

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCHIS, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. FOR PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE. VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON. OF TENNESSEE. the late Philadelphia Convention, which will be found in another portion of our paper, it will

be seen that the above ticket was selected by that body ... Mr. Fillmore is a man of known ability and of the best integrity, and while he occupied the Executive chair of the Nation, was regard-

ed as a safe, conservate President. Mr. Donnelson was, as an orphan boy, reared by Gen. Jackson, and is held in the highest estimation by those who know him best. "Old Hickory" must have had the fullest confidence in him, as he made him his aid in war, his private secretary and confidential adviser during the whole of his military career, and it is said that the old hero was in a great measure indebted to Mr. Donnelson for whatever of success attended his Administration.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

This body, which assembled at Pittsburgh on the 21st ult., continued in session unsis of a National Party :-

troduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to Freedom; and will resist by every

in any of the Territories of the United States. 2. We will support by every lawful means our brethern in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders; and will give the full immediate admission of Kansas to the Union

as a free, sovereign and independent State. identified with the progress of the slave pow. er, to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territories and with unceas. our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Congress a special message, embodying a comlike document; the friends of the Administration think otherwise, and say if the Presino necessity for the recommendations contained in the message.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON, -Mr. Marcy's final despatch to Mr. Buchanan, of December explicitly of the British government the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister resident at Washington.

Mr. Marcy writes :- "His connection with directed by the President to ask her Majesty's government to recall him."

Barclay, at New York, Rowecraft, at Cincinconduct of Mr. Barclay, in the case of the barque Maury, has justly given offence to the and that a ticket can be presented on liberal commercial community with which he resides, and conservative American and anti-Nebraska and with which he has official connection."

Yesterday we had sunshine, clouds, rain, ing, we can but work and wait for that union gleet, snow, storm, and so on.

nd Childrens' IVI cash store.

THE NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph. We give elsewhere in to-day's paper a report of the action of the American National Convention held in Philadelphia. It will be seen that the proposition to proceed to make nominations prevailed by a decided majority, and that Millard Filimore, of New York, was se-

The result of this Convention will startle the country, and but for some such considerations as are suggested by our Philadelphia correspondent, as having been potential in precipitating the selection of a national ticket at this most inauspicious period, it would utterly defy explanation in the minds of most prudent men, who honestly and carnestly desire to wrest the government from the reckless plunderers and perfidious betravers who have brought upon the nation such a hideous train of evils. We had everything to lose by hasty action, and nothing to gain. The elements which must unite in support of one ticket if we would hope or wish to succeed, are just By a reference to the closing proceedings of now in the worst possible condition to have candidates flung upon them from any quarter. They are inflamed, jealous and but too justly suspicious of the good faith and integrity of each other, and any act looking to a struggle for supremacy in shaping the course of the campaign, is but the act of a suicide. Adhere to our distinctive party prejudices or preferences as we may, and clouded as may be the judgment of many when called to suggest the way to success, yet there can be no midnight of prejudice so starless as to shut out the conviction that in union alone can there be vic-

We have no was to was a real the ticket of the Philadelphia Convention—far from it. We have no time and as little inclination to censure those who have strewn the already difficult path to success with new and more formidable barriers; but the emergency demands bold hearts and unflinching nerves to cure the evils which we cannot now avert. If we should falter, with embarrassments thicktil the 23d. Twenty-four States and two Ter- ening around us, and our political sky cloudritories were represented-all the free and ing deeper and deeper by the works of our own eight of the slave States. The result of the friends, we could not be held otherwise than Convention was the appointment of a Nation- faithless to our principles, faithless to ourselves al Executive Committee; the calling of a Na- and faithless to our country. The work of tional nominating Convention at Philadelphia "Union for the sake of the Union," so auspion the 17th of June next; an urgent recom- clously commenced in Pennsylvania, should mendation to organize in townships, counties, have been the basis of national mevements and States; and the adoption of an address touching the Presidential struggle; and the setting forth the causes of the Republican battle will now bear heavily upon our friends movement, and the necessity for it. The ad- in perfecting it, with a direct antagonism comdress takes the following positions as the ba- ing from the American Convention. Did that antagonism give but the remotest hope of suc-1. That we demand and shall attempt to se- cess, with Whigs and Republicans driven into cure the repeal of all laws which allow the inthe party that took the field relying on its own constitutional means the existence of Slavery strength and defiant of all; but it is worse than madness to reject or even disregard that strength that alone can avert disaster.

We would not have the American party Ab-

olitionized, or in any degree subordinate to weight of our political power in favor of the | that dangerous element; but we dare not disregard the aroused feeling in the North that 3. Believing that the present National Ad. demands simple justice. It is not a narrow, ministration has shown itself to be weak and sectional or disunion sentiment to which we faithless, and that its continuance in power is | would defer-it is the growing convictions and goaded spirit which are the natural offspring of a free people, when the government is lending civil discord-it is a leading purpose of ing its best energies to spread the curse of SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT .- On sentiment we must yield or fall, and fall justly, it to our readers. The correspondence shows the 26th ult., President Pierce transmitted to through intestine conflicts. With a common that the subject has been earnestly and ably munication from the Secretary of the Navy, triotism to inspire us and with a common prejudiced reader will scarcely finish the volrecommending an appropriation of Three Mil- country to redeem, we should at least consent | uminous examination of the subject made in lions of Dollars for the manufacture of addi- to be just to the great North when justice on- Mr. Marcy's closing despatch, without gaining tional arms with all the modern improvements, by is demanded to secure concert of action and the conviction that upon all the substantial and for providing arms and munitions; and a common victory. The Whig party was once points in the dispute the American view is also that all the late improvements should be proud and powerful. It marshaled in its no-fully sustained, and that the British Governapplied to the implements of war now in the ble ranks the brightest intellects of the age, ment and its agents have been guilty of a seripossession of either the General Government and, whether in power or out of it, exerted a ous breach of international law and courtesy or in the custody of the States. By carrying controlling influence in shaping the destiny of for which as yet no adequate apology has been these recommendations into practice, it is the nation. It was the true national party: tendered. thought that our means of defence, in any Side by side with our northern statesmen stood contingency that may arise, would be improv | the Clays, the Bells, the Prestons, the Crittened to an extent sufficient to place us on an dens and others in support of the principle equal footing with any hostile nation. On the that Slavery should not be extended by the reception of this message, much excitement government. But gradually it yielded to the ensued, and an animated and interesting dis- definands of the "peculiar institution," and fi- has lately been alluded to by Lord Clarendon cussion arose in both Houses. On the 27th, nally in an evil hour sought to compete with in the House of Parliament. Mr. Buchauan, in the Senate, Mr. Weller, from the Military | the Democracy for sectional strength, and from Committee, reported a bill for increasing the thence it exists only on the dim canvass of the efficiency of the army, in accordance with the past. Its greatness only made its wreck the recommendations of the message. It was the more terrible and complete. And yet with opinion of some that it was a decidedly war- the fate of the Whig party still fresh in the recollection of all, the American party seems not to have profited by the lesson. In 1854, dent had any bellicose intentions, he would the American party was triumphant in every have announced them boldly and fearlessly. northern State, because it was clearly and un-But, unless some serious apprehensions of a qualifiedly identified with the anti-Nebraska that the British Government had appointed a war, arising out of the unsettled state of our sentiment-not the Abolitionism -- of the North, foreign relations, are entertained by the Na- and the popular agencies which brought victotional Executive and its advisers, we can see ry to its banner are as potent to-day as they the pretext that the advertisements and rewere then. We should not, therefore, if we could-but we park not now forget that there

-The time is not yet for us to determine how we shall vote for President. We shall 28th, was contained in the documents sent to stand firm to the position assumed by the Uthe Senate on last Wednesday. It demands nion sentiment in Pennsylvania, and where it leads we shall follow. We have no war to wage against any ticket but the one to be presented by the Cincinnati Convention, and athat affair, the enlistment, has rendered him and in support of that opposition ticket most had I been informed that her Britannic Majesan unacceptable representative of her Britan- likely to succeed. We still hope that time ty's representative at Washington had placed nic Majesty near this government, and you are and the manifest necessity of concert of action shall soften the asperities and dissipate the differences which now divide friends, and Mr. Marcy also asks the recall of Consuls while there is hope of such a desirable result, we shall neither accept or reject any ticket nati, and Matthews, at Philadelphia. In ref- coming from any organization opposed to the erence to the former, he says : "The improper destructive policy of the Pierce administra-

tion. We believe that union is still possible, grounds that can command the votes of a majority of the American people; and so believ-

Childrens [June 10, [June 10, ] J. F. Coher, do do Cash Store.

IN cash store.

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IN ACON—A good lot of Hams and Shouldersat Jacob Smith, Clearfield, January 23, 1836.

SPECIAL MESSAGE. The President, on Tuesday, transmitted to Congress the subjoined special message : Washington, February 26, 1856.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :- I herewith transmit and recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, lected as the candidate for President, and An- asking a special appropriation of three millions drew J. Donnelson, of Tennessee, for Vice of dollars to prepare armaments and ammunition for the fortifications, to increase the supply of improved small arms, and to apply recent improvements to arms of old patterns belonging to the United States and the several FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, February 25, 1856. Sin: Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected whereby their efficiency has been much increased, it is very desirable that these improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in the Government arsenals and in the possession of the

States. Although our present supply of arms is as good as and probably superior to those of the same date of manufacture of any other nation, we should have in the use of them, in their present condition, to cope at disadvantage with others who may have been beforehand with us in the actual application to their arms of the recent improvements.

It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparation for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive; and in pursuance of this policy the estimates of the War Department, from year to year, have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our armories and arsenals, with but a small force of operatives in employment. The egular estimates last submitted to Congress are based on these considerations. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring, at the earliest practicable period, military efficiency as regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regards men.) it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures should now be adopted; that we should increase the capacity for production and the force in employment at our armories and arsenals; that we should prepare more rapidly armaments and ammunition for our fortifications; that we should increase our supplies of new ones and by the alteration of those of past dates of fabrication, including both United States and State arms; and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accourrements, and implements for the immediate and

nost efficient use of the whole. In order to effect this it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disoosal of the Executive, and I respectfully suggest and recommend that application be made for an early appropriation of three millions of

I have the honor to be, very respectfully. your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIE. To the PRESIDENT. Secretary of War.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT CONTROVERSY .-The official correspondence in relation to the British enlistment cases, and the violation of Slavery into territory consecrated to Freedom | our neutrality laws, has been published, but by the plighted faith of the nation. To this its great length precludes us from presenting cause and a common foe-with a common pa- discussed on both sides, but we think the un-

An early part of the correspondence explains the circumstances under which a qualified expression of satisfaction with the explanations afforded by the British Government was expressed by Mr. Buchanan, and which under instructions from Mr. Marcy, had called the attention of the British Government to the violation of our neutrality laws. On the 16th of July last, Lord Clarendon, in a note to Mr. Buchanan, expressed regret that the said laws had been infringed, and asserted that the infraction was in contravention of his instructions. He admitted that there were persons who wished to enlist as volunteers and rendezvous within the British possessions for that purpose, claiming this to be a right, upon cruitments were conducted by self-constituted and unauthorized agents. He denied the accountability of his Government. Mr. Buchanan expressed satisfaction at this assurance, not knowing then that, at that very day, Mr. Marcy was writing of colistments, under British agents and complicity of British officials .-Upon learning this complicity of the British minister and other officials, Mr. Buchanan in a note addressed to Mr. Marcy, dated October gainst that our best energies shall be directed 2, 1855, remarks: "I need scarcely say that, himself in the position attributed to him by Capt. Strobel, I should not have expressed to Lord Clarendon my satisfaction in transmitting to you his note of the 16th July.22

INDUMAN .- We saw, says an exchange, on a around its neck, with arms entirely bare and served by a passenger that she was placing the that alone can be the harbinger of victory. | child on the express line for heaven.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The steamer Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived this morn-

ing. She left Key West on the 28d inst. The Star of the West brings \$330,000 in

Messrs. Drexel & Co. the whole Mosquito territory as an integral portion of Nicaragua.

headed by Col. Kinney, arrived at Grenada with joy, amid the cheers of all present. from San Juan, and had an audience with Gen. the Atlantic seaboard.

The decree of President Rivas, of Walker's the following result : government, dated Grenada. Feb. 10th, declares that the title of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Mosquito Territory is notorious and incontestable.

It declares also that Col. Kinney, Shepherd Haley, and all persons claiming under them are guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

El Nicaraguense, Walker's official organ, published at Grenada, says that Col. Kinney, at his interview with Col. Walker, proposed a peaceable division of Nicaragna into two States | moved that Millard Fillmore be declared the one to be called Mosquito. Walker declined the proposition. Kinney then offered his services to the new Republic, which were also declined. Walker telling him that his autecedent precluded his bolding an official position under the government of Nicaragua.

Subsequently another interview was had, shortly after which Kinney was arrested and | tones of thunder. Mr. Reedy, of Tenn., pro- | he had bolted from the convention to-day, beheld a prisoner. He was afterwards ordered posed three cheers for New York, which were cause it had refused to repudiate the Nebras to leave the State, and he departed on the 5th given. Loud cries now ensued for Brooks, of ka iniquity; and without meaning to be Irrerof February for Virgin Bay, then around to N. Y. Three cheers were given for Kentucky. erent, said he, I swear that I will always bolt San Juan and New Orleans.

Col. Louis Schlesinger had gone to San. with the new republic.

Advices have been received from San Salva- Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., was also nominated. | State next fall for the Republican measures. dor by Walker. Gen. Cabanas was there, endeavoring to incite the San Salvadoreans to gainst Walker, and it was feared that they

would adopt measures to provoke a war. A rumor of a league, offensive and defensive setween Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and to Walker's government. El Nicaraguense country. He, therefore, most respectfully de as we are destroyed by the action of the other

latory spirit to all the Republics of Central followed this announcement.] Mr. Call contin America, and will still pursue the same une- ued his remarks, and said that Mr. Donnelson dollars for increasing the military efficiency of quivocal policy. But yet we are prepared for was an orphan boy, reared by Gen. Jackson, at the Merchants' Hotel. There were quite a the country, to be applied, at the discretion of a desperate alternative, and should disconten- and was aid de camp from the time he gradu- number present who were not at the afternoon the President, towards the objects before sta- ted politicians inflame against us the ignorant ated at West Point. He knew him to be a session. Among them was Gov. Johnston, of judge them as it has been done since the be- thy of any position that might be assigned Committees appointed in the afternoon, thro' ish by the sword."

> LATEST FROM EUROPE .- The mail steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived mer, on the the third day out of the America | Istration than any other living man. from Liverpool, heading towards St. George's Channel, as was reported fram Hallifax. The America reports having passed, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in lat. 50 13, 1on. 23 54, a large steamer with two funnels, bound east, supposed to have been the Fulton. The America cucountered large fields of ice during the voyage and on the 25th ult., passed a large field, and clear water could not be seen in the north from the mast-head. The America's Canptain says that if the Pacific got into the ice will yet be

heard from. London, Feb. 16 .- Count Cavour arrived in Paris yesterday. The sudden fall in the English funds yesterday was announced by telegraph to the Paris Bourse, and produced some thing like a panic. The cause was not known at first, and reports were circulated attributing the decline of the English funds to a complete rupture with the United States; to disturbances in the large towns; to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet, and to other improbable cirthe latter part of the day.

The Assemblee National centains an article n which an attempt is made to inspire distrust concerning the defensive works in the course of construction at Portsmouth. It says they cannot be intended as a protection against ei-

ther Russian or an American fleet. It is said that a difference has arisen in the Sardianian Cabinet on the question of concession to the Holy Sec. The Prime Minister is in favor of this policy, while the Minister of the Interior contends that it would be a display of feebleness not warranted by the circumstances.

CHICAGO, March 1 .- The Salt Lake mail for Dec. reached Independence on the 25th ult .-The mail party was detained by snow, from 2 to 3 feet deep. Fort Laramie was reached on the 1st of January. The intensity of the weather was such that the troops at Forts Kearney and Laramie could with difficulty be protected from it. Dates have been received from Kansas to the 29th ult. The Kickapoo Rangers had commenced preparations for driving the Free State settlers from their claims.

BRITISH DIPLONACY EXPLAINED .- Kossuth, cold day recently, in one of our cars, a lady, Ex-Governor of Hungary, thus interprets the dressed warmly in shawls and furs, with a Central American treaty: - Two travellers and it prevailed. babe of perhaps two years old, dressed in only | had but one horse; one of them proposed an slip and apron and a small handkerchief tied | agreement on these terms: the first half hour looking as red as a boiled lobster. It was ob- an hour I will ride and you shall walk. Just tion on Monday of last week, when the vote on according to the English interpretation."

NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION. PEB. 25TH. -AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the L. H. Webster, Secretaries. President, at 5 o'clock.

treasure. \$100,000 of which is consigned to into the church Gen. Cail, of Florida, Percy J. E. Dunham, H. Griswald, E. Perkins, D. Walker, of Alabama, and all others who had B. Booth, of Conn.; E. J. Nightingale, Oliver On the 10th inst. a decree was promulgated been going astray. Mr. Brownlow, amid great | Chase, of R. I.; W. S. Thurston, Z. K. Pang. in the city of Grenada, claiming and annexing applause, advanced toward Gen. Call, and em- burn, of Mass.; John Williamson, B. M. Rid. braced him. The greatest merriment was oc- dle, T. J. Coffee, S. P. Chase, of Penn.; A. P. casioned by this fond embrace, and Mr. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L. H. Olds, O. J. Fish. Shortly afterwards the diplomatic corps, Brownlow took his seat, with his brow radiant

The vote for President was then proceeded Walker. On the following day, Col. Kinney with, the name of each member being called, man, A. D. Rodgers, Chas. Nichols, W. Gilwas placed under arrest, and subsequently each State being entitled to its vote in the more, D. W. Stambaugh, of Ohio; L. H. Webbanished from the territory of Nicaragua. He | Electoral College, the absentees to be voted | ster, W. Penn Clark, of Iowa; Henry S. Jen. was sent under the charge of Major Martin to for proportionably by the votes cast; no State | nings, of Illinois. not represented to be entitled to vote, with

For Millard Fillmore, 24 10 George Law, Garret Davis, Judge McLean, 13 Samuel Houston, Kenneth Rayner,

The Chair declared that Millard Fillmore having received a majority of the votes east, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States. Mr. Scraggs, of N. Y., said, as he had first

nominated George Law for President, he now unanimous choice of the Convention.

The motion being put, it was carried by a remendous shout of "Ayes."

Six hearty cheers were then given, and the | willing to stand on the anti-Nebraska Platform, greatest joy prevailed, amid all present, there he could go for him. He had bolted from the being at this time 600 outsiders in the room, June Convention, because he could not stand who gave vent to their feelings of delight in on the Platform with the twelfth section in it;

Mr. Bolling, of Va., said he came here on a platform "of right and victory." We had now Jose as Commissioner of Nicaragua, to demand | got Fillmore, and we wanted one of the two explanation from the government of Costa Ri- old Hickorys. He therefore nominated Gen. publicans could meet them on the American ca, regarding its refusal to hold intercourse Call, of Fig., for Vice President, and culogised | Platform, he did not see why they could not him as a man of truth, courage and ability .- | embrace. He expected, he said, to stamp the

Gen. Call, said he was deeply impressed with the gratitude of his brother in nominating hostilties against Nicaragua. The people of him for the distinguished office. He desired the former country were highly incensed a. to say he was one man of the American party who wanted nothing for himself, but all for who had signed the infamous Fugitive Slave his country. His hands had ever ministered bill, it would be enough, He wanted the body to his necesities, and hoped they would con- to go before the people as Americans, not as tinue to do so hereafter. All he wanted was Republicans. If, said he, you put us before the San Salvador, causes considerable uneasiness peace, harmony, and the prosperity of the people as Republicans you destroy us, as much has a long article on the subject, ending as clined the distinguished honor, and begged to body, in refusing to repudiate the Nebraska be permitted to present one more acceptable. | bill .- After some further discussion, the mo-"We have stood to the faith of nations, we He proposed the name of Andrew Jackson tion to appoint a Committee prevailed; the have acted honorably and with a most concil. Donnelson, of Tennessee. [Immense applause Bolters then adjourned to meet at 8, P. M. people of the adjoining States, we can only ad- man of the highest honor and capacities wor- Pa. The following protest was presented by the ginning : those who draw the sword shall per- blm. No man knew more of the past admin- the Chairman, Mr. Biddle, of Pa.: Istrations, who had never been President, than

honor the nominee.

Interior under Mr. Fillmore, promised that of their sentiment. old Virginia would be carried for Fillmore and Donaldson.

Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, nominated Percy Walker, of Alabama, for Vice President.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. The balloting was attended with much excitement and the frequent change created difficulty in ma. king short a correct record. The candidates at first voted for, were Wm. R. Smith, of Ala., Andrew Jackson Donnelson, of Tenn., Percy Walker, of Ala., A. H. H. Stuart, of Va., H. J. Gardner, of Mass., and Kenneth Rayner, of N. C. But after the vote had been called, cumstances. The alarm diminished towards delegates from different States arose, and changed their votes in favor of Mr. Donnelson. The result was announced as follows:

For Percy Walker, A. H. H. Stuart, Kenneth Rayner, 181 Andrew J. Donaldson, H. J. Gardner,

Mr. Donaldson having received a majority of said that if that were done, they could not rethe votes for the Vice Presidency, was decla red duly nominated for that position.

On motion, and amid much applause, the nomination was made unanimous.

After a number of short speeches, and a. mong the rest, one from Mr. Donnelson, Mr. McCune, of V., said that the National Council had adopted a platform which was satisfacto- the man who said, "I forgive you the \$6 I owe ry neither to the North nor to the South, von." They had now a platform which was satisfactory to both, in the shape of Fillmore and Donnelson. He moved that this Convention repudiate all platforms. The motion was seconded, and thereupon a great scene of confusion took place, in the midst of which the vote was taken on the motion, but it was impossible for any one to decide whether it was adopted or rejected. The President was unable to tell, but he thought it was lost. On the other hand, the Virginians contended that it was adopted. In the midst of the confusion, a motion was made to adjourn sine die,

MEETING OF BOLTERS.

The Northern and Western Delegates, who you shall walk and I will ride; the second half | bolted from the American National Conven-

organized by the selection of Ex-Gov. Thos. H. Ford, as President, and L. G. Peck, and

The following named Delegates were pres-Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive ent,-Ex-Gov. Colby, of N. H.; L. G. Peck. back, Thomas McClees, E. T. Sturtevant, I. C. Hedges, J. H. Baker, N. H. C. Mitchell. Jacob Eggbert, W. B. Allison, W. B. Chap-

> Mr. Clark, of Iowa, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare a protest or a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the body.

> Mr. Clark said that his object was to have such a protest prepared as would show that the other body was not national. A discussion arose on the motion.

Mr. Dunham, of Conn., said that he would act with the present body, if there was to be no affiliation with the black Republicans. He was still an American, and would continue to be so, but he could not stand on the Platform adopted by the other body.

Mr. Booth, of Conn. was of the same opinion. He said that if Mr. Fillmore be nominated by the other Covention, and he would be whenever that measure is sustained.

Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, thought it would not do for the Bolters to be stiff. If the Re-

Gen. Williamson, of Pa., said that he hoped they would not be put before the people wrongfully. He thought that if they protested against the Nebraska bill, and against the man

EVENING SESSION. At 8 o'clock the Delegates again assembled

To the American Party of the Union .- The Mr. D. He was his aid in war, his private undersigned Delegates to the National Nomisecretary and confidential friend and adviser. | nating Convention, now in session at Philadel-The speaker finished his remarks by saying phia, find themselves compelled to dissent at Boston, on the 1st inst., at 71 oclock, p. m. that he was personally aware of the fact that from the principles avowed by that body. The Captain of the America, says there is no Gen. Jackson was more indebted to Mr. Don- And holding the opinion, as they do, that the truth in the report of their having seen a stea. nelsen for the brilliant success of his admin- restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, is re-Mr. Brooks was loudly called for. He pro- dress of an underlable wrong, and the fusermised that, while Mr. Fillmore would be true | tion of it in spirit at least indispensable to the to the North, and maintain her honor, he repose of the country, they have regarded the would be equally so to the South and the Con- refusal of that Convention to recognize the stitution, and that New York would not dis- well defined opinions of the North, and of the Americans of the free States, upon this ques-Mr. A. H. H. Stewart, former Secretary of tion, as a denial of their right and a rebuke

> They have therefore withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they reprasent, to justify and approve their action; and to the end that nominations conforming to the overruling sentiments of the country on the great issue, may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States, to assemble in their several State organization, and that Delegates be sent to the Convention to meet in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 16th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The discussion was confined to a few of those present, and was of rather spicy character. Some of the Delegates decided in favor of uniting with the Republicans, while others

Cook .- In Detroit, Patrick Towslee stabbed a man named McGlaughlin so that he died in a few days. While his victim was lying on his death-bed. Towslee sent him word that he would settle the matter for \$40. This beate

main in the organization. Adjourned.

The Charter of the "Franciscan Brothers, of Cambria county," which passed the House of Representatives, has been reported in the Senate, from a committee, with a recommendation that it be negatived. The bill releases the property from taxation.

Dr. Robinson was asked by Gov. Shannon what the free-State men would do if commanded to deliver up their arms? "Well," said the doctor, "I would propose a compromisekeep the rifles and give them the contents !"

A Texas exchange says that the earth is so kind in that State, that "just tickle her with a hoe and she will laugh with a harvest."

HEADS UP .- If you would get along in the such would be the Central American treaty, Mr. Killinger's resolution was announced, met world you must hold up your head even if in the afternoon, at the Merchante' Hotel, and there is nothing in it.