

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....	\$1 50
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.	
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.	
Four lines or less.....	1 insertion, 2 do. 3 do.
One square, (12 lines).....	5 00 10 00 15 00
Two squares.....	1 00 1 50 2 00
Three squares.....	1 50 2 25 3 00
Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.	
Six lines or less.....	3 months, 6 months, 12 months.
One square.....	\$1 50 \$3 00 \$5 00
Two squares.....	3 00 5 00 7 00
Three squares.....	5 00 8 00 10 00
Four squares.....	7 00 10 00 13 00
Half a column.....	12 00 16 00 20 00
One column.....	20 00 30 00 40 00
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines one year.....	
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....	\$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.	

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The National Democratic convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, this morning at the Institute.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, and Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, both claimed the floor. It was finally given to Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling the differences which exist, and producing union and harmony and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party.

He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he had moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question, last night, was not seconded, and therefore, Mr. Bigler was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping that they might be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that the reports be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

A half hour was then spent in the discussion of points of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Bigler was in order.

Mr. Bigler demanded the previous question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motion to recommit be laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion to table would carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry. We will ascertain that when the vote is taken.

After further debate, the Chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question, carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. Montgomery then withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Miles of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague, (Mr. Johnson) whom he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home, and stultifying his own opinions which he previously expressed.

There were cries for the previous question, and it was seconded at 11 o'clock.

Florida demanded a vote by States.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the hall.

The minority of the Georgia delegation here read the resolution of the Georgia Convention, requesting, but they contended, not instructing their delegates to vote as a unit. Without any decision on the point.

The vote was proceeded with, and resulted as follows—years 303; nays 1, (from Maryland.) So the main question was ordered.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler to recommend the whole subject to the committee with the Bayard resolutions.

They are as follows:—

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

2d. Resolved, That all citizens have the right to settle in the territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or territorial legislation.

3d. Resolved, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all the Constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the same as the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported by the majority committee.

The vote on Mr. Bigler's motion was announced as follows, amid great excitement:—Years 152, nays 151. So the motion was carried.

NAYS—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; Iowa, 4; New York, 35; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 3; Missouri, 4; Minnesota, 3; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5. Total, 151.

All the balance were in the affirmative—152.

[It being understood that the vote was on Mr. Bigler's motion to recommit and instruct, the minority vote is claimed as the first test of Mr. Douglas' strength—the Bayard resolutions being anti-slavery sovereignty.]

The President decided that the vote did carry the instructions to report the Bayard resolutions within an hour, and announced that the vote would now recur on that part of Mr. Bigler's motion.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan, asked that a vote be taken on each of the resolutions. [Sensation.]

Nearly an hour was spent in discussing questions of order.

Senator Bayard, in the meantime, endeavored to allay the excitement.

At 12 o'clock, the President decided that the motion to lay the balance of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the table was in order. If laid on the table the three platforms, without instructions as to matter or time, would go to the committee, together with Mr. Bayard's resolution.

When Georgia was called, the minority of that delegation again protested against the vote of the State being given as a unit, on the ground that they were requested and not instructed to vote as a unit.

A debate on this point ensued, which checked the progress of the vote.

At 12 o'clock the President declared that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, (being a loss of two Douglas votes.)

WILLIAM LEWIS,

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 9, 1860.

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 46.

The vote was then announced as follows—years 242, nays 47.

So the Platforms were all referred back to the Committee without instructions.

Pending a motion to instruct the Committee to report at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Convention adjourned till that hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Chairman of the Platform Committee announced that he would not be able to report until half-past five o'clock. A recess was taken.

On the Convention being again called to order, Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported, on the majority of the Committee. In doing so, he urged upon the delegates from the Northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow cotton in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are the children of slaves who were formerly held in their own States.

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY

is a combination of those of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the minority report, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territorial Legislatures have the power to intervene, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and abide by.

Mr. Samuels proceeded at some length to address the Southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction, that will drive one half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free of all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked attention by the Southern members. When Mr. Samuels had concluded,

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Stephens, of Oregon, obtained the floor amid a struggle of a hundred contestants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority.

Mr. Roland J. Brent, of Maryland, took the ground that although opposed to the doctrine termed "squatter sovereignty," he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded this principle of non-intervention, and why do they now come here and demand this surrender of principle? He cautioned them on the result of their extreme views that could lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President and Congress.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at twenty minutes of eight o'clock. He maintained that the South had upheld the Democratic party from the beginning; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, and the Democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, has furnished the means of paying the debt of the country.

Mr. Burrows' remarks were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid the impatience to come to a vote, the noise and confusion caused by clapping of hands and stamping of feet were so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He considered that the Northern Democrats, in their present position were worse than the Black Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or they whipped the Black Republicans; of the two, he considered that the Black Republicans were the most open and manly foe of the South; as to Douglas, he would not support him if he were nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as Seward.

Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, obtained the floor and said he had intended to address the Convention to-night, but he had come to the conclusion that this debate had caused a wider breach instead of producing harmony, and, if continued would inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention. He therefore called the previous question.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved an adjournment.

Ohio demanded that the vote on an adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows—years 97, nays 105.

[The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and many of Douglas' opponents in favor of it.]

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, asked a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution.

The proposition was received with shouts of opposition, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented.

The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn.

A vote by States was demanded.

The vote resulted in years 139, nays 169.

Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, inquired whether a motion to adjourn *sine die* would be in order.

The President declared the motion out of order at this time.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved a re-consideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to Parliamentary law.

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Jackson moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence the motion last made was out of order.

Mr. Jackson renewed the motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

A vote was taken and the motion lost.—Ayes 203, nays 282.

The ayes were partly composed of, Georgia 8; Florida 3; Massachusetts 43.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, moved an adjournment, amid noise and confusion that would have drowned the report of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote by States was ordered, which stood, ayes 126, nays 178.

Mr. Gittings moved a recess of one hour.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the reports, which was pronounced out of order.

Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, moved a call of the roll.

The President decided that a call of the House, after the previous question was ordered, was not in order.

Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the chair, but withdrew the appeal.

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that his side of the House was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. Bigler endeavored to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound in duty to himself and the Convention, to leave the chair. That it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. His leaving the chair would be a disgraceful matter, if caused by the continuance of this uproar among an assemblage of such distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, hoped that his friends would submit to the ordering of the main question.

Mr. Owens, of Florida, as a Southern man, hoped that this contest would cease. The Northern gentlemen have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet this issue manfully? [Cheers.]

The President then put the question—"Shall the main question be put?"

A vote by States was demanded amid great noise and motions to adjourn, which was met by cries of "No—no."

Isiah Rynders contended that it was a tacit agreement to adjourn, and it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the minority—as cheating, gentlemen, if you please.

Here another scene of excitement ensued. A hundred voices were addressing the Chair at once, and all shouting at the top of their voices.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, said that the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a motion to re-consider and lay the motion on the table.

The motion was then put and carried, and at 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the report made by the majority:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions:

First.—That the government of a Territory organized by the act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second.—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third.—That when the settlers in a territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being communicated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of the other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Union whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Fourth.—That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth.—That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Sixth.—That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Seventh.—WHEREAS, One of the greatest necessities of the age in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the minority report, submitted by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa.

First.—Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing the Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend as the only further resolutions, the following:

Second.—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the situation of slavery within the Territories, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Third.—Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Fourth.—Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Fifth.—Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Sixth.—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

SEVENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the proceedings were opened with prayer.

Mr. Cushing, the President, apologized for the harsh language he used during the disorderly proceedings on Saturday evening. However, he had considered it his duty to speak plainly and positively.

The President announced the first business in order to be a vote on the main question, which was the substitute offered by Mr. Butler, on behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey, (not Illinois), presenting the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, with the resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

The vote being taken on the Butler platform, it was rejected by nearly a two-third vote—years 105, nays 198.

When New Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention appointing the delegates from that State recommended them to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the word "recommended," was equivalent to an instruction, and the decision of the Chair was appealed from.

A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost; years 150, nays 146.

The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

A vote by States was demanded, which resulted—years 145, nays —. The decision was, therefore, reversed.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements, to prevent the Convention from reaching the main question,

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the whole subject on the table and proceed to a vote for President.

[Cries of agreed! No! no! etc.]

Mr. Winthrop, of Alabama, contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order, and that the vote on the Platform must now be taken.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge, that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, attempted to address the Chair, but he was called to order.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceeded to balloting.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, renewed the motion to lay on the table.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President, a mistake. I didn't second that man's motion down there."

Mr. Gittings rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was that spoke so disrespectful of him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland.

Mr. Hooper rose and said he did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman. But his name was Tom Hooper of Alabama.

Mr. Gittings—If no insult was intended, the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken on adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

The minority report was adopted—years 165, nays 138.

Mr. Flourney asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for Mr. Douglas, and unwilling to obey the instructions of his State to leave the Convention in case the minority report was adopted.

The vote then recurred on the majority platform as amended, being the resolutions of the minority.

Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted, he would be compelled to abandon the Convention and disconnect himself from the Democratic party. [Cheers from the South.]

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions contravenes the Cincinnati platform. [Cries of order.]

Several gentlemen attempted to speak at the top of their voices until drowned in the uproar.

Mr. Butler demanded that the question should be first taken on the first part of the resolution, affirming the Cincinnati Platform.

This was agreed to, and the Cincinnati Platform, separately, was adopted—years 233, nays 70.

When Mississippi was called, Mr. Glenn arose and voted no, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati Platform, as explained North and South, was an unqualified swindle. His voice was drowned in cries of order.

The remaining half hour up to one o'clock was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia delegation to vote by districts.

The President having repeated his decision that the word "request" in the case of Georgia is equivalent to a provision or intimation to vote as a unit.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, appealed from the decision, and, whilst a vote was being taken, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that all the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, rose to inquire whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a slave State.—[Cries of order and great confusion.]

Mr. Gittings continued to proclaim himself from a border State.

The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was clearly out of order.

Mr. Gittings replied, perhaps so; and then added that he had not had the honor of meeting the President before, or since 1840, when he made the most violent Whig speech he had ever heard. [Cries of order.]

Mr. Stewart raised the point of order, that the motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it.

The President decided that it would not carry the Cincinnati Platform, which has just been adopted.

Mr. Gittings rose to a personal explanation. He did not mean any insult or offence to the Chair by the remark that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting making a Whig speech. He honored such men. He honored any man that dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said that the motion to lay the balance of the minority report on the table is out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike out all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table in order.

After the vote had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes. All refusing to vote on the subject.

The result was then announced—years 81, nays 188. So the Convention refused to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen if they adopted these resolutions, that the Democratic party will cease to exist as a National party.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, rose to a question of order.

Cries of "down" by the Southern members.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rose and desired to address the Convention.

Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision of the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. Richardson, and crying him down.

Mr. Richardson maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Mississippi and Alabama delegations.

Judge Meek, of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. Richardson to speak.

The motion was declared out of order.

Another half hour was spent in discussing points of order and privileged questions, at the expiration of which, a vote was taken on a motion to strike out the preamble and the first resolution relating to the Dred Scott decision in the Supreme Court relative to slavery.

The Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida delegations refused to vote.

The delegations generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: Years 40, nays 230. The only ayes were New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 103, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 23, Missouri 5, Kentucky 4. [This vote is considered as yielding to the South.]

The President then announced that the motion to strike out the preamble with the first resolution, was rejected.

Mr. Butler proposed that the balance of the platform be voted on without division.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, demanded that a separate vote on each resolution should be taken.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign-born citizens.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined to vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific Railroad resolution, which was also adopted, with only twenty votes in the negative. The same States declined voting.

Mr. McCook gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of this vote, with the object of checking California in joining the Alabama movement.

The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively, the same States declining to vote, and Arkansas voting but three votes.

All of the resolutions were then adopted by nearly a unanimous vote—years 272.

The following is the platform as adopted:

First.—Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend as the only further resolutions, the following:

Second.—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Third.—Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Fourth.—Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Fifth.—Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Sixth.—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that whilst those on his side had given a respectable hearing to the South, that they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in and out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. It was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but would never consent to yield honor, as demanded of him by the South.

Mr. Yancey replied at some length, declaring that Congress has the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachment of Territorial legislation wherever it may occur.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. Walker, of the Alabama delegation, who rose and announced that he had a communication from his delegation to make to the Convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest, giving their reasons for withdrawing from the Convention. He also read a resolution, as adopted by the Convention of that State, declaring that in case the delegates of Alabama should withdraw, no other person could represent that State in the Convention.

The Alabama delegation rose to depart, when

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, rose and stated that the delegation of that State authorized him to declare that that delegation also withdrew from the Convention with Alabama.

Gov. Wm. Moreton, of Louisiana, said that he was authorized to state on the part of the delegation from his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention.

We have heretofore declared that the Democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted, forever separated on principle, if our friends from the free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans. He concluded by stating that two of the delegates declined to join the majority, but that the majority contends that, as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has power to cast the vote of the State after they leave.

Gen. Simmons, of the South Carolina delegation, read in behalf of that delegation a paper protesting that, as the platform adopted is in contravention of the principles of the State Convention, therefore, the delegation withdraws, with the exception of three of the members.

Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, delivered, on behalf of that State, a powerful and exciting address, telling the delegates that in less than sixty days they will see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening applause, the galleries joining in.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by giving notice that all who sympathize with the retiring States will meet at St. Andrew's Hall to-night.

Mr. Milton, of Florida, on behalf of the delegation from that State, presented their protest and withdrawal, telling the North and South-west that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks they parted with them with but little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegation, and refusing to allow any others to cast the vote of the State.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, said he had long looked to this result. After a few remarks, he presented the Texas protest, declaring that a persistence in the principles declared by a majority of this Convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, on behalf of that great delegation entered their protest.—They cannot consent to place a sound man on an unsound platform, and express the opinion that the chief of the squatter sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates, who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the State.

The Georgia delegation asked leave to retire and consult on the question.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, again created an excitement on the floor, in an attempt to make a personal explanation. He was requested by the President to take his seat.

Mr. Merriek, of Illinois, addressed the Convention, asserting that these delegations were withdrawing their States without consulting some of their delegations, and he proposed an adjournment in order to enable them to properly consult together.

At the request of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Mr. Merriek temporarily withdrew the motion in order to enable Mr. Russell to say a few words.

Mr. Russell then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the Southern States, and asking that an adjournment may be made to allow a consultation.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, then on behalf of himself and one of his colleagues, withdrew from the Convention. He came here to join in a Convention of thirty-three States, nine of which have now withdrawn, and he refused to fetter his State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that himself and a majority of the Democratic delegation from that State are now prepared to act. He asked leave to retire to consult.

Mr. Merriek, of Illinois, moved that the Convention adjourn till 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M., after a continuous session of eight hours.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—On the opening of the doors of the Institute this morning, the floor and north gallery were literally inundated with ladies, and the south and west galleries rapidly filled with male spectators.—The seats of the seceding delegates were occupied by the ladies of South Carolina, who have manifested considerable interest in the proceedings of the body.

The table of the President was literally lined with bouquets, the gift of the fair sex.—The Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina delegates appeared in their seats. The scene as viewed from the Reporter's desk was a most brilliant one.

The Convention was called to order at half-past ten o'clock.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Ingersoll, with the delivery of a most earnest prayer to the Almighty for union and harmony in the deliberations of those assembled.

Richardson of Illinois, inquired what was the business in order.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Fifth.—Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Sixth.—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that whilst those on his side had given a respectable hearing to the South, that they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in and out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. It was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but would never consent to yield honor, as demanded of him by the South.

Mr. Yancey replied at some length, declaring that Congress has the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachment of Territorial legislation wherever it may occur.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. Walker, of the Alabama delegation, who rose and announced that he had a communication from his delegation to make to the Convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest, giving their reasons for withdrawing from the Convention. He also read a resolution, as adopted by the Convention of that State, declaring that in case the delegates of Alabama should withdraw, no other person could represent that State in the Convention.

The Alabama delegation rose to depart, when

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, rose and stated that the delegation of that State authorized him to declare that that delegation also withdrew from the Convention with Alabama.

Gov. Wm. Moreton, of Louisiana, said that he was authorized to state on the part of the delegation from his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention.

We have heretofore declared that the Democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted, forever separated on principle, if our friends from the free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans. He concluded by stating that two of the delegates declined to join the majority, but that the majority contends that, as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has power to cast the vote of the State after they leave.

Gen. Simmons, of the South Carolina delegation, read in behalf of that delegation a paper protesting that, as the platform adopted is in contravention of the principles of the State Convention, therefore, the delegation withdraws, with the exception of three of the members.

Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, delivered, on behalf of that State, a powerful and exciting address, telling the delegates that in less than sixty days they will see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening applause, the galleries joining in.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by giving notice that all who sympathize with the retiring States will meet at St. Andrew's Hall to-night.

Mr. Milton, of Florida, on behalf of the delegation from that State, presented their protest and withdrawal, telling the North and South-west that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks they parted with them with but little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegation, and refusing to allow any others to cast the vote of the State.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, said he had long looked to this result. After a few remarks, he presented the Texas protest, declaring that a persistence in the principles declared by a majority of this Convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, on behalf of that great delegation entered their protest.—They cannot consent to place a sound man on an unsound platform, and express the opinion that the chief of the squatter sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates, who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the State.

The Georgia delegation asked leave to retire and consult on the question.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, again created an excitement on the floor, in an attempt to make a personal explanation. He was requested by the President to take his seat.

Mr. Merriek, of Illinois, addressed the Convention, asserting that these delegations were withdrawing their States without consulting some of their delegations, and he proposed an adjournment in order to enable them to properly consult together.

At the request of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Mr. Merriek temporarily withdrew the motion in order to enable Mr. Russell to say a few words.

Mr. Russell then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the Southern States, and asking that an adjournment may be made to allow a consultation.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, then on behalf of himself and one of his colleagues, withdrew from the Convention. He came here to join in a Convention of thirty-three States, nine of which have now withdrawn, and he refused to fetter his State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that himself and a majority of the Democratic delegation from that State are now prepared to act. He asked leave to retire to consult.

Mr. Merriek, of Illinois, moved that the Convention adjourn till 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M., after a continuous session of eight hours.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—On the opening of the doors of the Institute this morning, the floor and north gallery were literally inundated with ladies, and the south and west galleries rapidly filled with male spectators.—The seats of the seceding delegates were occupied by the ladies of South Carolina, who have manifested considerable interest in the proceedings of the body.

The table of the President was literally lined with bouquets, the gift of the fair sex.—The Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina delegates appeared in their seats. The scene as viewed from the Reporter's desk was a most brilliant one.

The Convention was called to order at half-past ten o'clock.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Ingersoll, with the delivery of a most earnest prayer to the Almighty for union and harmony in the deliberations of those assembled.

Richardson of Illinois, inquired what was the business in order.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]