# THE FREE SOIL PIONEER.

## FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR, FREE MEN.

## Volume First, Number 6,

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#### HE FREE SOIL PIONEER. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE NORWICH FREE-SOIL LEAGUE.

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WM. H. COIT, Treasurer of the League and BUSINESS AGENT, to whom all letters relating to the affairs of the paper are to be addressed.

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#### J. G. COOLEY, Printer, Main-st.

## Public Acts, PASSED MAY SESSION-1818. CHAPTER XLV. An act in relation to Evidence.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any party to any civil action or proceeding, whether at law or in equity, may compel any adverse party, or any person for whose immediate and adverse benefit such action or proceeding is instituted, prosecu-ted or defended, to testify as a witness in his behalf, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as other wit-nesses; provided, however, that no party shall be allowed to compel an answer to a bill or motion for discovery, from an adverse party, and also to compel him to

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall affect any suit or proceeding now pending; and nothing in this act, or in the act passed at the present session en-titled "An Act providing that the parties in any suit or proceeding at law or in equity may be witnesses," shall in any manner affect the law relating to the atestation of any instrument required by

inw to be attested: LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J. McCURDY, President of the Senate.

Approved June 27, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER XLVL

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making farther provision for perpetuating the restinging of Witness," Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate

and House of Representatives in Gene-ral Assembly convened, That the provisions of the said Act, and of the Act in addition to and alteration thereof, enacted in 1834, be, and the same are extended to any matter in controversy, whether a suit is or is not pending re-specting the same; Provided, that the expense of taking such depositions, shall in no case be taxed as a part of the costs

shall not continue, unless demand is made of the garnishee upon the execution, within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment, or within sixty days after the time when, if such attachment had not been made, it would have become the duty of the executor or administrator, in the course of the settlement of the estate, to deliver to the defendant the legacy or destributive share to which he is entitled.

Sec. 5. Whenever any debt due, or which may become due to any person, from the estate of a deceased person which is settled as an insolvent estate, or from an insolvent estate assigned for the benefit of creditors, shall be so attached, the lien created by such attachment, shall not continue, unless demand is made of the garnishee upon the execution within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment, or within sixty days after the report of the commissioners allowing the claim of the defendant, shall have been returned to and accepted by the Court of Probate; or, if an appeal or review is allowed on such claim, within sixty days after the final allowance of

such claim. Sec. 6. Whenever demands shall be made of the garnishee upon the execution, in either of the cases mentioned in the three preceding sections, within the periods therein specified, the garnishee may pay the debt, or deliver the legacies or distributive share so attached, to the officer making the demand, to be applied on such execution; and if at the time of such payment or delivery, the garnishee would have been required by law to make such payment or delivery to the defendant, if there had been no attachment, or would have been justified in so doing, he shall be credited for such payment or delivery to the officer in his administration account.

Sec. 7. If, upon demand so made, the garnishee shall neglect or refuse to make such payment or delivery, the plaintiff in the Foreign Attachment may maintain a Scire facias against him, within the time limited by law in other cases, which shall be brought, and the judgment therein, if the plaintiff shall recercer, shall be rendered against the defendant as executor, administrator or trustee as aforesaid; and upon such judgment no execution shall be issued, but the defendant may pay upon same, the whole or so much of the monies, or of the value of the goods and effects attached, and for which he would otherwise have been liable to the original defendant, as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment, which payment shall be credited to such recovered on such Scire facias, unless the the executor, administrator, or trustee was justified in incurring the same.

ed, the lien created by such attachment the original garnishee or garnishees. Sec. The act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the collection of 'debts by Foreign Attachment," approved June 17th, 1846, is hereby repealed. LA FAYETTE 8. FOSTER,

LA FAYEITE S. FUSIER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J. McCURDY, President of the Senate. Approved, June 27, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER XLVIII. An act in alteration of an act entitled "Au act to prevent the importation of convicts." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the said act as provides that any person prosecuted for the breach thereof shall be deemed guilty of the same, upon proof that he has imported foreigners into this State, or has been aiding or assisting therein, unless he can show that such foreigners were not convicts and that he had a lawful right to import the same, be, and the same is hereby repealed. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

LA FAYELLE S. FOSLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J. McCURDY, President of the Senate. Approved June 20, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER XLIX.

n act in alteration of an act entitled "An ac relating to Highways and Bridges." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly conveped, That the third section of said act be, and the same is hereby repealed. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J. MCCURDY, President of the Senate. Approved June 27, 1848.

CLARK BISSELL. CHAPTER L. act concerning the sale of the lands of

Idiots, Lunatics, Distracted and Incapable persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, that whenever upon the application of any conservator, the Court of Probate shall order the sale of the real estate of any such idiot, lunatic, distracted and incapable person, and shall authorize some meet person to sell the same, such conservator may be the purchaser

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOS. B. BUTLER, President of the Senate pro tem. Approved June 28, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAFTER LI. An act concerning Mutual Life, Fire and Health Insurance Companies. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate

and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That at the

LA FAYETTE S FOSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J McCURDY,

President of the Senate. Approved June 26, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER LII. An act to repeal an act therein named. Be it enacted by the Senate and House

Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of Insolveny," and all acts in addition thereto, be, and the same are hereby repealed. LA FAYETTE S FOSTER,

LA FAYELTE SPOTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J McCURDY, President of the Senate. Approved June 12, 1348 CLARK BISSELL

CHAPTER LII. An act in elteration of an act entitled "An act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each Town in the State."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Geneal Assembly convened, That the town of Brooklyn, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to select, in the manner prescribed in the "Act for the regulation of Civil Action," for the purposes therein mentioned, the number of en Jurvmen.

Sec. 2. So much of said act as is in consistent with this act is hereby repeal-

LA FAYETTE S FOSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J McCURDY, President of the Senate Approved June 13, 1848.

CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER LIV. An act in addition to an act entitled "An act prescribing the number of Jurymen in each Town in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Andover, in the county of Tolland, shall be entitled to select six Jurymen, in the manner prescribed in the Act for the regulation of Civil Actions, and for the purposes therein mentioned.

LA FAYETTE S FOSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J McCURDY, President of the Senate, Approved June 15, 1848. CLARK EISSELL.

CHAPTER LV. An act relating to Jury Trials. , Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in the trial of any civil action to the jury, both parties shall have the right to challenge two jurors peremptorily, and without alleging next speaker.

or showing any cause therefor. Sec. 2. In the trial of any criminal in any pending suit. Sec. 2. That for services rendered un-dministration account; Provided, that administration account; Provided, tha showing any cause therefor. Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall in anywise affect the law relating Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J McCURDY

## The Buffalo Convention. FIRST DAY.

FUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1818. Never before has this city presented so

in fact there are many more strangers than beds in the city. From Cleveland principles ? (Laughter.) and up the lake, since yesterday morning, Do you think he would be admitted inthere have arrived in this city, (as the clerk of the boat informs us,) no less than 7,777, and it is said that the delegates from Ohio alone number about 7,000. (We are thus explicit for the purpose of refuting the assertions of cer-tain Whig papers here, which endeavor to represent the gathering as less than was anticipated.)

It had been previously announced that tho meeting would be called to order at 12 M. in the park in front of the court house, occupying the space of one entire block, situated on the east side of the central portion of Main street, which is the Broadway of Buffalo, and above two miles in length. In this green park a very large tent, capable of holding about five thousand persons, was raised, a large platform erected and pending the meetngs of the delegates in caucus, the tent and indeed the whole park around was densely crowded. Speeches were demanded; loud cries were made for Giddings! Giddings! and there was considerable cheering by those who supposed he was present, but he was not. Mr. Peck, of Connecticut then offered the following sentiment for the consideration of the convention. "Let the men of the deepest principle manifest the most profound condescension and exercise the deepest humility to-day, and posterity will honor them for the deed."

It was received with acclamation.

It was now nine o'clock, when the Ohio delegates (I counted over 300) entered the tent, preceded by a neat banner with an appropriate devise. They were greeted with immense cheering, and welcomed in a most thrilling speech from Col. Miller, of Vermont, who was warmly applauded. Mr. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., fol-

lowed in some remarks, in which he showed conclusively that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and supported his remarks by reading from Mr. Botts' Address to the people of Virginia. Gen. Nye, of Madison county, who so effectually addressed the democracy in the Park a few weeks since, was the He said that he wished to make a few

remarks in relation to this 'Barnburning' lution. der the said act there shall be paid by he shall not be credited with the costs ated by the Legislature of this State, not jurors peremptorily, and without alleging confess that they had been eggregiously gury of better things to come. He liktaken in but he trusted that repentance would wipe out that transgression. The northern democrats made a great mistake in '44, when they admitted the two-thirds rule. They ought to have met that issue at once. [Cries of yes, yes.] Mr. Van Buren received the majority of the votes of that convention, and ought to have been the democratic candidate for the Presidency. But he was sacrificed to the Moloch of slavery. In '48 the Jeffersonian democracy of the State of New York assembled at Utica, to send thirty-six delegates to the Baltimore Convention. He was one of the '36." They went down there, but the doors of the convention were closed against them. There was another band of delegates there from New York, who claimed to be democrats, but they had no more title to the designation than the Devil to that These men were ready to bow down and accept the pledge required by the South, before it was presented to them. [Applause.] Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, said that the democrats of New York had raised that Union killing question, the 'Wilmot Proviso,' and that they had better be kept out of the Convention, and they were kept out. The omnipotent South could carry the Presidential candidate triumphantly into the chair without the aid of the 'little State of New York.' New York was thrust out of the Convention. She had no voice there. The '36' came home and made a regular democratic nomination, and the democracy of New York, and the extent of the country were rallying to their support. [Crics of yes, yes. You shall be supported.] They had nominated the victim of the slave power, in '44, Martin Van Buren. Convention.—The so-called Whig Con-vention held at Philadelphia. There ed it. This is the issue which the was another noble son of liberty sacrificed | south tenders to this country at the noonupon the alter of slavery. Henry Clay day of the nineteenth century. -at the sound of this name the most enthusiastic cheers burst from the assem- for joining issue with the South on the bly, the old, and tried, and beloved lead-er of the whigs, why was he sacrified? before the American people, and I am (A voice, 'slavery was the cause.') Yes. for getting a verdict, and entering up both the great popular leaders of the judgment, taking out an execution, and two parties had been sacrificed to slavery. levying on the slave power, and taking But now the people had taken up the possession of it, and hanging it up be-

question themselves, and they will never rest, nor allow the country to rest, till it shall be definitely settled. The whigs had nominated Gen. Taylor, who was Never before has this city presented so animating a spectacle. The streets are full, the hotels are crowded to overflow ing, as indeed are all the private houses, but not an ultra Christian, 'and utterly refuse to be an exponent of Christian

to any respectable church on such a con-fession of faith? (No, no.) No, nor will Gen. Taylor get into the whig party. He may get into a small portion of it, into that portion constituted of men who have sons for whom they wish to get snug places—whom they wish to have appointed midshipmen, or to some of the thousand lucrative offices which go to make up the Executive patronage. Whigs tell you that you should go for Taylor, and hunkers say you in ist go for Cass. There are five of these latter men in the town where I live, and where we poll 500 votes. (Laughter.) We must beg to differ from them. (Laughter.)

This convention had to be a self-sacrificing convention. A crisis had arrived when old prejudices had got to be laid aside—sacrificed upon the altar of our common country's good. He had come here to lay down all his former predilections upon this altar-to strike hands with those with whom he had previously battled. We mingle here with rep-resentatives from Ohio, Illinois, India-na, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, thank God. Here they stood, representatives from the far fields of the West-an empire in itself, from which slavery had been blotted out by a resolution drawn by the great men of our independence. Slavery had been excluded, and now the West had become the rich granary of the world. He had come on with the representations from New Jersey-that battle-field of the revolution. And Pennsylvania, too, that glorious old Keystone sylvania, too, that glorious old Keystone of the Union, is here—firm and true as steel—who cherishes within her bosom the patriot Wilmot. God raised up a David of old to slay the giant of Gath. So hath David Wilmot, with the sling of freedom and the smooth stone of truth, struck the giant of slavery between the eves—he reels—let us nush him over t eyes-he reels-let us push him over ! Massachusetts is here, and it is fitting she should be. A son of John Quincy Adams is here among her delegates .-There was Samuel Adams, first among the statesmen of the Revolution, and he rejoiced that Francis C. Adams was in the front rank of this great moral revo-

He hailed this time as a glorious era He liked this agitation. It was an aued this mingling of heretofore discordant elements-drawn together by the great sympathetic chord of freedom. Vermont, New Hampshire, Missouri and Delaaware are here. And he was told that Maryland was here, and it was a fact of deeply momentous importance, when in the South they begin to talk of the evils of slavery. Virginia, 'the mother of Presidents' was here. The feeling is extending, expanding, not only at the North, but at the South. If we are wrong on the tariff it can be righted in twelve hours. If we are wrong on banks, it can be righted by legislation. But if we are wrong on slavery, it can never be righted. It will reach down to posterity inflicting curses and misery upon generations yet to come. Let then, no preferences for men distract our councils. Let all meet upon a common platform, to accomplish a great-a noble purpose. "Stanton, Stanton." was loudly call-ed and came forward amid loud cheering. He gave notice that the convention would be regularly organized at 12 o'clock, and was about to sit down, when there was such an outcry for him 'just to say something,' that he consented, and said he would make a speech about as long as the ferule of his cane. He said the motto of this convention should be that of the French republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' (Cheers) They had come up to contend against a movement on the part of the slave interest, to extend that cursed institution which takes the image of Almighty God friends of liberty throughout the vast on the immortal soul, and blots it therefrom by legislation, and stamp in its' place, by legal enactment, the name of brute, beast, and property; that that intitution now struggling for existence on as own soil, shall be extended to territo-But we should now speak of another ries where the lower morality and feebed it. This is the issue which the

the petitioner or petitioners, the following sums: To the judge to whom the petition is preferred, and who may take the deposition, three dollars per day: To any person appointed by such judge to take depositions as aforesaid, three dollars per day : To officers and witness es, the same as in other actions. LA FAYETTE S FOSTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES J McCNRDY, President of the Senate. Approved June 13, 1848.

CHARK BISSELL. CHAPTER XLVII.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act authorizing the Collection of Debts by For-eign Attachment."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any debt, legacy, or distributive share, due, or which may become due, to any person, from the estate of any dcceased person, or any debt due, or which may become due, to any person, from any insolvent es-tate assigned for the benefit of creditors, may be attached in the hands of the executor, administrator or trustee, by process of Foreign Attachment: Provided, that so much of any debt for personal services as shall not exceed ten dollars and such articles of personal property bequeathed or to be distributed, as, if the possession of the legatee or distributee, would be exempt from execution, shall be exempt from such attachment.

Sec. 2. The garnishee shall be described as having the goods and effects of the defendant in his hands, or as being indebted to the defendant, as executor, administrator or trustee, and shall not, in the original process, be required to disclose

Sec. 3. Whenever any debt due, or which may became due, to any person, from the estate of a deceased person, which is settled as a solvent estate, shall be so attached, the lien created by such attachment shall not continue, unless demand is made of the garnishee upon the execution, within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment, or within sixty days after the expiration of the time nited ior the defendant to present his claim against the estate.

Sec. 4. Whenever any legacy or dis-

Sec. 8. If the garnishee shall not pay such judgment as provided in the last section, the same may be recovered by the attaching creditor in an action on the probate bond, and not otherwise. Sec. 9. Whenever any debt due, or to

become due, to any person from an estate settled as a solvent estate, shall be attached as herein before provided, the attaching creditor may, within the time limited for the presentment of claims against such estate, present the debt so by him attached, to the executor or administrator: and in such case such debt shall not be barred as against such attaching creditor, notwithstanding the defendant in the Foreign Attachment may fail to present the same within the time so limited.

Sec. 10. Whenever any debt due, or to become due, to any person from an estate represented insolvent, or from an insolvent estate assigned for the benefit of creditors, shall be attached as herein before provided, the attaching creditor may, within the time limited for the presentment of claims against such estate, present the debt so by him attached, to the commissioners on such estate, and be employed or authorized to procure may appear and be heard in relation policy-holders or stockholders in said thereto, and shall have the same right of company, or to receive applications or review or repeal as the defendant.

Sec. 11. Nothing in the two preceding cure, directly or indirectly, or to assist in sections shall be construed as exempting my creditor of an estate who shall have neglected to present his claim against such estate within the time limited, from any forfeiture or bar by reason of such

neglect; but the presentment and proof of any debt, as aforesaid, by an attaching creditor, shall enure to the benefit of such attaching creditor alone.

Sec. 12. If any executor, administrator, or trustee, in whose hands any debt, legacy or distributive share shall have been attached under this act, shall die or be removed, pending the proceedings half to the treasury of the town where either on the original writ or on the the office of said company shall be loca-Scire facias, upon proper suggestion being made upon the record, such proceed-

ings may be continued against his surtributive share due, or which may be- vivor, or his successor in such trust, as its next annual meeting, accept of the come due to any person, from the estate the case may be, in the same manner as provisions thereof, as a part of its act of of a deceased person, shall be so attach- they might otherwise have been against incorporation.

less than two-thirds of the whole num-Court of Probate shall be of opinion that ber of such trustees or directors shall be elected by members of such company limits of this State: and not exceeding LA FAYETTE S FOSTER, limits of this State; and not exceeding one-third of the whole number of such trustees or directors as aforesaid, may be elected by members of such company entitled to vote, who reside without the limits of this State.

> Sec. 2. That if the members of any such company who reside without the limits of this State, shall not appear at the election of trustees or directors of such company, either in person or by proxy, and shall fail to elect such trustees or directors, not exceeding one-third of the whole number as aforesaid, then such trustees or directors shall be appointed by the said trustees or directors who may be elected by the members of such company who reside within the limits of this State as aforesaid; and no

act or incoporation heretofore passed shall be construed to affect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That it it shall not be lawful for the president, secretary, directors, trustee, or agent, of any mutual life, fire or health insurance company, incorporated by the laws of this State, who now is or hereafter may subscriptions therefor. to solicit or pro-

procuring, any proxies from any stockholder in such company, to be used in any meeting of such company; nor shall any such officer or agent vote on, any proxy in any such meeting.

And any officer or agent as aforesaid, who shall offend against the provisions of this act, and every other person who shall knowingly use any proxy so obtained contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, one half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and the other

Sec. 4. This act shall not be binding upon any company which shall not, at

President of the Seinate. CLARK BISSELL.

CHAPTER LVI.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act concerning Lands." Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate

and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any woman who is an alien, and the wife of a man by law capable of holding land in this State, shall be capable of taking and holding land in this State by devise or inheritance, and shall be entitled to dower, in the estate of her deceased husband. And the child, or children, and other of Christian. [Laughter.] lineal descendants, of any person capable of holding land in this State, shall be entitled to take and hold such land as heir or heirs at law of such ancestor, whether such child, childten, or lineal descendants, are, or are not natives of the United States; in the same manner as if they were citizens of the United

States. LA FAYETTE E FOSTER. Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHARLES J MCCURDY, President of the Senate. Approved, June 22, 1848.

CLARK BISSELL.

PURSUANT

To a Resolve paseed at the late session of the Legislature, SCHOOLS OF TEACHERS will be holden the present year under the direction of persons who have been selected for the purpose, at the following times and places, and continue in session about five days at each

place, viz : At Birmingham, Deep River and Porters-ville, commenceing on Tuesday, the 12th of September. At Canterbury, New Britain and Watertown,

on Tuesday, the 19th of September. At Windsor and Durham on Tuesday, the

26th of September. At Guilford and Newtown, on Tuesday, the

3d of October. At Stamford, Danielsonville, Mausfield Cen-

tre and Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 10th of Oc-At Lebanon, on Tuesday, the 17th of Octo-

ber.

At Ellington, on Tuesday, the 24th of Octo-SETH P. BEERS, Superintendent of Common Schools. July 29 Pt6w20&Pr6w3

Having all my particular views, I am

the winds of execration shall whistle through it. (Cheers.) In order to fight this battle successfully, we must be united, and again I say let us adopt the glorious motto of the new born French Republic; "Liberty, Equality, Frater-nity." (Cries of good, good, that's it, and give it to 'em.)

The great loadstone principle which has brought us up from the Mississippi to the Aristook, for it has been ascertained in general committee thay all the northern tier of counties are represented n this convention, is the French motto, Liberty, the sun of this great movement around which the other departments revolve around it by the laws of gravitation, and from which all other movements receive their light and heat. Then, sir, we come here to carry out that other principle of the French republic, Equality. Whigs, democrats and abolitionists, all parties are broken up and resolved into their original elements. Then there is that other word, Fraternity, completing the trinity of principles, against which the united despotism of the world cannot stand. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I hope we may not divide. (Cries of good, good, we won't.)

THE ORGANIZATION

At a little past 12 o'clock, the tent and the -whole park around, was one dense mass of human beings. Probably more than 10,000 were present, whon Judge Stevens, of Indiana, called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. Nathaniel Sawyer, of Ohio, president pro tem. It was confirmed by acclamation.

Mr. Sawyer, on taking the stand, call ed to order, and nominated Charles B. Welles, of Illinois, and Calvin W. Philleo, of Conn., as secretaries pro tem.

The name of the Hon. Preston King, of New York, was then announced by the president: pro tem., and instantly one universal shout rent the vast area enclosed by the tent, and were repeated with pose of reporting the doings of the general committee appointed in caucus, in which fifteen States were represented. The committee consisted of about ninety persons. The first thing, Mr. King said, was to unite. He said he would read the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention. The committee had unanimously agreed upon them, though they were not binding on the convention :

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of all responsibility for the extension or lied to defend themselves. This is the continuance of . slavery, wherever that more remarkable as the principle which overnment possesses constitutional au-

Resolved, That the States within ible for the continuance or existence of slavery within such States, and the Fedai Government has neither responsibility or constitutional authority to establish or regulate slavery within the States.

Two or three on the stage dissented in very moderate and suppressed noes, whereupon Mr. King represented that the resolutions were not binding, but that the committee had unanimously a-

tween the heavens and the earth, where grass, of Maryland, A. M. Johnson, of little power to be exercised for no noble them was the unanimous report of the New Jersey, and Franklin Taylor, of Pennsylvania, were then announced as secretaries, and unanimously confirmed. The committee recommended that a vice president be appointed from each State, who should each be appointed by his own delegation.

The following Vice Presidents were nominated by their respective State delegations, viz:

William Bradbury, of Maine. Moses A. Courtland, New Hampshire. Lawrence Brainard, Vermont. John Mills, Massachusetts. Davis L. Rogers, New Jersey. Dr. E. D. Gazzam, Pennsylvania. S. L. Low, Illinois. Jno. W. Wright, Indiana. Byron Kilbourne, Wisconsin. W. M. Miller, Iowa. Robert S. Wilson, Michigan. Robert Gardner, Maryland. George Craig, Virginia. Walter R. Danforth, Rhode Island. A. H. Dickson, Delaware. L. B. Noble, District of Columbia. The delegation from New York not

having agreed upon a nomination for vice president, it was agreed to meet at So'clock this evening for that purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Adams : Fellow citizens, you will gree with me, I think, that the proceedings of this great body should be first commenced with prayer. [Yes, yes.]-I would then invite you to listen to a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of this

Prayer.

As soon as the Rev. gentleman had nlause. finished his prayer, Mr. Adams arose and addressed the Convention as follows: MR. ADAMS SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens of the Convention :-It is a matter of the most heart-felt gratitude on my part that you have thought fit to select so humble an instrument as myself to preside over the deliberations of this great convention. I would apologize for my unfitness, were it not that I see in these speaking faces before me, and I feel in the sympathizing hearts around me, the utmost security that you will all unite in making my labors easy. It is an encouraging thing in my mind to see how you have come up as with one mind, from regions stretching from the sea-border to the lakes, and of your devotion to principle. It gives me renewed confidence both in the intelligence and the virtue of the people, that the moment that they felt the danger in which they were placed, they have raithey sustain is not distinctly set forth in nority and is responsible for its exist- the technical term of the Wilmot proviso. Their instincts have taught them

that it meant human freedom, and the which slavery exists, are alone respon- only answer they give is THAT THEY ARE HERE.

But it has been remarked that the Wilmot proviso is an abstraction. Well I grant it. I will also say what it is not. It is not bread and butter., It is not roast beef and two dollars a day. It is not a comfortable provision under executive favor. It is something far above and beyond all these in the way of abstrac-tion. But so was the Magna Charta an abstraction-so was the Declaration of greed upon them, and he trusted the con- Independence an abstraction-so is truth vention would do the same thing during and justice and even the idea of a God its session, for he believed it was neces- an abstraction. Yet, these abstractions sary for them all to hang together, or are what raise up mankind and distin-

and useful end. Success with them is entire committee. This announcement the pole-star of their policy, and success once gained brings with it no advance- applause. ment to the nation. Let your system, gentlemen, be different. Letus do what we can to command success, but let us not forget that its only value to us will be in carrying with it the noble princi- to maintain the rights of free labor a-

ples for which we contend. gainst the aggressions of the slave pow-Fellow-citizens, the country is now a er, and to secure free soil to a free peoroused and her citizens are looking with ple. intense solicitude to the result of our de-

And whereas, The political conventions liberations. I need not allude to the hopes recently assembled at Baltimore and that have been expressed, that we should Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice present the same spectacle of dissatisfac- of a great constituency entitled to be ion and division that has been seen in heard in its deliberations, and the other the two other great conventions of this abandoning its distinctive principles for year. These persons do not yet under- mere availability, have dissolved the nastand the difference between men who tional party organizations heretofore excome together in obedience to the law of isting, by nominating for the chief magistruth and ready to carry out noble prin- stracy of the United States, under the ciples, and men who only see expedien: slaveholding dicta-tion, candi datesneithy and who contend only for place. I er of whom can be supported by the oppknow that you will disappoint all their onents of slaveryextension without a expectations-I know that you will seek sacrflice of constency, duty and self-reonly the right way, and that. you seek it spect.

was received with the most enthusiastic

Whereas, We have assembled in con-

vention, as a union of freemen, for the

sake of freedom, forgetting all past po-

litical differences in a common resolve

in the noble spirit of the ancient martyrs And whereas, These nominations so of Liberty. Our motto is, "Everything made furnish the occasion and demonfor the cause and nothing for men." Go strate the necessity of the union of the on then, in your deliberations, and may people under the banner of free democthe result be blessed of heaven in carrying | racy, in a solemn and formal declaration one step forward in these broad lands, of their fixed determination to rescue stretching from sea to sea, of those great the Federal government from its control : principles of our revolutionary age, de-Resolved, therefore, That we, the peoigned to illustrate before the civilized ple here assembled, remembering the world, the great idea of a Christian comexample of our Fathers in the day of monwcalth. the first Declaration of Independence,

Mr. Adams took his seat amidst the putting our trust in God for the triumph nost enthusiastic and long continued apof our cause, and invoking His guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now The Committee on Organization, &c., plant ourselves upon the national platform

submitted the following further report, of freedom, in opposition to the sectionwhich was unanimously adopted : al platform of slavery.

Resolved, That slavery in the several This convention assembled in pursuance of a recommendation of the State. States of this Union which recognize its of Ohio held on the 28th day of June existence, depends upon State laws alast. That convention recommended the lone, which cannot be repealed or modiappointment of six delegates at large for fied by the federal government and fir each State that should choose to be rewhich laws that government is not responsible. We therefore propose no inpresented, and three delegates from each terference by Congress with slavery with-in the limits of any State.

commendation as to the number of delegates while in other States, County and son to probibit the existence of slavery, after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of six States and sixteen del-

conferees to be composed of its delegates at large, if it have them in sufficient numbers, if not they shall be appointed by the delegates in attendance from said State.

2. Each Congressional district of a State represented, shall be entitled to three conferees. The regular delegates of the districts shall be such conferees, if number may be supplied by the delegates from said State, from any persons attending from said State.

egal process. Sec. 3. The said conferees shall con-Resolved, That in the judgmemt of stitute a Committee of Conference, and this convention, Congress has no more shall have full power to sit during the power to make a slave than to make a sittings of the convention, and to enter-tain and decide finally any question re-tablish slavery than to institute and esferred by the convention, or any question tablish a monarchy; no such power can that shall be originated in said Commit- be found among those specifically contee of Conference; and shall have full, ferred by the constitution, or derived by power on the subject of representation. just implication from them.

United States, that we should also de- political speakers in the present cam clare ourselves on certain other questions paign.

of national policy : Therefore Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries ; and the election of all civil officers in the services of the government, by the people so far as the same may be practicable

Resolved, That river and harbor improvements when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully'equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States in the Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt. and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal government and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner, "Free Soil, Free Speech. Free Labor and Free Men," and under it we will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exer-[Concluded next week. tions.

## THÉ PRESIDENCY-GEN. TAYLOR-LETTER OF HON. JOHN M. BOTTS. LEESBURG, Aug. 7, 1948.

DEAR SIR :--- I have heard various rumors and speculations in regard to your future action in reference to the presidential election, imparting to you he design of withholding your vote from Gen. Taylor, or, at the least, of reserving to yourself the right of deciding what course it may be proper to pursue after the Buffalo convention shall have made their nomination. I have the best reasons in the world for believing that these rumors and speculations are entirely destitute of foundation, in fact, but I am of opinion that you owe it to the party to which you belong, and to whose highest interests I know you to be as thoroughly devoted as any man in the United States, as well as to yourself and to the position which you occupy before the country, to remove all doubts from all minds, by defining your position so clearly that it can be neither misunderstood or misrepresented.

Whether you attain this object by a declaration from your place in the House of Representatives, or by adopting some other mode, is perhaps not material; but Trust that in some form or other it will be done.

Yours truly, JOHN JANNEY Hon. John M. Borts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 10, 1848. My DEAR SIR :- I received your letter of the 7th on yesterday, informing me is rather Taylor-wise inclined-probably of the rumors and speculations afloat in for the reason that the General is certifi-

I would not do justice to myself if I did not here say that the convention, in my judgment, made a most unwise and unfortunate selection. We may now hope for the election of General Taylor; with Mr. Clay it would have been more than certain.

I am no partisan of Gen. Taylor's, and have too much honesty and sinceri-ty to pretend that I go into this election with the zeal and enthusiasm that I would have done if Gen. Taylor had occupied the position of a thorough, out-and-out whig, from whom we might expect an administration of the government on the principles we struggled for in 1840 and 1844, which I am not prepared to concede are either obsolete, impracticable, or condemned by the public judgment.

What propriety, consistency, or self-respect then, would I exhibit by rising in my place in Congress, or before my fellow-citizens, discrediting my own solemply expressed convictions, or in acknowledging a change of opinion, when could furnish no satisfactory reason for that change ? I could not do it without a forfeiture of self-esteem, and I will not do it to receive the favor of anybody; and it ought not to be expected by any, who value the integrity and independence of a public man.

But then, there is another thing that I can do. While I cannot play the part of an active partisan and pretend that Gen. Taylor is an acceptable candidate to me, I can say that he is far preferable to Gen. Cass, whom I regard as the most objectionable, I may say the most obnoxious man of a party whose princi-. ples I have warred against for twenty years, and shall for forty more, if life and health and mind shall last as long.

When I look upon his course in connection with the Mexican war, from which we have but just escaped, with a loss of life that the mines of Mexico could not repay, and with the honor of the nation impaired ; when I look upon him as the justifier and defender, in the United States Senate, of all the usurpapations of power and violations of the constitution practiced by the present administration; when I see him bending his respectable abilities from the high purposes of a statesman to the groveling ambition of a demagogue; when I witness his insatiable thirst for conquest and his grasping rapacity for his neigh-bor's goods; when I look upon his huge dimensions, ready to 'swallow all of Mexico' at a gulp, without disturbing the rotundity of his proportions, I am con-strained to say that no room for doubt remains, and that no alternative is left me but to give my vote to Gen. Taylor and take the chances, whatever they may be.

I will not presume to offer my advice to others; every man must take the responsibility of acting for himself, as his judgment dictates. All I can venture to do is to set them what I hope may prove do is to set them when to be a good example. I am, very truly, your friend, JNO. M. BOTTS.

A Good ONE .- A worthy and enthusiastic friend of free soil, in our village, who has heretofore acted with the Whig party, was in conversation a few days since, with a venerable old Deacon, who d to be orthodox. Said the Deacon: "My dear sir, these Barnburners are pulling the wool over your eyes. Gen. Taylor is a Whig-he has so avowed himself, and it is the duty of every Whig to support him." Our friend was not quite convinced, as his answer testified. "Suppose, Deacon, I should apply for admission into your church. The first enquiry would of course be-Are yes a Christian? I reply, very cavalierly, -Yes I am a Christian, but not an ultra one, and I cannot consent upon any consideration to be an exponent of Christian principles. Would you admit me?" The Deacon was afflicted with sudden dumbness. VERMONT DISGRACED .- We blash for our native State when we remember that one of her Senators has soiled her hitherto untarnished character by supporting the sneaking Compromise Bill. And yet, she has only received what she deserved for sending to the Senate a man of talents, but devoid of principle-one who, (not long before his election.) attempted to flog his wife in a fit of drunkenness, and broke his leg in the scuffle ; and whose habits of intoxication during a part of his residence in Washington have caused the cheek of more than one Vermonter to burn with shame! Would you believe it, this same Senator hails from the very town in which the stern old Judge Harrington (God bless his memory !) decided that nothing short of "A BILL'OF SALE FROM THE ALMIGH-TY" could establish a claim of property to man. Who would suppose that a miserable trickster and doughface could spring from such a soil ?-Blackstone Chronicle.

Congressional District. Several States have followed that re-

District meetings have appointed a much larger number than that proposed and in some a smaller number.

The committee appointed by the deleegates in the Congress of 1787, for the rations of the several States to confer proviso, to three States and seven deleupon the subjects of organization and regates against it; the actual exclusion of presentation, have had the subject under slavery from the Northwestern Territoconsideration, and beg leave to submit to ry, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimousthe convention, the following rules to ly adopted by States in Congress; and remedy, as far as practicable, the inethe entire history of that period, clearly quality which would arise from voting in show, it was the settled policy of the nass, per capita, or by States. nation not to extend; nationalize, or en

1. Each State shall be entitled to six courage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return. Resolved, That our Fathers ordained constitution of the United States, in

order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal enough are in attendance. If not, the government, which they created, all conof life, liberty, or property, without due

else they would have ly. [Much laughter.]

Mr. King then read the third, as follows :

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

A resolution was then passed that a committee of one from each State, and one from the District of Columbia, be selected to draft a plan for the prect organization of the Convention, the appointment of officers, &c., and that each delegation appoint its representation.-This was unanimously approved. The States were then called.

Jabez G. Woodman, Maine, democrat. Geo. C. Fogg, N. H., inde. and Hale E. D. Barber, Vt., dem. [man. Wm. Jackson, Mass., liberty. Wm. G. Hammond, R. I., whig. Thaddeus Wells, Conf., dem. Preston King, (cheers,) N. Y., dem. H. M. Conger, N. J. Jeseph Neide, Penn. S. P. Chase, Ohio, liberty man, and nephew of Mr. McLean.

L. P. Christiancy, Michigan. H. Crooker, Wisconsin. Isnac C. Arnold, Illinois. Wm. Miller, Iowa. Jas. L. Jargin, Indiana. Jacob Pusey, Delaware. Wm. Robinson, Maryland. Geo. Craig, Virginia. L. P. Noble, District of Columbia.

A delegation from Kentucky, expect ed to arrive to-day.] The committee retired to the Court

House, for the purpose of debating upon business to be presented to the Convention-nominating permanent officers, &c.

The Convention then took a recess for dinner, until three o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the Convention came to order. The report of the committee, is the substance of the struggle that calls nomination of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was presented as of liberty in America. permanent president of the Convention, and unanimously confirmed. (Three cheers.) Mr. Adams, on making his ap-

guish them from the brutes that perish. They make us secure at home and respected abroad. And experience proves beyond all dispute that exactly as a people continue to cherish and regard such abstractions, just so do they continue to

walk in the paths of righteousness and peace. I regard the abstraction of the Wilmot

proviso as in substance, making a broad

issue between right and wrong, between truth and falsehood, between liberty and slavery. It presents an opportunity for the people of America to note once more their cause, to see how far the ship of state has drifted from the principles of 1776, and to bring it back to the true point. The world is advancing in its true knowledge of human rights, and it will never do for us to remain stationary. Nor yet will it do for Americans at this

moment, knowingly, to sow the seeds of moral evil in a rising community whilst under their protection in the common territories of the Union. This is doing a moral wrong which under the law of nature, as well as the higher law of God, no set of men can rightfully do-and it is stretching their authority and powers under the constitution of the United States far, far beyond every limit defined in that instrument. To establish justice, it is all-important that the rights of all should be respected. To obtain the consent of the governed, which is the only legitimate authority of government, it is essential first that their right to give consent should be conceded.— Neither of these truths is now undisputed in the United States. It is now substantially declared in high places that the doctrines which Locke declared and for which Sidney and Hampden perished and the pledges of our own great revolutionary struggles are not simply all abstraciions, but actually false. and

that defenders of arbitrary power like Sir Robert Filmer and Hobbes are better exponents of the rights of men. This (Mr. King, chairman,) was read, and the us all together to-day. We are to lay tion in the order in which their names once more the foundation of the temple

To this end we denounce the old par-

pearance, was again greeted with pro-longed and enthusiastic cheers. Chas. B. Sedgwick, of New York, Charles V. Dyer, of Illinois, Thomas Balton, of O-hio, Ralph Butler, of Maine, J. E. Snod-

4. Any question in the convention shall be referred to said Committee for its final action, upon the demand of one hundred members.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, having been loudly and respectedly called for, now came forward and addressed the convention at length, amidst the most deafening applause. Mr. Culver of New York followed in one of his happiest efforts, when the chair announced the committee on resolutions. Mr. Butler, also of New York, next spoke, with all his great ability, and when he had finished a song from Mr. Jesse Hutchinson concluded

the first day's session, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY.

Thursday morning, Aug. 10. The convention was called to order by he President and its deliberations open-Syracuse.

Messrs. Briggs of Ohio, Cummings of Mass., Berkshire of Virginia, severally addressed the convention, when Mr. Hutchinson was called for and came forward with a song that was greatly ap-plauded. Judge Nye of New York followed, and on his resuming his scat the President said, that, as evidence of the strong interest which was manifested in territorics now free, would have also othe proceeding of the convention, he had just had placed in his hands the following telegraphic communication.

Exhibit one issue-one front-one nomination-courage-enthusiasm-an-

ticipate victory. WILLIAM WILSON, Pastor of the Church of Covenanters. Cincinnati, 10th Aug.

Messrs. Healey of Penn., Robt. Wil-son of Mich., Sedgwick of N. Y., and Giddings of Ohio, addressed the convenare recorded.

Hereupon the President announced that Mr. Butler, of New York, Chairman ty organizations as having ceased to rep- of the committee on resolution, would resent the principles of American liber- now read the report of the committee .-

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery wherever that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

stitutional power to deprive any person

Resolved, That the proviso of Jeffer-

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its extension in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave states and more slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave states and no more slave territory .--Let the soil of our extensive domains be kept free, for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes ed with prayer, by Rev. S. J. May, of of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the senate of the United States, was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slaveholders of all the States; and while we rejoice to know

that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into pened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage, in hot haste, by a mnjority embracing several senators, who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see to it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromise with slavery; if made, they must be repealed.

Resolved, That we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren in Qregon, now exposed to hardships, peril and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territo-

regard to the course I intend to pursue in reference to the approaching presidential election.

It was my purpose, (as intimated a short time since in the House) to have made a speech before the adjournment of Congress in which I should have reviewed the condition of the country, the position of parties, and the course which my best judgment would lead me to pursue; but when I came to reflect more maturely, I found the position one full of embarrassment.

It was difficult for me to make a speech without being obliged to say too little or too much.

Before the meeting of the convention. I had taken a very active part to secure the nomination of Mr. Clay. I had avowed sentiments in regard to the position which Gen. Taylor has chosen to assume, not calculated to recommend him to the whig party; I had expressed the belief that Mr. Clay was, if not the only available candidate, at least more so than any other. I had urged upon my political friends, in various publications, the impolicy of selecting as a candidate one who was not identified with the whig

party or any of its principles; I had taken the ground that with Mr. Clay as our standard-bearer it would float sucessfully and triumphantly over our heads, while with Gen. Taylor it must trail in the dust.

What I said I believed. If I was in error, it was my head and not my heart that erred. These opinions were spread before the country under a conscientious conviction of their truth, and from a sense of duty to those with whom, politically, I had always acted, and for whom, as a party, I had spent the most active portion of my life.

It would be uncandid and dishonest in me to pretend that anything had occurred since the nomination was made to change or modify the opinions I had previously expressed.

You must perceive then, the extreme difficulty under which I would labor in making a political speech without saying so much as might rather prove an injury than a benefit to any party, or of saying too little to justify and sustain my own opinion in order to prove that I was no

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin states that Mr. Slingerland, member of Congress from the Albany district, has declared against Gen. Taylor.

Lost! Lost! one child what was barefoot, midout no shoes on, bare head, midout no hat on. Whoever finds dat same child, shall bring him up on de top of de corporation line, and pay one dollar for expenses.

"My friend has a great reverence for the truth," said a baronet to a gentlemen. speech on the subject, and indulged the "So I perceive," was the reply, " for he hope that my friends would have forborne always keeps at a respectable distance

## THE PIONEER. SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 19. FOR PRESIDENT. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N.Y. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Mass.

## THE PLATFORM.

Next in importance to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, stands the Platform adopted by the Buffalo Convention. The more this document is read, the stronger will be the approval accorded to it, and the more earnest the determination to give to its principles the most cordial support. On its broad ground the good and true of all parties can unite, and within its impregnable defences the liberties of the nation may find a sure asylum.

On the subject of Slavery, that platform is all that the most earnest liberty man could ask. It goes very much farther indeed than there was any reason to suppose that the convention could be persuaded to go. We had prepared a resolution which covered all the ground we hoped to obtain ; and we should have been fully satisfied with its passage, as affording a means by which liberty party men could go for the Buffalo nominecs without any sacrifice of principle; and we had taken pains to get the approval of some distinguished men to this reso lution preparatory to urging it upon the attention of the convention; but when we got to Buffalo we found that all the delegates, and particularly the Barnburners, were prepared to go a long distance beyond our mark of hope, and we were glad enough to pocket our cold and tame resolve, and give way to the strong and earnest declaration which they wished to make against slavery. Indeed, we found ourself decidedly amongst the conservatives, and had upon our hands the strange work of holding back the young converts, lest in their uninstructed zeal they should take ground and use expressions which, instead of impelling the cause onward to success, would burden it with unnecessary issues and render it odious among the people.

At last the resolutions which are now before the public, were adopted ; and we venture to say that every liberty man in the. land must yield to them the same full and cordial assent which was accorded by every delegate of that party in carnest and direct. They cover the ty has ever contended; and there is,

condition of servile fidelity to the appointing power. It is a shameful, overgrown abuse of republican institutions, and there must be reform.

The resolution in favor of river and harbor improvements is a most important one, and takes the right ground by confining itself strictly to the enunciation of a general principle-a principle which there can be no doubt will be fairly car-

ried out and acted upon by the party whenever it reaches the seat of power. The letter of Silas Wright to the Chicago convention indicates, in our judgment, the true ground to be taken upon this question; and we doubt not, whenever the opportunity offers, our party will carry out the principles of the Buffalo resolution exactly to the extent and within the limitations set forth in that etter.

The next resolution relates to the free grant of the public land, in limited quantities, to actual settlers. The Tribune, while highly approving of this resolution generally, objects that it puts the action required upon the wrong ground-that it does not recognize the natural, inherent right of man to the soil-but puts the grant upon the ground of services rendered to the government. It may be that the Tribune is right in this. We ourself think it is; and we think, too, that the idea of the inalicnable homestead must soon be endorsed and acted upon as a consequence of the admission of man's natural right to the soil. But we will quarrel with no man who goes with us for the end, though he is actuated by other motives than those by which we are impelled. Reasons for the free grant of the public lands, &c., may be as thick as blackberries. Mr. A. goes for that grant on one ground, Mr. B. upon another, Mr. C. upon a third, and Mr. D. upon a fourth ; but they all go for the same thing, and there is therefore no reason why they should not all have it,-and not to subject letters, but go together. We are happy to believe that we shall all go together.

The last resolution relates to a tariff and is the only one on which we feel at all disposed to dissent from the convention. Speaking for ourself personally, we must say that we are in no way friendly

necessities of the nation require it and the constitution of the Union sanctions it-and we are not now going into the question as to whether such is or is not the convention. They are full, explicit, the case-then the tariff should be a dopted openly and avowedly for protecwhole ground for which the liberty par- tion, and should be 'directed solely with reference to that object ; but the wants therefore, at the present moment a true of the government should, in all cases and unexceptionable liberty party in ex- be provided for by direct taxation which, istence six or eight times as large as that falling alike upon all persons in propor-

with the privilege of public pillage, on ness and corruption. It is the day-star in a great crisis, with a letter to that ef- consider himself, as he must be regarded by others, as fully endorsing the platof our nation's political redemption risfect. He lost his nomination to the preing purely and brightly through "the sidency in '44, by this means alone; he

dark and troubled night" that is upon us, and giving sure promise of " that good time coming," for which, thank Heaven, we seem not likely to wait much

longer. Let our motto then be-Unite and Labor-Now or NEVER !

## THE CANDIDATES.

We could not have selected two better men than Matrin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, to bear up the standard of Liberty in the conflict upon which we have now entered. There are thousand reasons for preferring them before any others who have been named as candidates for the nomination, and we are glad that those reasons have been felt and that the actual decision has been reached.

Martin Van Buren has not always been our favorite. We have formerly waged as fierce and bitter a warfare a gainst him as we knew how to wage, and were the nation, Mr. Van Buren and ourselves in the same relative position now, that we were in then, we should repeat the same battles over a gain. We never doubted the profound knowledge of Mr. Van Buren upon all political subjects. We never questioned his great ability in the management of the State, and we never denied that as the most prominent promoter of National Place, external and internal, he was entitled to the admiration and thanks of the people; but upon the question of slavery, Mr. Van Buren did wrong.-He went further than even his friends thought it best for him to go. He went further than we could possibly justify him in going. On the question of a censorship of the mails in the slave States, he gave his casting vote in the Senate to pass the bill to a second reading-not to be enacted, as the lying Taylor papers only printed matter to examination .--Every body knows, that the government has the right in times of public peril, to exercise over the mails any censorship whatever, which may be deemed necessary to secure the public peace-even to open and destroy letters, if need be .--We, however, did not think the occasion to be one of sufficient danger to the public tranquillity to justify the proposed censorship-Mr. Van Buren did. He may have been right-we think he was wrong.

His second fault was in relation to the Amistad negroes, anl consisted in his assigning counsel on the part of the United States to Reiuz and Montez who were mere private individuals and in no sense representatives of Spain, and in his sending a government vessel to New- rassment; and notwithstanding the N. Haven with orders to receive on board the negroes, in case they were condemned by the court, and to put to sea under sealed orders. There is no proof that Mr. Van Buren contemplated any act in contravention or in excess of the law: but we think he should have left the claimants of the negroes to take care of their own interests and claims without giving them the aid of the United States government, before one of whose Courts the case was on trial.

form. was sacrificed as a politician, because he would not consent to sacrifice the liberwe went to the convention as a friend of ties of the free States at the dictation of Mr. Hale, we felt it to be both a daty the slave power; and certainly some and a pleasure to vote for Van Buren,

faults can be pardoned to that man who is willing to make himself an offering for liberty, as Mr. Van Buren did in '44, upon the Texas question. Henry Clay, less bold and less explicit, though probably agreeing with Mr. Van Buren in the main on this question, secured his nomination-but was defeated in his election. Had the life of Mr. Van Buren ended here, impartial men would have been disposed to think that the three wrongs of his life, committed in favor of slavery, were a thousand times more than atoned for, by his devoting himself to political death, as he did in '44, for the cause of liberty.

But his life did not end there; and will do it. when this great question of freedom for We could not have better candidates than we have, and our platform is betthe vast territory we had conquered from Mexico came up; and when through the ter than our candidates even. Let us then, buckle on the harness and go into cowardice of northern doughfaces, the slaveholders seemed likely to effect their the work like men, and let us never quit hellish purpose by spreading the curse the field till victory crowns us and the of slavery over all that immense counland is free. try, Martin Van Buren alone-of all the The Rochester Daily Advertiser con-

first class politicians of this country,ains a Letter from Joshua, Leavitt to came out in a letter that will immortalthe Members of the Liberty Party of the ize him-came out when it was suppos-United States, written in behalf of a ed that all the Websters, and Clays, and Committee composed of Joshua Leavit McLeans,and Woodburys, and Calhouns, of Mass., Saml. Lewis of Ohio, Martin and Buchanans, would be against him-Mitchel of N. Y., S. S. Harding of Ind., came out in a manner as straightforward Erastus Hussey of Mich., L. Brainard of and intelligible, as it was courageous and Vt., W. H. Burleigh of Conn., J. Codmanly; and denounced the whole plot ding of Wisconsin, and O. Lovejoy of and its abettors, and threw all the weight Illinois .- which we shall publish in our of his vast influence into the scale of next issue. It is a noble production, and liberty and humanity; and up to this vestrongly endorses the Buffalo nominary hour he is the only man amongst our tion. greatest men, with the single exception of Judge McLean, who has given the

Agents and friends of The Pioneer re earnestly requested to let us know world to know that in order to save the without delay the number of subscribers country he would refuse his vote to the already obtained, and the probable numslave-supporting candidate of his party. er they will require. Forget not the We know of no sublimef spectacle, in cash. our political history, than that of this old

The Hampshire Herald, a liberty party gray-headed ex-President, leading the paper, comes to us with the names of forlorn hope for liberty, up into the im-Van Buren and Adams on their banner. minent deadly breach, and battering there

With all these facts before us, though

and we shall glory in supporting him

through the canvass as "freedom's best

and bravest friend"-a glorious old man,

whom it would be the greatest glory of

Charles Francis Adams has never done

wrong that we know of, except in vot-

ing for the minions of the slave power.

He is a highly educated, most intelligent,

has been cursed by his party, because he

dared to be free. A worthy son of his

glorious old father-we can do nothing

better than to send him to the Senate of

the United States to preside over such

men as Calhonn and Butles-and he

this nation to elect to the presidency.

A Free Soil Meeting will be held at Lebanon, on Monday the 28th inst., at North Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The friends of Liberty, and all oppo ed to the extension of Slavery, are invited to attend and express their feelings n relation to the Buffalo nomination fo President and Vice President of the U States. Arrangements are made for peakers from abroad to address the eeting.

Eliphalet Abel, Ariel Loomis, Julius Clark. Alanson Peckham, T. J. Kingsley, Dan. T. Gager, and thirty others. Lebanon, Aug. 16, 1848.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER

government, and made, as they fondly hoped, adequate provision for its per petuity and success, and is indispense to the future honor and permanent welfare of our entire confederacy.

It may happen, in the course of the deliberations of the convention, that you become satisfied that the great end of your proceedings can, in your opinion, be best promoted by an abandonment of the Utica nomination. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire never again to be a candidate for the Presidency or for any other public office; -- but you may apprehend that it might not be agreeable to me to be superseded in the nomination after what has taken place in regard to it. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment. by assuring you, as I very sincerely and true-hearted, and liberty-loving man who very cheerfully do, that, so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would become most satisfactory to my feelings and wishes.

Wishing the convention success and honor in its patriotic efforts, and begging to accept for yourselves assurances of my unfeigned respect, I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant

M. VAN BUREN.



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ras before the 10th day of August instant. The liberty man who is not satisfied with this, does not deserve to see the triumph of his principles. He is an impracticable of the most hopeless description. For us, we are fully content.

The resolution on cheap postage must commend itself to all. The tax which is now imposed upon the transmission of thought, is the most odious of all taxes, and the people will never be satisfied until the penny postage system is frankly adopted for the nation. The same is true in regard to the retrenchment of government expenses and patronage, and the abolition of unnecessary offices.

Upon these subjects it was impossible ble to speak in detail, without going into the examination of each case by itself: but it was easy to avow the general principle, and it will be easy by calm, cool, dispassionate consideration of each case by itself, to determine where and to what extent the general principle shall be applied. The earnest purpose of the Free Soil party to effect a complete and radical reform, in regard to these matters, cannot be doubted. The work presses upon men who are eager to do it, and the reformation must and will take place.

A still more important declaration is that in favor of electing civil officers in the service of the government by the people. There is no more reason why a postmaster should be appointed by the executive power than there is in appointing a constable by the same authority. And the same is true of custom house officers and district judges and marshals. The people among whom and for whose benefit they hold office, ought to have the right of selecting them, and they will soon have it. There is no reason why one man should be able to control

on to their property, would equalize th burthens of the general government as those of the several State governments are now equalized. To us, it seems just as reasonable and practicable, to support the general, as any of the State governments, by direct taxation.

While, however, we hold this view and consider it due to truth and consistency that we should express it on this present occasion, we are not therefore by any means inclined to reject the Buffalo platform, or the nominees who stand up on it. We do not expect every body who acts with us to think just as we do, and we will extend to all our co-adjutors

in the great work undertaken by the free soil party, the same liberal hand which we ask in return. Time, and free and friendly discussion will fully harmonize our views, and we shall ultimately see and act together. Meantime the greatthe mighty--theall-important purpose of our organization-the divorce of the general government from the slave power-will be going on steadily to its accomplishment, and we venture to say that in the overthrow of that distracting and factious power, we shall find such great changes taking place in the condition of our national affairs as will furnish the

ground and the motives for such a harmonious decision of most of our great national questions as can never be reached while the distracting influence of it was doubtless that desire which beslavery is felt among us.

We say then, let us unite on the Buffalo platform. It is a noble, a glorious instrument. It is an honest return to the great principles of right and justice, which are written down in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal ly and unequivocally against the admis-Constitution. It is a solemn and heaven-directed prophecy of the overthrow the whole nation by means of this enor- of tyranny, and the establishment of jusous patronage. There is no reason tice throughout the land. It is a voice by a herd of ten thousand lean, gaunt, crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the venous office holders should be let way of the Lord's triumph in truth and of Texas, at the risk of a war, he boldly nous office holders should be let way of the Lord's triumph in truth and of Texas, at the risk of a war, he boldly would accept the nomination of the con- long since, we trust, made perfect its righteousness over wrong and wretched- and nobly refused to do it, and came out vention, and that by so doing, he would courts, who laid the foundation of our

The third fault consisted in the pledge given in his inaugural Message, to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, passed contrary to the will of the slaveholders.

We shall not attempt to justify or excuse these faults of Mr. Van Buren's .-They were so many wrongs, and nothing can make them right.

But there is another side of the case to be looked at by every reasonable man. We must first allow that no man is without his faults, and especially there is no politician against whom we cannot urge some very serious objection in reference to his past life, and if we were to judge of a man in all cases, by a few of his acts, separated from all others, we should never think rightly of any man. It must be remembered that Mr. Van Buren has always been remarkable for his great desire to preserve peace in the nation, and traved him into these acts, while at the

same time he was ready to sacrifice himself in resisting, what he regarded, and what we all regarded, as the unjust demands of the slave power. As long ago as 1820, Mr. Van Buren declared fulsion of any more slave States into the Union-they not being carved out of the original territory of the Union-and consistently with this doctrine, when he was asked to consent to the annexation

Y. Evening Post had been indiscreet enough to make his case still more difficult, by declaring that the barnburners would consent to the nomination of no other man, and would go with the Buffalo convention only on condition that the Buffalo convention went with them, Mr. Van Buren, true to the best interests of his country, came forward, unso-

with the strong heart and the sinewy

arm of youth for the salvation of his

country. Before such devotions as this,

all prejudices give way, all old hatreds

die, and with an honest impulse of free-

dom, we rush to the side of the old he-

ro and glory in the honor of triumphing

True to his position, what did Mr.

Van Buren respecting the Buffalo con-

tion ? Notwithstanding he had been nom-

inated at the Utica convention and could

not be withdrawn without great embar-

or falling with him.

licited, with a letter-not directed to his particular friends---but "to the New York delegation, in the Buffalo convention,"

of whom he knew the majority would be whigs and liberty men, his old enemies. He put himself in their hands, and fully and frankly declared that he would be a generous confidence to repose in such men that nothing but the most unreason-

honor, by honoring him.

It should be said further, that on several points, the aggressive course adopt- be productive of more important conseed by the South, has led to a change in quences than any which has gone before Mr. Van Burén's views upon the expediency of the abolition of slavery in the Distrct of Columbia and upon some other points. It was authoritatively stated in the Albany Atlas of the 3d inst., that Mr. Van Buren would by no means veto a bill for abolition there, and in the in regard to most of the questions that committee of conferees, Mr. Butler of New York, fully explained the views of his friend upon this subject. It is Mr. Van Buren's opinion that we should offer to the District, the alternative of consenting to emancipation or of submitting to the removal of the Capital to the free States, placing it upon the right bank of the Ohio. This will of course and which are destined, if properly compel emancipation, and is at once the most effectual and the most peaceable means of effecting the object.

Mr. Butler gave to the conferees the fullest assurance that Mr. Van Buren

LINDENWALD, Aug. 2, 1848. Gentlemen-It has occurred to me that a direct communication of my feelings, upon a single point, may in one event serve to remove embarrassment in your action at Buffalo. You all know. from my letter to the Utica Convention, and the confidence you repose in my sincerity, how greatly the proceedings of that body, in relation to myself, were opposed to my earnest wishes.

Some of you have also had opportunities to satisfy yourselves, from person al observation, of the sacrifices of feelings and interest which I incurred in submitting my future action to its control. None of you need be assured of the extent to which those feelings were relieved, by the consciousness that in yielding to the decision of that body, that the use perfectly satisfied, should the nomination of my name was necessary to enable the be given to any other man. It was such ever faithful democracy of New York to sustain themselves in the extraordinary position into which they have been driven by the injustice of others. I availed able prejudice could resist it, and the myself of an opportunity to testify to convention did itself the highest possible them my enduring gratitude for the many favors I had received at their hands.

> The convention, of which you will form a part, may, if wisely conducted, t. save, only, that which framed the federal constitution. In constitution it will be wholly unlike any convention which has been held in the United States since the present organization consists of individuals who have, all their lives. been graved on different sides in politics, State and national, and who still differ have arisen in the administration of the respective governments; but who feel themselves called upon, by considerations of the highest importance, to suspend rival action on other subjects. and unite their common efforts for the accomplishment of a high end-the prevention of the introduction of human slavery into the extensive territories of the United States, now exempt from that great evil, treated, to be speedily converted into a wilderness of free minds. I need not say how cordially I concur in the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of heaven; the accomplishment of which is due to the memories of the great and just men

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inspection of its contents, are enough, I should suppose, to induce every lover of his country and his Bible, to furnish himself and the rising generation with a copy.-Rev. Geo. Coles, As-sistant Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

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