## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Beiter & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 28, 1850.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON

DEHOCRATIC STATE- NOMINATIONS. For Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTORS AT LARGE. GEO. M. KEIN, of Berks county

RICHARD VALL, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred'k. A. Server. 14. J. Reckhow. 15. Geo. D. Jackson Wm. C. Patterson. 16. J. A. Ahl. 17. J. B. Danner Jos. Crockett, Jr. 4. J. G. Brenner. 18. J. R. Crawford. 19. H. N. Lee. J.W. Jacoby. 6. Charles Kelly. 20. J. B. Howell. O. P. James. David Schall. 21 N. P. Fetterman. Samuel Marshall. J. L. Lightner. 23 Wm. Book. in S. S. Barber. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 11. T. H. Walker. 25. Gaylord Church. 12. S. S. Winchester

13. Joseph Laubach, Congress adjourned on Monday, after pass ing the Post-office Deficiency Bill, the Civil Appropriation Bill, &c. The President, a few minutes before the adjournment, sent to the House a special message, in which he protests against the Covone Committee and the resolutions of censure adopted by the House

We are compelled to omit several editorial and selected articles prepared for this week's paper, to give place to the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, which, we feel sure, will be read with interest by those of our subscribers who have not had access to the daily papers. The Convention was in session a full week, and the proceedings, therefore, are unusually lengthy.

The Democratic State Executive Committee is to meet, by the request of the Chairman, on the 2d of July, in Philadelphia. The editor of this paper is a member of the Committee, and we shall attend the meeting, in the hope that we may contribute to the harmony of the party.

## MR. FITZPATRICK DECLINES.

We learn by telegraph that Mr. FITZPAT RICK declines the nomination of the National Convention for Vice President, and that Hon HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has since been nominated by the National Convention. This gentleman has long possessed a national reputation on account of the zeal and energy with which he has sustained the Democrati cause in Georgia. Some six or seven years ago he was elected Governor of that State, and he has creditably filled a number of important stations. He was elected as one of the contesting delegates from Georgia to the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Baland most active Democrats of the country.

most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the Scientific Ameri- any working community, and assist in perpecan, a weekly publication, devoted to popular tuating their peculiar race. Within the past science, new inventions, and the whole range six weeks upwards of a thousand Mormons of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The have landed at New York from Europe, on Scientific American has been published for their way to Salt Lake, all of them partaking fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Soli- of the same vigorous appearance as these just citors, Messrs. Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, arrived. New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we digious rate, it is certainly not very reasonaunderstand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which ble to expect that Mormon rule can be put is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The Scientific American is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor: the repository of American inventions and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and the Useful Arts published in the world. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly por traved in the columns of this paper.

The Scientific American is published once a week, (every Saturday,), each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper; in a form expressly for binding, and all

for \$2 per annum. A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publishers, Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers part with for treble its cost. The publishers | SomeBody says "it is better to die poor than half-past four, and called for a vote by States. | Mr. Seymour, of New York, moved to adopt the paper to such as may wish to see it poeting." Broken banks and speculators journ. Lost, amid cries of "no!"

## DIE FLIC IS THERE!

We today place at our manifest the mes of the numinoes of the National Domcratic Convention—for President STEPHEN L DOUGLAS, of Illinois: for Vice President. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia For this ticket we shall do butile with all the paramino uzo s.a. 13mc

We enter this compaign with prospects gloomy enough. The rearty has been divided divided by those who had been delegated to protect its honor and preserve its unity. Had not a portion of the Delegates to the National Convention acted like mad-men, we would have gained a triumph equal to the PIEECE victory of 1852. The mongrel opposition have selected a man for their candidate who has no strength even in his own party-s bigoted Abolitionist, of the SEWARD school who has no record and no position, except that of an extremist and agitator. To defeat him would be an easy task, if the Democracy could but unite. But, as we have said, we are divided, with two candidates in the field, both claiming to be the regular nominee-Both (Douglas and BRECKENRIDGE,) are great statesmen, either of whom we could support with a hearty good will; but, we can't support

both at the same time. We have placed the names of Douglas and Jourson at the head of our columns in accordance with our own convictions and predilections, and in compliance, as we have reason to believe, with the wishes of a ery large majority of the Democrats of this county. We regard them the regularly nominated candidates of the party, and as such

ntitled to the support of the party. Judge Douglas has, for years, been one o he main pillars of the Democratic army; in sunshine and in storm, he was always at his post, battling, with giant strength, for the men and the measures of the party. He is the idol of millions, who admire him because of his great intellect, his patriotism, and love of country. Gen. Jackson, in his palmiest days, did not number more warm devoted friends than Judge Douglas numbers at this time. But yet, a portion of the party express hostility to him, and appear determined to break up the Democratic party, and to permit the Abolitionists to gather the reigns of government in their sacrilegious hands. Well, if the South can bear the infliction; we in the North will try to bear up under the disgrace inflicted upon our common country. If the called for assistance, and the police entered great National Democratic party is to be defauld separated the parties. When Whiteley feated, the Seceders from the National Con vention will be held responsible, and they must bear the consequences. We hope for the best, but feel prepared for the worst.

THE REPORTED SELLING OUT OF THE MOR MONS.—The statement that Captain Simpson was on his way to Washington as bearer of despatches from Brigham Young to the government, which contain propositions from Brigham to sell out the Mormon property to the United States, is not credited. Mr. Hoo per, the delegate from Utah, says that Brig ham has no right or authority to sell any property but his own, and that he does not re gard the statement as reliable.

By the way, we may here mention that the acket ship, Wm. Tapscott, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 16th inst. brought no less than eight hundred Mormon as passengers, who were landed at Castle Gar den on the 20th, preparatory to starting for timore, and he is one of the ablest statesmen Utah to recruit the dominions of Brigham Young. These people are said to be a hardy, healthy and industrious looking body, just the

> While emigration continues at such a prodown in Utah.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION .- The Post-Maser General, in a communication to the House of Representatives, says the true explanation of the ignorance of the Department of the existence and progress of the fraud of Mr. Fowler, the late Postmaster of New York, must be sought in the failure of Dr. Tate, the Sixth Auditor, to report the constantly recurring delinguencies to the Postmaster General. Dr. Tate, in reply to the Postmaster General's request for an explanation, maintains that his official course has been in strict conformity with the law and long established usage and practice, and further declares that he is not nscious of having neglected the faithful per formance of his duty. . He says that it was the duty of Mr. Zeveley, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who is the head of the Finance Department, to make the discovery .-But Mr. Zeveley replies, "No examination has been made since the re-organization of the Department in 1836, with a view to fix the accountability of Postmasters, that duly clearly and exclusively devolved on the Sixth Auditor." The Postmaster General coincides with this exposition of duty, saying the Third Assistant "might conjecture a defalcation, but

could not know it with certainty." VOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .-- A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Carlisle, held in their Hall on Tuesday evening, June 19th, the report of the Committee on the Strawberry Festival being under consideration, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be

Resolved, That the thanks of the Associa tion are due and hereby returned, to the lady managers and their assistants who so kindly and efficiently cooperated with the Committee in preparing for and conducting the Festival. Of them we cannot speak in too high terms of commendation, and to them is due mainly the success which attended our efforts. To the different Bands for gratuitously furnishing music for the occasion. To the public gener-

ally for their very generous contributions to and liberal patronage of the Festival.

JOS. C. HOFFER, President.

J. U. STEEL, Rec. Sect'y.

N. B.—Any persons desirous of making contributions of money, books, etc., to the association con confer with the President or association, can confer with the President or

OUR BANKS .- Both our banking instituions will be closed on the 4th of July.

Somebony says "it is better to die poor than don't believe in that kind of philosophy.

## The Baltimere Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 10 picket, on Membry morning. The first questhan of course, was as to the admission of the delegates from the Scathern States that withdrew from the Convention at Charleston. A long and hitter discussion took place, occupying until Toeslay afternoon, and resulting in referring the seats of certain States to a committee on credentials. The following is the

Resolved, That the credentials of all person claiming seats in this Convention, made vaton, be referred to the Committee on Creden-tials, and said Committee are hereby instruct ed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same, and report the names of persons enti-

Mr. Church modified his resolution so as to simply refer the right of the members of the seceding delegations to seats to the com on Credentials.

This was carried unanimously. Nothing of a definite character took place on Wednesday. The committee on creden tials were in session for two days. During this delay considerable ill-feeling got the mastery, and some scenes past that will be regret-

AFFAIRS BETWEEN WHITELY AND TOWNSEND

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Another personal encounter occurred here this morning. Last night, before the Committee of Credentials, language of an exciting personal character passed between Mr. Whiteley, the seceding delegate from Delaware, and Wm. Townsend the contestant, claiming his seat in the Con ention.

At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Whiteley entered the Malthy House, where Mr. Townsend is stopping, and took his seat by the pas sage way leading to the wash-room. About a quarter past 5 o'clock, Mr. Townsend came down stairs into the office, laid his cane on the counter, and was walking into the wash-room, having to pass Whiteley on the way. The latter rose, and, as Townsend pass struck him a blow in the side of the he Mr. Townsend was staggered by the blow, out recovered immediately, and springing Whitely, seized him by the front of the shirt and neck-tie, and ran him across the office. both striking rapidly until Whiteley fell, Mr. eing over him. Townsend then shook Whiteley some and said: "Sir, I want no difficulty with you, and if you promise to behave yourself and leave me alone I will let

let you up."
Whiteley replied harshly, refnsing to promise, and still struggling. The landlord of the hotel, who alone witnessed the encounter, rose he immediately thrust his hand in his preast pocket, as though feeling for something, when Townsend said:—"Be careful, he may be armed." Whiteley, after feeling in his ockets, looked around him on the floor, when ownsend saw Whiteley's revolver lying near his feet. He instantly secured it, and placed it in his own pocket, saying, "I will take care of this at present." Whiteley was then taken out of the house by the police, and the affair for the present terminated. It is supposed that Townsend will not follow up the qu but will be prepared to defend himself.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY. Mr. Hooper, of Alabama, has challenged Mr. Hindman, and a meeting will take place Report says the parties will go out to-morrow, but this is doubtful.

THE VIRGINIA DIFFICULTY: The Virginia difficulty is said to be in fair way of adjustment.

MEETING AT MONUMENT SQUARE—UNION SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY. A meeting is being held in Monument Square this evening, attended by a vast con-

Mr. Yancey made a speech deprecating the present condition of affairs; expressing the belief that the Democracy need not be disuniand much confusion and excitement.] the intention to second from the Union. If others thought to drive hem out, they would have a lively time. Mr. Yancey's remarks appeared to be con-

The majority of the people here are decidedly favorable to the Union, and the crowd vinces signs of dissatisfaction whenever disunion sentiments are uttered. THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee on Credentials appeared in Convention to make a report. At this moment, the house being crowded, the platform erected over the orchestra gave way with a mendous crash, producing a great degree of excitement, and an adjournment till noon At noon, the Convention again assembled and Mr. Krum, of Missouri, proceeded to read the report of the Committee. It begins by reciting various circumstances relating to the business before them. It recommends the admission of both the delegates from Missou-ri. In the other seceding States where there a contest, it recommends that the Douglas elegates be admitted. The delegations from Florida and Mississippi made no application for admission. In the case of several of the seceding States, compromises were proposed,

admitting delegates from both sides, with the right to cast the votes of their respective tates among them. Mr. Krum, having read his report. made speech in its favor, vindicating the Committee from all partiality. He declared that in al that they had done, they had been governed by the highest principles, and the best wishes

for the good of the party and the country.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, presented a minority report, favoring the admission of the anti-Douglas delegations. The Florida seceder are invited to return and take part in the proceedings of the Convention. The minority report is very severe on the majority. It de-fends the course pursued by the seceding del-egations, and asserts their right to return to eir seats in the Convention whenever they

The majority report was adopted in the committee by a vote of 15 to 10. The minority report is a very long docu

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, read a report of his own, dissenting from both the others. Several motions were made concerning the eport, amid much confusion.

Mr. Krum believed that an extended de bate on it would result in no good. Within a

reasonable time he would move the previous question. Cries of "now! now!" He de lined, however, doing so at present. Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that the delegates from Mississippi, Texas and Delaware be admitted, as all the reports agree

There were loud cries of "no!" amid great Mr. Krum claimed the floor, but the claim was not sustained.

Mr. Phillips severely reflected upon the del egates that opposed the suggestion. He urged that the Mississippi, Texas and Delaware delegates should be admitted without delay, as here is no dispute in their case.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, endorsed Mr. Phillips' views, and moved the previous question.

Here there was great cheering and confusion. The call for the previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, wanted time

This motion was lost.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., moved to adjourn till Mr. Randall then renewed his motion.

There was great confusion here, a dozen legates on the floor at once.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, exhibited forged checks by which the House had been crer run by begus deligates and reporters.

A voice—I more that they be referred to
the Committe on Gredentials. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler moved that the floor be cleared of all persons except the delegates and genu-

ine reporters.

A Georgia delegate organization. He wanted the work to go on without fear of a few After some further discussion, the motion outsiders. of Mr. Randall was carried, and the conven-

THE MAJORITY REPORT,

tion adjourned till 4f p. m.

Recapitulated the proceedings at Charles ton, so far as the adjournment and the reso-lution for filling the regancies were concerned. The Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and North Carolina, and partial vacancies in

North Carolina, and partial vacances. Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Massori.

They report in favor of the admission of the original Mississippi delegation. The admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana. The original Texas delegates. The admission of Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley, form Delaware. Of Mr. Chaffey, from Massachusetts. Of Fallon, of Missouri. Of the contestants from Alabama. Of one half of each delegation from Georgia and to recent the half tion from Georgia, each to possess the half vote of the State; but if either party refuse to take seats under these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote. In Arkansas, both sets are to be admitted with the power of the original delegates to cast two votes, and the contestants one vote; but if either refuse to take sents then the others shall be entitled to cast the full votes of the State.

THE MINORITY REPORT. Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts; of one from Missouri; of themselves recognized as vacancies by re-appointing and Whiteley, Delaware; of the original delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi; and inviting the Florida delegates to take seats, and cast the vote of the State in the Conven-

The report then proceeded to say that this estion affecting the future existence of the Democratic party. It reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare sents vacant when the States. had elected delegates to represent them. Even though these delegates had withdrawn, that withdrawal was not resignation. The report then entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention was called to order at five

clock, having waited half an hour for New York. Mr. Ludlow, (N. Y.,) on behalf of that delgation, asked for further time for consulta They were now in session and asked

the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. Bradford (Pa.) moved a recess till clock. [Loud cries of "no, no!"]
Mr. Johnson (Md.) suggested that tin 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.

Mr. Montgomery, (Pa.) on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission. He esired that the present mode be changed The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a hird party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication person

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

laimed: "Am I to be protected against these

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward—one of Mr. Randall's sons ges-ticulating violently in dumb show, and strug-gling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench. anding on a bench.

After several attempts to restore order. Mr.

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

Mr. Montgomery rose in an exciting man

ner, but his voice was drowned by the uproarious cries of order, and several persons endea voring to address the chair.

All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half of the Convention were on their feet, endea

voring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice—'He lies! It is a base lie! and the man who utters it is a lying coundrel [" An intense excitement ensued, and contin ied for some time, until at last order was re

stored, and a vote by States was taken on the notion to adjourn, which was carried. The Convention then adjourned till 10 clock, to-morrow morning. FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BALT. June 22.—The Convention assembled romptly at ten o'clock, the Theatre being ensely crowded. prayer by the Rev. Mr. Swartz. Mr. A fter Fright (Mass.) moved that the journal of esterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. McCook (Ohio) moved to dispense with

he reading, as the position of the question could be stated by the Chair. The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after some preliminary remarks

elative to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered, and the Secretary read the motions in orreport of Mr. Gittings (Md.) adopting the whole of the majority report except in the case of Alabama, and admitting from that State the original Charleston delication of the majority report except in the case of Alabama, and admitting from that der. The question to be first taken on the State the original Charleston delegation. Mr. Krum (Mo.) on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of making the report errors occurred in some of the names of the

delegates in all the reports, and asked for consent that they should be corrected. Gran-Mr. Sibley (Minn.) inquired whether under the rules adopted by the Convention, it is not in order for the Chairman of the Committee Col. Hindman and bis colleagues (the original colleagues)

The President said such was the custom in so rule.

so rule.

Mr. Gittings (Md.) asked consent for the withdrawal of the first part of his report, so as to leave before the Convention, as his report, only the resolution admitting the Yancy delegates from Alabama. In so doing, he was divisible Mr. Cochrane, of New York, wanted time stated that it had been rumored outside, may for consultation, and moved that when we adhis report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. Yancey. While he adment fascing the most fascing th stated that it had been rumored outside, that mitted that Mr. Yancey was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed that such influences dictated his report, knew little of him as a man, or of his principles as a Democrat.
Mr. Wright (Mass.) raised the point that

no motion had ever been made about Mr. Gittings' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order

not well taken. The report took the position of an amendment to the majority report. Mr. Gittings having withdrawn his minority resolutions, the Convention voted on the

minority report, presented by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, which was rejected.
Mr. Wright (Mas.) objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings' re-

Mr. Gittings then asked consent for the withdrawal of the whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the mino: ity report Mr. Krum (Mo.) on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a state

ment of the reasons for their conclusions in

the report. Mr. Wright (Mass.) objected. Mr. Sibley (Minn.) asked whether one objection could prevent the recording of this statement. Mr. Clark (Mo.) called attention to he re-

marks of Mr. Phillips, of Pa., and Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made debate on the reports. The President decided that debate had taken lace, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum.
Mr. Krum said that if permitted to file his tatement, he would wave the right to speak

n conclusion of the debate. Mr. Wright (Mass.) still objected, and said that when the gentleman from Missouri commenced his speech, he should raise the point of order that there was no debate on the reports yesterday, and therefore there could b no right of reply.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving

reasons for the conclusions of the majority o the committee. He argued that the secessic of delegates did create vacancies, and the re-solution adopted by the Charleston Convention recognized such vacancies, and called or the States to fill them. The minority of the committee, while denying that vacancies exist proceed to render their arguments absurd by filling those very vacancies the States had inting and re-accrediting delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama oredentials of the old delegates bore 1061, nays 145—(New York voting in the neon their face, the date of appointment, not to this convention but to Richmond, and lower. down they were accredited to this convention. They might have been appointed also to the But what Democrat Chicago convention. would desire to admit men on such roving commissions to the Democratic convention?

The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soule delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States. Mr. Brown (N. C.) rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who made the point that no debateable ques-tion was before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order. Mr. Stevens (Oregon) rose to a personal ex-Mr. Stuart (Mich.) objected. The President-The gentleman from Michi-

can objecting, the Chair must enforce the ules of order. Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleme from Michigan to withdraw his objection. Mr. Stuart-No; the gentleman will not further than myself in granting personal fa vors; but the business of the convention has already been delayed too long, and I cannot

withdraw my objections. The President then stated that a call had

Mr. Cochrane (N. Y.) held, that while ally wish the Chairman of the Delegation, tion to strike out and insert was indivisible. He asked that half the tickets might be given yet it only applied to a separate proposition to Mr. Cassidy, of Penconfernia, for distribution, and half to the Cassida, of the Delegation. ate one series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt naintained his original decision. The question was then put on the substitu

The vote was then sulted as follows:

54 Wisconsin 4 Indiana Rhode Island 32 Illinois 35 Michigan Now York, Now Jersey, Pennsylvania, 1 Delaware, Maryland decla'd 10 Iowa, to vote 1, Virginia, North Carolina; 1004 1150

Arkansas, So the vote to substitute Mr. Stevens' m rity report for the majority was lost, and the chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the ult was ennounced in silence. The vote then recurred on the adoption of

the majority report.

Mr. Church (N. Y.) and Mr. Jones (Tenn. allest for a division of the question on each

The question was then put on the first re solution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, and it was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being 2 from Pennsylvania, and I from Iowa; I vote from Massachusetts declined to

Mr. Rynders (N. Y.) said Mississippi hav ng been admitted to seats, I move that the lelegates be admitted at once. Cries of No! No! and Yes! Yes! Mr. Rynders-Well I don't care whether

you call aye or no. I make the motion. Mr. Cochrane (N. Y.) raised a point of order that the report was not adopted until adopted as a whole. The President-No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to the Mississippi dele-The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.
Mr. Stuart (Mich.) objected to any business

but the question before the House. A vote was then taken on the second reso-The vote was precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the

following States: North Carolina, 2 Tonnessee, 2 New Jersey, 11 Tennessee, Maryland. Total 153 So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third

esolution of the majority report, admitting on Credentials to be heard in the close of the debate, even after the main question has been and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues (the contestants), with power to cast one vote; and providing that, if either set of delegates refuthe House of Representatives, and he would see to take seats, the other shall be entitled to

The President decided that the resolution The question was then taken on several

propositions, viz: 1st. The admission of 2d. The admission of the Hooper delegates 3d. On giving power to one set to cast the whole vote if the other set withdrew.

It was adopted, there being only 25 votes in and moved the previous question on the the negative, viz: 2 from Pennsylvania, and tion pending, which was to reconsider.

A vote was next taken on the fifth resolufrom Oregon. ion, admitting Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware, Adopted without division, The sixth resolution, giving R. Li Chaffer the seat in the Massachusetts delegation, contested by Mr. Hallett, was then adopted -yeas

138, nays 1111.
Mr. Stuart (Mich.) at this point made m tions to reconsider each voto taken, and to lay the same on the table, it being understood the he motions were not to be put till votes on al the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, claring J. O. Fallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by John B. Clardy, was then adopted—yeas 138½, nays 112.
Mr. Cessna (Pa.) moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table. Laid ver. The eighth resolution, admitting the cor

testing delegates from Alabama, was next, adopted—yeas 1481, nhys 1011. The question then being on the ninth last resolution of the majority report, admitlast resolution of the impurity region and divi-ting both delegations from Georgia, and divi-ting both delegations from Georgia, and divi-ding the vote of the State between them, with ding the vote of the State between them, with Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, stated that the proviso that if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates cast the vote of the State. A division of the resolution was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion of Before the vote was taken, Mr. Gardne Geo.) presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it, by read. Cries of "read," "read," ind "no, no."

and "no, no."

Mr. Butterworth (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Clancey (N. Y.) inquired if one objection would prevent the reading?

The President—It will in this stage of the

Mr. CLANCEY-The gentleman from Georia can rise to a question of privilege, and read

The call for a division on the resolution was

Mr. CHURCH (N. Y.,) took the floor. said the New York delegates have had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia, as they deem justice to the Democracy of the State requires. Coming here with the earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Undesire to harmonize the Democracy of the On-ion, and act in a manner which will meet the guage.

The latter paper was read first, when probation of Democrats all over the nation, New York desires to move that the original lelegation from the State of Georgia be admited to seats on this floor. He called for the

Mr. SEWARD (Ga.,) raised a point of orer, that the motion in order is the adoption of the resolutions already agreed to as a whole.
The PRESIDENT decided that the previous question was exhausted, and no vote on the idoption of the resolutions as a whole is neces

Mr. HALLETT (Mass.,) rose to address the Mr. STUART (Mich.,) raised a point of or

ler that Mr. HALLETT was not a member of the Convention. Mr. HALLETT -A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan. The PRESIDET ruled that the resolutions

already adopted by the Convention were unbeen made for a division of the question. He der the operation of the motions to reconsider ruled that a motion to strike out and insert and lay on the table. The Chair could not know whether the Convention would lay notion to reconsider on the table. He did not consider the gentleman from Massachusetts cet excluded from the Convention. Mr. CHURCH raised a point of order that o called the provious question, and therefore no debate was in order.
The PRESIDENT so decided Mr. HALLETT appealed to Mr. Church t

withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. AVERY (N. C.,) said the author of the Cincinnati platform is surely entitled to be. heard in this Convention. (Laughter and applause.) for New York to entitle me to this courtesy

The soldier of a handred battles ought to re ire with the honors of war.
Mr. CESSNA (Pa.,)—I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati platform, and therefore the gentleman is not entitled to

consideration on that account. (Laughter and Mr. CHURCH not withdrawing his demand the previous question was ordered, and the re-solution admitting the Charleston (seceding) delegates from Georgia was adopted.
Mr. HALLETT (Mass.,) then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the ninth res-

A number of points of order were raised and warm skirmish took place. Mr. SMITH (Wis.) raised a point of order that Mr. HALLETT never had been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. Charree was the delegate recognized and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. Hanger's

name does not appear on the record.

Mr. HALLETT desired to speak to the point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family had requested Mr. CHAPPER, as his substitute, to sitend. He had prepared the papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. CHAFFEE, and probably without his being able to understand

Mr. STUART and others called Mr. HAT. LETT to order, and considerable confusion existed until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr.

Mr. STUART (Mich.,) moved to lay the vote reconsider on the table. Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Conention adjourns it be till seven o'clock. A vote by States was demanded on Mr COCHRANE'S motion.

The motion for a recess was lost, yeas 821, Mr. CESSNA called for a reconsideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay those motion the table Mr. VANDIFORD (Md.,) moved that when

the Convention adjourn, it be sine die, The CHAIR pronounced the motion out of The question was then put, first on the me tion to lay on the table the motion to reconsier the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stephens (Oregon), was rejected, and the Convention refused to lay the motion of recon-

sideration on the table by a vote of yeas

1131. nays 1381, New York voting no, amidst

he most intense excitement.
Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.,) then rapidly put a motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, P. M., which was carried amidst the consternation of the South-western delegates, and reviving the hopes of those from the South

EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock with a crowded audience for the evening per-

Much interest was excited by the morning's proceedings and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Senator Douglas had telegraphed to his friends to withdraw his name. As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a congressional struggle for the floor

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Del.,) Mr. CESSNA, (Pa.,) and Mr. GORMAN (Minn.,) all rose The floor was given to Mr. SAULSBURY,

All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth reso-

vote by which the Convention rejected minority report of Mr. Stephens (Oregon The Convention ordered the previous que

tion.
The motion to reconsider the vote wasth last yells 103, nays 149, New York voting i unit in the negative.

This vote was received with great applan

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS-FINAL ADJOURN MENT.

las Nominated for President-Benja Fitzpatrick of Alabama, for Vice Praide

71 of the Pennsylvania Delegates refus to vote-Mr. Cushing resigns the President of the Convention-Great Excitement, BALTIMORE, June 23 .- The Theatre again well crowded this morning and the well filled, the delegations from Louisian Alabama having taken seats.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cuming
Mr. Garrett, of Alabama, desired to h

the names of the delegation from Alaban ter withdrawing last evening, the Kentel delegation held a meeting and re-assemble this morning. The circumstances in they were placed was exceedingly emba sing and they were unable to come to a nonious conclusion. The result is that delgates remain in the Convention, ten m drew, while five others desire for the pres t) suspend their action with the Convent without leaving it and without taking pany any other body. In suspending action we the Convention, they hope that there may arise an opportunity to act harmoniously will the Convention, and they therefore retain the sents and the right to act with the Convention It is the wish of those who suspend action gia can rise to a question of privilege, and read the communication.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from may not be cast, by any other parties. The Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and gentleman from action on their part has been taken with the classical parties. The gentleman from action on their part has been taken with the classical parties. The gentleman from action on their part has been taken with the classical parties. the Chair will then decide whether he is in orto question the action of any independent reignty, but it was felt to be their duty heir policy to return to their constitu leave them free to act, should there be andidates in the field. He withdrew name of Mr. Guthrie from before the Conve tion as a candidate. He also presented communication from James G. Lee the retiring delegates, stigmatizing the act of the Convention in harsh terms as unit and attacking the majority in violent

> Paine, of Ohio, moved to return the paper mediately to the gentleman who pr and decline to receive it. [Cries of "In es—that's right."] Mr. Paine did not recognize the rightle

delegates seceding from the Conventional sult the majority, or impagn the action of Convention, because a majority pass of the cedentials of those claiming seats in the Convention. Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, assued Jonvention that he had no knowledged ontents of the paper just rend. It half anded to him while on the floor. The Convention that he had no know

would be found perfectly respectful its guage and temper. Mr. Paine, of Chio, moved that the prohanded back to its author. Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, hoped the tion would prevail. The paper was a draw insult to the Convention, as impuguing the tion of the Convention, and also a directly of to the delegates who had taken seats many Convention. He trusted the paper would

nstantly separated from the others, and turned to the writer.
He acquitted Mr. Caldwell of all knowled of the contents of the paper, and felt con he would not have presented it if he die Mr. Krum, of Missouri, hoped they would be received. He desired to defend ratify the action of this Convention of stump, and this paper was the best arguer against the action of the seceders.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, suggested ha the reading of the other papers be comple iny of its members. He believed the stated in his paper were incontrovenily Believing them true; he had stated plainly, but without intent to insult the

ention. The reception of the paper was unum to declined, and it was returned to the

Mr. West, of Connecticut, called the Mr. West, of Connecticut, called the Mr. West, of Connecticut, called the Mr. West, of Connecticut, called the Mr. West, of the Secretary of the Mr. West, o the country is wenry of the proceeding pot Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, or the prince mr. Reed, of Rentucky, or the principal portion of the delegation from Kentecking clared that they had seen no cause of the tucky should desert the Democratic party. Managed the city was to be savell if five true me nations found therein. Here were five delegated the content of the content Kentucky who intended to refer the think that State. They recognize this Control as the only Convention of the National quere cratic party. They will have no section hat the South or North. They will subserp as a pillar of fire between the new of bort tremes. They are not going to share the new of convention because one great leadered. pathway from Washington to the grain had been illuminated by gallant drew evidently to be nominated. [Loudawas party, but would step forth in their end rescue it from the hands of politician had been to the country would not be the country would not be rescue it from the hands of politician had been the country would be the country would not be of the hands of the Admi mense applause, which was continue veral minutes.] The State of Kental come to the support of the nomine Convention, whoever he may be, and gates present would stand by the active Convention "though the heavens is Convention though the heavens and the colleague had withdrawn the name of the from before the Convention. He hand his part to present that name again.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, desired to the action of the Missouri delegation and the action of the Missouri delegation. colleague had withdrawn the name from before the Convention. He

the action of the Missouri delegation sultation.

Mr. King, of Missouri, hoped his the would say a part of the delegation. The some are here who don't wish the ideal set that a committee of the delegation. that a consultation was necessary.

Mr. Clark said such was the fact

tion of the delegation had met for tion. Two had agreed to withdraw eighteen. The remainder will where their constituents sent them National Democratic party of the Mr. Hill, of North Carolina, anno while he found nothing in the scholar yet felt that he should probably he probably he was a constant to the scholar yet felt that he should probably he was a constant to he was a constant to the scholar yet he was a constant to the scholar yet he was a constant to the scholar yet felt that he should probably instice to his constituents if he mithin action with the Convention when he had action with the Convention when

had withdrawn.
Mr. Moore, of Delaware, attempt ryline floor, but objections were made ten the floor, but objections were mad were loud calls for the question Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the een delegates from Tennessee ha It was represented that nineteel withdrawn; but six of these were pointed by others and had no delegated

ity. [Cries of "Question," "Ques Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, rose of privilege, and a scene of excitent.

He desired to reply to Mr. Jones, ter disclaimed any allusion to Mr. he Convention drowned his Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, refin order. This was no place to