UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

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Jan. 1, 1855. WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

THE BIRDS.

BY MARIA COWAN.

The beautiful birds are here again!
They've come over mountain, hill and plain;
Some just from the shores of a far off isle,
Where myrtle bowers in the sunbeams smile,
And the rippling brooklets sing all day
To the airs that breathe eternal May,
And the groves a faileless verdure wear
And fill with fragrance the morning air.

There the orange blooms, and the balmy breeze
Sweeps gently through the tassoled trees.
O, who would ask why they haunt the shore
Of that fair Southland till winter is o'er?
Now, sweet their lays at the sunrise hour,
Ere the dew-drop leaves the half-blown flower—
They raise the heart that is sunk in gloom
And awaken hopes to bud and bloom.

How we love the wood-thrush's mellow lay,
From the forest dim at the close of day!
The wren that visits the household eaves,
And the ground bird among the violet leaves!
What melody charms with sweeter spell
Than the robin's song, all love so well?
And who can but hail their return in spring,
With the music of life and joy they bring?

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1860.

UNION COUNTY COURT, (*concluded.*)—In the case of Com'th, vs. Ranck and Dreisbach, the Jury returned a verdict for Defts, the prosecutor (A. S. Cummings) for costs.

Com'th vs Jos. Cummings, verdict for Deft, and prosecutor (Dr. Beck) for costs.

Com'th vs S. L. Beck, for assault, on complaint of Jos. Cummings. Verdict, Guilty.

Some Com'th cases were laid over.

The Grand Jury reported that they found the Public Buildings in good condition, except that the Jail is unhealthy for want of proper ventilation, and the cells insufficient for the security of prisoners. The platform of the pump in the yard should be secured. They call attention to the Bridge at Farmersville, and also at Hoffy's Mill. The Court direct a copy of Report to be furnished the Commissioners.

Alfred Hayes, on certificate from Philadelphia, was admitted to the practice of the Law in Union county.

Peter Berie, Wm. Miles, and Patrick Connelly were naturalized in full, and Edward Brinn made first application.

Margaret E. M'Coy's divorce was decreed.

Bentley was fined $1, costs, to restore the corn, and ten days in Jail.

Messrs. Baum and Kleckner (from Feb. Term, for selling liquor to minors) $10 fine, costs, and ten days.

Dauberman to the House of Refuge.

—The Treasurer this Term paid the Jurors, &c, in Cash, and had a bad $10 bill a good half dime over!

TAVERN LICENSES for Union County, granted February and May Terms, '60.

Lewisburg—A. J. Weidensaul, L. D. Brewer, R. G. Hetzel, C. D. Cox, D. D. Guldin.
Mifflinburg—Chas. Crotzer, Wm. Iuhoff, Jacob Deckard.
New Berlin—Sam. Baum, Mic. Kleckner.
Hartleton—Jona. Hoch, Wm. Wolfe.
Hartley—David Stitzer, Chas. Stees, E. C. Moore.
East Buffaloe—Gi. Biehl, Geo. Kreisher.
White Deer Mills—Jonas Fisher.
New Columbia—Wm. L. Ritter, Ann Ginter.
Buffaloe—Martin Rudy.
Limestone—Peter Wehr.
West Buffaloe—Priscilla Sechler.
Union—J. D. Gibson.
Kelly and Lewis—None asked for.

COLLECTORS for Union County of State and County Taxes for 1860.

Buffaloe—John Minium.
East Buffaloe—Jeremiah Wingert.
West Buffaloe—Thos. V. Harbison.
Hartleton—William Eilert.
Hartley—Robert Reed.
Kelly—John Noll.
Lewis—Christ. Mensch.
Lewisburg N.W.—Andrew Kennedy.
do S. W.—Wm. A. Schreyer.
Limestone—William Stees.
Mifflinburg—Berryhill Bell.
New Berlin—Henry Solomon.
White Deer—C. A. Dieffenderfer.
Union—John Stocker.

Worth Trying.

INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES.—Put an ounce of alum or salamoniac in the last water in which muslins or cottons are rinsed, or a smaller quantity in the starch with which they are stiffened; they will be rendered almost uninflamable, or at least will with difficulty take fire, and, if they do, will burn without flame. It is astonishing that this simple precaution is so rarely adopted.

PRESERVE A LAMP FROM SMOKE.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

[No harm to make some experiments.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER,
KEY WEST, Flor., May 3, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This question arises in my mind: "Can I furnish you a readable column for your next issue?" I will try, and let you be the judge. If I can write to my friends through your kind instrumentality, it will save no considerable labor, as more of them will be able to read the news, after you have translated my manuscript for them, than under any other circumstances.

When I last wrote to you, we were bound to Havana, and since that time we have been pretty actively cruising for the greater portion of the time on the coast of Cuba. Our earnest efforts, however, have been badly rewarded. We have overhauled and searched a great many vessels, but to our regret (pecuniarily,) they all appeared to be honest traders. The U. S. Steamer Mohawk, our partner in our labors, has been more successful. On the 26th of last month, she captured the beautiful barque Wildfire, off the North coast of Cuba, with 525 negroes aboard. We were cruising, at the same time, within seventy miles of the place of capture. The Mohawk is now in this port, with her splendid prize, and active preparations are being made by the U. S. Marshal to receive the negroes ashore. They are building houses for them near the city of Key Westwhere they will be fixed quite comfortably. Objections are made to locating them in the city, for fear of sickness. It is also better for them to be isolated, as there will not be as good a chance for any person interfering with them improperly. The Wildfire was thirty-seven days from the coast of Africa, and had over six hundred negroes when she started, but death has reduced the number now to about five hundred and ten. Some are dying every day, although they are now very kindly treated. They will remain here until some arrangements can be made for their transportation to Liberia. They are nearly all young, their average age being probably about thirteen years. Their estimated value, if landed in Cuba, is over four hundred thousand dollars. Among them is an infant scarce three months old, and their number is also graced with a young princess about thirteen years of age. Her signs of royalty are not in fine clothes, nor in jewels, but deeply seared in her flesh by hot irons. She is apparently quite vain of these royal marks, and it would not be surprising if she should refuse clothing when it is got ready for her, unless she resembles most of her sex and is fond of a change of fashions even if it is at the expense of comfort or appearances. There is now a busy rush of needles to trim out this "African Embassy" with clothing previous to their appearance on shore.

It was with feelings of the deepest interest that I boarded the slaver to see something of the horrors of this abominable traffic. I will not tire you with a description of the scenes, as the minutiæ of this affair will be heralded in all our papers from one end of the Union to the other, as given by able and professional newspaper reporters. Photographs of the vessel, and of different views aboard, have already been taken, and are only waiting for the tardy mails to be transfixed by the press of our illustrated papers and give you all a glance at the institution as it is.

To see upwards of five hundred stark naked men, women and children huddled together between the low decks of a slaver, and to think of the horrors that they have already passed through, together with what is in prospect for them, is enough, methinks, to make a saint curse most heartily the negligence and parsimony of every one who may sanction or assist in carrying on this most hellish traffic. Truly, the curses should be drawn mildly when we remember that it is in a great measure owing to our own miserable avarice that it is allowed to exist. Let Congress authorize the building of twelve fast war-steamers of about seven hundred tons burden each, and increase the prize money on each capture, imprison for a long term of years every one engaged in the slave trade, whether by the loan of capital or otherwise, and this curse would be wiped from the sea. The subject is now before Congress. It will cost money, but we can well afford it. If we can not, let us lay aside the claim of being a great nation. You who are friendly to the suppression of the slave trade, mark the Congressional Representative who is so ignorant or so degraded as to vote against these philanthropic measures, and when an opportunity again occurs send better men to represent your sentiments. I regret to say that we have not a single vessel in our Navy that is fully calculated for this special service. They either draw too much water, or are too slow. It is farcical to send sailing vessels on this mission. The chances of escape ought to be reduced to a minimum, regardless of expenses. Our present fleet of vessels, now engaged in the search of slavers, is very inefficient, and really a disgrace to the U. S. Government. The present Administration has done more than any other for the suppression of the slave trade. Let them have credit for all the good deeds they have done, as they are charged with a large balance on the other column.

Now for a word about ourselves. We are here under a misfortune, having broken down one of our engines. We have been for several days busily engaged in repairing it, but at best I fear it will be but temporary, and I suppose a trip to the North for a few weeks this summer will be the result of the accident. I deeply regret the misfortune, but it is one of the casualties that are unavoidable. Cause—a hidden flaw in a very small bolt.

We have been having what we may call a first rate time this cruise, but, as you see, it is mixed up with a little bad luck. We can make two-thirds of our speed with one engine, but this would be lame cruising after clipper slavers. In hopes of seeing you soon I will now close, promising to give you the rest of the news when we meet. Yours most respectfully, G.

REMARKABLE OLD MAN.—Last week, business called us to the residence of Frederick Kaseman, of Shamokin township, Northumberland county. We found him in good health, of sound mind, and as active as ordinary men at sixty. He showed us his Indenture, where he bound himself to George Tell, of Maxitawny, Berks county, when he was twelve years old, for the term of seven years, for board and clothing. At the expiration of said term, he was to receive twelve pounds, and two suits of clothes, one of them to be new. The date of this instrument is June 13, 1772. If he is correct in being just twelve years of age at that time, he will, on the 13th of next June, be one hundred years old. From appearances, he may live many years yet. His wife is still living, and does all her own housework. We saw her "*daufshine*," which states that she was born August 20, 1771, which will make her, next August, 89 years old. They are in comfortable circumstances, having a small farm (on which they reside) in a high state of cultivation, he doing the principal work thereon, without either shoes or hat. He keeps a general record of all the marriages, deaths, and remarkable events in the neighborhood. That he may continually have before him an ocular demonstration of the fleetness of time, we counted ten clocks in two rooms, and he said he had a few more up stairs!

A Sweet Fix.

[A farmer had occasion to send his man, a jolly Dutchman, to a neighboring town for a barrel of molasses. The weather being warm, and the road rough, and the driver, moreover, driving very fast, the molasses took a notion to 'work,' as it is generally called. But we will let him tell his own story in his own words:]

"Vell, I gomed along, till I got to de hill vat stands on the top of de blacksmit's shop, and den I looks around pehind my pack, and I sees te mulashes runnin out mit te punghole. Thinks I, I will stop dat, so I sthop de cart, and scothes der oxen mid a grabble rock and trovs der punghole in as tight as never vos, mit a light vood not, and gomed along again, till I got to de forks of de road cut across each other mit the meeting house, and I looks around pehind my pack again, and de stuff was all run over mit de parrel again. O, says I, I fix you now, and I pick up a chook mit all my might and de ting flew out mit a noise like a cannon, and knocked me down flat on the road mit my pack, and scart de cart, and it runned away mit de oxen, and turned dem all ober and proke ebrything in pieces, and I am gomed home mit myself, put de cart ish running to the tyful."

HOW IT WAS DONE.—A short time ago, a fellow named Crandall escaped from the Allegheny county jail, and wrote back the following note to his former custodians:

"I suppose it is a mystery to some how I got away, and consequently I will give you a brief history of my departure. The *modus operandi* was thus: I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secresy, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, walked out of Angelica town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of pleasure and liberty."

A LUDICROUS ABBREVIATION.—In a cemetery at Dunkirk, N. Y., a stone is erected over the ashes of a deceased lady, on which her survivors intended to write the epitaph, "Let her rest in peace." The space gave out at the "her," so that only the initial letters of the remainder could be inserted. Thus the dear old lady was commended with the somewhat slangly inscription—"Let her r. i. p."

A Democratic paper says: "We present our readers to-day with a *nasty* sketch of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention." The editor undoubtedly meant to say *hasty* sketch, but the types evidently knew the propriety of names better than he did.

An editor in Maine has never been known to drink any water. He says he never heard water was used as a general remedy, but once—in the time of Noah—when it killed more than it cured.

A householder in a Western village, in filling up his census schedule, under the column headed, "Where born," described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

The Chicago Convention!

Union and Liberty!

Lincoln and Hamlin Nominated.

An 1860 Campaign Inaugurated.

The following broad, national, comprehensive call for a Convention of the Freemen of the United States, was issued four months ago:

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock (noon,) for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in the support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration—to Federal corruption and usurpation—to the extension of Slavery in the nation—to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its force carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States—to the re-opening of the African slave trade—to any inequality of rights among citizens—and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson—of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion—and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence—are invited to send, from each State, two Delegates from every Congressional District and four Delegates at large, to the Convention.

In response to this invitation, Delegates, deriving their authority from primary conventions of the people of 24 States, 2 Territories, and 1 District, assembled in the Wigwam at Chicago, on Wednesday, 16th May, 1860. The building was erected for the purpose, like the log cabins of 1840 for mass meetings during the campaign. It will hold 10,000 people, of whom 2,000 can be seated, and cost $5,000 or $6,000. It was beautifully ornamented with evergreens, flags, banners, &c., by the Ladies, and the Delegates, Reporters, &c., numbering nearly 1,000 men—a most imposing spectacle—were seated upon a commodious platform. It was computed that there were 30,000 to 40,000 strangers in the city, comprising 2,000 Pennsylvanians, 3,000 of a delegation from New York and Michigan, and hundreds from all the Free and Border Slave States. The Hall was crowded, and thousands outside were unable to gain admission.

At noon, precisely, Gov. Morgan of New York, as chairman of the National Committee, hailed the Convention, read the Call, made some remarks upon the dignity of the occasion, invoked a patriotic and brotherly action, and named Hon. DAVID WILMOT of Pennsylvania for temporary Chairman. The motion was carried by acclamation.

"THE PROVISO," conducted by Judge Marshall of Maryland, and Ex-Gov. Cleaveland of Connecticut, ascending the chair, was introduced by Judge Marshall as "the man who dared to do right."

Judge Wilmot then addressed the Convention briefly, returning thanks for his high honor. He would carry the remembrance of it with him to the day of his death. It was unnecessary for him to remind the Convention of the high duty that devolved upon them. A great sectional interest had, for years, dominated with a high hand over the affairs of this country. It had bent all its energy to the extension and nationalization of slavery. It is the mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy, and restore to the government the policy of the Revolutionary Fathers; to resist the dogma that slavery exists wherever the Constitution extends; to read the Constitution as our fathers read it. They lived and died in the faith that slavery was a blot, and would be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great slave empire, not one would have drawn a sword in such a cause. The battle was fought to establish Liberty. Slavery is sectional, freedom is national. The outrages and usurpations of the Democratic party will not be confined to the limits of the Slave States, if the South have the power. The safety of the Free States requires that the Republicans should take the Government, and administer it, as it had been administered by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, even down to Van Buren and Polk, before these new dogmas were engrafted on the Democratic policy. He assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of harmony to control the action of the Delegates.

Mr. Spooner (Ohio) moved the appointment of the following Secretaries:

Fred. Hapaureck, Ohio; Theo. Pomerey, New York; Henry F. Blow, Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey (Ill.) delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) moved that a committee be appointed consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory represented, to report Officers for the permanent organization. The following is the Committee, as appointed:

ON ORGANIZATION.

Leonard Andrews, Maine.	W. Ross, Illinois.
W. H. Henry, Vermont.	Walter Murphy, Mich.
Aaron H. Cragin, N. H.	J. P. M'Gregor, Wisc.
L. R. Comins, Mass.	James F. Wilson, Iowa.
A. B. Calliff, Conn.	Simeon Smith, Minn.
Simeon H. Green, R. I.	Adam Hammer, Mo.
H. H. Van Dyke, N. Y.	A. C. Wilder, Kansas.
Ephraim Marsh, N. J	Samuel Bell, Cal.
T. J. Coffee, Pa.	Frank Johnson, Oregon.
J. I. Heal, Del.	A. A. Burton, Ky.
Jas. Jeffers, Md.	M. L. Chandler, Texas.
E. N. Norton, Va.	O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
V. Barton, Ohio.	G. B. Hall, Dist. of Col.
B. A. Hurkleman, Ind.	

The following were appointed to report action for the Convention, or

BUSINESS CONMITTEE.

Maine—John L. Stevens.	Nebraska—S. H. Elbert.
Vt.—E. D. Mason.	Dist. Col.—Jos. Dearheart.
N. H.—R. F. Martin.	Ky.—L. M. Dewitts
Mass.—S. Hooper.	Indiana—Walter Meeks.
Conn.—Geo. H. Noble.	Mich.—D. C. Rochland.
R. I.—N. B. Durfee.	Illinois—T. A. Marshall.
N. Y.—A. D. James.	Wis.—E. K. Morrow.
N. J.—H. N. Conger.	Minn.—S. R. Jones.
Pa.—W. D. Kelly.	Iowa—Reuben Noble.
Del.—J. C. Clark.	Wisc.—T. G. Fletcher.
Md.—W. F. Ewing.	Cal.—J. C. Hinkley.
Va.—J. G. Jenkins.	Oregon—Eli Thayer.
Ohio—R. M. Corwin.	Texas—G. Meyer.
Kansas—A. G. Proctor.	

Horace Greeley, substitute for a delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of the States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contest, the same be referred to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Carter (Ohio) moved that the gentleman from Oregon or New York, he did not know which, be presented to the Committee!

Mr. Greeley. I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island, I am not particular which!

The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan, at 5 o'clock, Judge Goodrich, (Minn.) in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise they had displayed in the erection and decoration of this fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

AFTERNOON.

The Organization.

Mr. Horton of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, for permanent President. The report was received with loud applause.

The Committee on Organization also reported the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

S. F. Hersey, Maine.	David Davis, Ills.
William Hall, N. H.	Thos. W. Ferry, Mich.
William Hebard, Vermont.	Hans Crocker, Wisc.
Enoch H. Rollins, Mass.	Henry P. Schotte, Iowa.
R. G. Hazard, R. I.	Aaron Goodrich, Minn.
E. F. Cleveland, Conn.	Henry T. Blow, Missouri.
Wm. C. Noyes, N. Y.	W. D. Gallagher, Ky.
E. J. Rogers, N. J.	W. T. Chandler, Texas.
Thaddeus Stevens, Penn.	A. A. Sargent, Cal.
John C. Clark, Delaware.	Joel Burlingame, Oregon.
Wm. M. Marshall, Md.	Wm. Ross, Kansas.
Richard Crawford, Va.	Geo. Harrington, Dist. Col.
Geo. D. Burgess, Ohio.	A. S. Paddock, Nebraska.
John Beard, Ind.	

SECRETARIES.

Charles A. Wing, Maine.	N. Davis, Ills.
Nathaniel Hubbard, N. H.	Wm. L. Stoughton, Mich.
R. R. Hazard, R. I.	L. T. Frisby, Wisc.
H. H. Starkweather, Conn.	W. E. Allison, Iowa.
C. O. Rogers, Mass.	D. A. Sacomb, Minn.
Theodore M. Pomeroy, N. Y	J. J. Kidd, Missouri.
Edward Bettle, N. J.	John J. Hawes, Ky.
J. Bollman Bell, Penn.	Dunbar Henderson, Texas.
Benjamin C. Hopkins, Del.	D. J. Staples, Cal.
Wm. E. Coale, Md.	Eli Thayer, Oregon.
A. W. Campbell, Va.	John A. Martin, Kansas.
Horace Y. Beebe, Ohio.	H. P. Hitchcock, Nebraska.
D. D. Pelhate, Ind.	

Preston King of New York and Carl Schurz of Wisconsin were appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. ASHMUN, on taking the chair was greeted with immense applause, the Delegates rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS: My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark of your confidence; and in the spirit in which it is offered, I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position, but I am cheered and sustained by the faith, that the same generosity which brought me here, will carry me through the discharge of my duties. I will not shrink from the position, which is at the same time the post of danger as well as of honor.

Gentlemen, we have come here to-day at the call of the country, from widely-separated homes, to fulfil a great and important duty. Nothing but momentous questions would have called this vast multitude together—nothing but the deep sense of danger into which the Government is fast running, could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day, for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the degradation into which it has fallen. We do not come here on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey, and the time we have devoted to it, would not have been made, except on some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face, and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions, show that all have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligations which are resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make any extended address, but rather to assist in the details of the business which belong to the Convention; but allow me to say, I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of our General Government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a Constitutional Government, against a Free People, and against Humanity. The catalogue of its crimes it is not for me to recite—it is written on every page of the history of the present Administration, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send in to the House of Representatives. We here, as a grand inquest of the nation, will find out for him and his confederates, not only a punishment terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory.

Before proceeding to business, the Convention will allow me to congratulate you and the people on the striking features, which, I think, must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gathered in this beautiful city—it is, that brotherly kindness, and generous emulation, which have marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm, generous preferences are expressed; ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared; but not, during the three days I have spent among you all, have I heard one unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hail it is an augury of success; and if, during the proceedings of the Convention, you will unite to perpetuate that feeling, and allow it to pervade all your proceedings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen of our success, whoever may be the standard-bearer in the great contest that is pending. In that spirit, gentlemen, let us now proceed to business—to the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do.

Mr. Judd, of Ill., on the part of C. G. Thomas, a working Republican of Chicago, presented to the chair a handsome gavel, being a piece of oak from the flag-ship of the gallant Lawrence. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans—"Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of this conflict the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Mr. Tracey of California moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory on Resolutions, and that the Illinois resolutions be referred to said Committe. The following Committee was appointed:

Maine—George Talbot.	Iowa—John A. Kasson.
N. H.—Amos Tuck.	Minn.—Stephen Miller.
Vt.—E. M. Briggs.	Del.—N. B. Smithers.
Mass.—G. S. Boutwell.	Md.—Francis P. Blair.
R. I.—B. T. Earner.	Va.—Alfred Caldwell.
Conn.—S. W. Kellogg.	Ky.—Geo. T. Blakely.
N. Y.—Henry R. Selden.	Mich.—Austin Blair.
N. J.—Thomas S. Dudley.	Mo.—Charles M. Bernais.
Penn.—Wm. Jessup.	Cal.—E. P. Tracy.
Ohio—J. H. Barrett.	Texas—J. Strauss.
Oregon—Horace Greeley.	Dist. Col.—G. A. Hall.
Ind.—Wm. T. Otto.	Nebraska—A. S. Bradlock.
Ill.—Gustavus Koerner.	Kansas—J. P. Hatterscheidt.
Wisc.—Carl Schurz.	

Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, moved that each delegation report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Adj.

THURSDAY, May 17.

There were crowds of people, bands of music, processions, &c, enlivening every avenue towards the Wigwam, which was crowded as soon as opened. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Patton of Chicago.

The President was desired to send speakers to some 20,000 Republicans and their wives, outside the building.

A majority of the delegation was declared necessary for a choice of Nominees.

The vote of States not fully represented was confined to the number of Delegates actually present under the Call. This gives Virginia 23, Kentucky 23, Maryland 11, Texas 6, and Oregon 5 votes. The existence of the party in those States was vouched for by their own Delegates, in an animated manner, and a prediction was made that every Slave State would have Delegates in a National Republican Convention in 1864.

Judge JESSUP of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence, are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising developement of material resources, its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. We congratulate the country that no Republican Member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of Disunion, so often made by the Democratic Members of Congress, without rebuke, and with applause, from their political associates. And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and for ever silence.

Fourth. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempts at the enforcement everywhere, by land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the present startling developements of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries, Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with its contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; that it is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of Freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law, it becames our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes, by their Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of "non-intervention and popular sovreignty" embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State, under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imposts, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of those imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renumerating prices, to mechanics and manufactures an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage, by Congress, of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation, by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to imigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress, for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their approvance and support.

When the resolutions were read, several elicited warm applause. That in favor of the Tariff, was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and a large crowd of outsiders, the whole delegation and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening applause.

The question was raised, by Judge Wilmot whether the 15th Resolution denied the *power* of "State legislation" on naturalization. It was declared to mean—as it reads—that the Convention *disapproves the policy* referred to, but did not deny the right. As thus explained, it passed without further remark.

"The policy of national exchange" in the 12th Resolution, is also criticised as inexplicit. It means, as we understand, that when we can not ourselves make or produce to the greatest advantage, we should buy or exchange on the best terms we can, so as to make good bargains for ourselves, and not let all the world make bargains for us.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and Geo. Wm. Curtis, of New York, desired a special and specific recognition of the natural rights of man, in addition to the general approval in the 2d Resolution. This was opposed as tautology. Eli Thayer said he loved the Bible, but did not think it necessary to copy it in the Platform. Finally, the following addition to the Resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truths, that all men are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that governments among men are intended to secure the enjoyment of these rights."