

# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

those States? Don't throw obstacles in the way of re-admitting those delegates. Whenever he cast his vote, it would be to open the doors and let their brethren in. [Applause.] When he heard about binding the hands of those men when they came in, he asked the delegates here were they willing to have their hands bound. [Cries of "yes, yes."]

Richard Merrick, of Ill., said that those delegates who had retired at Charleston had blotted their names forever from this convention. He urged that all the delegations from the seceding States should go to the committee, whether they were contested or not, and that committee should report whether they are entitled to seats here. If they must have a war between the Union and disunion democracy, why let it come.

Samuels, of Iowa, inquired whether there was any paper here acceding delegates from Florida? He understood that they did not ask for admission.

The president replied that there had been handed to him a published newspaper report of the proceedings of the Florida convention.

A member remarked that that was the old report.

Mr. King, of Missouri, was opposed to receiving these gentlemen here with roaming commissions, to come here and elsewhere. He did not think these gentlemen ought to have seats here again, even after their claims were investigated. Mississippi had reacquired her delegates, and their credentials should be sent to the committee, and if all right he would vote to let them in. The delegates who had gone to Richmond and had come here asking admission, had only come here for mischief, and he would never vote to let them come in here. Florida was not accredited to come here, and yet gentlemen were willing to let them in. South Carolina was the only State among the seceders which had preserved its dignity. It has been charged on the streets that this was a bogus convention—that they were functionaries. They had taken high legal authority at Washington, it was stated—the Attorney General, he supposed—and had decided that this was a bogus convention.

West, of Conn., contended that the democracy of Connecticut were loyal to the Union. They came here in good faith, and if they were voted down, would go home and hurrah for the candidate of the convention. It had been charged that the southern seceders were driven from this Convention, and he asked how driven? Was the majority to bow down to the minority, and give them such a platform as they did not ask four years ago? The North asked nothing but what was right, and they would submit to nothing that was wrong.

Col. Hunter, of Missouri, had sat in this convention for eleven days, and had kept silence, but the extraordinary speech of his colleague from Missouri (Mr. King) forced him to speak. That gentleman had said he would not vote to let these southern delegates in. How did he expect to elect a candidate? And how long was it since he had given his last democratic vote? He had violated his instructions. When the speaker heard the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Long,) he felt glad, for without concession they never could succeed. There were five hundred as good men in the country as Mr. Douglas, and if Mr. Douglas was dead they would not have this trouble.

Douglas is doing here just what Benton did in Missouri. Col. Benton divided the party there, and they were in the minority until the old man died. He was an anti-Douglas man and came here such, but they passed resolutions in their State convention to abide by the result, and he would do so. But pass resolutions or instruction on him here and he would resign and go home. They were here fighting among themselves like cats and dogs, when they had an enemy fighting right up in front of them. He believed that when the Democratic party was dismembered, there would be disunion among the States, therefore he urged conciliation and harmony.

Avery, of N. C., said speeches made here to-day by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Illinois were not the speeches to elect their candidate. He came here with his delegation to stand by the candidate of the convention—a convention composed of all the sovereign States. But he saw Southern Democratic States excluded from the convention. They came here representing the regular organized Democracy of their States and were entitled to admission. The speaker opposed any test as a condition of admission to the convention. The North were here in the majority, and opposed the admission of Southern delegates so that they might have them at their mercy.

Atkins, of Tennessee, said the Democracy of his State needed no pledges, asked no tests. He trusted the majority of the convention for the country's sake—for the sake of principles—for the sake of the past—for God's sake, would harmonize—harmonize! He concluded by demanding the previous question.

Moffit, of Virginia, moved that the convention adjourn, which was lost.

The question recurred on seconding the previous question.

Another motion to adjourn was lost.—There was a great deal of confusion on the floor, members standing and talking.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by yeas 233, nays 134.

The convention then, at nine o'clock, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

SECOND DAY.

Long before the hour of meeting the crowd began to assemble on Front street, and in the vicinity. A detachment of police was on hand and kept the passage ways and sidewalk unobstructed. The galleries, when the doors were opened, rapidly filled up, and a number of ladies occupied the dress circle.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the President, at 10.30 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore.

The pending question was, what the house order of business was to be?

Church, of New York.—Mr. President, I desire to ask the unanimous consent of this convention, for the purpose of making a proposition calculated to harmonize all questions now pending before the convention.

The President.—Is it the will of the convention that Mr. Church should proceed?

Cries of "go on," "go on."

The President.—The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Church.—Upon consultation with the gentleman (Mr. Gilmore) who moved that amendment to my amendment, we have agreed, if it meets the approbation of this convention, for the purpose of harmonizing the action of this convention, to an arrangement alike honorable to both sides, and which, if carried out, will terminate the controversy as to pending questions. The proposition which has

been made and accepted is simply this: The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Gilmore) is to withdraw his amendment to my amendment, and then I am to withdraw the latter part of my resolutions, leaving only a simple resolution of reference to the committee on credentials. [Applause.]

Mr. President, I now ask the unanimous consent of the convention for the purpose of carrying out that proposition. [Cries of "agreed, agreed."]

The President.—The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from New York, and to the convention, that as there has been a second to the demand for the previous question, the object which he proposes can only be reached either by putting the vote from the main question and rejecting it, or else by unanimous consent or otherwise dispensing with the rules. The Chair will understand that the convention determine by unanimous consent that the proposition to be made by the gentleman from New York may be introduced, notwithstanding the orders of the House. The gentleman will proceed.

Gilmore.—For the purpose of carrying out the arrangement which is made, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment made to the amendment of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Church.)

Church.—For the purpose of perfecting that arrangement I will modify the resolution which I offered by withdrawing the latter part of reference to the committee on credentials. [Cries of "read it."]

The President.—The Chair will report the resolution as it now stands, amended by the mover, with the consent of the Convention.

The resolution as amended was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committee on credentials; and said committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same, and report the names of persons entitled to such seats.

It was received with applause.

Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock P. M. Stuart, of Michigan.—According to my understanding, there can be no business that ought to occupy the attention of the convention this evening. The committee on credentials will not be able to report until to-morrow. Therefore, I move that the convention do now adjourn.

The President.—The Chair begs leave before putting the question to lay before the convention a communication from Mr. Krum, the chairman of the committee on credentials.

A Voice.—That is altogether a different question.

The communication was then read by the secretary, as follows:

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Pres't, &c.

MY DEAR SIR.—I am instructed by the committee upon credentials, to say that they will be unable to report at the afternoon session of this day, and beg permission of the convention to continue in session during the sitting of the convention.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. KRUM, Chairman.

There being no objection, the President stated that the permission desired would be granted.

Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the convention adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was then carried, and the convention accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The theatre was densely packed this morning, the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and a prayer delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked if there was any information in the possession of the Convention as to the possible time at which the Committee on Credentials would be prepared to report.

The President said not a present.

Ludlow moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. Agreed to.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the convention.

The letter stated that no proceedings of the Florida convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida delegates were not accredited to this convention, but a large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the convention, if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to re-unite the Democracy on the basis of the majority platform at Charleston.—They had as yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the convention.

The President explained that he had not intended in making his statement to be understood as saying that any official application had been made to him by the Florida delegates.

Ludlow said that he had received official information that the committee on credentials would not be prepared to report till 5 o'clock. He moved a recess till that hour.

The convention then adjourned till five o'clock P. M.

BALTIMORE, June 20, noon.—It is now certain that there will be a break in the convention, on the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana.

The following are said to be pledged to go out: twenty-two delegates from Virginia; two from North Carolina; three from Tennessee; ten from Pennsylvania; under Senator Bigler's lead; eight from Massachusetts, including the President, and ten from New York.

There will probably be no secession from Kentucky or Maryland.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Convention met at 5 o'clock this evening, and immediately adjourned till to-morrow morning, the committee on credentials not being prepared to report.

Avery, of North Carolina, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and other Southern delegates, waited on Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York delegation, to day, with a proposition to admit all the seceding delegations, with the understanding that no candidate shall be nominated who was voted for at the Charleston session. This would exclude Douglas, Hunter, Dickinson, Lane, and Guthrie. It is not considered probable that the proposition will be accepted.

There is no foundation for the report that the Douglas delegates have made any threats of withdrawal from the convention under any circumstances.

It is rumored that the delay in the report of the committee is designed to embarrass

the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow in a Convention at Richmond in apparent rebellion against the Democratic organization, whilst still seeking admission into Democratic convention.

THE LATEST REPORTED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

BALTIMORE, June 20, evening.—The committee on credentials hold their meetings with closed doors, but it is supposed that three reports will be made.

Rumor says the majority report admits the original delegation from Mississippi; the Douglas delegates from Louisiana, headed by Soule, (by a vote of 11 to 9 in the committee,) and the Douglas delegates from Alabama, headed by Gov. Winston, (by a vote of 14 to 11.) That it divides Georgia and Arkansas between the originals and the contestants; and admits the contestants from Delaware.

The contesting delegation from Texas, favorable to Douglas, has just arrived.

Of the minority reports one is supposed to favor the admission of all the delegates applying, and then the contestants are admitted, the vote of the delegation shall be divided between them.

Another report admits all the delegates originally accredited to the Charleston Convention only.

The Charleston and Florida delegations have been telegraphed to come on here in order to hold the adjourned meeting of the Seceders' Convention in this city instead of at Richmond.

The seceders claim the whole number that will bolt to be 172.

This will leave 434 in the convention.

The following notice has been posted at Barnum's Hotel:

"The committee on credentials have decided to admit the original Texas and Mississippi delegates; half of each set from Arkansas; divide equally Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana; allow the substitute of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the Douglas contestants from Missouri.—Nothing has been done with Florida.

"It is calculated that Douglas will have 173 votes on the first ballot, leaving him to gain 30 votes to be nominated under the two-thirds rule."

This notice is traced to no official source.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—11 o'clock P. M.—It is now understood that the committee on credentials will report in favor of admitting the seceding delegates from Texas and Delaware, and against Hallett, of Massachusetts, assuming the seat occupied by his alternate at Charleston.

FOURTH DAY.

The Front Street Theatre was more densely crowded this morning, in all its parts, than on preceding days, the interest having cumulated very much in anticipation of reports being made by the committee on credentials.—A large number of ladies occupied the dress circle, and added their grace to the occasion.

The Great Western Brass Band, of Chicago, appeared in the upper gallery at 9½ o'clock, and played several airs to the gratification of the ladies and others whom political discussions did not debar of time to listen to and enjoy the treat.

The delegates to the convention came quite promptly, the appearance of most of them evidencing that the great crisis had arrived, which was to determine whether or not the body was to remain together in harmony, or an unavoidable separation take place.

There is a present calmness visible, and yet a resolution to meet with firmness the expected difficulties. Latent fires are smoldering beneath a placid surface, and no one can foresee what the result may be.

The convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore. He invoked a spirit of justice and compromise on the delegates of the Convention; that the spirit of faction in the country might be rebuked, and the liberties of the people, and union of the States, endure throughout time.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Reports of committees were announced as in order.

At this period a portion of the floor under the New York delegation broke down, causing intense excitement. A rush was made in all directions, members springing to their feet and persons in the galleries becoming greatly frightened. With great difficulty the uproar was quieted.

A motion was made to take a recess for an hour, to give time for repairing the damage, and it was carried.

Several gentlemen complained that the floor was occupied by three times the number of persons entitled to admission, and it was demanded that these intruders be excluded.

It was finally resolved that every person be required to surrender his ticket at the door, to be returned to them on going out again.

The floor was then cleared of all persons, to give the workmen time to repair the floor.

The break down occurred in the portion of the floor where some of the most excitable delegates, from different States, were seated, and it was suggested that being in the "ring" every opportunity was afforded to settle difficulties.

During the tumult a delegate requested that there be no excitement—that only one plank of the platform had broken.

Another delegate inquired which plank that was? and a third answered "the nigger plank."

Another delegate said it was only a small break-down, preliminary of the general smash up that would take place.

The damage to the floor was all repaired by half-past 11 o'clock, and the hall ready for occupancy again, the delegates coming in and resuming their seats.

The convention was again called to order at 12.10 P. M.

Craigie, of Mo., desired to offer resolutions, and let them go to the committee on resolutions. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the equality of the States is a fundamental principle in our political system, and that every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by the Federal Government, and laws for that purpose should be passed in all cases when legislation is necessary for the enjoyment of such rights.

The Democratic party hereby renews its pledges of fidelity to the following propositions:

1st.—The recognition and approval of the principle of non-intervention by Congress upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

2d.—That no restriction or prohibition of slavery in any Territory shall hereafter be made by act of Congress.

3d.—That no State shall be refused admission into the Union, because of existing slavery therein.

4th.—The faithful execution and maintenance of the fugitive law.

5th.—That we recognize as binding and agree to abide by and enforce the decision of

the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

McCook, of Ohio, objected, as the first business in order was the reports of the committee on credentials.

Craigie asked the courtesy of the Convention to have the resolutions read for information, believing they would be accepted as an olive branch.

The President (objection being still made) ruled that the report of the committee on credentials was first in order.

Krum, chairman of the committee on credentials, rose and stated that he was prepared to report. He then proceeded to say that the questions which have arisen, were remarkable.

Davis, of Va., objected to anything other than the report of the committee.

Krum simply desired to make a few preliminary remarks.

Cries of "go on"—"go on"—"object"—"object."

The President decided that the report must first be read, objection being made, and then the chairman of the committee could make such remarks as he deemed proper afterwards.

The report of Krum was then read by the secretary. It recapitulates the resolution of the adjournment at Charleston to Baltimore, and requesting delegates to be elected in place of the seceders. Also, the resolution adopted at Baltimore, referring the credentials of the seceding delegates, and others contested, to the committee on credentials.

The committee reported that there are no credentials from Florida; that Mississippi and Texas are not contesting; that Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas are contesting.—Arkansas has one delegate here, who did not secede and three vacancies contested. They believe that all the contestants should be admitted in place of seceders.

Also, report in favor of giving Chaffee, of Mass., a seat in place of Hallett; and O'Fallon a seat from the eighth district of Missouri. Both delegates to be admitted from Georgia, and cast the vote of the State.—Whitely and Bayard are admitted from Delaware. The report is signed by the chairman, Krum.

Krum, the report having been read at length, addressed the Convention, and said the committee entered on their duties with a desire to do justice. They knew their labors were imperfect, for the want of time. There would be minority reports, and he hoped opportunity would be given to do so.

Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, then read a minority report, dissenting from many of the views of the majority. They report that Hallett, of Mass., and Gardy, of Missouri, and Whitely and Bayard, of Delaware, are entitled to seats in this Convention. Also, that the seceding delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are entitled to seats. And we recommend that the delegates from Florida accredited to the Richmond Convention, be invited to take seats in this body, and cast the vote of Florida.

The minority report was signed by members of the committee from Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and California.

Wm. S. Gittings, of Maryland, made a minority report also, differing from the views of the other two reports—approving of part of the minority report, etc.

Stevens, of Oregon, obtained the floor and called for the previous question, and the second for the demand for the previous question was carried.

The previous question was then ordered almost unanimously.

Gov. Gorman complained that the floor was so crowded business could not be transacted. He had not been able to get in his seat for an hour and a half. He hoped some action would be taken about the matter.

It being impossible to proceed with business a motion to adjourn to half-past four o'clock prevailed.

The Convention then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till 4.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited an hour for New York.

Ludlow, of New York, on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. They were now in session and asked the indulgence of the convention.

Bradford, of Pennsylvania moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! no!"]

Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking the vote of all the other States, and recording New York when the delegation was ready. [Cries of "No! no!" "Put the motion to adjourn"—and great confusion.]

Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission.—He desired that the present mode be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Montgomery spoke, Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice, "It's false—it's a base falsehood."

Montgomery, pointing to Randall, said, "That old man"—[Loud cries of order, and much confusion and excitement.]

Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed, "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward, one of Randall's sons, gesticulating violently in dumb show, and struggling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Dawson rose and said: "Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I will get order." [Laughter.] The noise then partially ceased, when Dawson said that he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to the members. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had chosen not to give it to any one but the delegate himself. [A voice "That's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by the uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the chair.

All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half of the Convention, were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie, and the man who utters it is a living scoundrel!"

An intense excitement ensued, and contin-

ued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote by States was taken on the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIFTH DAY.

The convention was called to order by the President at 10.25 o'clock A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Schwartz.

A motion to dispense with reading the Journal prevailed.

The President stated that the convention had yesterday ordered the main question to be now put.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee on credentials were read by the Secretary.

The resolutions of the minority report of Mr. Stevens were read, and offered by that gentleman as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the committee.

The question was then taken on the minority resolutions, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Maine 23, New Hampshire 4, Vermont 12, Massachusetts 8, Connecticut 23, New Jersey 4, Pennsylvania 17, Delaware 2, Maryland 53, Virginia 14, North Carolina 9, Arkansas 4, Missouri 5, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Minnesota 12, California 3, Oregon 3—1003.

Nays—Maine 53, New Hampshire 42, Vermont 33, Massachusetts 5, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 34, New York 35, New Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 23, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Arkansas 2, Missouri 4, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 2, Ohio 23, Indiana 11, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 23—150.

The Chair requested that the announcement of votes be received without applause, or manifestations of any kind.

The vote was accordingly heard and announced in comparative silence.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee were read by the Secretary.

Church, of N. Y., called for a division of the question.

The question was called for by States on each resolution by Saulsbury, of Delaware.

The first resolution was then read, and the vote resulted as follows:

Yeas 250, nays 23.

The second resolution was read, and the vote resulted as follows—yeas 153, nays 98.

The third resolution was read.

Saulsbury, of Delaware, asked a division of the resolution, and the Chair ruled that it was divisible.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Stewart, of Michigan, the appeal was laid on the table.

The question was then taken on the first part of the resolution, admitting R. W. Johnson and five others, of Arkansas, to seats in the convention, with power to cast two votes, and it was adopted by yeas 132, nays 69.

The second branch of the third resolution, admitting Bradley, Hooper and Cross, of Arkansas, to seats, with power to cast one vote, was adopted by yeas 150, nays 1003.

The remainder of the third resolution was adopted without a count.

The fourth resolution (relating to Texas) was read and adopted by yeas 250, nays 23.

The fifth resolution admitting Bayard and Whitely, of Delaware, to seats, was adopted without a count.

The sixth resolution admitting K. S. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, to a seat in place of B. F. Hallett, was adopted by yeas 138, nays 1123.

The seventh resolution, admitting John O'Fallen, Jr., of Missouri, to a seat in place of J. B. Gardy, was adopted by yeas 1383, nays 112.

The eighth resolution, relative to Alabama, was read, and adopted by yeas 1483, nays 1013.

The ninth resolution, and the last one of the majority report of the committee on credentials, admitting both delegations from Georgia, was read.

The entire resolution was then rejected by yeas 1063, nays 145.

A motion to adjourn till 7 o'clock P. M., was made and carried.

The convention then at 2.40 P. M., adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

Much interest was excited by the morning proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Senator Douglas had telegraphed to his friends to withdraw his name.

The motion to reconsider the several resolutions, adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to a ballot for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that motion called the previous question.

Russell, of Virginia, Stansbury of Maryland, McHenry of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time.

McHenry moved an adjournment sine die.

Delegates from several States then spoke.

Moffit, of Virginia, took the floor and spoke earnestly against the secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to the support of the nominee of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of their constituents would stand by the National Democratic party whoever might desert it. The people of the South would never follow the Black Republican precedent and sectionalize the Democracy. He continued to argue forcibly in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization until he was suddenly taken sick, when he was compelled to yield the floor.

Walker, of Tennessee, said he was a member of the Baltimore Convention which met twenty years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidate for President and every Democratic nominee in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted thus for twenty years, he announced to the Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feelings. Many gallant hearts are here from the land of Jackson, who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which after laboring for hours to adopt a platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Gov. Johnson as their first choice for President, and pledging the State to give a hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he comes from the North or South, provided he can cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He had no fears that this Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot endorse the Cincinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for fidelity to the Union and to the whole country, and declared that he would not endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn, and he hoped that better counsels would prevail.

Jones, of Tennessee, followed, charging that while the South had originally pretended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner got out than they offered to unite on the nomination, provided one man would not be nominated. So it was for principle; but a proscription fight against one individual.—He boasted, in the course of his remarks, that he had been from a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic party.

Reilly, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 182, nays 2103.

Cessna called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Steele, of North Carolina, made a strong speech against secession.

Claiborne, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of Douglas, and advocated his claims as a National Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of the ticket he had no fear of the result.

The convention then ordered the previous question on motion to proceed to a ballot, and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SIXTH DAY.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the President, at 10.25 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of this city. He invoked peace and concord in the convention.

West, of Conn., called for a vote on the motion to proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The President resigned his seat and took his place on the floor. [Great excitement.]

Col. Todd, of Ohio, Vice President, took the Chair, and hoped he would be sustained by the Convention in the performance of his duties. [Loud cheers and applause all over the house.]

The motion to proceed to a nomination was put and carried *viva voce*, and the roll was called on the vote for a candidate for the Presidency, as follows:

For Douglas—Maine 53, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 6, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 33, New York 35, New Jersey 23, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 23, Virginia 12, North Carolina 1, Alabama 9, Louisiana 6, Arkansas 1, Missouri 4, Tennessee 3, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 4, Minnesota 23—Total 1733.

For Breckinridge—Connecticut 1, Pennsylvania 3, Maryland 2, Arkansas 2, Minnesota 2—53.

For Wise—Maryland 4.

For Boocock—Virginia 1.

For Dickinson—Virginia 1.

For Guthrie—Pennsylvania 3, Missouri 13, Kentucky 4—9.

For H. Seymour—Pennsylvania 1.

A portion of the Pennsylvania delegation desired to withdraw to consult relative to their vote, and did so.

Stevens, of Mass., said if he withdrew from this convention the act would meet with the deepest reprobation of his constituents. [Applause.]

The vote of New York for Douglas was much applauded.

R. J. Brent, of Maryland, explained his vote, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas because he stood on the platform of the Democracy of Maryland.

The vote of Alabama was much applauded.

Mr. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, in rising to cast the vote of that State, was greeted with loud cheers. He said they were not discouraged by what had transpired. The popular voice had long been pointed to the one who was to be the next ruler of these States. Those who had raised, by intrigue, the storm here, would find in forty-eight hours that they could not quell it, and that it would overwhelm them. Secession must beget disunion. Those who went out of the convention said they carried with them the sympathies of the South, but believe it not—believe it not.

Soule proceeded at length to review politics as affecting the South.

The vote of Louisiana was applauded.

Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas, explained his position. In their State he was called the head of the Douglas party. But according to instructions he cast his vote for Breckinridge, and would hereafter vote for Douglas.

Nine of the delegates from Pennsylvania declined to vote.

Several members of other delegations declined to vote.

The whole vote cast was announced as 1903, of which S. A. Douglas had received 1733.—[Cheers.]

Church, of New York, offered a resolution declaring S. A. Douglas, having received two-thirds of all the votes of this convention, the Democratic nominee for the office of President.

The reading was received with loud cheers.

Jones, of Pennsylvania, said he was ready to support the nominee of this convention when he shall be nominated by the rules of the Democratic party. At Charleston it was determined that two-thirds of all the electoral college was necessary to a nomination.

It was objected that debate was not in order. The President (said) so ruled.

Church explained the action at Charleston, and said his resolution was intended to change the rule of instruction adopted at Charleston. New York had come here to pour oil on the troubled waters, and had faithfully endeavored to do so. They had yielded everything except personal honor to heal the divisions which existed. He proceeded to condemn the action of the seceding delegates.

Gov. Dunning, of Ind., said if the will of the people was carried out by the Democratic party, the little Giant of Illinois would be the next President.

The Virginia delegation remaining, wished to retire for consultation, believing they could then introduce a proposition which would harmonize all their difficulties.

Gitting said there were two-thirds of the electoral college here, and if gentlemen voted who declined to vote, Douglas would be nominated by a two-third vote. He hoped there would be more ballots to see what gentlemen would do, and that Mr. Church would withdraw his resolution.

Cries of "That's it—that's it—yes—yes—yes."

Hope, of Virginia, said he hoped there would be more ballots, and if those gentlemen who declined to vote did not vote, he should treat them as out of the convention.

Church then withdrew his resolution till another ballot was had.

A second ballot resulted as follows:

For Douglas—Maine 7; New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 10; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 34; New York 35; New Jersey 23; Pennsylvania 10; Maryland 23; Virginia 3; North Carolina 1; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 1; Missouri 4; Tennessee 3; Kentucky 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5; Iowa 4; Minnesota 4—Total 1813.

For Breckinridge—Connecticut 4; Pennsylvania 7—11.

the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow in a Convention at Richmond in apparent rebellion against the Democratic organization, whilst still seeking admission into Democratic convention.

THE LATEST REPORTED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

BALTIMORE, June 20, evening.—The committee on credentials hold their meetings with closed doors, but it is supposed that three reports will be made.

Rumor says the majority report admits the original delegation from Mississippi; the Douglas delegates from Louisiana, headed by Soule, (by a vote of 11 to 9 in the committee,) and the Douglas delegates from Alabama, headed by Gov. Winston, (by a vote of 14 to 11.) That it divides Georgia and Arkansas between the originals and the contestants; and admits the contestants from Delaware.

The contesting delegation from Texas, favorable to Douglas, has just arrived.

Of the minority reports one is supposed to favor the admission of all the delegates applying, and then the contestants are admitted, the vote of the delegation shall be divided between them.

Another report admits all the delegates originally accredited to the Charleston Convention only.

The Charleston and Florida delegations have been telegraphed to come on here in order to hold the adjourned meeting of the Seceders' Convention in this city instead of at Richmond.

The seceders claim the whole number that will bolt to be 172.

This will leave 434 in the convention.

The following notice has been posted at Barnum's Hotel:

"The committee on credentials have decided to admit the original Texas and Mississippi delegates; half of each set from Arkansas; divide equally Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana; allow the substitute of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the Douglas contestants from Missouri.—Nothing has been done with Florida.

"It is calculated that Douglas will have 173 votes on the first ballot, leaving him to gain 30 votes to be nominated under the two-thirds rule."

This notice is traced to no official source.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—11 o'clock P. M.—It is now understood that the committee on credentials will report in favor of admitting the seceding delegates from Texas and Delaware, and against Hallett, of Massachusetts, assuming the seat occupied by his alternate at Charleston.

FOURTH DAY.

The Front Street Theatre was more densely crowded this morning, in all its parts, than on preceding days, the interest having cumulated very much in anticipation of reports being made by the committee on credentials.—A large number of ladies occupied the dress circle, and added their grace to the occasion.

The Great Western Brass Band, of Chicago, appeared in the upper gallery at 9½ o'clock, and played several airs to the gratification of the ladies and others whom political discussions did not debar of time to listen to and enjoy the treat.

The delegates to the convention came quite promptly, the appearance of most of them evidencing that the great crisis had arrived, which was to determine whether or not the body was to remain together in harmony, or an unavoidable separation take place.

There is a present calmness visible, and yet a resolution to meet with firmness the expected difficulties. Latent fires are smoldering beneath a placid surface, and no one can foresee what the result may be.

The convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore. He invoked a spirit of justice and compromise on the delegates of the Convention; that the spirit of faction in the country might be rebuked, and the liberties of the people, and union of the States, endure throughout time.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Reports of committees were announced as in order.

At this period a portion of the floor under the New York delegation broke down, causing intense excitement. A rush was made in all directions, members springing to their feet and persons in the galleries becoming greatly frightened. With great difficulty the uproar was quieted.

A motion was made to take a recess for an hour, to give time for repairing the damage, and it was carried.

Several gentlemen complained that the floor was occupied by three times the number of persons entitled to admission, and it was demanded that these intruders be excluded.

It was finally resolved that every person be required to surrender his ticket at the door, to be returned to them on going out again.

The floor was then cleared of all persons, to give the workmen time to repair the floor.

The break down occurred in the portion of the floor where some of the most excitable delegates, from different States, were seated, and it was suggested that being in the "ring" every opportunity was afforded to settle difficulties.

During the tumult a delegate requested that there be no excitement—that only one plank of the platform had broken.

Another delegate inquired which plank that was? and a third answered "the nigger plank."

Another delegate said it was only a small break-down, preliminary of the general smash up that would take place.

The damage to the floor was all repaired by half-past 11 o'clock, and the hall ready for occupancy again, the delegates coming in and resuming their seats.

The convention was again called to order at 12.10 P. M.

Craigie, of Mo., desired to offer resolutions, and let them go to the committee on resolutions. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the equality of the States is a fundamental principle in our political system, and that every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by the Federal Government, and laws for that purpose should be passed in all cases when legislation is necessary for the enjoyment of such rights.

The Democratic party hereby renews its pledges of fidelity to the following propositions:

1st.—The recognition and approval of the principle of non-intervention by Congress upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

2d.—That no restriction or prohibition of slavery in any Territory shall hereafter be made by act of Congress.

3d.—That no State shall be refused admission into the Union, because of existing slavery therein.

4th.—The faithful execution and maintenance of the fugitive law.

5th.—That we recognize as binding and agree to abide by and enforce the decision of

the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

McCook, of Ohio, objected, as the first business in order was the reports of the committee on credentials.

Craigie asked the courtesy of the Convention to have the resolutions read for information, believing they would be accepted as an olive branch.

The President (objection being still made) ruled that the report of the committee on credentials was first in order.

Krum, chairman of the committee on credentials, rose and stated that he was prepared to report. He then proceeded to say that the questions which have arisen, were remarkable.

Davis, of Va., objected to anything other than the report of the committee.

Krum simply desired to make a few preliminary remarks.

Cries of "go on"—"go on"—"object"—"object."

The President decided that the report must first be read, objection being made, and then the chairman of the committee could make such remarks as he deemed proper afterwards.

The report of Krum was then read by the secretary. It recapitulates the resolution of the adjournment at Charleston to Baltimore, and requesting delegates to be elected in place of the seceders. Also, the resolution adopted at Baltimore, referring the credentials of the seceding delegates, and others contested, to the committee on credentials.

The committee reported that there are no credentials from Florida; that Mississippi and Texas are not contesting; that Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas are contesting.—Arkansas has one delegate here, who did not secede and three vacancies contested. They believe that all the contestants should be admitted in place of seceders.

Also, report in favor of giving Chaffee, of Mass., a seat in place of Hallett; and O'Fallon a seat from the eighth district of Missouri. Both delegates to be admitted from Georgia, and cast the vote of the State.—Whitely and Bayard are admitted from Delaware. The report is signed by the chairman, Krum.

Krum, the report having been read at length, addressed the Convention, and said the committee entered on their duties with a desire to do justice. They knew their labors were imperfect, for the want of time. There would be minority reports, and he hoped opportunity would be given to do so.

Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, then read a minority report, dissenting from many of the views of the majority. They report that Hallett, of Mass., and Gardy, of Missouri, and Whitely and Bayard, of Delaware, are entitled to seats in this Convention. Also, that the seceding delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are entitled to seats. And we recommend that the delegates from Florida accredited to the Richmond Convention, be invited to take seats in this body, and cast the vote of Florida.

The minority report was signed by members of the committee from Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and California.

Wm. S. Gittings, of Maryland, made a minority report also, differing from the views of the other two reports—approving of part of the minority report, etc.

Stevens, of Oregon, obtained the floor and called for the previous question, and the second for the demand for the previous question was carried.

The previous question was then ordered almost unanimously.

Gov. Gorman complained that the floor was so crowded business could not be transacted. He had not been able to get in his seat for an hour and a half. He hoped some action would be taken about the matter.

It being impossible to proceed with business a motion to adjourn to half-past four o'clock prevailed.

The Convention then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till 4.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited an hour for New York.

Ludlow, of New York, on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. They were now in session and asked the indulgence of the convention.

Bradford, of Pennsylvania moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! no!"]

Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking the vote of all the other States, and recording New York when the delegation was ready. [Cries of "No! no!" "Put the motion to adjourn"—and great confusion.]

Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission.—He desired that the present mode be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Montgomery spoke, Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice, "It's false—it's a base falsehood."

Montgomery, pointing to Randall, said, "That old man"—[Loud cries of order, and much confusion and excitement.]

Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed, "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward, one of Randall's sons, gesticulating violently in dumb show, and struggling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Dawson rose and said: "Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I will get order." [Laughter.] The noise then partially ceased, when Dawson said that he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to the members. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had chosen not to give it to any one but