New York, moved that each morning's session be opened with prayer .--Agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order by the

The committee on permanent organization, by its chairman, Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, announced the following officers :--PRESIDENT-Col. HENRY S. LANE, of Ind-

VICE-PRESIDENTS. N. H. Swayne, J. Beard, Ind. Adams, Ma cock, Rhode Island. W. B. Archer, Ill.

lected.

The President, on taking his seat, retaraed thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Committee on Credentials made a partial report. In relation to the contested seats in the first four districts of Pennsylvania, those originally selected, including Passmore Williamson, were declared to be entitled to seats. The rules of the House of Representatives were recommended for adoption as far as applicable, and Kansas was to be entitled to the electoral vote of a State.

This report was adopted by acclamation, particularly the latter part of the report relating to Kansas.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, and there being no business vil strife now raging in her Territory. before the Convention, addresses were made by Caleb S. Smith, of Ohio, Mr. Lovejoy, of that "might makes right," embodied in the bandkerchiefs. Illinois, and Senator Wilson. An adjournment was then had until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. At 10 1.2 o'clock the Convention reasson. people that gave it their sanction.

of barbarism--Polygamy and Slavery. 4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of

the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of Liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them :

Their Territory has been invaded by an arm ed force ;

Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judi cial and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced :

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed ;

Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office :

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied :

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated :

They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law; That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged ;

The right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect;

have been allowed to go unpunished ;

high crime against the Constitution, the Un- a re-coasideration [Cries "No," "No," "Yes, supporters, apologists and accessories either before or after the facts-before the country and before the world ; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of ces, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter. 5. Resolved, That Kausas should be imme-

diately admitted as a State of the Union, with which they are entitled and of ending the ci-

6. Resolved, That the highwayman's plea Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring

The Convention then proceeded to take the first informal ballot, with the following result :

| STATES. FREMONT. M'LEA | N. STATES. FREMONT. M'LEAN.    |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Maine                  | Indiana                        |
| N. Hampshire. 15       | Illinois                       |
| Vermont 15             | Michigan 18                    |
| Massachusetts 39       | Wisconsin 15                   |
| Rhode Island           | lowa                           |
| Connecticut18          | Minnesota                      |
| *New York              | Kansas                         |
| New Jersev 7           | Nebraska                       |
| Pennsylvania 10        | Kentucky 5                     |
| Delaware               | California12                   |
| Marvland 4             |                                |
| Ohio                   | Total 359 196                  |
|                        | o votes for Sumner and one for |
| Seward.                | to the source and one for      |

The announcement of the ballot was received with deafening cheers.

A motion to declare the nomination unant mous was met by calls for a formal ballot.

David Wilmot came forward amid great cheering, and said he trusted the Convention would present to the public the greatest show of unanimity possible. It was not necessary to go into a formal ballot [Cries of "Yes," Yes." We want to stand right on the record"

Mr. Wilmot, resuming-Well, if that was their object, he would not make any objection. Numerous calls being made for Mr. Giddings, that gentleman came forward and said he had moved a short time since to lay on the table a communication addressed to that Convention, by a Committee from the North American Convention. He meant by that action to sig-Murders, robberies, and arsons have been nify that the Republican party should make nstigated and encouraged, and the offenders no bargain with any other party. They held out an invitation to all to unite with them in That all these things have been done with their deliberations, and he made the motion the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of feeling it was due to themselves ; but friends the present Administration, and that for this say he was wrong, and that he ought to move on, and humanity, we arraign that Adminis- with considerable confusion]. He would yield tration, the President, his advisers, agents, to his friends, and take upon himself the responsibility of moving a re-consideration of the vote laying the communication upon the table. The motion to reconsider then prevailed by a large majority, and the communication was these atrocious outrages, and their accompli- referred to the Committee on the Platform amid much applause.

Loud calls were then made for a formal ballot, which was taken, and resulted in the enher present Free Constitution, as at once the tire rote being cast for Fremont, except 23 most effectual way of securing to her citizens from Pennsylvania and 14 from Ohio for Mc-the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to Lean, and 1 from Pennsylvania for Seward.

The nomination was then made unanimous amid a scene of the most intense excitement. every person rising and waving their hats and

At the instant the result was declared, an American flag, bearing Fremont's name, was shame and dishonor upon any Government or raised from the platform, and the broad pennant, inserthed JOHN C FREMONT for

J. Babcock, Rhode Island. W. B. Archer, R. C. F. Cleveland, Conn. K. S. Bingham, Mich. J. A. King, N. York, W. D. M'Indoe, Wis. J. C. Hornblower, N. Jersey, F. Springer, Iowa. Joseph Rither, Penn. S. G. Pomeroy, Kansas, Samuel Rarr, Del. Alex, Famsey, Minneshta, F. S. Cochran, Md. F. B. Folger, Cal, Geo, Rye, Va. J. Bigelow, District of Columbia.

One Secretary from each State was also se-

A. P. Morrell, Maine. Geo. D. Blakey, Ky. R. P. Spanlding, Ohio, . Frick. N. Hampshire. H. Carpenter. Vermont.