HOME MATTERS.

FREESOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention re-assembled at Lafayette Hall, at nine o'clock, on Thursday morning, and was called to order by the Chairman.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day were read.

Mr. H. K. Clark was substituted as the Michigan Vice President, and R. J. Hubbard for Illinois.

The chair announced the following National Executive Committee:

Woodbury Davis of Belfast, Me.; G. G. Fogg of Concord, N. H.; Henry Wilson of Natick, Mass.; John Hooker of Hartford, Conn.; James M. Howe of Providence, R. I.; E. D. Barker, Middlebury, Vt.; O. A. Wheaton of Syracuse, N. Y. Alex. Black of (Knox co.) Swedesborough, N. J.; Wm. Chandler of Wilmington, Del.; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass of Baltimore, Md; Wm B. Thomas of Phila, Pa; Dr Wm H Brisbane of Cin, O; Silas M Homes of Detroit, Mich; C L Holmes of Kenosha, Wis; G W Julien of Centreville, Ia; Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, Ill; S L Howe of Mount Pleasant, (Henry co) Iowa; John Gillman of Whitehall (Madison co) Ky.

Lewis Tappan, chairman, read the unanimous report of the committee on the mode of voting, as follows:

Resolved, That in voting for a platform, an address, or candidates for President and Vice President, the delegates from each State, whether more or less in number, be allowed to cast as many votes as the State they represent is entitled to in the Electoral College, and the vote to be declared by the Chairman of each delegation.

Provided, That if there should be a difference of opinion among the delegates, the vote of a majority shall not be cast for the whole; but the Chairman shall state the proportionate number of votes given, which shall be counted in convention accordingly.

Judge Spalding moved to lay on the table, in order to nominate John P. Hale of New Hampshire, which the Chair decided lost

A division was called for, and a call made for a vote by States, which was decided out of order —from which decision F. W. Bird, of New York, appealed, and made some remarks on the subject. Mr. Levy, of Pennsylvania, called him to order, as the appeal was not debatable. The Chair spoke in favor of the decision—which was almost unanimously sustained.

The question to lay the report on the table, in order to nominate John P. Hale by acclamation, was then lost by the following votes:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	00	10	Pennsylvania,	27	0
N. Hampshire,	00	5	Ohio,	61	5
Massachusetts,	00	12	Michigan,	00	15
Connecticut,	00	9	Wisconsin,	14	7
Rhode Island,	00	6	Indiana,	00	13
Vermont,	5	3	Illinois,	5	13
New York,	0	35	Iowa,	00	3
New Jersey,	0	7	Virginia,	00	15
Delaware,	00	3	Kentucky,	00	4
Maryland,	00	1			
				143	179

The report of the committee was then adopted almost unanimously.

Joshua R. Giddings arose, (amid great cheering,) and announced the committee on resolutions had labored assiduously to harmonize, but (as might have been expected) unanimity did not prevail; but they had finally agreed upon a series of resolutions. Gerritt Smith would present a minority report. The report of the majority was then read.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Having assembled in NATIONAL CONVENTION as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain rights against wrongs, and Freedom against Slavery; confiding in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking His guidance in our endeavors to advance it—we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

1. That governments deriving their just powers from the confient of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

2. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the People, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

3. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is dangerous and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

4. That the early history of the government clearly shows the settled policy to have been not to extend, nationalize, and encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought forthwith to return

5. That the Constitution of the United States ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and therefore, the government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from a U responsibility for the existence of slavery, wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

6. That to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave Power for *more Slave States, new Slave Territories and the nationalization of Slavery*, our distinct and final answer is —NO MORE SLAVE STATES, NO SLAVE TERRITORY, NO NATIONALIZED SLAVERY, AND NO NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVES.

7. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of slavery, by their omission to guarantee freedom in free territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas; and for the payment of five millions more and the cession of a large territory to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim; and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States, and the liberties of the People thro' the enactments of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law—are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which those are claimed to be an adjustment.

8. That NO permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth, that Slavery is sectional and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

9. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution and sound administrative policy, demands that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions, that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service and to pay off the public debt, and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges; and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

10. That River and Harbor Improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of National concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

11. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

12. That the Public Lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

13. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own government, and to administer its own concerns, in such a manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the laws of nations, against which they should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief republic of the world, to protest against, and, by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of kings and emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional governments.

14 That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or mitigate, and that Christianity and Humanity alike demand its abolition.

15. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand it immediate and total repeal.

16. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our government, and is dangerous to the liberties of our people.

17. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

18. That it is the imperative duty of the General Government to protect all persons, of whatever color, visiting any of the United States, from unjust and illegal imprisonment, or any other infringement of their rights.

19 That we recommend the introduction into all treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

20. That the Free Democratic Party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise Party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

21. That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

The report was received with great applause—especially those on land reform, intervention, abolition and the fugitive law

On a motion to accept, Erastus Hopkins moved to adopt it, but withdrew the motion, and the report was accepted.

A motion to *adopt* was made, when Gerritt Smith arose (amid loud applause) and read a report from the minority of the committee, which he moved as a substitute; stating, however, that there were many resolutions reported by the majority, in which he heartily concurred.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, 1. That inasmuch as the long continued servility to the slave power has at last become so boundless and shameless, as utterly to forbid all hope of the reformation of the great political parties, we are compelled to organize a new, independent and permanent political party.

2. Whereas, inasmuch as it will doubtless prove itself to be emphatically and pre-eminently Democratic, it is desirable that this new party should indicate its characteristic principles by its name, therefore,

Resolved, That for this purpose, and also to distinguish it from that sham Democracy called the "Democratic party," we give to our new party the name of the "DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE."

3. That our new party, inasmuch as its aim will be the impartial and full realization of the idea of a just civil government, will faithfully endeavor, to the extent of its jurisdiction and power, to protect all persons (irrespective of sex or color.) in the enjoyment of their political rights.

4. That not only do we contemn and trample upon the enactment called the "Fugitive Slave Law," and upon every other enactment for Slavery—but we hold all forms of piracy, and especially the most atrocious and abominable one of Slavery to be entirely incapable of legalization.

5. That, inasmuch as all the nations and races of men constitute but one brotherhood, we offer our fraternal sympathies to the oppressed, not only of our own land, but of every other land—to those for whom Kossuth so eloquently pleads, as well as to the American slave.

6. That we should rejoice to have Democratic Leagues organized in every part of the world to co-operate with our own Democratic League in hastening the blessed day when there shall no longer be any tyranny to be execrated, nor any victims of tyranny to be pitied.

7. That the free access of the landless to the public lands, is one of the righteous measures called for by the great and good cause of land reform—a reform which justly claims, that the right to the soil is the right of all men.

8. That the Democratic principles demand that Postmasters be elected by the people.

9. That the reduction of postage, both by land and sea, to the lowest rates at which it can possibly be afforded, would add greatly to the public intelligence and the public happiness.

10. That for the Federal Government to tax commerce, and at the same time to neglect the condition of harbors and rivers connected with foreign or inter-state commerce, is neither wise nor honest.

11. That no civil government which permits dram shops to multiply paupers and madmen, protects its subjects to the extent to which it is bound to protect them.

J. H. Foster moved to lay both on the table till afternoon, print them, and proceed to a ballot for President. Mr. Vaughan called for division of the question. Mr. Kelsey of Illinois thought to refer both to a special committee, which he withdrew. Mr. Gordon of Phila. offered a substitute, which was declared out of order. Mr. Foster withdrew the last clause of his motion, relative to proceeding to a nomination. The question was divided—and that to lay on the table until the afternoon session, was lost by a large majority. The motion to print was also lost.

Mr. Gerritt Smith then proceede to address the Convention in favor of the minority report.

The Convention adjourned till half-past two in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past two the Convention again convened, when Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, (one of the minority committee,) spoke in defence of their report, and contended there was ground for despondency. Had not the infamous slave law passed, and as far as human legislation could enact wrong, was it not *law*—alleged by many, among them some clergy, to be binding on the conscience? Was *this* "progress?" (A delegate replied that it was—for it would be put down, and the old law of 1793 would go with it!) He denied that legal enactment could make a wrong, *malum in se*, into a law, and maintained his position at some length, and opposed the majority report on the ground that, in three or four places, it acknowledged the legal existence of slavery.

Lewis Tappan, of New York, made a few remarks. He had a strong desire to conciliate, by a little concession, both on the right and the left, "this family quarrel!"—and produce unanimity and unanimity. The majority report was a vastly better platform than I had expected to see—it was an improvement on the resolutions adopted at Worcester. He proposed to strike out the fourth resolution of the majority on slavery, and insert another, which had met with approval from both sides of the house, as follows:

Resolved, That as American slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, it is in the highest sense invalid, illegal, and not LAW, either divine or human, and it is therefore utterly void and of no reach before God and man.

He also wished to strike out the fourth resolution, entirely, and also offered the following substitute to the eighteenth resolution, on the subject of imprisoning colored seamen:

Resolved, That by the Constitution "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing the exercise of the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with—the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

Joshua R. Giddings said that he, and those with him, were agreed to these amendments.

The Chair ruled this out of order, until Mr. Smith withdrew his minority report, proposed as a substitute.

Mr. Smith had objections to the land reform, being in favor of recognising "the natural right to the soil." He did not want the rights of women ignored—but could not oppose it on this account, as the motion of Mr. Tappan would render it unobjectionable as regards slavery.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, protested against compromises of principles, and moved to recommit the resolutions.

Dr. Snodgrass said the southern delegates had been consulted, and favored the recommitment.

Charles F. Adams was in favor of the majority report, with Mr. Tappan's amendments, but found many opposed to a change of one lota in their report. He looked at this as a national platform—and the position of Southern anti-slavery men should be regarded; and their increase not retarded by unnecessary violence on our part. For this reason he opposed the resolution of the minority, denouncing slaveholders as "pirates"—men with whom our Southern delegates must meet every day. He wished something practical—something productive of good. He desired to meet with Mr. Smith on one platform—that he should no longer labor with a very few hundreds in New York; but with a very few hundreds in New York; but was not that gentleman endeavoring to break down the bridge between them, or force them to go over to them, instead of taking one step towards him. He however, earnestly and anxiously desired that gentlemen's co-operation—his strong arm and strong voice in the campaign. It would be cheaply purchased by giving up even three resolutions! Let us agree on these amendments, nominate candidates, and go home!—(Cheers.)

Mr. Hawley, overborne, but not convinced, withdrew his motion to re-commit.

Dr. Snodgrass disagreed with Mr. Adams, as to purchasing even such support at the price of "three resolutions"—he would never sell his principles. He is here asked, as a Southerner, that slavery cannot be legalized; he might as well say that table did not stand on four legs, before the chairman. The whole statute-book was covered with "black laws"—slavery was an *actuality*. He had met in a room with Southerners, and openly consulted with "fanatics"—and they had gone as far as they could go, in agreeing with the resolution of the platform — The substitute, coming from a convention of what are called "fanatics," would in the South receive a false construction. The South were not all lawyers, and would assuredly put a false construction on the resolution, and it would place them in a false position.

J. C. Vaughan reluctantly called the gentleman to order, but time pressed.

Dr. S. continued: As a representative from the South, do not compel him to enter a protest against a single resolution.

A. W. Linn of Ky., thought the Anti-slavery men of Kentucky, would agree to the stronger resolution of the minority, but trusted the resolution of Mr. Tappan would be adopted

Gerritt Smith, for conciliation, withdrew his minority resolutions.

Judge Spaulding moved to re-commit, to the Chairman, with instructions to report them with Mr Tappan's amendments.

H. J. Clark of Michigan, moved to also instruct him to strike out the words "*or human*" from the substitute of Mr. Tappan. After an explanation from Mr. Tappan, Mr. Clark replied.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, was opposed to both amendments and re-committal. He dissected the resolution of Mr. Tappan, which he seemed to consider nonsense. Slavery *did* legally exist, and it was folly to resolve it did not—for the purpose of catching a few votes If so many depended on this, why did not the gentleman from New York get them in his cause? He gave the old Antislavery principles—among them "that slavery was the creature of law, depended upon votes, and therefore the North was responsible." He supported the majority platform as reported, in an able speech, which was interrupted with cheers, calls to order, and the rising of other speakers.

Mr Wiley of Maine, one of the committee, thought all was conceded which should be, in the majority platform, and the further we departed from it the more we drifted to sea. The only merit of the amendment was its ambiguity—it could be construed so many ways. Does it mean "in the highest sense," in that connection, meant that *slavery* is no law, at all, any way? What

Prof. Finney of Cleveland thought there had been a mistake among antislavery men always. If the minority did not get all they asked, for in the majority, they would not go together. even so far as they did agree—and seceded. There should be no secession, except on a fundamental principle, or where conscience was involved. He then discussed the meaning of the term "legalized," as applied to slavery." Some say slavery can never be right—and therefore never be lawful. We all agree slavery is wrong, but if we say it can never be "legalized," we will be understood to affirm that it cannot be enacted, sustained and enforced by human government when the fact is it is, has and will be. We agree that no human legislation can make slavery right. Do not let us wrangle, and mistake our wills for our consciences—adhere to the "thirty-nine articles" and the creed of the slave bleed on. Adopt either, and he should blush to secede, and sacrifice the cause of the slave. Emulate the example of the South: they unite to sustain—do let us unite to put down slavery.

After withdrawing pending motions a vote was taken on *striking out the fourth resolution* of the majority platform, and resulted as follows: yeas 134, nays 79.

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	2	4	Indiana,	9	0
N. Hampshire,	1	4	Illinois,	1	7
Vermont,	3	0	Michigan	5	0
Massachusetts,	8	4	Iowa,	3	0
Connecticut,	5	2	Wisconsin,	3	0
Rhode Island,	2	2	Kentucky,	10	2
New York,	26	0	Delaware,	0	3
Pennsylvania,	17	9	Maryland,	5	0
New Jersey,	7	0	Virginia,	15	0
Ohio,	20	0		0	1
				134	76

The 18th resolution was struck out, and Mr. Tappan's substitute adopted.

Mr. Booths proposed, (as an amendment to Mr. Tappan's substitute for the 14th resolution,) the original resolution, amended by striking out the words "the enormity of;" also striking out "sanction or mitigate," and inserting instead the words "make right"—making it read as follows:

14. Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make right, and that Christianity, Humanity and Patriotism alike demand its abolition.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

Mr. Booths's amendment was adopted—but there being misapprehension, by general consent the vote was again taken, and resulted in the same way, by a large majority.

The 14th resolution, as amended, was then passed—with few dissenting voices

The whole platform coming up, Gerrett Smith moved the minority report as an amendment to the whole.

The chair decided the motion out of order, contrary to the previous questions having been sustained—from which decision Mr. Noble, of New York, appealed, and the decision of the chair was sustained.

The vote on the platform, as amended, was then taken by the States, and resulted as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	5	0	Maryland,	8	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	Ohio,	21	0
Massachusetts,	12	0	Florida,	5	0
Vermont,	5	0	Michigan,	6	0
Connecticut,	5	0	Iowa,	3	0
Rhode Island,	1	0	Kentucky,	12	0
New York,	32	0	Tennessee,	1	0
New Jersey,	7	0	Virginia,	15	0
Delaware,	3	0	Indiana,	7	0
				195	15

G Smith moved the adoption of the minority report, to relieve him from the responsibility of withdrawing it.

Many objecting to vote directly against the report, a motion to lay Mr. Smith's resolutions on the table, was almost unanimously adopted.

Mr. Booth offered the following resolution on Land Reform, (prefaced by a few pertinent remarks,) which after some discussion, was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil, and that as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their rights to life itself.

Gerritt Smith said its passage would go very far towards making this platform perfect. Land monopoly was the parent of slavery.

Mr. Hopper moved to proceed to ballot for President and Vice President, which was unanimously agreed to.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, were placed in nomination, when the vote resulted as follows:

For JOHN P. HALE of New Hampshire, received the following: Maine 8; New Hampshire 3; Vermont 9; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island 3; Connecticut 6; New York 24; Pennsylvania 1; New Jersey 7; Maryland 8; Delaware 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Kentucky 10; Virginia 16; Michigan 8; Wisconsin 5; and Iowa 4. 192 votes.

For S. P. CHASE, of Ohio, received 2 from Massachusetts, and 3 from N. York. 5

For CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, 1 from New York, 2 from Massachusetts, 3

For GERRITT SMITH, of New York, 3 from New York, 3

For WILLIAM GOODAL, of New York, 2 from New York, 2

For CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin, 1 from New York, 1

For STEPHEN PHILIPS, of Massachusetts, 1 from Massachusetts, 1

For THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri, 1 from New York. 1

Whole number, 208

(Wisconsin and Maryland at first threw thirteen votes for Charles Durkee—but afterwards changed their vote, casting it for John P. Hale.)

The Chair announced that JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, was duly nominated the candidate for President of the United States—and on motion of Mr. Rogers, of New York, the nomination was declared *unanimous*, amid deafening and long continued cheering.

The Convention proceeded to nominate for Vice Presidency, when the first ballot resulted as follows:

For GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana,	104
For SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio,	83
For GEORGE H. EVANS, of N. Jersey,	3
For JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio,	16
For J. H. COLLINS,	3
For CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin,	1
	210

Whole vote,

Necessary to a choice, 106.

There being no choice, Mr. Lewis of Ohio said he had been placed in an awkward position. He never wished an office, and (after giving his reasons therefor, and recommending Mr. Julien's nomination) respectfully but positively declined the nomination.

J. C Vaugahn followed in favor of Mr Lewis, as a friend of the principles, and a pioneer in the cause of education in the West—but would yield him for the young standard-bearer in Indiana.

Another Ohio delegate said some of them were unwilling to give up their venerable father for the younger man, who could afford to wait.

Judge Spaulding protested against Mr. Lewis' nomination after his declination.

Mr. Brisbane, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, expressed a readiness to give up Mr. Lewis, if they consented—but was met by cries of "no."

The chairman of the Indiana delegation (which voted for Lewis,) said they had heard of no other man for the office till they came here, but he would follow that gentleman's advice and vote for Julien.

A motion to suspend the rules, and vote by acclamation, was lost.

Mr. Lewis was sorry so much had been said on a matter which he supposed would have been settled by his previous remarks. He was not a candidate, would not accept—and every vote for him would be thrown away.

ON SECOND BALLOT:

Geo. W. Julien of Ind. had	187 votes.
Samuel Lewis of Ohio	33 "
Whole number 226—necessary to a choice 111.	

The Chair announced that GEORGE W. JULIEN of Indiana had been nominated for Vice President—which nomination was unanimously confirmed—and the convention (at half-past seven o'clock,) adjourned to meet at eight, at Masonic Hall.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 13

HOUSE.—*Night Session.*—The House was occupied in making promiscuous speeches in committee There was no business done of any importance.

SENATE.—Mr. Soule made a powerful speech in defence of the rights of fishermen. He said the country would repudiate any peace obtained by negotiations under the rule of British cannon. The British lion might roar, and roar, and roar again, before the American people would surrender any of their rights.

After further debate between Messrs. Cass, Pratt and Butler, the matter was postponed until Saturday

WASHINGTON, Aug 13

SENATE.—Mr. Houston rose to a privileged question. He said that the Select Committee to enquire into the abuses, frauds and bribery in the prosecution of claims before the Departments, summoned a witness to be sworn, John McIntosh, who yesterday refused to be sworn. Mr. H. was instructed, therefore, to make a report recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Sergeant at-Arms to take McIntosh into custody and imprison him in jail for contempt against the Senate The subject lies over.

Private bills were taken up, and after passing and postponing a large number of them, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Wheeling bridge a lawful structure and post route. It was debated up to the expiration of the two hours' rule.

The House then went into Committee on the Army Bill, having resolved to close the debate in one hour, added an amendment appropriating $800,000 for extra pay during the coming year, of officers and enlisted men serving in California, New Mexico, and Oregon, as amendment was also adopted appropriating $20,000 for the introduction of camels on the plains. The Committee rose, when all the amendments were concurred in by the House, except the one for camels, pending which the House adjourned

EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, August 13

An Earthquake was experienced at Bathurst, N. B., on the 23 inst The main wall of the Court House was separated nearly a half inch in the upper story, and considerable glass was broken in various buildings.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug 12.

Senator DAWSON is out for Scott; he will address the Whig Mass Meeting, to be held at Cambridge, on Monday next. Messrs. Morehead and Stanley, of North Carolina, are also to speak

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 30th July, state that the Revolutionary movement was formidable. The troops were marching upon Jalapa. The object seems to be the separation of Oraziba from the State of Vera Cruz. More pronunciamentos had been issued at Moratian and other places.

Troubles are reported at Tampico.

The Government has invited new proposals for constructing the Tehauntepec road, to be received until the 15th August. Proposals for all the other grants and contracts for roads and the canal project reserved for future consideration

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13

Advices from Dubuque state that Cook's majority, in Congress is 1000.

The Whig Convention at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has nominated Penniman for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

Nathan P. Hall was confirmed as District Judge for the vacant New York Judgeship.

There is no truth in the rumour that Mr Webster has resigned.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13

Cotton—The stock is exceedingly light, and the future news; buyers outstanding an advance.

Flour—inactive; sales 800 bbls fresh ground, for shipment, at $4.12, the general asking rates; sales for city consumption small at $4.62. Rye flour, nothing doing. Corn meal firm at $3.25.

Wheat is wanted; mixed 73, fair old Penna. red 88. Corn scarce and advanced; yellow 70 Whisky, in demand, at 22½@23.

Provisions firm and unchanged

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Aug. 13

Flour—Sales 5700 bbls State at $3.87½@4.06. Southern $4.25@4.41

Grain—Sales 2000 bush Western Wheat at 91, sales 1500 bush Rye at 77. Sales 10,000 bush mixed Corn at 66@68. Sales 1,700 bush. Upper Lake Corn.

Provisions—Prime Pork $17.75; mess do $20. Shoulders 5; Hams 10; Barrelled Lard 11; Beef unchanged

Whisky—Ohio 22

NEW YORK, Aug. 13

EVENING.

Cotton—Sales 3000 bales at steady prices.

Sales 12,500 bbls Flour, State at $3.93½@4. Southern $4.37@4.50.

Grain—Sales 2000 bush Upper Lake Wheat at 65@66; sales 20,000 mixed Corn at 67@68; Sales 15,000 bush Rye at 77

Sugar—Sales 2000 boxes Muscovado at 6¼; sales 500 boxes Havana Sugar 5¾

Coffee—Sales 1750 bags Rio at 9@9¾.

Linseed Oil—Sales 2000 gals. at 66.

Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13

The river has fallen four inches since noon yesterday. Weather clear and pleasant.

Flour dull; 200 bbls sold at $4.14@4.25 — Sales 100 bbls extra $3.40.

Wheat—Sales 1000 bush Upper Lake Wheat at 91.

Whisky—17 and advancing.

Provisions—Stagnant.

Groceries—Also inactive; no sales of importance.

CINCINNATI, August 13.

EVENING.

Flour continues dull and unchanged.

Nothing done in Provisions.

Whisky—Still advancing; sales 600 bbls at 17; the advance being caused by anticipated short supplies for some time.

Groceries unchanged

Sales 700 bbls Kanawha Salt at 27.

Sales 300 bbls common rosin at $2.70.

The river is still falling slowly. Weather warm and clear.

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

Washington County, Maryland.

THE REVEREND JOHN B. HEMPFORT, D. D., RECTOR.

THIS Institution will open on Monday, October 6th, and continue till August 1853. Besides the continuous instruction of the regular Terms, there are, in each year, several courses of Lectures by Professors statedly visiting the College for the purpose.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL resumes its duties on the same day with the College. Besides its regular Tutors, it has the personal oversight of the College Professors. The discipline and management of the two departments are quite distinct. The Grammar School are under the direct supervision of one Rector. Annual charge in College or Grammar School, $150.

For registration, &c., apply to the Rector, College St. James, P. O., Maryland. aug11,13,lawt2m

To the Friends of Female Education.

MISS C. E. CREVER and Miss L. T. COFFYNG would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that they are designing an Institution for the instruction of young ladies in all the various branches of English Literature usually taught in seminaries of a high grade—Also, French and Music, with Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle Work, in all their variables. To commence on the first Monday of September next. Rooms No. 90, Wylie St., between Chatham and Washington

For further particulars, see circular. aug8d2t

Young Ladies Seminary, Allegheny.

MR. and MRS. N. W. METCALF will commence their Autumn Session on Monday, August 30th, at their dwellings, on Federal street, Allegheny. Mrs. F. W. Gengembre is engaged to instruct in French, and Mons. H. F. Gengembre in Drawing and Painting. Scholars may enter at any time, and will be charged tuition from the time of entrance, to the close of the session. Cases of protracted sickness will be an exception to the above rule. Tuition bills will be received, one half in advance, the other half at the close of the Session.

All other arrangements the same as heretofore, which may be ascertained by reference to the circular, or by applying to the instructors.

Allegheny, August 2, 1852.—aug2d4tf

Female Seminary.

AFTER a relaxation of a few months, for the improvement of health, Mrs. R. W. LOGAN, by Divine permission, will resume her labors on the 1st day of September, in St. Clair street, No. 19, next door to the Masonic Exchange. As the Institution is limited in number, those wishing to enter are respectfully solicited to make early application. The next session will be more extensive than a session of ten months, and the whole expense for tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be as follows:

Session of five months	$12 00
Junior class	8 00
Stationery per session	50
Fuel per month, in winter session	50

One half the tuition to be paid in advance. jy30:2t

COMMERCIAL

MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

DAYS OF SAILING TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICA, Shannon, from Boston.....July 16
EUROPA, Lott, for New York.....July 17
GLASGOW, Craig, from Glasgow.....July 17
CITY OF GLASGOW, Wylie, for Philadelphia.....July 21
NIAGARA, Stone, for Boston.....July 22
PACIFIC, Nye, for New York.....July 28
AFRICA, Harrison, for New York.....July 31
FRANKLIN, Weston, from Havre.....Aug 4
CANADA, Lang, for Boston.....Aug 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Leitch, for Philadelphia.....Aug 11
ATLANTIC West, for New York.....Aug 11
WASHINGTON, Hitch, from Bremen.....Aug 14
ASIA, Judkins, for New York.....Aug 14
AMERICA, Shannon, for Boston.....Aug 21
EUROPA, Lott, for New York.....Aug 25

All from and for New York unless otherwise stated.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ASIA, Judkins, from New York.....July 26
HUMBOLDT, Lines, for Havre.....July 31
AMERICA, Shannon from Boston.....Aug 4
ARCTIC, Lewis, from New York.....Aug 7
MERLIN, Sampson, for Bergulla, &c.....Aug 10
EUROPA, Lott, from New York.....Aug 11
CITY OF GLASGOW, Wylie, from Philadelphia.....Aug 14
HERMAN, Higgins, for Bremen.....Aug 14
GLASGOW, Craig, for Glasgow.....Aug 14
NIAGARA, Stone, from Boston.....Aug 18
NIAGARA, Harrison, from New York.....Aug 25
FRANKLIN, Weston, for Havre.....Aug 28

All from and for Liverpool, unless otherwise stated.

FOR HAVANA, JAMAICA AND THE ISTHMUS.

CRESCENT CITY, Tanner.....July 27
OHIO, Schenck, (U. S. mail).....Aug 5
PROMETHEUS, Tinkelpaugh.....Aug 5
UNITED STATES, Dennis.....Aug 14

FROM PHILADELPHIA

VIRGINIA, Teal, for Richmond.....July 28
CITY OF BOSTON, Vanderbrook, for Boston.....July 31
STATE OF GEORGIA, Watson, for Savannah.....Aug 4
PENNSYLVANIA, Seymour, for Richmond.....Aug 4
CITY OF NEW YORK, Baxter, for Boston.....Aug 7

PITTSBURGH MARKET

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday Morning, August 14, 1852.

We have no new feature to notice in the general market. Everything is quiet, with no material change in quotations.

FLOUR—The receipts yesterday were light, and sales limited. The only operations from first hands were 200 bbls at $3.25; 20 do extra at $3.37; 6 do at $3.35, and 12 do at $3.25, and 25 bbls sour flour at $2.25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Sales from first hands of 500 bu oats at 32c, and 85 do at 35c ⅌ bu. No reportable sales of other grains

GROCERIES—The demand for sugar continues firm, with the following sales:—5 hhds of Cuba, and 10 do in lots of 12, 5 and 2, at 6¼c ⅌ lb. A sale of 100 bags Brazil sugar at 5¼@5¾c ⅌ lb. Molasses is steady at 24½@25c, and coffee at 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Sales 500 boxes at 6¼@6½c ⅌ lb

TALLOW—Sales of 600 lbs at 4c from store.

BACON—Sales 4000 lbs at 4¾c for shoulders, for loose, and 100 pieces of plain sugar cured ham at 8c; unsmoked sugar cured hams are sold at 12c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Further sales of 12 loads at the same at $16@$17, for prime.

HOGS—Sales 20 tons Redwood bonsmer, at $57. The remainder of the lot being held at $60 ⅌ ton. Small lots Canadian are sold at $60 ⅌ ton.

PIG METAL—We have reported to us a sale of 2000 pigs Washington Co (Ohio) metal, to be delivered at Mantua, at $17 ⅌ ton. The sale transpired a few days since

MONEY MATTERS, STOCKS &c.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The following statement shows the receipts of the United States for the four quarters of the fiscal year 1851 and 1852, ending June 30

	Customs.	Sales of lands.	Internal revenue.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1851,	$12,027,...	$491,992	$14,754,999	$12,518,...
Dec. 31, 1852,	7,329,...	1,000,241	9,001,000	10,001,...
Mar. 31, 1852,	31,...	621,555	12,169,761	12,783,...
June 30, 1852,	7,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Total year,	$50,649,...	$2,...	$...	$...
Total 1851,	47,...	1,...	39,...	47,...

This shows an increase in