BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y. Opening day.—On Wednesday, the 17th, will open to the public for examination and sale, the most extensive and varied assortment of fancy Hats, (in original patterns,) for children's wear, ever on exhibition in this city. To ladies and others interested in this peculiar branch of children's costume, we respectfully present our fall offering.

ASSOCIATED LABOR AND CAPITAL.—The great advantages possessed by the HAT FINISHERS' UNION are too well known to need comment. The goods they manufacture are highly appreciated by the hat-wearing community. Having capital sufficient to take equal advantage of the market, in the purchase of their materials, with any of their competitors in business, and from the fact that every person engaged in the manufacturing of the article they sell is a superior workman, and interested in the sale of said article, it is reasonable to conclude that they can sell a better article and at lower rates than any other establishment. Call and see. HAT FINISHERS' UNION,
of 30* No 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

☞ The Ladies are respectfully invited to GENIN'S. His varieties of the Riding Hat have been multiplied for the present season. He has not only the Jenny Lind and Parodi Hats, but several new styles equally graceful, with Wings, Gauntlets, &c., to correspond with such. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

FAMILIAR IN OUR EARS AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—It is a noted fact that the name and fame of the NEW HAT COMPANY, of Nos. 116 and 118 Nassau-st., engross the attention of almost the whole community, while the quality of their goods are not to be surpassed by any in the market; but most of all do we admire their system of doing business, and the uniform manner in which they treat all their customers, whether judges of the article or not; and their principle of One Quality, One Price, and No Abatement with their Standard Price of Three Dollars, must eventually trample over every obstacle.

☞ Every Art is improved by emulation, and in the strife T. SMITH, Jr., No. 102 Fulton-st., is the "fastest traveler." He is the "Rerdear" of Clothiers beating his rivals in the excellence of his stock and lowness of prices "away out of sight." Call and examine his rich assortment of superb Overcoats, matchless Dress Coats, elegant Vests, Pantaloons, &c., made in Broadway style, are sold at Fulton-st prices. Wise people always patronize SMITH.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.—No man can present a respectable appearance without a good Hat. Your coat may be new, your linen clean, your boots bright and every portion of your apparel fastidiously correct, yet a damaged beaver, or a tarnished silk Hat will destroy all. Be perfect in all things even by calling on KNOX at No. 128 Fulton-st. and procuring one of his Fall style of Hats. Price, remember, is only four dollars.

NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT.—FASHION, ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.—Attention Gentlemen! Have you purchased one of HARRISON'S Fall Style of Hats at $3? If you have not, we would advise you to call at No. 126 Nassau-st., (opposite the Bible House,) and get one, as they are equal to many sold at $4. o2 2t*

☞ GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLE—BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., solicits the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of Hat for the autumn season. It will be introduced on Thursday, 28th inst., and is if possible of enhanced quality of fabric, and very elegant in proportions and finish.
August 27th, 1851. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.
s20 8Tu&Thtf

CHILDREN'S BEAVER HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS—FALL STYLES.—The subscriber respectfully informs the ladies of this city that he is now prepared to exhibit his Fall Styles of Children's Fancy Hats and Beaver Bonnets. He is anxious that they should be gratified in looking at his splendid specimens of Children's Beaver Hats, the most elegant, desirable and stylish Winter Hats for Children, ever offered for their inspection.
s30 3t* BANTA, No. 106 Canal-st. corner Wooster.

☞ FENTON'S PATENT FLINT ENAMEL WARE Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 568 Broadway corner Prince-st. BEMAN & CASE.

CHINA AND GLASS FOR THE MILLION, at SAMUEL D. GORMAN'S New and Cheap Cash Crockery Store, No. 120 Canal-st. Persons in want would do well to give him a call. His White Iron Stone Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware is unimitable, and his prices are uncommonly low. s25 4Tu&M*

☞ Great bargains in Floor Oil-cloths, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Well seasoned and perfect Floor Oil-cloths, 2s 6d, 3s and 4s. per yard. English Floor Oil cloths at 3s., 6s., 7s and 8s. per yard, from one to eight yards wide. The largest assortment ever offered in the city, and at the lowest prices.

CARPETINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. are selling rich Brussels Carpet for 8s. to 10s. per yard, Heavy three-ply 8s. per yard, Superfine for 5s. to 7s. per yard Good, all wool, 4s. Oil Cloths, heavy, 3s. to 4s. And all other goods found in Carpet stores at equally low prices s29 6t*

☞ Tremendous reduction in prices of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., at No. 99 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON is selling English Three-ply Carpets at 6s., 7s. and 8s. per yard; splendid Ingrain Carpets, 4s., 5s. and 6s.; perfect Floor Oil Cloths at 2s 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard. Window Shades, Druggets, &c., at about half their value.

82 NASSAU-ST.—Boot-makers' Union Association. Boots, Shoes & Gaiters at retail for wholesale prices.

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES AT LOW PRICES.—The Boots made by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., can always be depended on. His object is to keep his customers, not sell them once and then let them go. By this line of policy he has built up one of the finest customer trades in the city. We recommend those who want *really good* Boots to call at his establishment. s27 3tST&Th

NEW COSTUME.—As the fairer sex, in the assumption of the Bloomer costume, approximate man, he, in appreciation of the comfort to be derived from the use of the Shawl, or Shepherd's Maud, as they are designated in Scotland, where they have long been worn as a protector against rain and cold, is turning to his purpose that appendage in his journeyings by land and water; and some, after the fashion of the old country, have adopted them as a promenade garment. This, however, smacks too much of the Bloomer, but certain it is that they are very serviceable in carriages, railroad cars and steamers, as they may be readily converted into a Cloak, Wrapper or Bed Blanket should occasion require. They are the fabric of the Bay State Mills, and Messrs. W. J. JENNINGS & Co., of No. 231 Broadway, have the agency for the sale of what to the traveler may be considered an invaluable addition to his wardrobe. o2 3t*

THE ART OF DRESSING WELL.—The bosom, collar and wristbands of the shirt are leading features in the teut ensemble of a man of fashion; and we think that in these and other particulars, the shirts made to order at GREEN'S Furnishing Store for Gentlemen, No. 1 Astor House, are unequaled. There is another merit of this store which we must not omit to name—punctuality in executing orders.

☞ Tremendous reduction in prices and great bargains in Dry Goods, at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., where the ladies will find one of the best assortments, in this city, of new Fall Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, De Laines, Merinoes, Cashmere and Woolen Plaids, and everything else a lady can desire for her wardrobe; besides a full stock of Woolen Blankets, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Quilts, Flannels, and all kinds of housewife or family Dry Goods.

☞ Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. s11 1mTuTh&S*

☞ JAMES BANK,
Bank of New-Rochelle,
Farmers' Bank, Mina,
Western Bank, White Creek,
will be taken at par for Blankets, at No. 29 John-st.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, ONLY 3s. 6d A PAIR.—Just imported a fine assortment, embracing the choicest colors: Pea Green, Light and Dark Brown, Pearl, Dark Blue, Maize, Corn, Lilac, Flesh, White, Pink, Purple, and various other colors, 3s. 6d. and 4s. a pair. Gent.'s White and Black Kids, 4s. a pair, at BURNETT'S cheap Dry Goods Store, No. 136 Walker-st. o1 4t*

THE BANKS ARE BREAKING.—Bills on the James Bank, Jamesville; Bank of New-Rochelle, Farmer's Bank, Mina; Western Bank, White Creek; Government Stock, Michigan; Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy, and the Bank of Bainbridge, taken at par for Shirts, Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at SCOTT'S Cheap Store, No. 157 Fulton-st.

☞ James Bank, Jamesville; Ocean Bank, New-Jersey; Bank of New-Rochelle; Farmers' Bank, at Mina; Hudson Co. Bank, New-Jersey; Western Bank, White Creek; City Bank, Cape Island; and Government Stock Bank, Michigan. Bills on any of the above Banks taken at par by C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds and Attorney at Law, No. 14 Wall st.
N. B.—Please make change where necessary. o2 2t*

ALLEN DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.—Classes will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 6 for gentlemen, and on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8 for ladies. Semi-monthly Soirees, for pupils only. o1 6t

☞ E. H. LUDLOW will sell at Auction This Day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 797 Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of Mahogany Piano, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.—F. S. Cleaver's celebrated London Honey Soap. Sole wholesale agent, W. J. DAVIS, No. 130 Broadway. Sold retail by all Druggists and Perfumers.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North William-st., New-York.
The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type: New-York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; Boston Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion; New-York Organ, and others. NEWTON COMPANY,
8 North William-st., N. Y.
je31 TuThS8tf

BROKEN BANKS.—The bills of the broken Banks of the State of New-York taken at par for Boots and Shoes at CAUTI L'S, No. 377 Broadway.

☞ English Druggets, Four Yards wide, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, at unparalleled low prices. One hundred pieces of splendid new patterns of Druggets, from 3s 6d. upwards, the largest and cheapest assortment to be found in this city. Also Druggets for covering Stair Carpets, very cheap.

☞ Churches, Hotels, Steamships and private dwellings supplied with elegant Silver Name and Number Plates, of new and beautiful designs, plated in the most substantial manner and elegantly engraved, at very low prices. Orders sent by express to any part of the country. EVERDELL, No. 300 Broadway, corner Duane-st.; Branch Store, No. 12 Wall-st. o1 1m TuThS

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.—JAMES SADLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings," would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large and very choice assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail. JAMES SADLIER, 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings." s30 6t

☞ TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle. Oysters Fried, Stewed, Roasted, Broiled, and on the half shell; Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Roast Beef and Lamb; Poultry, Game, Omelettes, Ham and Eggs, Oyster Patties, Muffins, Toast, Charlotte Russe, Jelly, Ice Cream and Fruit Ices, Fruit, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Lemonade, &c. Every attention paid to the comfort of ladies and gentlemen who visit this establishment. s30 1m

☞ If the Great Fair at London has drawn thousands to that city, it is far surpassed by the crowds which flock to the agency of CLIREHUGH'S celebrated and anxiously sought after TRICOPHEROUS. Its many virtues are extolled, and its cheapness hailed with joy by millions, who can now revel in the use of this select and elegant article. The softness which it imparts to the hair, the rapidity with which dandruff and scurf are removed from the skin; the tone, vigor, and strength with which it invigorates the blood vessels, and absorbents connected with the growth of the hair, are the theme and praise of every tongue. Nothing has ever given such general satisfaction; nothing has been so widely spread; and nothing has filled the wants of the toilet so completely as Clirehugh's Tricopherous. Principal office No. 179 Broadway; Rice & Smith, New-York Hotel; C. H. Ring, corner John and Broadway. Price 50 cents per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.—Every intelligent man or woman who is suffering from Dyspepsia or General Debility, and wishes to find the best remedy, will be amply repaid for examining the certificates and statements of esteemed citizens, attesting the efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters, a remedy which has the sanction of scientific men, and is entitled to a distinction above the nostrums which have been puffed into notoriety.
For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A. L. Scovill & Co. 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; and by Druggists generally in the United States.

"APRES LA MORT LE MEDICIN."—"After death the Doctor." Now if you only give the patient one bottle of WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, no matter how low in Consumption, he will not die—mind 250 certificates with names and residents, to that effect. Depôt 102 Nassau-st.

NEWS TO THE DEAF.—Dr. LUTENER has arrived in the city. His patients and the deaf can consult him at his office, No. 499 Broadway, one door above the American Art Union, from 8 till 3 o'clock. Deafness, discharges from the external ear, and noises in the head, cured without risk or pain. Fee for consultation, $1. Unpaid letters refused. o2 4tD&ItW*

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL TREATISE on the HAIR accompanies each bottle of DAVIS' Hyperion, with certificates of cures affected by it. It is destined to acquire a greater celebrity than any other article in use. For sale at the principal depôts, 584 Ludlow-st., and 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Also for sale corner of Bowery and Grand-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 771 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents in large bottles.

☞ WHY SMILES the housekeeper to-day?
What are those she sweeps away?
Insects dead of every kind;
Not a live one left behind!
Of them all her house is freed—
LYON'S Powder did the deed.
Principal depot for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway. o1 3tD&ItW

☞ Invalids requiring Dr. BANNING'S Patent Body Braces and never-failing Rupture Trusses, or his Traveling Companion, by which sea-sickness is entirely prevented, and the effect of every kind of jolting completely removed, may find the same at his office, No. 16 Mercer-st. near Canal. s9 tf

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers. Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st. near the Park

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1851.

Whig State Nominations.

For Judge of Court of Appeals SAMUEL A. FOOT.
For Secretary of State.....JAMES C. FORSYTH.
For Controller.....GEO. W. PATTERSON.
For Treasurer.....JAMES M. COOK.
For Attorney-General.....DANIEL ULLMANN.
For Engineer and Surveyor..HEZ. C. SEYMOUR.
For Canal Commissioner.....HENRY FITZHUGH.
For Inspector of Prisons.....ALEX. H. WELLS.
ELECTION....TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

The Topics of the Morning.

The kidnapping sharp practice, or man-catching under the Fugitive Slave Law, is becoming more and more general throughout every part of the country. Two cases are reported to-day in our telegraphic dispatches, one at Syracuse and the other at Buffalo, in our own State. Both caused great excitement, and in the Syracuse affair it rose to actual resistance. The slave was rescued, and the man who apprehended him placed under arrest and examination. He was, however, recaptured and brought back, guarded by a large military escort—in fact an army of occupation.

The Buffalo fugitive was hand-cuffed—it would be more convenient to have him ham-strung—and was followed by an indignant crowd of colored people.

Lady Franklin's letter, which will be found elsewhere, bespeaks unchecked hope and unabating purpose on the part of that heroic woman. Even in repeated disappointment she only sees further assurance of success. We trust her expectations from the Board of Admiralty will not be disappointed. But if this should be, she will be sure to meet in this country the sympathy and sustainment she so eminently deserves.

Our Canadian correspondence, though anticipated in respect to the resignation of Ministers, supplies much valuable information and well considered calculations in reference to the position, aims and motives of the different parties. It seems Lord Elgin is about to retire from a post in which he has had to contend with the severest storms. It is not easy to forsee the result. The only thing clear is, that there are very serious difficulties in the way.

The Whigs have had a glorious triumph in Maryland, Thomas Y. Welsh beating his Loco opponent by upwards of 200 votes.

Hon. Levi Hubbell, Independent Democrat, has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court, IId District, Wisconsin. Hon. Levi Hubbel was formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New-York.

The Democratic and Free-Soil Conventions in the County of Middlesex, Mass., after some loud grumbling on the part of the former, agreed on a coalition ticket.

We publish at length the examination of Williams, at Philadelphia, on the charge of treason. The proceedings will be found interesting.

Our last dispatch from Syracuse announces the final rescue of the slave, and says he is now beyond the reach of his pursuers.

The Temperance movement is daily gaining strength and solidity.

The convict Orcutt, under sentence in Utica Jail, made a desperate attempt the night before last to murder his jailor and escape.

No Scratching!—'Support the Regular Nominations!'

Such are the exhortations and watchwords which have urged hundreds of thousands of good men into the perpetration of great wrongs by contributing to the undeserved elevation of bad ones. 'Don't scratch a name!' Shouts the Ward orator at the top of his breath; 'Vote every name on the ticket!' echoes the party journal. 'Ere's the *regular* ticket, gentlemen!' cries the vote-distributor at the polls;—and the conscientious, law-abiding, virtuous citizen, inflamed with political zeal and flurried by the excitement and bustle all around him, takes the vote handed him and drops it entire into the ballot-box, though he well knows, or by due inquiry would certainly learn, that there are names borne upon it of men far fitter for the State Prison than the Legislature, Common Council, or whatever may be the position for which they are candidates.

It is time that the sorceries of Party should be deprived of this baleful potency. It is time that bad men were disabled from using the necessary machinery of Parties for their own aggrandizement and exaltation. They have no right to the honors and emoluments they have long managed by intrigue and dexterity to secure. Every citizen owes to his country the duty of voting and making proper exertions to secure a just result at each recurring Election; each one owes to his own convictions and the public interests a decided support of those principles and measures which seem to him most conducive to the public weal, and therefore to that of the party which sustains them; but it is no citizen's duty to contribute to the elevation of incapable or unworthy men to stations of trust or distinction. On the contrary, it is the duty of every citizen to take care that such men be *not* elected, no matter under what party designation. And so far from 'hurting the party' by scratching the names of bad men off your ballots and putting better in their stead, you could not do your party a greater service. If bad men knew that good men would not vote for them, they would cease to crowd themselves on the tickets of their respective parties. It is the general understanding that whoever can secure a nomination on the ticket of the ascendant party is sure of his election, that curses all parties with so many unworthy candidates. If these could only be struck down systematically for a few consecutive elections, we should have little further trouble with them.

—There are a few stations in voting for which a citizen is bound to give great weight to the rival candidates' political opinions. Foremost among these is the post of Member of Congress. The Member is an agent, and scarcely a free agent, sent to Washington to give certain votes in behalf of his constituents. His political opinions determine, or at least indicate, the votes he may be expected to give on very many of the important questions which will come before the House. We should therefore feel justified in voting for the less competent, less deserving of two candidates for Congress where we knew that this one to a moral certainty would vote on most important questions as we deemed right, while his competitor would be equally certain to vote wrong. Yet even with regard to this post concession to Party has its limits. A vote for a plainly dishonest or incompetent candidate is not justifiable. Better have a Member wrong in the head than in the heart, though between a wrong head and an empty one the choice is more difficult. But the cases are very few which need occasion any perplexity. With regard to all Municipal or Judicial stations, a vote should unhesitatingly be cast for a more fit man on the wrong ticket rather than one less fit whose name is borne on the right one. And it is not enough to scratch off the names of those whom the voter cannot help knowing to be unworthy—he should take pains to inform himself with respect to the absolute or relative merits of rival candidates and vote accordingly.

Merely scratching off bad names is not sufficient; their places should be uniformly filled with good ones. If the opposing candidates are worthy, and the office not essentially Political in its duties, let their names be substituted for their worthless competitors: if not, cast about for the names of good and capable men who are not candidates and put them on the ballot before voting it. There is great virtue in scattering votes when they *mean* something, and that something is dissatisfaction with the abilities or moral principles of the regular candidates. A vote may exert no influence over the immediate result of the election, and yet be far from thrown away.

—There is a very large class of offices of vital influence with which politics have properly nothing to do. Among these are Judges and Justices, School Officers, &c. &c. For all such posts, we entreat every citizen to vote uniformly for the best men in nomination, without regard to their party predilections, which are not of the least consequence. Honest and capable Judges are of the highest consequence, and should be secured at all events. The stripe of their politics is not worth considering. It may be well to have each party nominate a ticket for Judicial as well as other stations, as a means of concentrating the votes to some extent on a limited number of candidates; but each man should vote for Judges precisely as if he and all the rival candidates had no politics at all.

So with regard to School Officers. Our citizens are disgracefully remiss with regard to the control and direction of their Common Schools. No Municipal stations are more important than those of School Commissioners and Trustees, yet how many take the least interest in their election? Some disappointed candidate for a more lucrative post, or some eager aspirant who wants to see his name on the ticket, is gratified by a place on the School end of the ticket, and then 'Support the whole ticket!' carries him through with the rest, not one-tenth of the voters having bestowed one serious thought on his merits or qualifications. The evils of this course are already seriously felt, and they will grow worse and worse until guarded against.

—We have broached this subject thus early because we could not do it later without exposure to misapprehension. The local candidates on neither ticket are yet nominated, and we have not even guessed who they will be. If made after the nominations, these remarks would be held to imply that some of the Whig candidates were unworthy, which now they cannot be. For reasons here indicated, we may not recur to the subject, but we entreat every reader to bear the matter constantly in mind, and consider us as repeating this article daily till the election. Don't fail to be at the polls, and to vote for every office; but take care that the men you vote for are capable and honest, even though theirs should not be the regular nominations.

National Convention of the Friends of Freedom.

This Convention assembled at Cleveland Sept. 24, and temporarily organized, on motion of Dr. Brisbane, by the appointment of SAMUEL LEWIS of Ohio, Chairman, and B. F. Hoffman Secretary.

The following Resolution Committee was appointed:

Illinois—Z. Eastman, Rufus Lumey;
Vermont—E. A. Stansbury, R. Walston;
Maine—Woodbury Davis;
Connecticut—Jason Skinner;
New-York—Amos Addington;
Michigan—E. P. Benham;
Iowa—J. W. Cattell;
Wisconsin—S. M. Booth;
Ohio—Joshua R. Giddings, Rufus P. Spalding;
Pennsylvania—Russell Errett, W. F. Clark;
Indiana—George W. Julian, S. S. Harding.

The Committee on Permanent Officers, (one from each State represented, S. H. Addington of New-York, &c.,) reported the following as officers of the Convention:

Dr. F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, of Pa., *President*; Woodbury Davis, of Maine, Lewis Tappan, of New-York, Dr. W. H. Brisbane, of Ohio, Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, S. M. Booth, of Wisconsin, *Vice-Presidents*. B. F. Hoffman, of Ohio, H. F. Brayton, of Ohio, D. M. Kelsey, of Illinois, *Secretories*.

The Convention was addressed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, (late an Independent candidate for Governor of Kentucky,) John C. Vaughan, (Editor of *The Cleveland True Democrat*,) Woodbury Davis, of Maine, Samuel Lewis, (the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio,) E. A. Stansbury, (Editor of *The Burlington* (Vt.) *Courier*,) George W. Julian (member of the XXXIst Congress from Indiana,) George Bradburn, (late of Massachusetts, but now connected with *The True Democrat*, Cleveland,) Salmon P. Chase, (Opposition U. S. Senator, in explanation of the position lately taken by him,) Joshua R. Giddings, (Representative in Congress from the XXth District of Ohio,) S. H. Addington, of Buffalo, N. Y., and on the 25th inst., by James M. Brown, Ohio, Dr. Le Moyne, of Pennsylvania, and others. A Special Committee was appointed to revise the Resolutions introduced by the Committee on the 24th. The new Committee was composed of Samuel Lewis, Ohio, Woodbury Davis, Maine, J. C. Vaughan, of Ohio, J. D. Baldwin, (Editor of *The Hartford* (Conn.) *Republican*,) and Russell Errett, (Chairman of the Committee on Organization.) Finally the following Resolutions were adopted by the Convention on the second day of its session:

Resolved, That the two great pro-Slavery parties never stood in a position, either State-wise or Nationally, so loudly calling for separate anti-Slavery political action as it now does.

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention as freemen, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of Freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the nation, that we declare our views on certain questions of National policy.

Resolved, That law is without rightful authority unless based upon justice, and government without stability unless righteousness be its end, as, without these, no man can enjoy his inalienable rights, and as society secure them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to divorce the National Government from all connection with and responsibility for Slavery and the Slave-trade, wherever they exist under its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That an act of Congress contravening the law of God imposes no moral obligation, and an act of Congress passed without constitutional authority imposes no civil obligation upon the citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That the Public Lands of right belong to the people, and should neither be sold for revenue nor in any way allowed to speculators, but should only be granted, without charge, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the election of National officers by the people, when practicable.

Resolved, That the history of nations demonstrates that a Navy and Standing Army are incompatible with Republican institutions. We therefore will exert our influence for a disbandment of the Army, for a reduction of the Navy and an abandonment of the entire system of fortifications.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improvements, when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce wito 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 to the demand of the Slave Power for more Slave States and more Slave Territory, our determined answer is, "No more Slave States, no Slave Territory."

Resolved, That the "Fugitive Slave Act" enacted by the last Congress is in derogation of the genius of our free institutions, an unwarrantable encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a violation of the principles of natural and revealed religion, an assumption of legislative power without Constitutional authority, and a monstrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice, cruelty and oppression.

Resolved, That our party is the party of the Constitution and of the Union; of freedom and of progress; that it is opposed in principles and aims to sectionalism, secession and disunion, and knows no North, no South, no East, no West; but embraces with equal patriotic love the country, the whole country, one and indivisible.

Resolved, That the friends of freedom look with entire confidence to the future, in the undoubting faith that their principles will be gratefully recognized by the people, and embodied in the constitutional laws of the land.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the several States to organize as soon as possible, by holding State Conventions, appointing State Committee, and generally effecting such organization as will effectually promote the cause of Right and Humanity.

A motion was offered to hold the next National Free Democratic Convention in Washington City, in May, 1852, but on motion of Lewis Tappan, of New-York City, a Committee of one from each State was appointed to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention. Dr. Lesmoyne, President of the Convention, then announced said Committee:

Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, of Pennsylvania; Lewis Tappan, of New-York; Edmund Perkins, of Connecticut; Charles Allen, of Massachusetts; E. A. Stansbury, of Vermont; Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire; Samuel Fessenden, of Maine; Edward Harris, of Rhode Island; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Z. Eastman, of Illinois; J. R. Williams, of Michigan; S. M. Booth, of Wisconsin; Wm. J. Clarke, of Iowa; J. G. Fee, of Kentucky; Dr. J. E. Snodgress, of Maryland; S. Mayes Bell, of Virginia; —— Goodelow, of North Carolina; Jacob Bigelow, of District of Columbia.

An address was also presented and adopted. It has not been published yet.

The following resolution, *The Cleveland True Democrat* says, was rejected:

Resolved, That we support the Constitution of the United States because it was ordained to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, and because it will, when properly enforced, make righteousness the end of our Government; and we affirm that under the Constitution of the United States, the slaves of this country are a part of "We, the people," and are American citizens in virtue of their birth, and entitled to all the rights of American citizens in the United States Courts, and the protection extended to American citizens by the General Government, at home or abroad. (Referred to the next National Convention.)

It appears, after all, that the delegates chosen by the Massachusetts Free Soilers did not attend this Convention. They probably adhere to the old Buffalo organization, or as their proceedings indicate, are for a National Delegate Free Soil Convention, represented on the plan of the old political organizations, and not a Mass Meeting or Convention.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Maryland Congressional Elections—Great Whig Triumphs.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

Thomas Yates Walsh, Whig, is elected to Congress by the first fifteen Wards of this City, comprising the fourth Congressional District. The vote was: Walsh, 6,688; Pinckney Whyte, Opposition, 5,489.

Frederick City, Newmarket and Jefferson District in Frederick County, gave 28 majority for Hamilton, Opp., for Congress,—a Whig gain since the last Congressional election of 63.

Havre de Grace gives Evans, Whig, for Congress, 39 majority, being a loss of two.

Five Upper Wards of Baltimore give Hammond, Opp., for Congress, 2,210; Lynch, Whig, 1,333.

Two Districts in Cecil County give McCulloch, Opp., 66 majority over Evans, Whig. An Opposition gain of 195.

Two Districts in Harford County give Evans 140 majority. An Opposition gain of 28.

Seven Districts in Frederick County give Boman, Whig, 56 majority. A Whig gain of 59.

Two Districts in Alleghany give Roman 116 gain.

Politics in Massachusetts—Opposition and Free Soil Convention in Middlesex County, &c. &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

The Middlesex County Free Soil and Opposition Conventions met to-day at Concord, for the purpose of forming a coalition. In both Conventions there was very little opposition to such a course. J. W. Baird, of Lowell, was President of the Opposition Convention, and John A. Bolles of the Free Soil.

Several delegates in the Opposition Convention made speeches against a coalition; one saying that if the 'Democratic' party could not stand upon their own platform, they had better not attempt to stand at all. One member moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, without making nominations. Another, that unless Free Soilers came upon the 'Democratic' platform, no union ought to be formed with them. Bating these few manifestations of disapprobation, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The Free Soilers adopted the Coalition ticket without a murmer. It is composed of Charles C. Hasewell, Editor of *The Boston Times*, J. W. Baird, of Lowell, and Joseph Fuller, of Framingham, Opposition; and Henry Wilson, of Nattick, A. Burlinggame, of Cambridge, and S. E. Sewell, of Storeham, Free-Soilers. Mr. Sewell was the former Liberty Candidate for Governor.

The Fourth District Opposition Convention met and elected Richard Frothingham, Jr., present Mayor of Charlestown, as a Delegate to the National Opposition Convention. James Russel of West Cambridge was elected substitute.

A Slave Captured, Rescued and Recaptured—Great Excitement.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1851—12 M.

A Fugitive Slave was arrested here this morning and brought before U. S. Commissioner Sabine for examination forthwith. The bells of the different churches commenced tolling, and handbills were distributed, calling on the citizens to congregate and see a negro kidnapper. The Commissioner's office was soon crowded, and a rescue was at once successfully carried out. The negro is now fast on his way to Canada, and the agent of the claimant arrested and now on examination for attempting to kidnap a citizen of this county. The excitement is intense.

LATER—3 P. M.—The slave is recaptured, and two military companies are gone out to guard him.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—FINAL RESCUE OF THE SLAVE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT. 9½ o'CLOCK, P.M.

On the return of the negro, the examination was resumed with closed doors. The evidence, therefore, is not known.

Several white men were arrested for assisting the negro in his attempted flight.

This being the County Fair Day, a large concourse of people surrounded the police office, where the negro and the white men were undergoing an examination.

About dusk the crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the Court till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

For a while after the adjournment, the crowd seemed to disperse, but at about 8½ o'clock, they began to break in the windows and doors, and thus made an entrance into the building, and carried off the negro.

All sorts of weapons were used in the affray. Pistols were fired from both sides, but we cannot learn that they took effect on any one. Several persons were badly hurt from clubs and stones, but none seriously.

Tremendous excitement prevails, and great indignation is manifested toward Colonel O. Vanderbery, for the course he took in countermanding the military muster which was to have taken place to-day. Had that not been done, all might have been stopped.

The excitement, which is very great, is increasing.

Another Slave Kidnapper—Great Excitement among the Colored Population.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

Deputy Marshal George B. Gates, of the Northern District, arrested yesterday, at a negro hut, near Jamestown, in Chautauque County, an alleged fugitive slave, named Harrison, and brought him to this city this morning, via Dunkirk, under a strong guard and handcuffed, to Constables Harrison and Best, so as to make a rescue more difficult. The colored population were a good deal excited, and followed the officers with their victim in great crowds from the boat to the jail, where he now is. He will be examined this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Court-House. The claimant's name is Dr. Parron, of Hardy Co., Va. Harrison left there with seven other fugitives in January last; two of the party returned about six weeks ago for their wives and were arrested, and then exposed the whereabout of their companions. This resulted in Harrison's arrest. The officers had warrants for three other fugitives who were in Jamestown, but they escaped into Canada. Messrs. Talcott and Love will appear for the fugitive, and Haven and Smith for the claimant.

LATER. 7½ O'CLOCK, P.M.

After a brief hearing in the case of Harrison, Commissioner Smith decided that the boy was a fugitive slave, and that he would make out an order for his return, after which he was ironed and taken to jail.

The Court-House was crowded with excited citizens, who made a show of resistance; but, after some slight skirmishing, within and without the Court-room, Harrison, however, was safely lodged in jail. To prevent the escape or rescue of the prisoner, he was handcuffed to a Buffalo constable named Hambert. The claimant of Harrison is Dr. Parsons of Hardy County, Virginia.

The negro is a mulatto, and about 19 years of age. When about being removed from the Court-room, he said, "I would rather die than return to slavery."

Seth C. Hawley defended the prisoner; the principal objection that he raised was that the affidavit on which the warrant was issued did not state that Harrison escaped from Virginia or any other place, but simply that he escaped. This point was overruled. Neither of the other four fugitives for whom warrants are issued have been arrested.

Election of a Judge in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

Hon. Levi Hubbell was, on Monday, elected Judge of the Supreme Court by a majority of about 1,000.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

The steamship Canada, Captain Harrison, reached her wharf at ten minutes past six, the mails cannot, therefore, be dispatched to New-York till to-morrow morning.

Cannon for South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

The Southern Mail has arrived. By it we learn that at the Tredegar Foundry at Richmond, 20 Disunion cannons are being cast for South Carolina.

Firing a Newspaper Office.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

An attempt was made last night to set fire to *The Telegraph* Office, belonging to Fenn & Co., State Printers, but it was timely discovered and extinguished by Mr. Spofford, one of their employees.

Marriage of Miss Sallie Ward.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

Miss Sallie Ward, late Mrs. Lawrence, was married to-day at the residence of her father, at Louisville, to Dr. Robert P. Hunt.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

The water is fifty-two inches deep in the channel of the Ohio River, and the weather is cool and pleasant.

Attempted Escape of Orcutt, the Condemned Incendiary.

UTICA, Wedn