

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Charleston Convention.

We continue in our paper to-day the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention to its close. And also give the proceedings of the Bolters' Disunion Convention. Every voter should inform himself of the action of these Conventions, which can only be done by reading carefully the proceedings as published. It will be seen that the Disunionists of several of the slaveholding States withdrew from the Democratic Convention after they failed in having the proceedings to suit their own peculiar notions. They left the Convention, and we hope they have left the party—for they, and their like in the North, have almost destroyed the only great National party of the Union. Their places will be filled by Union-loving men before the re-assembling of the Convention at Baltimore in June, where justice must and will be done the great Democratic party of the whole nation by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Little Giant of the West. DOUGLAS, THE UNION AND VICTORY!

NO COMPROMISE WITH DISUNIONISTS!

The Difference!

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

When, at Cincinnati, in 1856, a majority of the delegates in the Democratic Convention had cast their votes for James Buchanan, the noble and generous DOUGLAS, then at Washington, instantly telegraphed his friends to withdraw his name from the list of candidates, and instructed them to go for Mr. Buchanan—notwithstanding he (Mr. Douglas) had one hundred and twenty-two votes on the previous ballot. Under the two-thirds rule the voting of the Convention might have been protracted for weeks, or some new man selected, but for the magnanimity of Judge Douglas.

NOW LOOK ON THIS!

When, at Charleston, it was discovered that a majority of the Convention was in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—telegraphic dispatches came again from Washington, thick and fast—not, however, gallantly instructing their friends to withdraw opposition, and go in to ratify the action of the majority—but goading on their subsidized delegates and appointees to fight it out, even to the bitter end—secede, break up the Convention, anything, everything, rather than yield to the majority, and nominate the Little Giant of Illinois.

RECORD IT!

Let it be known throughout the land, that on the thirty-fourth ballot, in the Charleston Convention, the vote stood— FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, 152 1/2 VOTES. FOR ALL OTHER CANDIDATES 150 1/2. And that, too, after counting all the votes of seceding States against Judge Douglas. A majority, therefore, of the entire Union has declared in his favor. Who will dare to say that he shall not be the nominee of the Democratic party, after such a crushing expression of its will?

CONVENTIONS.—The Constitutional Union Convention will meet at Baltimore, on the 9th inst. The Republican Convention will be held at Chicago on the 16th inst. The Seceders' or Disunionists' Convention is called to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June. The Democratic Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

A NEW WORK ON THE GRAPE.—A. M. Spangler, editor and publisher of the Farmer and Gardener, Philadelphia, one of the best monthly publications in the Union, and the only one published in this State, will issue from the press about the middle of this month, a new work on the Grape, which will, we think, possess not only high merit, but novelty also. It will comprise three Essays or Treatises, the first of which will be by Wm. Saunders, which will embody the principles of a highly successful practice. The first part of Mr. S.'s treatise will be found in the May number of the Farmer and Gardener. The second treatise will be by Mr. F. J. Cope, of Greensburg, Pa., and will advance and defend the following positions: "First—We stimulate too freely. Second—We prune too much, and Third—The more we depart from the dictates of Nature, the more rapid will be the ravages of disease, and the ultimate destruction of the cultivated fruits." The third will be a "classification of the different varieties of the Grape," by J. M. McMinn. This treatise is the result of twenty-five years' close observation and research, and though the writer does not claim for it, entire accuracy, it is unquestionably the most complete classification of varieties ever published. The work will be printed in the finest style, and will be mailed free, to any address on receipt of retail price. Bound, 35 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents. This work will also be for sale at our Book Store as soon as published.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

NINTH DAY. CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Boston Brass Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention this morning with a half a dozen spirit stirring airs, concluding with "Yankee Doodle," at the close of which Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas, with long stentorian, proposed three cheers for the Union and was heartily responded to. The floor and galleries were thronged with the first ladies of the city. The Convention was called to order at 10 1/2 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Kendrick. The Convention then proceeded to balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, with the following result: THIRTEENTH BALLOT. Necessary to a choice, 202. Douglas, 149 1/2; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 39 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 20; Davis, 1; Hunter, 28 1/2. Whole number of votes, 251 1/2. FOURTEENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Hunter, 27; Guthrie, 41; Johnson, 12; Lane, 20 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. FIFTEENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 149 1/2; Hunter, 28; Guthrie, 40; Johnson, 12; Lane, 20; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. SIXTEENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Hunter, 26; Guthrie, 42; Johnson, 12; Lane, 20 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. SEVENTEENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Hunter, 26; Guthrie, 42; Johnson, 12; Lane, 20 1/2; Dickinson, 1. EIGHTEENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Hunter, 26; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 20 1/2; Dickinson, 1. NINETEENTH BALLOT, (IN DETAIL). For Douglas, 8; Maine, 3; N. Hampshire, do, 10; Connecticut, 2; Vermont, do, 5; New Jersey, 5; Rhode Island, do, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; New York, do, 35; Maryland, 4 1/2; Ohio, do, 23; Missouri, 4 1/2; Indiana, do, 13; Kentucky, 12; Illinois, do, 11; Michigan, do, 6; Wisconsin, do, 5; Iowa, do, 4; Connecticut, 3; Pennsylvania, 2 1/2; New Jersey, 2; North Carolina, 10; Pennsylvania, 9 1/2; Maryland, 3 1/2; Missouri, 4 1/2; Minnesota, 3. Total, 30 1/2. For Guthrie, 2; Maine, 3; N. Hampshire, do, 10; Connecticut, 2; Vermont, do, 5; New Jersey, 5; Rhode Island, do, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; New York, do, 35; Maryland, 4 1/2; Ohio, do, 23; Missouri, 4 1/2; Indiana, do, 13; Kentucky, 12; Illinois, do, 11; Michigan, do, 6; Wisconsin, do, 5; Iowa, do, 4; Connecticut, 3; Pennsylvania, 2 1/2; New Jersey, 2; North Carolina, 10; Pennsylvania, 9 1/2; Maryland, 3 1/2; Missouri, 4 1/2; Minnesota, 3. Total, 30 1/2. For Lane, 1; New Jersey, 2 1/2; Pennsylvania, 1; North Carolina, 10; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Oregon, 3. Total, 20. For Hunter, 4 1/2; Massachusetts, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 15. Total, 28 1/2. For Johnson, 12; Massachusetts, 4 1/2; Pennsylvania, 3; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 15. Total, 28 1/2. For Dickinson, 1; California, 1. Total, 2 1/2. TWENTIETH BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 42; Davis, 1; Lane, 20 1/2; Hunter, 26. TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT. Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 20 1/2; Davis, 1; Hunter, 26. TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT. No material change. TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT. When Virginia was called, Mr. Russell stated that he was requested to cast 14 votes of that delegation one way and one vote another. He declined to cast it unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The State Convention had not passed any resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit was regarded as the Democratic law of the State. Mr. Norbit, of Virginia, said that his colleagues and himself thought that his constituents ought to be heard, and he demanded that they should be heard. He could no longer vote for Mr. Hunter. The debate was continued for some time, when the President decided that the delegates from Virginia are entitled to cast their individual votes. The vote of that State was then cast—1 for Douglas and 14 for Hunter. Mr. Douglas also received 1 vote from North Carolina, giving him a majority of the whole Electoral vote, as follows: Douglas, 152 1/2; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 19 1/2; Davis, 1; Hunter, 25. Whole number of votes, 253. The Electoral vote, 303. TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 19 1/2; Davis, 1; Hunter, 25. TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 35; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 25; Guthrie, 47 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 25; Guthrie, 47 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 25; Guthrie, 47 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 25; Guthrie, 47 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. THIRTIETH BALLOT. Douglas, 151 1/2; Hunter, 25; Guthrie, 47 1/2; Johnson, 12; Lane, 19 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1. The 31st, 32d and 33d ballots were nearly the same as the 30th. At half past one the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, gave notice that, after the next ballot, he would move that this Convention adjourn to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in June. He thought the delegates should go home to see their constituents, and they will be ready to do their duty by nominating any man who can beat the Black Republicans. Hon. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, said he would move to amend the motion to adjourn sine die. The thirty-fifth ballot was then taken.—Douglas received 152 votes. The others were unchanged. A debate then ensued on the motion of Mr. Gittings to adjourn to Baltimore. He assured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer a "plug-ugly" town, and promised a hospitable welcome to the Convention. The motion was withdrawn at the request of some of the delegates, to be renewed in the course of the evening. While the roll was called for the thirty-sixth ballot, Arkansas having voted for Mr. Breckinridge, one of the delegates from Kentucky requested that the vote be withdrawn, as he was instructed by Mr. Breckinridge not to allow the use of his name in opposition to gentlemen now in nomination, and especially to Mr. Guthrie. Douglas, 151—the other candidates no change. Tennessee withdrew the name of Mr. Johnson as a candidate. Douglas, 151 1/2; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 19 1/2; Davis, 1; Hunter, 25. Mr. Gittings moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient at this time to make a nomination. He wanted gentlemen to face the music. The resolution was declared to be out of order. Douglas, 151 1/2; Johnson, 12; Guthrie, 41 1/2; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 19 1/2; Davis, 1; Hunter, 25. The fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh ballots were unchanged. Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, moved that the Convention adjourn. Mr. Gitting moved an amendment that the Convention adjourn to the first Monday in June, at Baltimore. The amendment was rejected. A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn, and it was agreed to—yeas 148, nays 100. The Convention adjourned at a quarter of eight o'clock, till to-morrow morning. TENTH DAY. RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO ADJOURN TO BALTIMORE. CHARLESTON, May 3.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Russell, of Virginia, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee Compromise Resolution, and offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn to-day, it be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June. Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order that the resolution must lay over one day. The President decided that the resolution was in order, all except the fixing of the place of re-assembling, and that was not in order unless the pending order for balloting be suspended. A motion to suspend the order for balloting was carried. Yeas, 199; nays, 51. A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore, and insert Philadelphia. The confusion and excitement were so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said. Mr. Randall moved an amendment, to insert Philadelphia, and the 4th day of July. Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York. The motion to substitute New York was rejected. The motion to substitute Philadelphia for Baltimore was also rejected—yeas 88, nays 166. The original resolution was then adopted—yeas 195, nays 55, as follows: Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn to-day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn. General Spauld proposed three cheers for the National Democratic party. They were given with enthusiastic will. Mr. Miles, of Maryland, hoped arrangements would be made for printing the official account of the proceedings. Mr. Cushing, the President, before putting the motion, asked permission to address to the Convention a few words. Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests, he might say to the country that no Convention, having such immense interests at stake, has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the Chair, and if, in the excitement of the moment, he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized. He regarded this Convention as having in its destiny not only the permanence of the Democratic party, but the question whether these great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union would continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence. Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that city. The Convention then adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet at Baltimore on Monday, the 18th of June. CHARLESTON, May 3.—Governor Winston of Alabama, yesterday protested against the resolutions adopted by the Seceders' Convention because they did not embrace the slavery code, and seceded from the seceders.

Southern Democratic Convention. A Southern Convention to be held at Richmond, June 11th. CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Seceders' Convention assembled this morning, and adopted the majority Platform as reported to the National Convention. A proposition to take the new name of the "Constitutional Democracy," was voted down after a long debate, the body claiming to be the National Democratic Convention. The Pacific Railroad resolution was adopted, but not without considerable opposition. Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-night. NIGHT SESSION. The Southern Democratic Convention met at the theatre at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn until noon to-morrow, as the other Convention have not yet made a nomination. The motion was carried and the Convention was declared adjourned. There was a large audience of ladies, and the Convention formed itself into a mass meeting. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, was called upon for a speech. He returned thanks, and called on Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, who took a position on the stage and proceeded to amuse the ladies. The friends of Douglas are determined to stand by him to the end. SECOND DAY. CHARLESTON, May 3.—The Convention of Seceders from the National Democratic Convention assembled at noon. About forty delegates were present. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, the President, called the Convention to order. A motion was pending that the Convention express a preference for candidates for President and Vice President. A delegate from Texas moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of one from each State represented in the Convention. The delegates from Alabama and Texas said they were prepared to act at once on the resolution. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, withdrew the resolution to express a preference for candidates. Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, presented a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of one from each State to issue an address to the Democratic party of the Union, setting forth that this Convention has in its possession the Ark of the Covenant, and that its platform has been adopted by seventeen States of this Union. It was a point around which the country would rally. Judge Meek, of Alabama, moved a substitute, that a Committee be appointed merely to prepare an address giving the reasons for the course pursued. He said that any Southern State that shall go into the Baltimore Convention will approve of the squatter sovereignty doctrines. The resolution adopted at the adjournment of the regular Convention invites the Southern States to fill up the vacancies occasioned by our secession, and declares our seats vacant. He was in favor of the nomination of Jeff. Davis and Senator Bayard, but he yielded to the wish of others to forego expressing any preference at this time. Mr. Burrows then withdrew his proposition for the appointment of a Standing Committee etc. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved that the Convention now adjourn sine die. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, stated that if the object was to make this a disunion movement, he and his colleagues were prepared to leave at once. His constituents would approve of nothing that would tend to disunion. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, asked who he alluded to as favoring disunion. Mr. Hill asked to be excused from answering that question. Mr. Yancey demanded an answer, as he wanted it to go to the country that there had been no word or deed tending to dissolution. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, admitted that nothing had been said or done, but the position we would be put in by this action would make us a disunion Convention. Our attitude will be a disunion attitude. Judge Meek said he had always been a firm Union man and was so still, if the constitutional rights of the South are upheld. He denied that there had been any disunion sentiment uttered here. He thought the course pursued of disbanding was a singular one.—We are about separating without recommending or taking any action with regard to the Presidency. He therefore moved that should the Baltimore Convention repudiate the resolutions passed here, that the Committee be authorized to call a National Convention. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, thought that this was no time to cry Union! Union! There was no man in Georgia who would shout for the Union at the expense of the rights of the South. [Shouts of applause.] When the rights of the South are sacrificed to the North, I am for liberty first and Union afterwards. [Cheers.] If there is nobody here to stand by me, I must retire. Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, moved to lay the resolutions of Judge Meek, of Alabama, on the table, and adjourn. The delegates from each State can give to their constituents their reasons for the course pursued by them. He was opposed to any general address. He therefore moved that this Convention now adjourn. Judge Meek appealed to Mr. Whitely to withdraw the motion for a moment. If any one supposed him to be devoted to the Union at the expense of Southern rights, he was mistaken. Sever the Constitution and the Union is gone. He wished to vindicate their position before the world as the Union.—He wanted this great movement to be properly expressed. Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, hoped that this Convention would separate in union and harmony. When was South Carolina not ready to cordially respond to the extreme doctrines of States Rights? [Applause.] He had therefore deemed it unnecessary to urge those doctrines here. We are all united on them in some form, and it is unnecessary to express them here. The other Convention has not disbanded. It has merely adjourned. Why, therefore, should we disband instead of adjourning to meet elsewhere, if we think proper? Mr. Barry continued. He said that the Platform may be opened at Baltimore, and may be changed to meet our views. I think we are delegates to that Convention, and we ought to go to Baltimore. If our constituents choose to fill our places with other delegates they can do so. We are still members of that Convention, and no one except our constituents can take our credentials from us.—Therefore, he hoped, that this course would be pursued. The President—Oh, no! That will not do. Mr. Harper, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition of Mr. Barry. We are no longer delegates to that Convention. We separated from them on principle, and he was unwilling that they should carry them to Baltimore as an adjunct to that Convention. If we adjourn without doing anything or saying anything we will stultify ourselves. If we were to follow them to Baltimore we would lose all the moral effect of this movement.—Make your nomination now, manfully and boldly. He was for action. We have met for an effect and a purpose, and if we go home without action we will merely be enunciating a sentiment on which there is no difference of opinion in all these Southern States. This is the time and the place for acting promptly and boldly. Mr. Yancey of Alabama, approved of the proposition of Judge Meek, to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the country. He did not think it would either save or break the Union. The delegate from Georgia, in predicting the movement of the disunion leaders, looked to the Alabama delegation, but declined to name who and what he meant. Another Georgia delegate seemed to charge him with singing psalms to the Union. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia—I certainly never intimated that the gentleman from Alabama was singing psalms to the Union.—Certainly no one will ever charge him with such an offence. My remarks were directed rather to my colleague, who, I thought, was placing Georgia in a wrong position. He did not wish Georgia to be in the position of singing psalms to the Union. Mr. Yancey said he would not misrepresent Georgia, but he did not wish any movement to go forth to the country either as a movement to preserve or to destroy the Union, but rather to preserve the Constitutional rights of the South. He then spoke at length detailing the position of the Southern States in retiring from the Convention, and the subsequent action of the seceding delegates. We have adopted the platform that the Convention rejected, and propose to preserve it as a headstone to the builders on which the Democracy of the Union will rely. He therefore considered it essential that an address should be prepared, containing all these facts, in the simplest and briefest form. We stand before the country on a true Constitution and therefore National position. The question was then demanded on the resolution, which is as follows: Resolved, That a committee of one from each State represented in this Convention be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, explanatory of the reasons which have actuated this Convention in adopting the course it has pursued, and in vindication of its principles of action. General Simmons, of South Carolina, was unwilling to allow a committee to put forth an address representing his views which he would have no opportunity of previously examining. He was no politician, but he had his own views. He did not like some features of the platform, especially those relating to the Pacific Railroad, and that which declares duty to the Union as superior to duty to the sovereign States. He thought there was no necessity for any address, nor would he follow the other Convention to Baltimore. When he came out he left them forever. Mr. Bryan, of Texas, was in favor of making the nominations, and preparing an address. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, offered as a substitute, a resolution that all who favor the action of the seceding delegates be invited to meet them in Convention at Washington on the second Monday in June. On motion, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening, and the delegates were requested to remain for private consultation on the propositions before the Convention. EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock. Senator Bayard left the chair and proceeded to address the Convention from the floor. He reviewed the position of the seceders and approved of their platform, though it was not in the language he would prefer. With regard to the resolution for preparing an address and re-assembling at Washington one week anterior to the re-assembling of the Convention at Baltimore, he could not approve. He was unwilling to assent to the preparation of an address by a committee which is to go forth to the country before he could have an opportunity of examining it. He could not trust any man or set of men, however able and patriotic they may be, to speak to the public for him. He should, therefore, oppose the resolution. He continued to speak for nearly an hour, defining his position and reviewing the course of the National Convention. He desired the unity of the Democratic party, and was prepared to support their nominee, if made now or a month hence, if he should prove to be a purely national man. His personal preference was for Senator Hunter. He styled the New York delegation as a band of political gamblers. He concluded by saying that he could not retain a seat in this Convention if the resolution now before it was adopted, though he would approve of it if he was a delegate from any of the cotton States. He therefore asked the permission of the Convention to allow him to decline the position in which they have placed him, and to retire from the Convention. He spoke for two hours against disunion. Mr. Bayard, on finishing, took his hat and retired. Robert Scott, of Alabama, was then chosen President. Judge Meek called up the resolution, but Mississippi and Texas also objected to an address being prepared, and it was withdrawn. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, then offered a resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond on the 2d Monday in June next. It was adopted by five or six dissenting voices. A resolution authorizing an address or narrative of the grounds of seceding, to be prepared and published with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted. The Convention then adjourned sine die. DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON. DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Our hotels are thronged with delegates, on their return from Charleston, who are generally engaged in animated discussions on the prospects of the Baltimore and Richmond Conventions.—Large numbers of the delegates paid their respects to Senator Douglas this afternoon. A DILEMMA. The Constitution, the President's organ, publishes the secession speeches made at Charleston with applause, and approves the bolt from the regular Convention. This is doubtless by order, and presents a very ugly dilemma to those Administration men who did not bolt, and are expected to take their seats in the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Are they to go there only to defeat Douglas, or to secede if they cannot?

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A resolution authorizing an address or narrative of the grounds of seceding, to be prepared and published with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted. The Convention then adjourned sine die. DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON. DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Our hotels are thronged with delegates, on their return from Charleston, who are generally engaged in animated discussions on the prospects of the Baltimore and Richmond Conventions.—Large numbers of the delegates paid their respects to Senator Douglas this afternoon. A DILEMMA. The Constitution, the President's organ, publishes the secession speeches made at Charleston with applause, and approves the bolt from the regular Convention. This is doubtless by order, and presents a very ugly dilemma to those Administration men who did not bolt, and are expected to take their seats in the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Are they to go there only to defeat Douglas, or to secede if they cannot?

Opinions of The Press. [From the Pittsburg Post, the organ of the Democracy of Allegheny county.] WHO IS TO BLAME?—The condition of political affairs at Charleston, has caused the stoutest to hold his breath and vaguely inquire—what next? What will be the result, or the effect upon the country? It is unnecessary, perhaps, to inquire more at length than we have done at this stage of the proceedings, who or what has brought this distraction upon us—but a fearful responsibility rests somewhere. Men high in position, in and out of the Convention, cannot hope to escape signal punishment, and have ringing in their ears the bitter curse of an outraged people. Time enough to enter specifications or write names upon the rolls of infamy; of those who have permitted their prejudices and resentments to engulf patriotism to their common country, and that fealty to the great democratic party due its high mission, in carrying forward to its true destiny the institutions of our great republic, involving the fate of millions of freemen. We shall make no complaints unless the record signed at Charleston shall cause the flag of disunion to wave from our southern border, where indeed it has been threatening for years. In the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan received 152 votes, a clear majority of the Convention, his friends asked and his rivals conceded, that he was entitled to the necessary two-thirds, and then a unanimous nomination, which was given him.—When Mr. Richardson presented the letter of declination of Mr. Douglas, acknowledging the justice of this principle, all will remember who were present, with what a shout of welcome it was received. Where now is that magnanimous heart or unselfish pen to record a similar tribute to Stephen A. Douglas, when he receives 152 votes, a clear majority of this whole Convention? To defeat him now, for the first time in the history of the country, the almost irresistible machinery of a living and powerful Administration is concentrated, to overwhelm not a rival, but a candidate, who has as much right to the honor and support of his countrymen, as any other living man. Why should he yield after he has obtained a prominence which is confessed by his assailants would nominate any of his rivals? Why should Southern delegates secede—less than one-third the electoral vote—and threaten destruction to the party and to the country, disputing the power of the majority to make a platform, and defying two-thirds to nominate? [From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.] THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The delegates of what was supposed to be the National Democratic party assembled in Convention at Charleston on the 23d of April, and after a stormy and, in some respects, disgraceful session of nine or ten days, adjourned on Thursday, without making a nomination, to meet again at Baltimore on the 18th of June. The full history of the proceedings of the Convention, the causes which led to them, and the diverse motives by which several prominent actors were governed, will form a chapter, or a series of chapters, hereafter—at present our inclination leads us to confine our attention principally to Bigler & Co. of our own State delegation, who have signally betrayed the interests of Democracy, and deserve the scorn and curses of every genuine Democrat in the State. From the commencement to the termination of the session, this man Bigler (God made him, and therefore let him pass for a man) and his associate traitors, Baker of the Philadelphia Custom House, Brown, of the Philadelphia Post Office, and other Federal Office-holders and expectants of favors, were studious and persistent in their efforts to defeat the will of the majority and carry out to a fatal termination the Buchanan disunion programme. It was written at Washington in letters of blood that Douglas was to be killed, and that the Southern disunionists were to be gratified with a slave-code, piracy protecting platform, or the Convention was to be broken up. Bigler and his fellow-traitors, who were the mere instruments of the National Administration, the despicable tools of Seward, Davis, Yancey and Co. instead of seeking to harmonize for the sake of success, were mischief-makers from first to last, preferring the defeat of the party, disunion, any and all evils, rather than the nomination and election of a great statesman, who, by an honest, sound constitutional course, had rendered himself obnoxious to Mr. Buchanan and the disunion, slave-trade men of the South. But we are not yet in despair—we hope still that good may result from the proposed evil, and that the voice of an indignant Democracy North and South will force these men to act in accordance with public sentiment, or persuade them altogether. We trust there will be an expression of opinion throughout this Commonwealth at least that these traitors can not mismanage the Convention will insure harmonious action in the Democratic party and success at the polls in October and November next. When such men as Bigler, Baker, Dawson, Brown, and others in the same category, who have been honored by the Democracy far above their deserts, play the part of traitors to that party, and act in concert with men who are avowedly in favor of a dissolution of the Union, it is not going too far to quote for their edification a short extract from a little volume of Moore's poems, which reads thus: "Oh for a tongue to curse the slave, Whose treason, like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the councils of the brave, And blasts them in the hour of might! May Life's unblest cup for him Be drugged with tetcheries to the brim, With hopes, that but allure to fly, With joys, that vanish like his sighs, Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye, But turn to ashes on the lips! His country's curse, his children's shame, Outcast of virtue, peace and fame, May he, at last, with lips of flame On the parch'd desert thirsting die.— While lakes that shone in mockery bright, Are fading off untouched, unquench'd, Like the once glorious hopes he blasted! And when from earth his spirit flies, Just Prophet, let the damn'd-one dwell Full in the sight of Paradise, Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

The election in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the re-election of Henry, (Opposition,) for Mayor, by a reduced majority. The Opposition also elected a majority of Councils, Commissioners, Solicitor, Treasurer, &c.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.