BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

Letters from Prominent Statesmen—Resolutions for Manhood Suffrage.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—According to previous announcement, the Convention of delegates from the border States, namely, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Western Virginia and the District of Columbia, to urge upon Congress the adoption of the bill granting impartial suffrage and equal rights, assembled at the Front Street Theatre at 12 M. to-day. The theatre was filled, there being about eight hundred delegates in attendance. About one-third of whom were colored men. The galleries were densely crowded by white and colored spectators, and considerable excitement prevailed. The interior of the building was gaily decorated with American flags, while the names of Grant, Sheridan, Stanton, Sickles and other popular leaders were posted in conspicuous places. The stage was handsomely set, and was filled with prominent members of the Radical party of Baltimore and distant points. A large crowd of persons collected in front of the theatre, and a number of police were in attendance during the day.

The Convention was called to order by Colonel Thomas J. Wilson, Chairman of the Maryland Republican Executive Committee, who introduced Mr. Clayton, Secretary of the Convention, who read the call for the Convention, which was "to advance the cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill."

Frederick Smyley, of Frederick City, Md., then moved that the following names gentlemen be elected a temporary officers of the Convention:—Hon. Lewis Thompson, of Delaware, as President, and J. W. Clayton, as Secretary. Mr. Schley's motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Thompson, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:—

Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. It affords me pleasure, in co-operating with the loyal and patriotic men of the Border States, in the movement of the loyal opinion of the Republic in favor of the loyal people of the South in the struggle is truly commendable: on your part it is heroic. You contest with the Secretary of State Andrew Buchte himself the Attalon of the Republic in the strongholds of its power. Very respectfully,

H. P. H. BROMWELL.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30, 1867.—*Dear Sir*: Your note of the 21st inst., inviting me to attend the Border State Convention, to be held on the 12th prox., at Baltimore, Md., is received. I earnestly desire to accept your invitation, but an forced to forego the pleasure of seeing you on that occasion by prior engagements which require my presence elsewhere at that time. The present crisis at this time furnishes occasion for grave apprehensions to all liberty-loving men throughout the country, and in my judgment, our country's integrity and the liberties of the people are imperilled to an extent that demands as much earnestness and wisdom as were exhibited in our ewentful and perilous past.

It is my most sincere hope that your assemblage of patriots will bravely accept the lessons of the times, and in their resolutions will recognize and maintain the entire devotion to the great fundamental principle which underlies our form of government, viz.: universal equality of rights and privileges among the people. Nothing else will stand the test of popular review, and nothing less will restore to us peace and prosperity. With cordial wishes for your success in rescuing Maryland from the present disgraceful rule, I am, very truly yours,

RICHARD YATES.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 7.—*My Dear Sir*: Engagements already auothered for me in Ohio will not allow me to leave here at the time you hold your Convention. I heartily commend your organization, and only regret that I cannot accept your invitation.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—*Dear Sir*: I shall not be able to be with you at your Convention in Baltimore, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. I feel unable to accept my best wishes. Congress will leave undone what it ought to do if it fails to provide promptly for the establishment of equal rights, whether political or civil, in favor of the loyal people throughout the Union, everywhere throughout the Union, and no delay which can be shirked or postponed.

The idea is intolerable that any State, under any pretension of State rights, can set up a political oligarchy within its border, and then call itself a republican government. I insist, with all my soul, that such a government must be rejected as inconsistent with the requirements of the Declaration of Independence.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

ATLANTIC, N. J., Aug. 30, 1867.—*Dear Sir*: I have to honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 23d inst., inviting me to attend the meeting of the Border State Convention, to be held in your city on the 12th of September, and beg to assure you it would afford me great pleasure to meet my loyal friends of those States but as the date fixed for the meeting of the Convention. I shall be compelled to be in Illinois and attend engagements that cannot be postponed.

Very respectfully, ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

LAWRENCE, Ind., Aug. 28, 1867.—*Dear Sir*: I would attend the pleasure to accept your invitation to attend the Border State Convention on the 12th prox., but engagements at home will not permit. We are passing through troublous times, and it behooves every Republican where he is to be alert and prepare for any emergency.

Yours, very truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

On motion of ex-Senator Creswell, of Maryland, the following committee on resolutions was appointed:—Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Hon. R. T. Hunn, of Tennessee; Hon. R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; J. J. Stewart, of Maryland; Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Hon. Scott Matthews, of Maryland; David Goshorn, of West Virginia; W. H. C. Brown, of Maryland; Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland; John P. McLear, Delaware; David Goshorn, Delaware; Hon. Lewis Thompson, Delaware; General Mizzy, District of Columbia; Hon. C. C. Langdon, Delaware; T. B. Brown, Maryland; John P. McLear, Delaware; David Goshorn, Delaware; Hon. Lewis Thompson, Delaware; General Mizzy, District of Columbia; Hon. C. C. Langdon, Delaware; T. B. Brown, Maryland; Benjamin T. Tenner, Maryland.

The following letters of apology were read:

NAPA, Sept. 9, 1867.—*My Dear Creswell*: I had hoped to be at your Convention, but the sickness of a member of my family will suggest that your Convention declare for impartial suffrage by law or constitutional amendment. We can carry the amendment if we cannot carry the law. At the last session I offered an amendment on the 12th of July, allowing all, without distinction of color, to vote or hold office, making no distinctions of rights or privileges. Some States are more frightened than our power to pass a bill. If we cannot do it, let us act about amending the Constitution. Our State Convention will go for suffrage, either by law or amendment. Success to your Convention.

In haste, HENRY WILSON.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Sept. 2, 1867.—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the approaching Border State Convention. I regret that I cannot be present—am to chase again, as heretofore, the generous courtesy and hospitality of the loyal inhabitants of my native city. Men of the Border States, need not to be reminded that the contest to which we have been engaged for the last seven years is not yet ended. It was not to be expected that the elements which encompassed the "war of the grapes," would subside into inaction because Lee and Johnston surrendered their armies.

The masses of those who were subdued into treason by means beyond their knowledge, had been so long taught, by the continual urging of Secession leaders, to look upon them, that they had ceased to regard this whole land as their country, and looked only on the States in which they dwelt as their native or adopted land. All the influences of interest and hatred initiated and precipitated this armed rebellion upon the country still exist, with rancor intensified by the mortification of defeated arms. In addition to what existed before the war, the immense interests involved in rebel debts and rebel losses are drawn into the scale against the Union cause.

The contest must go on until the cremies of the Government are crushed out, or the people become so intrenched and fortified in every State as to command the submission of every class and local interest to the sublime doctrine and practice of the loyal part of the loyal minion of the Republic. The part of the loyal people of the North the struggle is truly commendable: on your part it is heroic. You contest with the Secretary of State Andrew Buchte himself the Attalon of the Republic in the strongholds of its power. Very respectfully,

H. P. H. BROMWELL.

Mr. Maynard, on taking the chair, was received with long-continued applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I accept with diffidence the position with which you have honored me. The action of the United States and the Border States during the last years of trouble and struggle has been eminently trying and full of responsibility. None understand that better than you whom I now see before me. Some of you have been compelled to leave home ourselves during this trial: how we have discharged your duties and responsibility that is not for us to say. It is perhaps unwise and out of place at this time to inquire. Enough is it for us to know that we have not left undone, history, I am sure, will do us the justice to say, how many things have been well done.

In the within the recollection of you all, how of the Southern States were described a few years ago as a confederacy of States. It was composed of New England, Mr. Webster, addressed to his own people, to the effect that there are times when we must learn to conquer our prejudices—to look beyond them. And at no time in the history of our country has there come with more force than to us of the Border States than the present. The past can not be passed. And right manfully have those people met and overcome the prejudices of the past. Cast back your minds but six years, aye, three years, to the question that was then the topic of public mind, and to the manner in which you were constantly urged to the support of the Union cause with more force than to us of the Border States. Some of you have been in exile, have