

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FREE BILLS, NOTES with a waiver of the \$200 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Chicago Nominations.

We give at considerable length, the proceedings of the Chicago Republican Convention. On the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was declared nominated as the Republican candidate for President. On the second ballot, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. Both gentlemen are radical Republicans, equally as objectionable as Seward, but not as well known. The American wing of the party were nowhere. Simon Cameron, Bates and others, half American and half Republican, could not get a foot-hold in the Convention. The German radicals who held a separate Convention in the same city and at the same time, had their plank forced into the platform of the nominating Convention. The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin is coolly received by the Americans, and hundreds and thousands of them will vote for Bell and Everett.

Douglas and Victory,

Every mail from the East, the West, the North and the South, brings us assurances that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Little Giant of the West, will be nominated at Baltimore in June. Since the adjournment of the Convention at Charleston, thousands of Democrats who were not for Douglas before, are now more enthusiastically his friends than they were of any of the other prominent candidates before the Convention. The vote Douglas received at Charleston has removed the scales from the eyes of the Democrats who were deceived by Administration organs into the belief that he had no strength and could show none at the Convention.—Since then the people see more clearly—can see into the future of the party, and see the necessity of nominating Douglas, if a Democratic victory is desirable. No other living man has the same strength in the Democratic party, North, East, West, or South.

News Items.

—Some days ago, George McGuire, while standing on a pile of iron rails, at the Montour Works, in Danville, was instantly killed by lightning. Several others near him were also prostrated; but soon recovered. Two horses on the towing-path were also killed, and a little boy was seriously injured by the falling of the horses.

—The Dam of the Duncannon Iron Works has been swept away by the late freshet.—The works will probably stand still for some six weeks, at least, throwing quite a number of hands out of employment.

—On Monday morning of last week, an accident occurred to a freight train, by running off the track, along the rock, below Paterson, breaking up the engine and completely demolishing the three front cars, scattering the boxes and barrels in all directions.

—Flour from new wheat was in the Augusta, Ga., market, on the 18th.

—As an extraordinary influx of Western delegates and visitors is expected at the Baltimore Convention in June, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplate arrangements by which, with special trains, at convenient hours, with cheap round-trip tickets, the entire hotel accommodations at Washington can be brought into full requisition, in addition to the very splendid provision now making by the numerous excellent hotels of Baltimore.

—The Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Georgia has issued their call for the assembling of a Convention of the party, at Milledgeville on Monday, the 4th of June next, to take into consideration the condition of the party, and elect delegates to either Convention.

—Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York, has proven a defaulter to the government to the amount of over \$150,000. Fowler has disappeared.

—The great speech of Stephen A. Douglas, delivered a few days since, will be published in the Globe as soon as we receive a correct copy.

Large meetings are being held in all the Southern States, favorable to the nomination of the "Little Giant."

The Republican Convention.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Republican Convention assembled to-day at the Wigwam erected by the Republicans of this city. The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. Long before that hour, the concourse of people assembled around the doors numbered many thousands more than could gain admittance.

As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men, and the seats in the galleries were equally closely filled with ladies.

The interior of the Wigwam was handsomely decorated with evergreens, statuary and flowers and presented a striking appearance. A refined taste was clearly indicated. There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while the open doors displayed to view crowds of people in the streets, who were unable to obtain more than a glimpse of the inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Governor Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the Committee. He read the call for the Convention, and made the following remarks: In compliance therewith the people have sent their representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the object of the call. Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention, upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal number was ever clothed with a greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, gentlemen, what this responsibility is. While a part of the adherents of the National Administration are endeavoring to insert a slave code in the party platform, another portion expresses its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, willing by indirectness to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy. While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of country, are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems to be left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention. Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that through the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here you may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people and to strengthen them, in the fact that yours is the Constitutional party of the country, and the only constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guided by the light and by the example of the fathers of the Republic. Fortunately you are not required to enunciate untried principles of government. This has been well and wisely done by the statesmen of the Revolution. Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining like objects and doctrines. Then will the end sought be accomplished. The Union and the Constitution will be preserved, and the Government administered by patriots and statesmen.

Governor Morgan then named Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President.

The nomination was received with immense applause, and carried unanimously. Judge Marshall introduced Mr. Wilmot as a man who dared to do right regardless of consequences. With such men there is no such word as fail. Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention, briefly returning thanks for this high and undeserved honor. He would carry the remembrance of it with him to the day of his death. It was unnecessary for him to remind the Convention of the high duty that devolved upon them. A great sectional interest had for years dominated with a high hand over the affairs of this country. It had bent all its energy to the extension and naturalization of slavery. It is the mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy and restore to the Government the policy of the Revolutionary fathers; to resist the dogma that slavery exists wherever the Constitution extends; to read the Constitution as our fathers read it; that the Constitution was not ordained to embrace slavery within all the limits of the country. They lived and died in the faith that slavery was a blot and would soon be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great slave empire, not one would have drawn the sword in such a cause. The battle was fought to establish freedom. Slavery is sectional—freedom is national. [Applause.] He deemed it unnecessary to remind the delegates of the outrages and usurpations of the Democratic party. These outrages will not be confined to the limits of the slave States if the South has the power, and the safety of the free States requires that the Republicans should take the Government and administer it as it has been administered by Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, even down to Van Buren and Polk, before these new dogmas were engrained in the Democratic policy. He then assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of harmony to control the action of the delegates.

A committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of the States be called and that the Chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contest, the same be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved that the credentials of the gentleman from Oregon or New York, he did not know which, be presented to the Committee.

Horace Greeley.—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion of Mr. Greeley was adopted.

The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan on 5 o'clock, Judge Goodrich, of Minnesota, in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise they have displayed in the erection and decoration of this fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

An enthusiastic delegate here proposed three cheers for the ladies of Chicago. The Convention compromised by giving one cheer.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory, to prepare a platform.

After a discussion the motion was laid on the table until a permanent organization was effected.

Mr. Tracey, of California, moved that a Committee of one from each State and Territory, on Resolutions, be appointed, and that

5 o'clock P. M., which eventually prevailed. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, rose and was received with loud cheers. He moved a vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called the attention to the action of another Convention, which had reacted the public mind with the length of their discourse. He hoped that this Convention would finish all its business by 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. [Loud applause.] The vote was re-considered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, and fix a future time for the excursion. Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Wigwam was again crowded to overflowing, a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as they were opened, filling the hall almost instantly with a densely packed mass from the platform to the entrance.

The galleries were also well filled with ladies, though not so compactly as during the morning session.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for an excursion on the Lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock for the Convention. He moved that the Convention attend the excursion at six o'clock. Lost, amidst applause from the body of the hall.

Mr. Horton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, for permanent President.

The report was received with loud applause. Mr. Ashmun, on taking the chair, was greeted with immense applause, the delegations rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention, Republicans and Americans—My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark of your confidence, and the spirit in which it is offered. I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position; but I am cheered and sustained by the faith that the same generosity which brought me here will carry me through the discharge of my duties. I will not shrink from the position, which is at this time a post of danger as well as honor. [Applause.]

Gentlemen—We have come here to-day, at the call of the country, from widely separated homes, to fulfill a great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a momentous question would have called this vast multitude together. Not that the Government is just running, but that the Government is just running and had rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. [Loud applause.] We have come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freeman can perform. We have here, in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation and carrying on of a new Administration, and with the help of God we will do it. [Applause.] No mere controversy about abstraction brought us here to-day. We do not come on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey and the time we have devoted to it would not have been made except at some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions show that all have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligations which are resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make any extended address, but rather to assist in the details of the business which belongs to the Convention; but allow me to say that I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of our General Government, against a free people and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes is not for me to recite. It is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send into the House of Representatives. [Laughter and applause.] We are here as a grand inquest of the nation, and will find out for him and his confederates not only a punishment terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory. [Loud applause.]

Before proceeding to business, the Convention will allow me to congratulate you and the people on the striking features which you think, must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gathered in this beautiful city. It is that brotherly kindness and generous emulation which has marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm and generous preferences, are expressed. Ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared. But not, during the three days spent among you all, have I heard an unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hail it as an augury of success; and if during the proceedings of the Convention you will unite to perpetuate that feeling and allow it to pervade all your proceedings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen of success, whoever may be the standard-bearer in the great contest that is pending. [Applause.] In that spirit, gentlemen, let us now proceed to business, to the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Marsh, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, who took their seats.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, on the part of C. G. Thomas, a working Republican of Chicago, presented to the Chair a handsome gavel.

He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious, in consequence of its association, being a piece of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican party—strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans—"Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of the conflict the Republicans would be able to say, with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." [Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the mottoes, and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracey, of California, moved that a Committee of one from each State and Territory, on Resolutions, be appointed, and that

the Illinois resolutions be referred to the said Committee. Adopted without debate. The Committee was then appointed, including the name of Horace Greeley, from Oregon.

When the name of Horace Greeley, of Oregon, was announced, it was received with loud cheers and laughter.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, it was agreed to appoint a General Republican Committee for the ensuing four years.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Mr. Patton, of Chicago, delivered an impressive prayer.

Mr. M. Corwin, from the Committee on Rules and orders, reported the rules for the government of the Convention.

One of the rules required that four votes be cast by the delegates at large, and two from each Congressional district; and that 304 votes (being a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States of the Union are represented, in the above ratio,) be required to nominate candidates. (Loud cries of "No! no!" with mingled sneers and hisses.)

Mr. James, of New York, desired to say that only seventeen States were represented in the committee when the rule requiring 304 votes was adopted by one majority. He presented as a minority report a substitute for the said rule, requiring only a majority of all the votes cast. (Applause.)

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and moved to lay the report on the Rules on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, reported that there were no contested seats in twenty-four States, while Pennsylvania and New Jersey had sent four delegates from each Congressional District, and Iowa eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the Texas delegation to the Committee.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved also to refer back the Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia delegations. This was a representative body, and men who represented no constituency should not come with a full vote.—In Maryland thirty persons had gathered in Baltimore and sent delegates here.

Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, regarded this whole thing as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here.

Mr. Hickman, of Indiana, did not object to the admission of any State but Texas. He did desire that the question should be investigated and that the delegates from Texas should show who sent them there.

Mr. —, of Texas, said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas, because she was an infant child. She was at least growing.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, thought that the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. If they have not let them make a definite report and then the Convention can not upon it.

The various motions to recommit were lost by a large vote.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the entire report and called for a vote by States; he regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was mentioned.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, said that the sub-Committee had fully investigated the title of delegates to seats and were satisfied that all were regular.

The motion to recommit was carried. Yeas, 275; nays, 172.

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted ye because of the delicacy of their position.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past three o'clock, P. M., the Convention was called to order.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 33 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, Texas 6.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules was then taken up.

The second rule, giving the delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, and then adopted.

On the 4th rule being read, which provides that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates.

The minority report, to nominate by a majority of the votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said this subject was one of the most important that could arise. It has been carefully considered by the Committee. If any State is absent, whether by design or accident, the Convention does not cast her vote for her, but says she shall have a vote in the selection of candidates. She is here in spirit and her rights are respected. These were the main considerations that influenced the Committee.

Judge James, of New York, on the part of the minority, said that a rule had already been adopted by the Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of the Convention.—The majority was therefore substantially a two-thirds vote—304 being only 7 votes short of two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conventions.

Wm. B. Mann, of Pennsylvania, said he came from a State where the majority rules. He knew of no reason why it should be otherwise here. If the majority rule should prevail, it would seem like a secret blow at a candidate who had done no wrong. This act neither he nor any of the gallant hearts from Pennsylvania around him would allow.

Loud cries of "Question, question." A vote by States was demanded. When Pennsylvania was called her delegates asked for time to consult.

had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity. The vote was then announced and the minority rule as reported by Judge James, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted—yeas 331, nays 130. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The rules as amended were then adopted.

Judge Jessup, from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, do hereby call it into existence and inaugurate its discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declaration:

1st. That the history of the nation during the last four years has established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the cause which it represents is more permanent in its nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and Constitutional triumph.

2d. That the maintenance of the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and shall be preserved.

3d. That to the untimely increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, coming from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered a word of menace or threat of dissolution, so often made by the Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates.—And we denounce those threats of disunion, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

4th. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political institutions depend; and we insist upon the preservation of an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5th. That the maintenance of the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and shall be preserved.

6th. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government. That a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of profligate and unproductive expenditure, which has become a national calamity, and to maintain the integrity of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

7th. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade under the cover of our national flag, aided by connivances of judges, as a crime against the honor of a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

8th. That in the recent votes by their Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in these Territories, we find a practical illustration of the rights of self-determination and intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud which have characterized the proceedings in connection with its contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the Union, and we insist upon its repeal.

9th. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, did not permit no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain the provisions of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

10th. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires that the rights of the citizen should be encouraged the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchange which has been adopted by the States, and we urge the States to encourage the same, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

11th. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and final Homestead measure, which has already passed the House.

12th. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizens of the United States to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

13th. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

14th. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to rear immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

15th. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing in their opinions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support of the resolutions hereinafter proposed.

A call for the previous question was then voted down, when

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to add to the first resolution the following:

That we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truth that all are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted amongst men to secure the enjoyment of these rights. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out of the 14th resolution, in relation to the naturalization laws, the words "or any State legislation." Withdrawn.

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolution National Republican Party. He wished to strike out the word "National," as that was not the name by which the party was properly known.

The correction was made.

G. W. Curtis, of New York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

Agreed to. The resolution as amended was adopted unanimously.

The announcement caused one of the "great scenes of excitement" which culminated in a delegation from Oregon, moving to proceed to a ballot for a candidate for President.

This renewed the confusion, and cries of "ballot!" were heard on all sides.

The President, however, put the affirmative on a motion to adjourn, and then declared the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Wigwam was packed for a full hour before the Convention assembled this morning.

The President announced the motion pending to be, to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. William M. Everts nominated William H. Seward as a candidate for President of the United States.

This nomination was received with long continued applause.

At the close of the applause some hisses were heard.

Mr. Dudley, of New Jersey, presented the name of William L. Dayton. [Slight applause.]

Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, nominated Simon Cameron. [Slight applause and hisses.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, nominated Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, nominated John McLean, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

A voice—Abbe Lincoln has it, by G—d.—Now let us ballot. [Cheers and hisses.]

Judge Logan of Illinois—Mr. President: In order or out of order, I propose that this Convention give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee. [Hisses and cries of "No! No! Call the roll!"]

The President—If the Convention will get over the "irrepressible" excitement, the calling of the roll will be commenced.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot. When Maryland was called, the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for Mr. Bates. Two of the delegates claimed their right to individual votes.

After some discussion, the Convention rejected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and received the votes of the delegates separately.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—For Mr. Seward—Maine 10, New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 21, New York 70, Pennsylvania 13, Maryland 3, Virginia 8, Kentucky 5, Michigan 12, Texas 4, Wisconsin 10, Iowa 2, California 8, Minnesota 3, Kansas 6, Nebraska 2, District of Columbia 2—Total 173.

For Mr. Lincoln—Maine 6, New Hampshire 7, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 2, Pennsylvania 4, Virginia 14, Kentucky 6, Ohio 8, Indiana 26, Illinois 22, Iowa 2, Nebraska 1—Total, 102.

For Mr. Bates—Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 7, Maryland 8, Delaware 6, Missouri 18, Texas 2, Iowa 1, Oregon 5—Total, 48.

For Mr. Cameron—Pennsylvania 47, Virginia 1, Iowa 1, Nebraska 1—Total 50.

For Mr. McLean—Rhode Island 5, Pennsylvania 1, Kentucky 1, Ohio 4, Iowa 1—Total 12.

For Mr. Chase—New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, Kentucky 8, Iowa 1, Ohio 34, Nebraska 2—Total 49.

For Mr. Dayton—New Jersey 14.

For Mr. Fremont—New Hampshire 1.

For Mr. Sumner—Kentucky 1.

For Mr. Wade—Connecticut 1, Kentucky 2—Total 3.

For Judge Read, of Pa.—Rhode Island 1.

For Mr. Collamer—Vermont 10.

RECAPITULATION.