## THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Late of Patrimersh D. KIRKPATRICK,
No. 21 South Third Street,
Seween startes and Chesture tex, Philadelphia,
If AS FOR SALE, SPANISH HIDES, Dr
As and Green salted Patms Rips, Tanner (6), Tanners
Contract Tools, at the lowest prices and the best terms
Seall kinds of leather in the rough wance, for which
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N. WIOKERSHAM, and William of the second that is not ship that the second that the sec DOSE FLAVORED BLACK TEA-10 M ing to give them entire middletton. A. MOLUBO.

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LORRENY—A hirsy fixer Boom on 3d at: a fluor

land. Mo. 15 Fourth et., "harpe warrooms on water at

Brealing House, with Large of these ret, a frame Dreiling

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PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1856. BUSINESS CARDS BANKING

JOHNT. HOGG:

BEDFORD.

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MOUNT PLEARANT.

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UNIONTOWN,

SROWNSVILLS.

SEAVER CO.,

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Messes, Foreste, Irimouli, Manoningan Messes, Raignia & Arrananga, Raignia Mr. Hand Harland, Evans & Co., Prills.; Mr. Hand Harland, Conton, O. Herry Grad, Heeser, J. & W. M. Faber, Theodore Unstantier. East H. I. Menly RAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Ex hange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and bain Notes, negotiats loans on Real Estate or Stock Secu-rities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and Wart. Buy and sell. Stocks on Domission. Oblic-band Wart. Buy and sell. Stocks on Domission. Oblic-tion of the Company of the Company of the Third and Wood sirvette directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Hotal property of the principal cities throughout the United States. Bothbadd and Grant, Pittaburgh, Pa.

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law,
St. Louis, Mo.

BOBERT POLLOOK, Attorney at LawHouse steps, Pittaburgh.

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COOKing Stoves, Rangos and Side Ovens,
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MANTILE & KITCHEN GRATES,
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Ch., 181 Wood street, will have attention. WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Penn st., below Marbury, Pittsburgh, Pa TEAM BOILER MAKERS and SHEET

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ye us a call before purchasing elsewher. multi-W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retainmentween and Dealer in Cabinat Ware, No. 1 GROCERS.

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Pittsburgh, (IVES his attention to the sale of Flour, Fork Bacon, Lard Cheese, Batter, Grain, 9ried its Backs, See &c. portrait of either Wahlington, sekken or Chart or If Fabriching to a St and a St Magazina. Her will receive a copy of either of the libres portials: If enhantling to \$8 secrets of singarations, all there portials will be send grain. Music rurnished to those who may wish it. Invalues of every description and data. In our of mind quantities recruited of the send of the large of mind quantities recruited of flograving on Wood executed with nations and dispatch. Lives of limitings, Newspayr Heatings, Views of Hackings, Chart of the send of the HESEY S. KING.
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Dommitsiers and Forwarding Mershari, and Wholeale Desire in Waster Produce state of Warren, Ohio,
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at west tenthicid and Wood, Flitbrown,
Trust in true, 6, 1997, HEESE WAREHOUSE.-HENRY H.

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No. 17 Semble L. b. 4th and its Dismond.

EM Agents for British Name of the Dismond. TO. 53 FIFTH ST., Sign of the Golden Harp, Bols Armay for RUNNES CLARES (New York) survivaled trade and Space Plabing, and URE HATE ARE BUILDING AND HARRONIUMS, Dealers in Minne and Musical Lagor De Ably, Jr., & Bros.

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V. O. 91 Market et are closing out their et live stock of Dry Goods at an immense discount from the property of marriands their grains on hand a fine sameriment of the branch of the varieties from the large state of the branch of the large state o MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Prancy
Manufacturer and Dealer in Prancy
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ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
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The most perfect machine in use, warrangle better cutrien. Do to its erres of grass or grain per day as well as would be soon. To grathe or enable, Fries of Mosar, \$170, combined \$140. For such to your wyll.

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THEOREM TO THE STRUCTS STRUCTS

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THE RESOLUTIONS! THE NATIONAL ADDRESS! Exciting Scenes -- Great Enthusiasm!

Final Adjournment! At nine e'clock, on Saturday, the National At nine o'glock, on Saturday, the National Republican Association re-assembled, W. P. Shrkman, Esq., of N. J., one of the Vice Pre-sidents, in the chair.

The reading of the records being dispensed

with

Mr. Harney, of Ill., said that as neither of
the committees were ready to report, he
would more that a delegate from each State
address the crivention as to the state of Republicanism in the State represented—the
speeches not to exceed ten minutes in
length, each. Adopted.

The delegates from Mainle, New Hampshire
and Vermont were absent. length, each. Adopted:
The delegates from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were absent.

Massachusetts—Dr. Stone said in that State there had been a Republican organization since last ammer. There were four parties there, who stood in relative importance in the position about to be named. First, the American; Republican, Democratic and Whig. Their positions are the reverse of what they were formely. At the last election, the Damocrata elected twenty-live Representatives, and two Senators; the Whiga sixty Representatives, and they were formely. At the last election, the Champing of the Market of the Champing of the

Bepublicans polled 36,000, the Democrata and Liquor men 34,000, and the Whigs 14,000. The Republican was the only one likely to increase, because they draw, from the Whigs and American party, for the American is a very strong anti-slavery party in the Western counties and other parts of the State. He believed Massachusetts would be one of the first States to lay the broad basis of the pyramid of the Reymblican party. (Cheering.)

Connecticat—Mr. Bunce said there had been no Republican party until the recent election of Mr. Banks. They then formed a party organization—and a State Convention will be held in March. The election will come off in April, when they will use their best efforts. In the fall election he would pledge the State.

New York—Mr. Burroughs would go beyond the suggestion which brought him on the stand. After referring to the embittered state of politics in New York State, and remarking that nowithstanding the bright pictures of the prospects of Republicanism just presented, there was a deal of haid work yet before them, and he proceeded to say that if they wanted a large party they must go out of the party. Mr. Lloyd Garrison had a partner right for a small party, which he kept to himself and would not adjective. They must make concessions, and Mr. Greely had said some very prudent things its regard to this subject.

During fifteen years, efforts had been made to keep slavery out of politics, but they were not successful. A new party had got to work in Philadelphia with the same idea, but they have learned to carry it out they must keep men out the party. Therewere many honest, highminded men in the American party. (Cheers.) He was in favor of holding out the Olive Branch to them. not by adonting their nighminded men in the American party. (Cheers.) He was in favor of holding out the Olive Branch to their, not by adopting their opinions upon assuralization, but by presenting the idea of Anti-layery boldly and Thora was one hundred

opinions upon naturalization, but by presenting the idea of Anti-alavery boldly and distinctly to them. There were one hundred thousand farmers in the American party in New York State. Say to them that though the principles against which they fight are wrong, that Slavery was a greater ovil.—They begin to find themselves cramped for room, and they must therefore send their sons beyond the Mississippi. When they go they must take free schools, free speech and a free press. But if slavery be allowed within the territories which they have settled, thousands of slaves would not be \$100 per year, including interest upon the land. How could the emigrant compete with isbor on such terms? For the free while looks to educating his children, and for that he must earn from three to five hundred dollars per ansum. Go home to your farmers and lay this before them. Then will the beais of a sidecessful Republican party be laid.

At this point a gentleman rose to a phint of order, the ten minutes of the motion having expired. g expired. Some confusion bersupon resulted, cries of

or cruer, the ten minutes of the motion having expired.

Some confusion bereupon resulted, cries of "go on" "go on" and efforts of other gentleman to obtains a hearing, preventing the speaker continuing his remarks.

Voice—Il move you all hold your tongues and let him alone. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Burrows—I thank the gentleman who interrupted me for his suggestion, and will accept it. I yield the floor with the remark which I want to impress upon yos, that if you desire victory you must work. If this point of Free Labor be properly set before the people of Ponnsylvania Republicanism will sweep the State.

Kentucky—Mr. L. Clephane, of the District of Columbia said he had a letter from Cassius M. Clay, to the Republicans of Washington, which he desired to be read; in this connection, he would take occasion to say, that in the District the Republicans were at work. An association of sixty members had been formed, and they had already scattered 200,000 documents on this subject, all over the country. If the Republicans were successful in the coming campaign, slavery would be abollahed from the District of Columbia before 1858, (Cheers.) Gov. Bingham read the following:

LETTER of Cassius M. CLAY TO THE REPUBLICAN AND CASSINGTON OF WARRINGTON.

FERMULAY 8, 1856.— Gentlemen. Your favor of the 25th December alt. was duly received, but, under the pressure of business, I have not been able shooner to give you an answer. Allow me to say that I approve of your central organization of the "National Republican Association," the expediency of its establishment, and the patriolism of its purposes.

tablishment, and the patriotism of its purposes.

I regret that the causes which have so long
delayed my answer, will not allow me to accept your flattering invitation to address your
society during the presentsession of Congress.

Presuming, however, upon the language of
your letter, that my "position as a Southern
man," sind "the circumstances of the present
time," yould gnable me to do "the cause
more good than any other man in thenation,"
I venture to make some remarks, which my
devotion and long self-sacrifice, to the cause of
liberal principles, will entitle to more consideration than any ability I shall be able to
bring to the task.

liberal principles, will entitle to more consideration shan any ability I shall be able to bring to the task.

I enclose you my speech delivered some years ago, at Lexington, Kectocky. In that you will find all there to say of African Slavery and Emancipation as a "Southern man," I think I have there shown that slavery is consistent only with a state of semi-barbarism. And before the friends of Liberty in the South can be driven from the field of successful logic, on copponents must denounce civilization itself. I have there proven that all material development is retarded by slavery. Not only by a priori reasoning, as much as always debases labor and makes it giorant that therefore, it says the foundation of its efficiency—but that the experiment of free and slave labor in these States, in agricultare, in manufactures, in mining and in commerce, confirm the conclusion.

The censul, though necessarily imperfect, no doubt has driven the intelligent men of the South to acknowledge, that the North excels the South not only in these last departments, but that the South is second even in agriculture; there is being the subborn battery of figures was brought to bear, she one successfully enterenched herself for defence.

"Corion" is no longer "king," but gives way

to eight articles of staple production—Indian corn, wheat, hay, and fodder, pasturage, cattle, horses and mules, slaughtered animals, and swine! The value of horned cattle is put down at \$420,000,000, whilst cotton is only \$126,000,000.

The great cities—the exponents of the productive and consumptive powers of States—the canals, the railroads, the ships, of the North, had, to the philosophical mind, determined the result, long before statistics came in to silence debate. Boston itself is said to contain one-eighth part of all the capital of the nation! With a poor soil and a harsh climate, she has subjected the forces of mature, instead of her fellow-man to her will. "Free Schools" have allowed her workmen to avail themselves of the mechanical powers, of chemistry, of electricity, of the winds, of the waters, and of steam. In Maine, in New Hampshire, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, wherever manufacturing towns spring up, you will find Massachusetts capital. Her railroads extend into every land, and her ships sail on every sea. All the South, with her superior climate, quality and extent, of soil, variety of productions, and facility for railroads and canals, presents, in approximation, even no such city as Boston.

"Cursed be Canaan!" and he is—master and slave! Who shall deliver them from this death?

In intellectual and moral improvement, there is more room for controversy. Yet the

productions, and facility for railroads and ca-nals, presents, in approximation, even no such city as Boston.

"Cursed be Canaan!" and he is—master and slave! Who shall deliver them from this death?

In intellectual and moral improvement, there is more room for controversy. Yet the conclusion is not far off, when the defenders conclusion is not far off, when the defenders of Slavery denounce the newspaper press and common schools as "dampable heresies" of progress, and in conflict with all true "conservatism." The many "isms," in social, political, moral, and religious science of the North, which are so much railed 'at by the slave-propaganda, are the evidences of intellectual lile—the scales which are wastefully thrown off from the stimulated mind and passions, whilst man is being transformed into better metal and nobler structure. The "convergatism" of the South is the quietude and homogeousness of the unwrought ore,

sions, whilst man is being transformed into better metal and nobler structure. The "convergatism" of the South is the quietude and homogeousness of the unwrought ore, which lies forever unchanged in the dark minds of ignorance and despotism!

When all these arguments are pressed home upon the South, the advocates of the "peculiar institution" venture to take refuge in the alleged superior courage and gallanty of Southern men. It is not my part, myself a Southron, to draw inyidious distinctions, in this repect, between the North and the South. There are noble elements of character in both people. But the annals of these States give no warrant to the South to claim precedence in these over the freemen of the North. We cannot forget where were fought the first and bloodiest battles; and those ever-memorable sea fights where, if anywhere, it can be said of America, "Eripuit sceptrum tyrannis!"

Neither is the "Cogic of History" in favor of the prowess of slavebolding States. The warlike tribes who overthew the slaveholding and more civilized nations of Europe, during the decline of the Roman Empire, were not the slaves of arrogant tyrants, but stern freedmen, following, voluntarily, the standard of elected leaders. So later history bears us out; and nations are now powerful, in proportion as they are free. Sentiments of Liberty only impart heroism to the soul; and nations are now powerful, in proportion as they are free. Sentiments of Liberty only impart heroism to the soul; and equality and dignity of labor only give that codingy and capability of physical structure, which are alike necessary to success in peace and war. So long as nations have been frep in their municipal organization, they have rarely fallen under foreign conquest. Only when the masses of the people have become servile has it been that they care no longer to choose between masters, and that their subjection has been sure.

These, gentlemen, are the views which, as a citizen of a slave States themselves. There the founders of the Republic placed

by the evolution of the centuries, and ignore "a law of nature" which our fathers of 1776 simply "re-enacted" in terms in the immortal Declaration. The viper, warned into life by our mistaken sympathies, recovers its ancient renom, and threatens to drive from the home of the United States Constitution the rightful

of the United States Constitution the rightful owners of the hearthstone.

Slavery, which was left only to die with decency, "has become the vital and animaling spirit of the National Government." The Oligarchy of the three hundred thousand slave-hidders no longer conceal their purposes or deny their assumptions. Not only the Blucks, but the Whites of the South have lost their liberties. Not only the States and the South have lost their states of the South have lost their states.

out the vinice of the South Barke lost, and liberties. Nofanianly free, they have long since cased to be a "third estate" in the Slave States. They have no social equality—no political force—no moral influence. Sieeped in ignorance and powerty, the privileged class neither respect their opinions nor fear their power. The ostensible representatives of the people, in obddience to their masters, have not only reduced the laboring masses to Servitude, but add insult to injury, by openly avowing that Slavery is the rightful. state of the laborer everywhere. White and Black! All the gulrantees of English Liberty which we inherited before the Revolution are stricken down. The reign of terror has done its dread work; from the press, the pulpit, and the stump, there comes no word of remonstrance. The horfors of the moh lawhave crashed out the spirit of the once gallant yeomanry of the South. Despair has sensed upon the bravest hearts; weeping, bleeding, dring we sink down into our voiceless woel Marching from the field of homeocaquist; the latest hundred thousand take possession of the National Government—plain their flag upon the capital of the Union—and byses and shore demonse and bring to the block the treasonable advestes of Republicanism! The staveholders have from the beginning been in secret rebellion against the Government of our fathers; but now, seconded by strocious servillity in church and State, they arou thair supremary and defy resisence. They control our, foreign and domestic policy, make war and passes, enact and irample under foot laws and treaties and constitutions, as suits their despotte wills. Their avowals are no less insulting, than their acts are insufferable by the brook of the desired of the resistance of the constitutional privileges of the clistens, the control of the finess of the several States are alite denied and despote. In it is temple of Elberty, Liberty is herself derided. In the 'Renate of the rights of make property, nor brook of the distance, and the resistance of the rights of ma

we make no new issues; we desire no revolution.
Lovers of law, we stand by National and State Constitutions, in the wise compass of progress and reform, with which our fathers framed them. Conservatives, we believe that justice is the high est expediency; that Right is the elemal basis of safety. Progressives, we abhor bloodshed and war. Trusting to the force of reason and liberal sentiment, we patiently await the beneficent infusee of the centuries. Democrats, we windicate the rule of the People against the usurpations of the few. Whigs, we contend for privilege against power. Republicantly we are no propagandists—daring to live out, at home and should, the fact of our profession, we arow our enterest of the friends of the People, and the syron enemies of syrants the world over. Hen, we act knowledge no distinction of clime, of color, or of caste, but declare—the universal brotherhood of the human race.

Lovers of the "Union," we make no false clamor about dissolution. Distinguishing the shadow from the substance, we will defend it so long as it is worthy of defence, and to make our loyalty, immortal, we will trench it around with the defence of justice, liberty, and hay; and, by securing others' rights, make them the battle guards of our own. Born free, we call no man master. Trespassing upon the rights of none, we will defend our own. Born free, we call to man master. Trespassing upon the rights of none, we will defend our own. Born free, we call to man master. Trespassing upon the pights of none, we will defend our own. Born free, we call to man master. Trespassing upon the pights of none, we will defend our own. Gorn for the will be deeper of the will be deeper of the man pone their banner, we are not the problems' inscribe them upon their banner.

Gentlemen these are my ideas of what is to be done, and how it ought to be done. If the 'Bepublicans' inscribe them upon their banner,
they will have many an abler, but no more
devoted follower than
Your obedient servant,
C. M. Olax.

Massrz. E. M. Josin and L. Olaphans,
Committee, &c., Washington, D. C.

After the reading, which had been frequentiy interrupted by outbursts of applause, was
concluded, the Secretary called
Pennsylvania—Dr. Gazzam responded. He
had been requested to announce a meeting in

concluded, the Secretary called
Pennsylvania—Dr. Gazzam responded. He had been requested to announce a meeting in that Hall this evoning to take into consideration the subject of aiding Kansas. If the meeting of the convention continued today, the Kansas meeting would be held on Monday evening, when he hoped as many of stibe deligates as could would be present.

In regard to the cause of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, it was to be successful by for bearrance, liberality, and yet firmness. They must say to the American Party, "If you have adopted our principles, we will go with you. Our principles do not permit us to ignore those who love liberty, whether that love brins in the heart of foreigner or native born." The Republican party contains naught of ill will to the American in the Foreign Birth. (Great applause.) If this convention manifests the spirit indicated the battle was more than half won. Watch the resolutions to be reported, and the words contained in them.

He could say to Athericans.—If you have our principles, you shall hereafter control the Republican party. (Cheers.) All we asked was not to discard the lirish lover of liberty, or the lover of liberty, come his from any section of the Republican Party, come his from any section of the Republican Platform, should be paised, except the one. If the American party are willing to recees the alliance and support to receive the alliance and support of the willing to recees the alliance and support of the well and the well as the solutions as the basis of the National Republican Party:

Was do therefore declare to the popple of the willing to recees the alliance and support of the cart. If the American party are willing to recees the alliance and support of the cart. If the American party are willing to recees the alliance and support of the cart.

except the one. If the allience and support of men of foreign birth, say so, we sak you to do nothing but abide by the great principles.—

nothing but abide by the great principles.—
[Tremenduous applause.]

At this point, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, an nounced that the Committee on National Organization were ready to report. He said there had been much difference of opinion in the committee, as to whether it were policy to recommend the nomination of a President and Vice President, but refer the matter to the records of the different States. A majority of people of the different States. A majority of the committee were in favor of a National Con-rention to nominate. [Thunders of applaise.] In accordance with the wishes of the Delegates, Committee concluded by recommending State, County and town organizations throughout the land. He proceeded to make the report, which was accepted.

It was moved and carried that the report be

of one from each State, and that the following . Laurence Brainard .Jno. M. Niles. (App. .William Chase, jr. ..C. M. K. Pollison. David Wilmot (Applau \*F. P. Blair, jr. (Applau Bev.J.G.Friez (Applau

Mr. Wood, of Kansas, said that territ

ison be added to the Committee as the Representative of Kansas.

Gov. Bingham put the question, that Gen. Robison should be added to the Committee as the Representative of the State of Kansas, which was unanimously carried, and followed by temultuous applause.

The second section, as follows, was also read and adopted:

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

The third section, recommending the holding of a National Republican Convention at Harrisburgh on the 26th of March, was next read.

ing of a National Republican Convention at Harrisburgh on the 26th of March, was next read.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out Harrisburgh, and leaving the blank to be filled by either Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, or Philadelphia, Pa. He haid the accommodations at Harrisburgh were well known to be of a most limited character. He was in favor, if Pennsylvania were decided upon, of holding the Convention either at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

Mr. Elliott, of Ohio, who represented Cincinnati, was in favor of holding the Convention in that city for antious reasons, one of which was that they had superior reporters in that city, and the proceedings would be fully reported both in the English and German newspapers.

Mr. Backett, of Plew York, and a member of the committee, stated that after mature deliberation they had concluded to recommend Harrisburg as the most proper place to hold the Connvetion.

Mr. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, said he had suggested Harrisburgh to the Committee. Pennsylvania was to be the battle ground of the ensuing campaign, and he thought the holding of the Convention in this State weald be productive of much good to the cause of the Republican morament. Hono cases desired.

holding of the Convention in this State would be productive of much good to the cause of the Republican movement. Upon considera-tion he would recommend Philadelphia. A voice—At Independence Hall. Mr. Thomas suggested National Hall Phil-adelphia. Judgo Spalding then withdrew Ohio from consideration, and expressed himself in favor of Philadelphia. It was then unanimously carried that Phil-adelphia should be the place of holding the

Mr. Reemlin, of Ohio, was opposed to all National Conventions. It looks too much like following in the footsteps of the old parties. They were giving their enemy, an opportunity to attack them by naming the time and place of holding the convention. The objection is a great-one. Jefferson didn't come from a convention; Jackson nor Washington didn't come from a convention; Jackson nor Washington didn't come from conventions. The Republican movement would obtain more success by going ont among the people. If the people can't find a man, for God's sake don't let politics if find one for them. You are preventing the people's choice; you are preventing the concentration of public opinion by this action. For his part, he was done with saying, that he would vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket; he'll never do it again. (Applause.)

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, was in favor of holding the Convention. We have been accustomed to them, and the people expect a Convention, which was the opinion of the committee. We are not in danger of corruption and intrigue so long as we remain true to principle. Hereafter we may arrange the matter of nomination differently. Mr. Lovejoy then moved that instead of two, three be the basis of representation from each congressional district to the Convention. Carried.

After some further discussion the section as amended was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee further recommend the holding of a Republican National Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States, at a Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, to be composed of delegates from

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adent and Vice President of the United States, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, to be composed of delegates from the several States, equal in number to three times the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled.

the several States, equal in number to three times the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a substitute for Mr. Lovejoy's amendment, making the representation of one from each Congressional District, &c.

Judge Spalding remarked that he had no doubt his colleague's motives were honest, but he would move to lay the substitute on the table, which was accordingly done. The fourth section was then read, and was unanimonally adopted, and is as follows:

That the Republicans of the several States be recommended to complete their organization at the earliest practical moment, by the appointment: of State, County and District Committees, and the State and County Committees are requested to organize the respecmittees are requested to organize the respec-tive counties by Republican clubs in every town and township throughout the land. Mr. Mann, of New York, from the commit Mr. Mann, of New York, from the committee on address, announced that he had been instructed, unanimously, by the committee, to present their report. There were some slight-differences among the members of the committee, but they were adjusted amicably in order that the whole might be benifited. He said the address was not the production of any member of the committee, but was prepared by an able and careful hand. The great question upon which the convention was conferring was whether the constitution shall have engrafted upon it the institution of slavery, and have it declared national. We are now brought to the point that each must act for himself, and determine upon the proper course to pursue. This action is forced upon us by the administration. The speaker said he felt the responsibility he assumed, when he made the

curs the repeal of all laws which allow the in-troduction of Slavery into Territories once con-secrated to freedom; and will resist by every ascrated to freedom; and will resist by avery 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 Kanass 'in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped anthority of their lawless invaders; and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of their mediate admission of Kanass to the Union as a few conversion and industrial states.

mediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Admin-istration has shown itself to be west and faith-less, and that its continuance in power is identi-fied with the pregress of the slave power, to national supremacy, with the exclusion of free-dom from the territorice and with unceasing civil discord—it is a leading purpose of our or-mination to conceas and furstrow it. A gentleman suggested that it would be proper to strike the name of "Douglas" from the address, and insert "the friends of the (Kansas-Nebraska) bill.

(Kansas Nebraska) bill.
Cries of not not
Voice—We will strike Douglas on next fall
Loud cries for the question on Judge Spalding's motion.
Mr. Reemlin, of Cincinnati, said he must
have a word, but not one word had he to say
against the address. I approve all it contains.
But there is an omission, and I do not now
hope to get your action upon it. I would not but there is an admission, and it is not low hope to get your action upon it. I would not ask it now. I am sent by a certain portion of the people of Cincinnit,—the German popu-lation. They hoped that this convention would tation. They hoped that this convention would take mich a position on Americanism as to bring about a state of affairs as would do away with all differences between native and adopted citizens. The winning of the latter class to your cause would have been much more certain if your address had recognized the political element of Americanism, falsely so called. But I would not ask it now. It is too

they may see their way clearly in acting with your organization.

Ripley, the "Saw Log Man" here jumped

The whole assemblishe then rose to its feet and nine thunderous cheers were given amidst intense enthusiasm.

Mr. Vaugn, of Illinois, offered (by request) a resolution to appoint a Safety Committee of one from each State to meetany warlike emergency that may arise in Kannas.

Ches of nol nol.

Hon. John Allison, of Pa., protested against such a committee.

The Resolution was withdrawn.

Judge Spalking moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in paniphles form by the Republican Association of Washington, and that a committee be appointed to raise funds. Carried.

Mr. Ripley, of New Jersey, moved an ad-

Mr. Ripley, of New Jersey, moved an ad-journment size die. Not recognized by the chair

John A. King, of N. York.—Brethren, we have nobly, gloriously and temperately achieved the great work. Let us stand firmly where we are, and in the coming strife let us "quit ourselves like men." Mr. President, I now more that this Convention adjourn size die.

Mr. King — I will, for a business motion.
A gentleman moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to its President, Francis P. Blair, and to its other officers for the faithful discharge of their duties. Carried.

A motion of thanks to the Republicans of Pittsburgh, and Pannsylvania and to the President gave motion that the National Executive Committee would meet at the Monorgabels House at 21 officer 2022.

Mr. Ring's motion to adjourn was then received and it was carried amid much excitoment.