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Miscellaneons News.

CATTLE DISEASE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. -- From the Washington Examiner we learn that the disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States has broken out among the sheep of Mr. James Morrison, of Chartiers township, and carried off a large number. On Thursday he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition when he left home on Friday. He exhibited a small quantity of a gravelly sort of a sub-stance taken from the stomach of one of the dead sheep, and submitted it to several physicians for anayzation; but, after a thorough examination, nothing could be made out of it. He states that the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a short time after being attacked. It behooves our farmers to be on their guard, and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the malady.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON .- A gentleman residing in Allegheny township, Cambria county, gives the particulars of a most remarkable instance of transmutation, for the truth of which he vouches. A hen, belonging to a Mr. Waggoner, after having raised fine broods of chickens for three successive years, (furnishing the eggs herself,) quit the business entirely this spring, began to crow over her independence, instead of cackling over her new laid eggs, and finally became a rooster, bossing round the barn yard with a most supercilious air! This is a most encouraging case for strong-minded women .-Let the Bloomer dress give way to the-(we won't mention ems) - and who knows but by whistling, tree-climbing, and occasionally chasing turkeys through long grass, they may eventually develop a beard, and attain the long sighed for and much coveted goal of "woman's rights."

Mrs. Anna Jenkins, a widow lady, living in Deerfield, Mass., was one hundred and one years old last January. She has been the mother of four children, and the last, a son, died in 1859, aged sixty-seven years .-For over eighty years she had kept one hundred silver dollars by her side, which she could not be persuaded to part with on any account, keeping them, as she says, to pay her funeral expenses. Each night she places them under pillow, and always carries them in her pocket when she leaves the house. If this money had been put at compound interest, it would have produced over twelve thousand dollars. The follies, fashions and silly habits of this degenerate age, she talks upon freely and fluently.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING .- A little daughter of Mr. McDaniels, in Mason county, Va., three years old, a few mornings since, ran into the yard of the house highly delighted with a pretty plaything it had found, and was taking it to show to her mother. The mother was astonished to find it a large copper-head snake! The child had one hand just below the neck, and the forked tongue of the poisonous creature was projecting from its mouth in a very venomous manner. The mother was almost frightened to death, and our informant says she has not got over it yet. A member of the family immediately ran to the child, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in rescuing it from its perilous situation without being bitten.

Dr. E. Y. Robbins, of New York, is death on corsets, because corsets are death to women. Say that in the year 1859, 10, 195 females died of the consumption to 5, 640 males. Difference owing mainly to tight laeing. Declares that it has been proved that even a man inhales in a given time 50 inches more of air when he is undressed than after he has got his toggery on. Powerful inference against the eafety of constricting the waist. Says an English woman is in the prime of her attractions at the age of 35, while an American lady has usually begun to fade just ten years younger. That's so. Reason-English women take air and exercise; American ditto takes airs and no exer-

The following from the Juniata True Democrat, published at Mifflintown, Juniata county, takes down everything in the baby line we ever witnessed:

"Fayette township, in this county, can boast of the biggest boy, perhaps, for his years, of any district this side of sundown. His name is Lauver, and is aged 2 years, 5 and if he is a mirth-provoking little fellow, the adage 'Laugh and grow fat,' will hold good in his case. He is quite intelligent and smart. His parents are not more than ordinary in stature. Swell thy magnificent proportions, youngster.

BLAIR COUNTY NOMINATIONS .- A county convention of the People's party was held at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, the 12th inst., when the following nominations were unanimously made:

Assembly-James Roller. Judges-Samuel Dean, Adam Mosses. Treasurer-John M'Keage. County Commissioner-Geo. Koons. Poor Director-Wm. Caldwell. District Attorney-B. L. Hewitt.

Auditor-Robert Messinger. A resolution was adopted nominating Hon. S. S. Blair for re-election to Congress, and authorizing him to appoint Conferees.

The law in regard to the return of uncalled for letters in the Post Office is as follows: When any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the Post Office of the writer and there remain uncalled for one quar-



WILLIAM LEWIS,

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 27, 1860.

NO. 1.

Democratic National Convention,

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderton gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says, has been of great service in several cases: "Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are ten-der, split and apply them as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether bro-ken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk; use a poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in twice in twenty-four hours. If the stomach will bear it this must be persevered in three or four months at least. A man aged 105 was cured aboutsix years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return. Should it ever do so, the figs should be applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy had been afflicted ten years; her breast bled excessively; ten pounds cured her."

INCIDENTS OF THE TORNADO .- The Davenport (Iowa) Gazettte, relating some of the remarkable incidents of the late tornado, has the following:

"A little girl three years old, was found in a slough in the northwestern part of this county, this side of the Waubsey, near Mrs. Brandon's residence, and probably a couple of miles from the track of the tornado. She was seen to fall, and was found with her head buried in the mud. When taken out she was found to be alive. She was taken care of, and is now apparently well, excepting that she is not altogther sensible. She cannot tell anything about herself and is utterly unknown. From Rogers' Settlement, in Clinton county, a child four years old was carried a distance of two miles and killed."

NEW SYSTEM OF CHECKS ON RAILRAAD TICK-ETS.—A new system of tickets has been adopted upon the Eastern Railroad, which is designed to facilitate the settlement of accounts with the several station agents. Every ticket is numbered, commencing at "0" and going up to "1,000,000," and then commencing at "0 A" and increasing again. By this arrangement the number of tickets sold from any given station may be ascertained at any moment, without reckoning. The last ticket sold denotes the number. The tickets of each station are numbered separately. They are printed at Buffalo, by some peculiar process, said not to be known anywhere else.

The Fort Madison Plaindealer, of the 28th, reports a somewhat extraordinary case of blasphemy and sudden death that occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, a few days previous. A farmer living there, while talking to a neighbor, about the dry weather, began an outburst of the most terrible blasphemy, using the vilest epethets toward the Almighty and the Saviour, because he did not send rain. The man was going on in frightful language, when all at once his jaws became paralyzed, his tongue became powerless, his voice ceased and he fell on the earth a corpse.

THE SAW-LOG CANDIDATE. - As an offset to Abraham Lincoln's rail-splitting feats, the Decatur (Ill.,) Magnet exhumes the following saw-log:

"We have recently seen a saw-log cut thirty years and three months since by Stephen 1. Douglas, when he attended a saw-mill nights and Saturdays and taught school the balance of the time. The log was somewhat decayed, yet the heart was sound, and from it we obtained a beautiful cane. The remainder of the log will be sent to Baltimore for inspection by the Southern delegates.

Brigham Young, the husband of forty wives, and the grand fluctus of the Latter in Philadelphia, for two weeks past. He is attended by Dr. Bernheisel and other dignitaries of the Church. His object in the visit was to contract for and superintend the preparation of an extensive paper mill which was made there. He had endeavored to remain in cog, and, in order to do so, kept away from the large hotels and lodged with a gentleman who had embraced Mormon principles.

A CHILD MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. -Last week, we chronicled the decease of Mrs. Case of this village, "aged sixteen years, six months, and ten days." Mrs. Case so early called from life to death, was married months and 9 days, and weighs one hundred about three years ago, and left three children and ten pounds! He is in perfect health, to mourn a mother's loss—a sad commentary on the error of such early marriages. Let parents beware, and the girls take warning. -- Wantona (Wis.) Argus.

> A TERRIBLE WARNING .- As a terrible warning to Sabbath-breakers, we clip the following item from the Iowa Valley Democrat: "After the tornado, had passed through Camanche, four men were found in the rains of one house, dead and mangled, with the cards with which they had been playing, still grasped in their hands."

> WILD CHILD IN THE WOODS .- The inhabitants of Carroll county, Ohio, are very much excited by a male child, from seven to ten years old, that has been seen several times in the woods, but as yet has not been taken.-It has approached children quietly, but flees from the approach of a man or woman. The place has been found where it had slept the preceding night and had eaten a frog.

> IMPORTANT INFORMATION .- The real cause of the cattle disease is thus described by a Boston medical man:-" Infiltration into and thickening of the interlobular tissue, and exudation into the bronchial vessels and aircells." This is as "clear as mud," and our readers will of course thank us for the valuable information.

> The 18th of June, the day the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, was the anniversary of the declaration of the war of 1812.

At Front Street Theatre, BALTIMORE.

The Great Throng—The Gathering in the Theatre—Proceedings, &c. &c.

The city was astir at an early hour this morning, in view of the reassembling at 10 o'clock A. M., of the Democratic National Convention, which adjourned over from Charleston, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The throng of strangers previously arrived nere was considerably increased this morning by arrivals of crowded trains from Washington, Philadelphia, New York and the West. The prominent streets before nine o'clock presented an animated scene. Our great

with citizens and strangers. Long before the hour designated for the assembling of the Convention crowds commenced gathering in the vicinity of the Front Street Theatre, and among those early in attendance was a large number of ladies, anxious to witness the deliberations of the Con-

A large American flag was extended across the street inscribed "we will support the nominee.'

vention.

The gate at the north side of the theatre was for the entrance of the delegates only, while the ladies, who occupied the dress circle, and those who were so fortunate as to obtain tickets for admission to the galleries passed through the front doors.

The lower tier or dress circle was reserved exclusively for ladies, who were admitted without tickets. No person, however, was admitted to the floor of the Convention except hoped that order would be preserved. delegates and their alternates, numbering, in all, six hundred and six members, and the representatives of the press, including editors

and reporters, to the number of nearly 600. The house began to fill up before 10 o'clock, the delegates occupying the floor; a number of ladies and gentlemen the dress circle and private boxes, and gentlemen the upper tiers of boxes, none of whom, however, were admitted without tickets, which had previously been furnished to members of the several delegations, the State Central Committee and the Democratic Convention, by whom they were distributed as they deemed best.

A large force of police were posted in front of the House to keep the side-walks and entrance clear, and a number of pages, together with the committees of arrangement, added to the facilities of the press and others.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, by the president, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who occupied an elevated platform, on which was also seated the

vice-presidents of the body.

Mr. Cushing remarked that the standing hour of 10 o'clock had already passed, but as there was a misunderstanding among gentle-there was a misunderstanding among gentle men, some thinking the hour was 12 o'clock noon, and, therefore, the roll would be called to ascertain who were present, prior to calling the convention to order for the transaction of business.

Several States being absent, the call was suspended.

There was some discussion relative to the distribution of tickets. The absent delegations were called and renonded.

The president then called the convention to order to hear prayer.

An impressive prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. McCron, of this city. He implored a cessation of all sectional discord, and that the element of eternal peace might pass from hand to hand perpetually; and that the result might redound to our honor

and the welfare of the land we love. Mr. Cushing then addressed the conventioncongratulating the members on being assembled here to transact business of great im-Day Saints, is said to have been sojourning portance to the democratic party. Prior to the adjournment at Charleston, the adoption of the platform and the nomination of candidates were the cardinal subjects before the convention.

Mr. Cushing referred to the action of the Charleston Convention in framing the platform, and stated the motions pending when the Convention adjourned at Charleston.

[The resolution of adjournment from Charleston to Baltimore to-day, was read by the secretary, which requests the democratic delegations prior to the re-assembling here.] Mr. Cushing continuing, said, the scope and intention of that resolution were for the convention itself to determine. The president had since received credentials of delega-

tions with no one contesting.
In Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Delaware, there were contests and competing delegations, and the chair had been called upon | tion that he renew it. to say whether he had the power to determine the right of delegates to seats; but believing he had no power he had referred the whole subject to the convention. In conclusion he begged leave to add that they had assembled at a time when the enemy of the democratic pasty-when the enemies of the constitution are in the field with their selected leaders, and are advancing to the combat with the constitutional party of the United States. Upon this convention, as the guar-

the issue should be victory or defeat. He exhorted them to feel that they came here to-day not merely to gain personal and party triumphs, but to exercise a solemn duty | ture determination. in the crisis of affairs such as has never before befallen the United States.

The Convention was now in order for the transaction of business.

Mr. Howard of Tenn., moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to issue tickets to previous question, it was not sustained, by the delegates of the convention, as originally | yeas 1071, nays 1401. constituted at Charleston. [Applause.]

Mr. Kavanaugh, of Minnesota, moved to lav the motion on the table, called the previous ting. They voted "no." question, and demanded a vote by States.— Applause in the lobby.]

Mr. Russell, of Va., wished to know upon what ground the gentleman had decided who were entitled to be delegates here?

The President responded, on leave being given by the convention; that the chair undertook to decide nothing-that he only acted from the roll, as if the convention had been in session yesterday. The chair could not enter into an inquiry relative to new commissions unless he held a hearing of delegations and facts, of which he had no more power

than any other delegate to the convention. It is the chair's duty to preserve order in the convention, and act strictly up to the rules of the House of Representatives, which governed the convention. The chair did not assume any right to decide any contests about delegations—the right of any gentleman to a seat devolved upon the convention. And he now made this a privileged question, so that the convention should decide this question at once as to who were entitled to seats.

Mr. Church, of New York, offered an thoroughfare, Baltimore street, was crowded amendment, which was for information, referring all the credentials to the committee to decide, with the proviso that all delegates be pledged to support the nominee of the convention. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Kavanaugh withdrew his original motion, and called the previous question on Mr. Church's motion.

The chair said the galleries were engaged in tumultuous disorder, and he desired to know if the convention intended to carry on its business in the presence of such uproar.
Loud cries of "No!" "No!"

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, said the persons in the galleries were admitted to seats by complimentary tickets, and he thought if gentle men on the floor would set an example, and also keep order, they could get along.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., understood that the Chair was armed with power to preserve order in the galleries and on the floor. He

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., arose to a privileged question, that the gentleman had no right to annex a condition to the admission of delegates on this floor.

Objection was made to Mr. Saulsbury's proceeding.
Mr. Phillips, of Pa., said the resolution of the gentleman from New York was not before the convention—that the motion was

only read for information, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Kavanaugh, had no right to accept the amendment. The President thought the point of order

rightfully taken. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, urged that the question was properly now on the amend-

ment of Mr. Church, and then on the motion of Mr. Howard. The President re-stated the question as pending, and again ruled that the point of or-

der was well taken. Mr. Church, of New York, and others discussed the question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, raised to a point order, and proceeded to comment

The President asked what was the point of After further colloquy, Mr. Church, of N.

Y., moved his resolution be read for information, as a substitue for the resolution of Mr.

Howard, of Tenn. Mr. Kavanaugh withdrew his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Church then offered his motion as an amendment to Mr. Howard's motion, and called the previous question. Mr. Avery, of N. C., demanded a division

of the question. Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., said the question

could not be divided at this time. The Chair acceded to Mr. Montgomery's suggestion.

Mr. Russell, of Va., wished fair play in this convention. The President said the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. Russell said if their silence was constained he begged gentlemen to remember that Virginia was overlooked. The President then put the question on sec-

onding the previous question, and it was seconded. The following is Mr. Church's motion for

Mr. Howard's motion:

MR. CHURCH'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved. That the credentials of all per-

sons claiming seats in this convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at

Charleston, be referred to the committeee on credentials, and said committee are hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same and report the names of persons enparty to fill the vacancies in their respective | tiled to such seats, with this distinct understanding, however, that every person occupying a seat in this convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this convention, and support its nominee.

Mr. Saulsbury moved the convention adjourn till four o'clock. Mr. Sanders, of Iowa, asked that the mo-

tion be withdrawn for one moment, on condi-Mr. Saulsbury acquiesced. Members now contended that the previous

question was in order. Mr. Sanders being out off from making his remarks, renewed the motion to adjourn till

4 o'clock. The question being taken by States, the motion to adjourn (at 1 o'clock) till 4 o'clock

was lost by ayes 73½, nays 178½. There was considerable discussion between the delegates from Minnesota, relative to the dians of the constitution it depended whether | right of the majority of the convention to cast the vote of an absent delegate. Finally the

majority was permitted to cast the vote on adjournment, reserving the question for fu-The delegates who seceded at Charleston. were not called in voting, and Georgia, Flori-

da, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas were ignored. The question recurring on sustaining the

The New York delegation asked and had

leave to retire for consultation prior to vo-The following is the vote by States, and

the convention refused to sustain the previous question on Mr. Church's resolution: Ayes-Maine 6, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 41, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 31, New Jersey 2½, Pennsylvania 9½, Maryland 2, Missouri 2½, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 1½, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 2½—107½.

Nays-Maine 2, Vermont & Massachusetts 3, Rhode Island 4. Connecticut 2, N. York 35, New Jersey 41, Pennsylvania 161, Delaware 2, Maryland 6, Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, Arkansas 1, Missouri 6½, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 10½, Minnesota 1½, California 4, Oregon 3—140½.

Mr. Gilmer, of Pa., offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Church, pending, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this convention be directed to issue tickets of admission to seats in the convention to the delegates from the States of Texas, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which States there are contesting delegations.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., moved that there be

a recess till 4 o'clock. Mr. Spinola, of New York, moved as an

amendment that the convention adjourn with-

Mr. Randall, (inquiringly,) "sine die?" Mr. Spinola—No, no, till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
Mr. Randall accepted the amendment.

The question being put on adjournment, the convention, at 2 o'clock, refused to adjourn by ayes 35, nays 216—New York vo-ting 35 votes "no." On motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pa., the con-

rention took a recess till 5 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled and was called to order at 5½ o'clock.

The President stated that he had credenials presented to him from delegations claiming seats from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisianna, Texas and Arkansas, and also a paper relative to the seats of the Mississippi delegation, and a paper from Mr. Chaffee claiming a seat from Massachusetts. He deemed it due to make

this statement to the convention. The amenement of Mr. Gilmer of Pa., was read, with an addenda, to refer the credentials of those States in which there are contestants, to a committee on credentials, to examine and report thereon.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., arose to a question of order-that the resolution or amendment of Mr. Gilmer, had been changed, and he called for the reading of the amendment as

originally offered. The amendment as offered in the morning

was then read by the secretary. Mr. Bradley of Arkansas, arose and said he contested the seats from Arkansas. Mr. Steuart, of Michigan, thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania had the right to

modify his amendment in open convention, but not in the way it had been done. Gilmer for the purpose of arranging difficulties, withdrew his amendment, and asked leave to offer another, embodying the original

resolution with the addenda above referred to, as follows: gates from the States of Arkansas, Texas,

delegations to report upon said States. the several States, recognizing the Dred

Scott decision of the Supreme Court, &c. Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment of Church, of New York .--He denied the right of the convention to interpose any such conditions of membership to the convention on the seven seceding State

They knew the delegates from the Southern States would give no such pledge .-Hisses and applause, especially in the gal-

Jno. B. Hoge, of Virgina, wished to know if when an honorable gentleman was on the floor, he was thus to be cowardly insulted by hisses from the gallery. He hoped that the galleries would be cleared. The President said that if such disorder

again occurred, he would order the galleries cleared of every intruder. Samuels, of Iowa, said it was applause which induced the hisses.

just now. He repeated that if the disorleries cleared.

Randall resumed, and urged that there was no power to fix a penelty on the Southern members for differing with the majority end in the dismembering of this convention, and perhaps of this Union. He appealed to their common ties of interest. Would any man in this body by his vote jeopard the dismembering of this body? He went for the Union of the North and the South, and no divorce—what God has joined together must not be severed.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, opposed the from Charleston by affliction in his family. several States.

The democratic party was committed to the What was the nomination worth without

doctrine of being heard in every case where

there has been a contest. Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said they stood here on accasion of more grevity and importance to the party than for many years. Not only to determine whether the affairs of the country shall be submitted to the hands of the republican party, but whether the union of the country shall itself be preserved.

The question to be determined now was whether there was any excuse or justification for a secession from a national convention; and whether they shall invite the occupants of those empty seats back, and declare a return of amity and peace. The efforts of the New York delegation would be as they had always been, concentrated for the good of the party. There was much that could be said in the way of conciliation.

The resolution of Clarke, of Missouri, was read for information.

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the territories of the United States, and to hold therein, unmolested by any legislation whatever, their slave and other property; and that this Convention recognize the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case as a true exposition of the constitution in regard to the rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States upon all subjects concerning which it treats; that the members of this Convention pledge themselves and require all others who may be admitted as delegates to make the same pledge, to support the democratic candidates fairly and in good faith nominated by this Convention, according to the usages of the national democratic party.

Russell, of Va., hoped their action was to be harmonious and for the welfare of the party. He had seen feeling exhibited here which gave him apprehensions. The delegation from Virginia was here for the purpose of

harmonizing the Democratic party.

They had seen them adopt a rule which they believed contrary to the usage of the democratic party, yet they came from Charleston here, and they overlooked the voting down of the platform of the South deemed just to them. They were willing to trust the North, and at the same time were determined to stick to the democracy of the South. They meant to see there should be fair play toward the democracy of the South, and they had seen today there was a desire to give the South fair

There were States here named in the resolution pending which were without a contest, and it is the right of the democracy that they shall be admitted. They should be admitted on the President's ticket, and if found out afterwards not to be entitled to seats they could be turned out. As to the proposition to bind them—why he supposed they were all here bound by the honor of gentlemen. If they were not they had better scatter and go home.

Montgomery, of Pa., said no man is a demerat who comes into a convention of the pary and refuses to be bound by the decision of that convention. If his colleague would not be bound by such rule he should not stay here. There was loud applause in the galleries.

The chair said the proceedings of the Conention had again been interrupted, and he asked if the convention would have the galleries cleared.

Cries of "oh no"-"the hisses were on the floor" "and in the galleries," &c. B. T. Johnson, of Maryland, hoped for the credit of Maryland that the galleries would be cleared.

Wm. S. Gittings, of Md., hoped the galleries would not be cleared. There was much confusion, and repeated

applause. Saulsbury, of Del., called Mr. Gittings to

The chair ruled Gittings out of order. Montgomery proceeded, and said the delerates from the Southern States went out o their own accord, with the protest. They went out and sat side by side with them at Resolved, That the President of this con- Charleston, and proceeded to take steps to vention be authorized to issue tickets of ad- nominate candidates. The convention admission to seats in the convention to the dele- journed to Baltimore, and the seceders adjourned to Richmond, and they are here now, Florida and Mississippi, in which States with their convention adjourned over, to hold there are no contested delegations; and that that convention over them in terror if their in these States, to wit: Delaware, Georgia, demands are not acceded to. They had told Alabama and Louisianna, where there are the States from which delegates had seceded contesting delegations, a committee on cre- to fill up their delegations, and they have dentials shall be appointed by the several done so, and sent delegations here. If they vote for this resolution of Gilmer, they deny Clarke, of Missouri, asked to have a reso- the right of the delegates from Arkansas to lution read for information, resolving that make a contest. Was a man who resigned the citizens of the United States have an his place entitled to it again? They were equal right to settle with their property in members now of a hostile force. He favored blinding those delegates, when they are again admitted to this floor, that they shall be bound to abide by the action of this convention.-He asked that they should adhere to the precedents of the past.

Ewing, of Tennessee, asked the convention what it meant. Had they no enemy in front? delegations. There was no justice in interposing such objections to their admission; he met by an enemy who had advanced till the denied the right and power to do so. He in- field was almost lost. He hoped the demovoked the convention not to enforce such a cratic party would unite-present an undiviqualification—a qualification no honorable ded front, and fight the republican party.—man would ever submit to. He asked them There was no contest in Mississippi, Texas There was no contest in Mississippi, Texas to halt on the ground of justice and policy. and Florida, and was there any one here to dispute the claims of the delegates from Arkansas?

A member said Arkansas was contested. Saulsbury raised the point of order that it was not competent to apply any tests to the delegates of the seceeding States which are not applied to the whole body. The President ruled that the point of order

could not be raised at this time. Mr. Ewing, resuming, said, if there was a contest from Arkansas, why keep out the delegates from Mississippi, Texas and Florida? Why did they not want to conciliate—to harmonize all they can? The gentleman from The President reminded Samuels that it Pennsylvania (Montgomery) was wrong in was applause this morning—it was hisses the views he had taken. The speaker was opposed to secession. These gentlemen were der was repeated he would order the gal- induced to believe that there would be concession here, and why should there not be? They should not ask any gentleman to do what he is not in honor bound to do.

The President had a paper read, presented of that body and expressing their opinion in to him, which stated that the delegations private. He invoked the delegates from the from Arkansas had compromised and were Empire State not to take a step which must | willing to enter the convention as one delegation. It was signed by all the members of the two delegations.

Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, said there was another paper sent by Gen. Rusk, of Arkansas to the president of the convention.

The President replied that he had not received it. Mr. Loring, of Mass., said he was detained

adoption of Mr. Gilmer's resolution. Adele- When he was elected a delegate he thought gation from Florida, who was at Richmond, he was sent to a national convention. He had said if this convention extended the olive | saw a portion of his party driven from that branch to them they would come here. He convention. And now had this convention did not want to sit here side by side with any power to accept the resignations of those delegates bound to nothing, whilst he was delegates who went out at Charleston? When bound to everything. He wanted the conven- he saw those delegates here standing at the tion to decide who were delegates here- door again he felt it was a duty to open their whether they were accredited here according arms and take them in. Those delegates to the usage of the democratic party in the need no re-accrediting, and he begged this convention to cordially give them their seats,