TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Over three week and less than three months, 25 centa per square for each insertion. 3 months. 6 months. 12 months.

> Select Poetry. MY MOTHER.

r. Ah! well do I remember me, In childhood's happy days, Of a meek-eyed, gentle mother, Who taught my lips to praise; Who told me tales of years gone by, And sung me oft to rest, In plaintive strains of melody, When pillow'd on her breast.

π. Ah ! well I do remember me, When riper years had come, Of that mother's tender counsels In my own early home; And when I left, thro' love of change, The scenes of joyous youth. It was her voice that whispered low The words of love and truth.

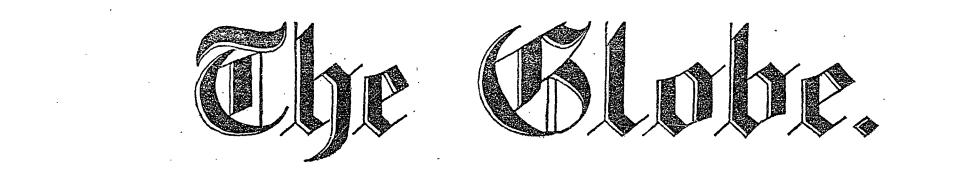
m. Ah! well I do remember me, When thro' the lapse of years, I homeward turn'd my weary steps Thro' guilt, and wo, and tears, 'Twas the same sweet tone and melting eye, To me a welcome gave. * * Those speaking eyes, those welcome tones Are now but of the grave.

[The "Printer."]

Miscellaneous News. The Mountain Massacre---Horribie Confession

The Salt Lake Valley Tun, of February 27th, contains a statement from Wm. H. Rogers, in regard to the wassacre at Mountain Meadow, in September, 1857, when one hundred and twenty men, women, and children, emigrants from Arkansas, were murdered by the Mormons. In company with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, Dr. Rogers, about a year since, traversed the district of country where the massacre occurred. The scene of the tragedy is thus described :

"When we arrived here in April, 1859, more than a year and a half after the massacre occurred, the ground, for a distance of more than a hundred yards around a central point, was covered with the skeletons and bones of human beings, interspersed with the rolls or bunches of tangled or matted hair, which, from its length, evidently belonged to females. In places the bones of small children were lying side by side with those of grown persons, as if parent and child had met death at the same instant and with the same stroke. Small-bonnets and dresses, and scraps of female apparel, were also to be seen on the ground there, like the bones of those who wore them, bleached from long exposure ; but their shape was in many instances, entire. In a gulch or hole in the ravine by the side of the road, a large number of leg and arm bones, and also of skulls, could be seen sticking above the surface, as if they had been buried there, but the action of the water and the digging of the wolves had again exposed them to sight. The entire scene was one too horrible and sickening for language adequately to describe." On the authority of information communicated in his presence to Judge Cradlehaugh, by a participant in the massacre, Mr. Rogers describes the attack on the emigrants. the protracted siege which they endured, and finally the treacherous artifice by which they were induced to surrender-when all were brutally murdered. He says: Virginia, As soon as it became known that Judge C. North C intended holding a court, and investigating South Ca the circumstances of the massacre, and that Georgia, he would have troops to insure protection, Florida, Alabama and enforce his writs if necessary, several Mississippi, persons visited him at his rooms at late hours of the night, and informed him of different facts connected with the massacre.-All these that called thus, stated that it would be at the risk of their lives if it became known that they had communicated anything to him; and they requested Judge Cradlebaugh, if he met them in public in the daytime, not to recognize them as persons | cratic Convention in 1844 were as follows: that he had before seen. One of the men who called thus on Judge Cradlebaugh, confessed that he participated in the massacre, and gave the following account of it: Previous to the massacre there was a council held at Cedar City, which President Haight e 'Bishops Higby and Leed atten-ded. At mis council they designated or ap-pointed a large number of men residing in Cedar City and in other settlements around. to perform the work of dispatching these emigrants. The men appointed for this purpose were instructed to resort, well-armed, at a a given time, to a spring or small stream, lying a short distance to the left of the road leading into the Meadows, and not very far from Hamblin's ranch, but concealed from it by intervening hills. This was the place of rendezvous; and here the men, when they arrived, painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to resemble Indians. From thence they proceeded, early on Monday morning, by a path or trail which leads from this spring directly into the Meadows, and enters the road some distance beyond Hamblin's ranch. By taking this route they could not be seen by any one at the ranch. On arrival at the corral of the emigrants. a number of men were standing on the outside by the campfires, which, from appearances they had just been building. These were first fired upon, and at the first discharge several of them fell dead or wounded; the remainder immediately ran to the inside of the corral, and began fortifying themselves, and preparing for defense as well as they could, by shoving their wagons closer together and digging holes into which to lower them, so as to keep the shots from going under and striking them. The attack continued in a desultory and irregular manner for four or five days. The corral was closely watched, and if any of the emigrants showed themselves they were instantly fired at from without, if they attempted to go to the spring,



around the IIall from a member of the Cabinet, declaring the report of dissensions in the Cabinet, growing out of Mr. Walker's testimony, to be entirely destitute of foundation, and that the Cabinet was never more entirely harmonious.

The report of the Committee on Organizar tion presents an additional rule, that in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convontion will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

A warm debate arose on this rule, in which Messrs. Richardson, Cook, Cessna of Pennsylvania, Barry of Mississippi, Josiah Randall, and others took part.

Several of the Southern delegates opposed it. Mr. Randall also opposed it, declaring that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania delegation proposes to violate and misrepresent their constituents in voting for Mr. Douglas, whose nomination in his opinion, would lead to certain defeat. He went into a review of the preceding action of Democratic Conventions on this subject.

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, and asked Mr. Randall who made him an expounder of Democratic principles and precedent .---How long has the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

|Cries of order, and much excitement.]

Several delegates rose to a point of order. The Chairman decided that Mr. Richardon was entitled to the floor, and then changed

his decision, denying his right. Mr. Richardson (standing on a chair in the centre of the hall, with his sleeves rolled up, and seeming determined to be heard) was finally allowed to go on. He again attacked Mr. Randall, as having recently come into the fold. His political antecedents entitled his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, made a strong appeal for harmony in the proceedings. If a spirit of harmony did not prevail here, the nominations to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents.-Pennsylvania has never voted as a unit except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question. Λ vote was then taken on the part of the

eport of the committee relating to the presiling officers, and it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Flournoy, the late chairman, then returned thanks, and counseled moderation and harmony in the proceedings of the Convention. We are all marching under one flagthe Democratic party has but one flag, the flag of our country. He denounced section-alism, and hoped there would be no more al-

lusions made to such divisions. Hon, Caleb Cushing was then escorted to the Chair, and addressed the Convention as follows :

SPEECH OF THE HON. CALEB CUSHING,

Gentlemen of the Convention :- I respectilly tender to you the most earnest expressicn of profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, and in the prosecution of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate here as your minister and to reflect your will. In a great deliberative body, especially like this, it is not the presiding officer in whom the strength resides. It is not his strength, but yours-your intelligence-your sense of order-your instinct of self-respect. I rely gentlemen confidently upon you, not upon my-

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 2, 1860.

-PERSEVERE.-

which was only a few yards distant, they years ago, there were but three candidates prominently voted for, from first to last.— These were Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas. were sure to fall by the rifles of their assailants. In consequence of the almost certain death that resulted from any attempt to pro-The whole number of electoral votes at that cure water, the emigrants, before the siege time was 296, a majority of which was 149, discontinued, suffered intensely from thirst. and two-thirds was 198.

The assailants, believing at length that the On the first vote the South made a strong emigrants could not be subdued by the means rally for Pierce, with whom, as President, adopted, resorted to teachery and stratagem that section had been fully satisfied, though to accomplish what they had been unable to he was a New Hampshire man. He received one hundred and twenty-two votes. The do by force. They returned to the spring North chiefly concentrated upon Buchanan, where they had painted and disguised themselves previous to commencing the attack, who had one hundred and thirty-five votes and a half. Douglas got but thirty-three. There were but slight changes during the and there removed those disguises and again

After this, Bishop Lee, with a party of four ballots succeeding the first-three votes men, returned to the camp of the emigrants, falling off from Pierce, and two or three form bearing a white flag as a signal of truce .--Douglas, all going over to Buchanan. On the sixth ballot twenty votes, originally cast From the position of the corral, the emigrants were able to see them some time before they for the two former, went to Buchanan, givreached it. As soon as they discerned it, ing him 155, six more than a majority. Ilis they dressed a little girl in white, and placed vote slightly declined on the subsequent balher at the entrance of the corral, to indicate lots, until the fifteenth, Pierce also gradually their friendly feelings to the persons bearing the flag. Lee and his party, on arriving, were invited into the corral, where they a decisive change. Pierce went down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ stayed about an hour, talking with them votes, and subsequently disappeared altogether. Douglas went up to 118, and Bu-chanan to 168. On the sixteenth ballot Doug-las received 122 votes, and Buchanan 168. about the attack that had been made upon them. Lee told the emigrants that the Indians had gone off over the hills, and that if they would lay down their arms and give up The former was then withdrawn, and Butheir property, he and his party would con-duct them back to Cedar City; but if they jority of votes during the previous ten bal-went out with their arms, the Indians would lotings, but had not come nearer than within lotings, but had not come nearer than within look upon it as an unfriendly act, and would thirty votes of two-thirds, was unanimously again attack them. The emigrants, trusting nominated.

to Lee's honor and to the sincerity of his We subjoin a tabular statement of the sevstatement, consented to the terms which he eral ballotings:

"

"

"

66

Buchanan. Pierce.

 $135\frac{1}{2}$, i

139 1393

 $141\frac{1}{2}$ 140 155 $143\frac{1}{2}$ $147\frac{1}{2}$ 146 $147\frac{1}{2}$ 147 148 150 $152\frac{1}{2}$

 $168\frac{1}{2}$

168

296

Supervisors, &c.

 $122\frac{1}{119\frac{1}{2}}$

119

 $\begin{array}{c} 119\frac{1}{2} \\ 107\frac{1}{2} \\ 89 \\ 87 \\ 87 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 79 \\ 77\frac{1}{2} \\ 75 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

00

00

Douglas.

33

 $31\frac{1}{2}$

32

30

31

 $\begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 58 \end{array}$

56

1184

122

withdrawn

proposed, and left their property and all their arms at the corral, and, under the escort of 1st ballot, Lee and his party, started towards the North 2d 3d in the direction of Cedar City. After they had proceeded about a mile on their way, on 4th a signal given by Bishop Higby, who was 5th one of the party that went to the corral with 6th Lee, the slaughter began. 7th The men were mostly killed or shot down 8th

at the first fire, and the women and children 9th who immediately fled in different directions 10th were pursued and dispatched. 11th Such was the substance, if not the exact 12th

WILLIAM LEWIS,

assumed their ordinary dress.

VOL. XV.

words of a statement made by a man to Judge 13th Cradlebaugh, in my presence, who at the 14th same time confessed that he participated in 15th the horrible events which he related. He 16th also gave Judge C. the names of twenty-five 17th or thirty other men living in the region, who The two-thirds rule was uniformly adopassisted in the massacre. He offered also to. ted by these Conventions. make the same statement in court and under oath, if protection was guaranteed to him .---He gave as a reason for divulging these facts. Below we publish the Act passed by the that they had tormented his mind and conlast Legislature, and which has been approvscience since they occurred, and he expressed a willingness to stand a trial for his crime.

Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention, now ed of 303

had nothing to eat during thirty-six hours, they must have been savagely hungry. One of them had already eaten his trace; but we came out, fortunately, at the proper moment

to prevent an attack upon the sledges. "Leaving the hunters to look after their

teams, I returned to the hut. The blinding snow which battered my face made me insensible to everything except the idea of getting out of it; and thinking of no danger, I was in the act of stooping to enter the doorway, when a sudden noise behind me caused me to look around, and there, close at my heels, was the whole pack of thirteen hungry dogs, snarling, snapping, and showing their sharp teeth like a drove of ravenous wolves. It was fortunate that I had not got down upon my

knees, or they would have been upon my back. In fact, so impetuous was their attack, that one of them had already sprung when I faced round. I caught him on my arm and kicked him down the hill. The others were for the moment intimidated by the suddenness of my movement, and at seeing the summary manner in which their leader had been dealt with; and they were in the act of sneaking away, when they perceived that I was powerless to

do them any harm, having nothing in my hand. Again they assumed the offensive; they were all around me; an instant more and I should be torn to pieces. I had faced death in several shapes before, but never had I felt as then, my blood fairly curdled in my veins. Death down the red throats of a pack

of wolfish dogs had something about it peculiarly unpleasant. Conscious of my weakness, they were preparing for a spring; I had not time even to halloo for help—to run would be the readiest means of bringing the wretches upon me. My eye swept round the group and caught something lying half buried in the snow about ten feet distant. Quick as a flash I sprang, as I never sprang before or since, over the back of a huge fellow who stood before; and the next instant I was whirling about me the lash of a long whip, cutting to right and left. The dogs retreated before my blows and the fury of my onset, and sullenly skulked behind the rocks. The whip had clearly saved my life; there was nothing else within my reach; and it had been dropped there quite accidentally by Kalutunah as he went down to the sledges.

"My principal object in mentioning this little incident is to show the savage propensity of these dogs, which are to the Esquimaux more than the horse to us or the camel to the Arab. Savage they are, however, only when hungry. The night without food had developed all their latent wolfish qualities .-Reclaimed wolves they doubtless are; and as shown by the boldness of their attack ed by the Governor, requiring Overseers of the Poor and Supervisors to give bail for the faithful performance of their duties. If the I had possession of a slender whip, they have required security is not given within thirty all of a wolf's cowardice. Their masters days after election the office is to be declared keep them in subjection only by intimidation; vacant, and the Court is to appoint a person they will do nothing for a man they do not

cold; and, as their masters told us, having Proceedings of the Democratic

National Convention.

FIRST DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 23.-The Convention pened at noon, there being a full attendance rom every State.

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 45.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee.

Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, and in taking his scat returned thanks for the honor conferred 1pon him.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, y the Rev. Mr. Hauckell, of Charleston. Wm. F. Ritchie was selected as temporary

Secretary. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered a letter from the delegation from New York, headed by Mayor Wood, but the reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane, of New York, as not in order, creating considerable excitement

Mr. Fisher denied the right of the delegate from New York to speak on the subject. He said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the esolution first.

The question was put to the Convention whether the letter should be read, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted. Mr. Fisher claimed to have the floor, and

scene of immense confusion ensued, in which loud cries of order predominated. The President decided that Mr. Cochrane was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fisher said that he would not be trampled upon. He had his rights and would naintain them.

Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, protested against he decision of the Chair. [Confusion inreasing.]

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, came forward, and mounting the Clerk's table, demanded that he should be heard, and appealing from the decision of the Chair,

The question was put on the appeal and he decision of the Chair was sustained.-Immense cheering followed the announcement of this result.

Mr. Fisher again rose and offered to present he letter from the Wood delegation, with a esolution.

The President decided the reception of the etter to be out of order. Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution to

ppoint a committee on permanent organiza-

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered an amendment that the committee shall consist only of the members from those States from which there is no contest.

	The Democratic					
1	in session in Char	lestc	on, is composed			
	delegates, as follow	vs :-	~			
			TATES.			
		Vote.	s.			
	Maine.	8	Indiana,			
	New Hampshire,	5	Illinois,			
ļ	Vermont,	5	Michigan,			
į	Massachusetts,	13	Wisconsin,			
I	Rhode Island,	4	Iowa,			
Ì	Connecticut.	6	Minnesota,			
	New York,	35	California,			
	New Jersey,	7	Oregon,			
	Pennsylvania,	27	0.050,00			
	Ohio,	23	Total (18 Sta			
		VVE S	STATES.			
		Votes.				
	Delaware,	3	Louisiana,			
•	Maryland,	8	Texas,			

sey,	7	Oregon,	3
vania,	27	0,	
•	23	Total (18 States)	183
S	LAVE	STATES.	
	Votes	s. V	otes.
e,	3	Louisiana,	6
d,	8	Texas,	4
, ´	15	Tennessee,	12
arolina,	10 j	Kentucky,	12
arolina,	8	Arkansas,	4
•	8 9	Missouri,	9
	3	,	
a.	3 9	Total, (15 States,)	120
որ ։ ,	7	Add 18 free States	,183

Whole caucus. Two-thirds necessary to a choice, 202 We give below the ballotings for the Pres-

lency in every Democratic Convention since 1844. The ballotings for President in the Demo-

1st. 2d. 3d, 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th.

		TO 0.	- U.	ou.	Trutt	Q.111.	0.01		
e	Buchanan,	4	9	11	17	26	25	22	2
d	Buchanan, Van Buren	146	127	121	111	103	101	- 99	104
3-	Johnston,	24	39	38	32	29	23	21	
	Cass	83	94	92	105	106	119	128	114
1-	Stewart	1	1						—
it j	Woodbury	2			2				
1- '	Calhoun,	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	
)-	Polk.								_
n			·						
							~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~

266 265 266 266 266 266 266 266 264

The ninth ballot was unanimous for James K, Polk, of Tennessee, a new candidate, taken up at the eleventh hour.

The Convention of 1848 proceeded to ballot for President with the follo

tor resident	with the	TOHOWINS	(i cours	
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Woodbury,	58	54	58	35
Cass,	125	133	156	169
Buchanan,	55	55	41	- 33
Calhoun,	9 '	0	0	0
Dallas.	3	6	0	0
Worth,	6	5	5	1
Butler,	0	0	0	1 3
	251	253	255	251
It will be s	een that	Mr. Cass	had a	major-

ity on the fourth ballot, and he was accordingly nominated by acclamation.

There were forty-nine ballotings in the Convention of 1852, all of which it is unnecessary to give. A few will be sufficient to indicate the leanings of the Convention towards particular candidates :

	lst.	11th.	31st.	48th.	49th.
Cass,	116	101	64	73	2
Buchanan,	93	87	. 79	28	2
Douglas,	20	50	92	33	0
Marcy,	27	27	26	90	1
Butler,	2	1	16	1	0
Houston,	3	8	10	6	Ō
Pierce,	0	0	0	55	283
Mr. Door	00 100	than d	for a lea	unonin	

Mr. Pearce was then declared unanimously nominated.

to fill the vacancy : An Act requiring Supervisors of Roads and Overseers of the Poor in this Commonwealth Votes. to give security. 11

SEC. 1. Be it enacted dec, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the township auditors and borough councils to require the overseers of the poor and the supervisors of roads in each township and borough in this Commonwealth, except within the county of Schuylkill, before entering upon their duties, to give bond with se-curity, to be approved by the auditors or bor-*) 183 ough councils in a sum not less than double the probable amount of the tax which may Votes. come into the hands of the said officers; which bonds shall be taken in the name of the town-12ship or borough, conditioned for the faithful 12 performance of their respective duties as supervisors and overseers of the poor, accounting for and paying over to the township treas-urer, or to their successors in office, any bal-) 120

ance that may remain in their hands at the settlement of their accounts by the aforesaid auditors or borough councils; and in case the 303 said officers shall neglect or refuse to pay over 202said balance remaining in their hands, within thirty days after the settlement it shall be the duty of the said auditors and borough councils holding the bonds to proceed, by due course of law, to collect the same for the use

of said township or borough : Provided. That each officer may give security individually in double the amount of each sum, as may in the judgment of the auditors or borough councils come into the hands for the ensuing year, and in such case he shall not be accountable for the acts of his associate in office.

SEC. 2. That any officer or officers failing to give the security required by the first section of this act, within one month after his election, then his or their offices shall be declared vacant, and the court of quarter sessions shall appoint one or more as the case may be, subject to all the restrictions of the first section of this act, and who shall hold his or their office till the next election and until such appointment is made; the officer or officers giving bail shall act for one or more; and if all fail to give the required se-curity, then the preceding officers shall perform the duties as heretofore, until such appointment is made by the court, in accor

dance with the provisions of this act. SEC. 3. That any officer failing to give the security required by this act, shall not be liable for the penalty imposed by existing laws upon township and borough officers refusing to serve: Provided, That the auditors and borough councils shall be satisfied that such

security could not be obtained. SEC. 4. That all laws which are inconsistent with or supplied by the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved March 16th 1860.

An Adventure with Esquimaux Dogs. The following extract from Dr. Hayes' "Arctic Boat Journey." will be read with interest at the present time, when the writer's proposed Polar Expedition is one of the topics of the day. "The dogs were fastened by their long traces, each team being tied to a separate

stake. They were howling pitcously. Hav-

fear; and even the hunter who has been accustomed to them for years, and has fed them and driven them, has to watch them closely when they are hungry. His whip is then his constant companion. They are capable of no attachment to their master, be he ever so kind, except in rare cases; and they will follow the man who last fed them. A little

child or a disabled person is never safe amongst them in times of scarcity."

DANGEROUS LEAP.-Escape of a Prisoner. -Some time since a man named J. T. Smith, while in Philadelphia, kidnapped a free nement. gro boy, and, conveying him to the State of Kentucky, there sold him. Information of

the transaction was conveyed to the authorities of that State, and Smith was taken into custody, to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Officer B. Levy, of Philadelphia, was sent to Kentucky to bring back the prisoner. This officer, on his return, took passage with Smith over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On Sunday morning, as the express train, conductor Phelps, was a few miles east of New Creek station, proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the prisoner stated to Levy that he was very unwell, from eating fresh meat at Grafton, and desired to go to the water-closet. The officer took the handcuffs from Smith, and granted his request. He not appearing again as soon as expected, the officer went to the closet door, and discovered that the prisoner had made his escape by jumping from the window of the car. The train was stopped as soon as it reached the nearest station, and Levy, with some men, went back to the locality where the man was supposed to have made the dangerous leap, expecting to find him dead or crippled. He was, however, not to be seen, but was tracked several miles up the mountain. Levy was compelled to return without

his man.-Baltimore Exchange, April 17.

THE CROSBY AND OTHER OIL WELLS .- The Crosby well seems not to have been over-estimated. Its yield is now estimated at screny-five barrels of pure oil every twenty-four *hours*! This makes, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, 2,475 gallons, which at the moderate price of 50 cents, would amount to a daily revenue of \$1,237 50. At the same rate, the yearly income of this well would figure up at the enormous sum of \$371,250, Col. Drum, at the mouth of Oil Creek, at the depth of 404 feet struck a heavy vein when about to abandon his well. It yielded over two barrels during the first six hours of pumping, and continues to hold out. Several wells along Oil Creek, more or less known, are yielding from five to twenty barrels a The number along the stream is near day. a hundred, most of them in an unfinished state. At Walnut Islands some new veins have been struck, but the particulars are un-

The firm of Phillips, Grew & Co., have struck a fine vein of oil at a depth of 199 feet. The yield is reported to be 42 barrels every 24 hours, which exceeds the Drake, McClintock & Barnsdale wells, and comes next to the Crosby. The site of the well is 7 miles above Franklin, on the Allegheny, nearly opposite the mouth of Oil Creek.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

100 Time waits for no man.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, spoke in favor | self, for the prompt and of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep | patch of the business of this Convention. calm and preserve order.

Mr. Cochrane said he did not desire anything but a fair hearing. Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution ex-

cluding only the New York and Illinois delegates from participating in the organization, the entire delegation of each State being contested.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, protested that the resolution was out of order. No State should be excluded whose delegations have been ad-mitted to the floor. [Cheering and excite- You do this

Mr. Cook contended that those who were admitted to the floor had the right to participate in all the acts of organization, except in dom with constituted order, to maintain the the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

A long debate followed, which was participated in by Mr. Richardson, Judge Meek, of Alabama, and Mr. Barksdale, of Missis-

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that two Committees, one on Organization and one on Credentials, be appointed, the Illinois and New York delegations to be excluded from the latter.

The previous question was called, and Mr. Cook's resolution with Mr. Cessna's amendment, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Organization, and a Committee on Credentials, and excluding the Illinois and New York delegations from the last named committee, was adopted-yeas 244, nays 54. A resolution was introduced requesting the delegates from New York and Illinois not to participate in the organization of the Convention until their right to seats as delogates stitution, it is the part-the high and noble was settled.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried—ayes 259; nays 44.

The States were then called in order to receive the names of those appointed by the delegations respectively, to represent them on the Committees on Organization and on Credentials.

A resolution was offered requesting that he credentials of delegates be handed to the Secretary. Adopted. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, demanded that

Fernando Wood's letter be now read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, moved that it be received and referred to the Committee without reading. After much excite-ment, the motion of Mr. Cochrane was agreed

The credentials of the delegates having been handed to the Committee, On motion, the Convention adjourned at 3

'clock, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 24 .-- The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Organization reported the Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, and one Vice President and Secretary from each State. Those from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, are as follows:

New York-Erastus Corning and J. Edward Cook.

Pennsylvania-Thomas Cunningham and P. Vanzandt.

Maryland-W. D. Bowie and B. F. Love. A dispatch from Washington, was shown that State had been recorded. The yote was

narliamentary

Gentlemen, you have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the Imperial centre, from the sun-lighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi, from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. [Loud cheers.) You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people, to participate, to aid in the election of the future rulers of

You do this as the representatives of the Democratic party-of that great party of the Union whose proud mission it is to maintain the public libertics, to reconcile popular freesacred and reserved rights of the sovereign States; [Loud and long continued applause;] to stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels on the out-posts of the Constitution. [Cries of "that's the talk," and loud cheers.]--Ours, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Caro-lina, "Truth, Justice, and the Constitution !" [Loud cheers.]

Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the Constitution, under the false and insidious pretence of supporting it-those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy-a traitor's sectional conspiracy-of one half of the States of the Union against the other half-those who, impelled by the stupid and halfinsane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war! These the banded enemies of the Conpart-of the Democratic party of the Union to withstand-to strike down and conquer! Aye! That is our part, and we will do it. In the name of our dear country, with the help of God, we will do it! [Loud cheers.] Aye, we will do it! For, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves. We will not despair of the genius of our country. We will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good providence of Almighty God. [Loud applause.]

About half an hour was spent in seating the Vice Presidents, arranging the Secretaries, and preparing for a formal and ener-getic enforcement of the parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Convention. At 12 o'clock M., the Convention was again called to order.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation.

A motion to adjourn till four o'clock was lost,

The question was then called on the motion which had been made to strike out the new rule reported by the Committee relative to the right of the members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them. During the call of the roll much excitement prevailed.

The Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia delegates, protested against the decision of the Chair, giving the votes of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule.-Ten of the twelve Tennessee delegates were opposed to the manner in which the vote of

known.

ominated. Ing been exposed to all the fury of the storm, In the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, four with no ability to run about, they had grown