

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., JUNE 28, 1850.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. For Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTORS AT LARGE. GEO. M. KEIM, of Berks county. RICHARD V. VANCE, of Philadelphia.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred'k A. Serrin. 14. J. Geo. H. 2. Wm. C. Patterson. 15. Geo. D. Jackson. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 16. J. A. Ahl. 4. J. G. Brenner. 17. J. B. Danner. 5. J. W. Jacoby. 18. J. B. Crawford. 6. Charles Kelly. 19. H. N. Lee. 7. O. P. James. 20. J. B. Howell. 8. David Schall. 21. N. P. Fetterman. 9. J. L. Lightner. 22. Samuel Marshall. 10. S. S. Barber. 23. B. D. Hamlin. 11. T. H. Walker. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. W. Winchester. 25. Gaylord Church. 13. Joseph Laubach.

Congress adjourned on Monday, after passing 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 Covode 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 22d 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. FITZPATRICK 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 Democratic 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 one of the delegates from Georgia to the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Baltimore, and he is one of the ablest statesmen and most active Democrats of the country.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—One of the most interesting and useful publications which come to our notice is the Scientific American, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanical and manufacturing arts. The Scientific American has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, a nearly 50,000 subscribers, which 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 here illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the paper 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 mentioned and described in its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American invention.

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 portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The Scientific American is published once a week, (every Saturday,) at a number containing 16 pages of Letter-press, 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 have a large number of our townsmen with avails 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 express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

OUR PLAN IS THIS:

We to-day place at our mast-head the names of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. For President, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois; for Vice President, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

For this ticket we shall do battle with all the power we can command.

We enter this campaign with prospective gloomy enough. The party has been divided—divided by those who had been delegates and 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 France victory of 1852. The mongrel opposition have selected a man for their candidate who has no strength even in his own party—a bigoted Abolitionist, of the Newark 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 BERCKENKIDGE) 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 JOHNSON 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 very large majority of the Democrats of this country. We regard them the regularly nominated candidates of the party, and as such entitled to the support of the party.

Judge DOUGLAS has, for years, been one of the 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 palmy 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 reins of government in their scraggled 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 great National Democratic party is to be defeated, the Seceders from the National Convention 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 MORMONS.—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. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, says that Brigham has no right or authority to sell any property but his own, and that he does not regard the statement as reliable.

By-the-way, we may here mention that the packet ship, Wm. Tappan, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 10th inst., brought no less than eight hundred Mormons as passengers, who were landed at Castle Garden on the 20th, preparatory to starting for Utah to recruit the dominions of Brigham Young. These people are said to be a hardy, healthy and industrious looking body, just the class of men and women to add strength to any working community, and assist in perpetuating their peculiar race. Within the past six weeks upwards of a thousand Mormons have landed at New York from Europe, on their way to Salt Lake, all of them partaking of the same vigorous appearance as these just arrived.

While emigration continues at such a prodigious rate, it is certainly not very reasonable to expect that Mormon rule can be put down in Utah.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.—The Post-Master 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 delinquencies 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 conscious of having neglected the faithful performance of his duty. It says that it was the duty of Mr. Zevely, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who is the head of the Finance Department, to make the discovery. But Mr. Zevely 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 "could not know it with certainty."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At 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 published:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association 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 generally for their very generous contributions to and liberal patronage of the Festival.

J. U. STEEL, Sec. Socy. N. B.—Any persons desirous of making contributions of money, books, &c., to the Association, can confer with the President or Secretary.

OUR BANKS.—Both our banking institutions will be closed on the 4th of July.

Somebody says "It is better to die poor than to live upon the hard earnings of the unscrupulous." Broken banks and speculators don't believe in that kind of philosophy.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning. The first question, of course, was as to the admission of the delegates from the Southern States that withdrew from the Convention at Charleston. A long and bitter discussion took place, occupying until Tuesday afternoon, and resulting in referring the seats of certain States to a committee on Credentials. The following is the resolution:

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

Mr. Church modified his resolution so as to simply refer the right of the members of the seceding delegations to seats to the committee on Credentials. This was carried unanimously.

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

At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Whiteley entered the Maltby House, where Mr. Townsend was stopping, and took his seat by the passage way leading to the wash-room. About a quarter past 5 o'clock, Mr. Townsend came down the 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 passed, struck him a blow in the side of the head, which he received immediately, and springing on Whiteley, seized him by the front of the shirt and neck-tie, and ran him across the office, both striking rapidly until Whiteley fell, Mr. Townsend being over him. Townsend then shook Whiteley and said: "Sir, I want no difficulty with you, and if you promise to behave yourself and leave me alone I will let you go."

Whiteley replied harshly, refusing to promise, and still struggling. The landlord of the hotel, who alone witnessed the encounter, called for assistance, and the police entered and separated the parties. When Whiteley rose he immediately thrust his hand in his breast pocket, as though feeling for something, when Townsend said: "Be careful, he may be armed." Whiteley, after feeling in his pockets, looked around him on the floor, when Townsend saw Whiteley's revolver lying near his feet. He instantly secured it, and placed it in his own pocket, and recorded the name 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 quarrel, but will be prepared to defend himself.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY. Mr. Hooper, of Alabama, has challenged Mr. Hindman, and a meeting will go off to-morrow, but this is doubtful.

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

MEETING AT MONUMENT SQUARE.—A meeting is being held in Monument Square this evening, attended by a vast concourse of people.

Mr. Yancy made a speech deprecating the present condition of affairs; expressing the belief that the Democracy need not be disunited, and repudiating the intention to secede from the Union. If others thought to drive them out, they would not take any notice of it. Mr. Yancy's remarks appeared to be conciliatory on their face.

The majority of the people here are decidedly favorable to the Union, and the crowd evinced signs of disunion 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 tremendous 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 the Convention, and the admission of both the delegates from Missouri. In the other seceding States where there is a contest, it recommends that the Douglas delegates 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 States among them.

Mr. Krum's reading led his report, made a speech in its favor, vindicating the Committee from all partiality. He declared that in all 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 seceders are invited to return and take part in the proceedings of the Convention. The minority report is very severe on the majority. It defends the course pursued by the seceding delegations, and asserts their right to return to their seats in the Convention whenever they please.

The majority report was adopted in the committee by a vote of 15 to 10. The minority report is a very long document. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, read a report of his own, disavowing both the others. Several motions were made concerning the report, amid much confusion.

Mr. Krum believed that an extended debate on it would result in no good. Within a reasonable time he would move the previous question. Cries of "no, no!" were heard. He declined, however, doing so at present.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that the delegates from Mississippi, Texas and Delaware be admitted, as in all the reports agree to such seats.

There was great confusion here, a dozen delegates on the floor at once. Mr. Butler, of Ohio, exhibited forged checks by which the House had been deceived by those delegates and reported to a voice—I move that they be referred to the Committee on Credentials. [Laughter.] Mr. Butler moved that the floor be cleared of all persons except the delegates and genuine reporters.

He wanted the work to go on without fear of a few outsiders. After some further discussion, the motion of Mr. Randall was carried, and the convention adjourned till 4 1/2 p. m.

THE MAJORITY REPORT. Recapitulated the proceedings at Charleston, so far as the adjournment and the resolution for filling the vacancies were concerned. The Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, Louisiana, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, and vacant seats in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.

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The report then proceeded to say that this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic party. It reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the seceding 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.

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THE CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT FIVE O'CLOCK, having waited half an hour for New York. Mr. Ludlow (N. Y.) on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. The President refused, and asked for the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. Bradford (Pa.) moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of "no, no!"] Mr. Johnson (Md.) suggested that time would be saved by taking the vote of all the States, and recording the names of 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 if the delegates already present were to be admitted. He desired that the tickets be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a report that they were not to take any notice of it.

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no motion had ever been made about Mr. Gittings' report as an amendment. The President decided the point of order, and took the report, which he placed on the table. Mr. Gittings having withdrawn his minority resolution, the Convention voted on the minority report, presented by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, which was rejected.

Mr. Wright (Mass.) objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings' report. Mr. Gittings then asked consent for the withdrawal of the whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report proper, first in order.

Mr. Krum (Mo.) on behalf of the majority of the Committee, offered to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. Wright (Mass.) objected. Mr. Sibley (Maine) asked whether one objection could prevent the recording of this statement.

Mr. Clark (Mo.) called attention to the remarks 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 place, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum. Mr. Krum said that if permitted to file his statement, he would have the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright (Mass.) still objected, and said that when the gentleman from Missouri contended that there was no debate on the reports, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the committee. He argued that the secession of delegates from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, and the resolutions adopted by the Charleston Convention recognized such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proposed to render their very vacancies as if they themselves recognized as vacancies by re-appointing and re-crediting 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 were given new names. The Alabama credentials of the old delegates bore on 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 Democratic convention. But what Democrat would desire to admit men on such rough commissions to the Democratic convention?

The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the South delegation from Louisiana, and the compromise of the delegates from 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 debatable question was before the Convention.

The President decided that the question of Mr. Stevens' (Oregon) rise to a personal explanation. Mr. Stuart (Mich.) objected.

The President—the gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order. Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No; the gentleman will not go further than myself in granting personal explanations; 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 been made for a division of the question. He ruled that a motion to strike out and insert was inadvisable.

Mr. Cochran (N. Y.) held that while motion to strike out and insert was inadvisable, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one individual proposition to substitute one series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision. The question was then put on the substitution of the whole minority report made by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, for the report of the majority.

The vote was then called by States, and resulted as follows:

Yea. Noy. Yea. Noy. Maine, 24; Wisconsin, 5; Vermont, 14; Kentucky, 10; Massachusetts, 8; Ohio, 22; Rhode Island, 4; Indiana, 11; Connecticut, 21; Illinois, 12; New York, 4; Michigan, 6; Pennsylvania, 17; New Jersey, 4; Delaware, 2; Minnesota, 11; Maryland, 11; Virginia, 17; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 4; 790; 150.

So the vote to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority was lost, and the chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then returned on the adoption of the majority report.

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

The question was then put on the first resolution 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 3 from Iowa; 2 votes from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Mr. Rynders (N. Y.) said Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move that the delegates be admitted at once. Cries of No! No! and Yes! Yes!

Mr. Rynders—Well I don't care whether you vote or no. I make the motion. Mr. Cochran (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 delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect, but the question before the House.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the majority report, admitting the South (Douglas) delegates from Louisiana. The vote was precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States:

Yea. Noy. Yea. Noy. Vermont, 24; North Carolina, 2; New Jersey, 4; Tennessee, 2; Maryland, 2; Total 158; 98.

So the second resolution was adopted. The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Col. Hindman and his colleagues (the original delegates), with power to cast two votes, and providing that, if either set of delegates refused to take seats, the other shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Gualsbury (Del.) called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on each proposition contained therein.

The President decided that the resolution was divisible.

The question was then taken on the three several propositions, viz: 1st. The admission of the Hindman delegates. 2d. The admission of the Hooper delegates. 3d. On giving power to one set to cast the whole vote if the other set withdrew.

All were adopted. A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. It was adopted, there being only 23 votes in the negative, viz: 2 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Oregon.

A vote was next taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware. Adopted without division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation, contested by Mr. Hallett, was then adopted—yeas 138, nays 111.

Mr. Stuart (Mich.) at this point made motions to reconsider each vote taken, and to lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motions were not to be put till votes on all the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, dooming the delegation entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by John B. Clancy, was then adopted—yeas 133, nays 112.

Mr. Cessna (Pa.) moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table. Laughter and applause.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted—yeas 148, nays 101.

The question then being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, 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 ensued.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Gardner (Geo.) presented a letter from the National Democratic Convention, and asked that it be read. Cries of "read," "read," 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 proceedings.

Mr. CLANCEY—the gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and read the communication.

THE PRESIDENT—the gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn, and the resolution lost—yeas 100, nays 145—(New York voting in the negative).

Mr. CHURCH (N. Y.) took the floor. He 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 United States, and not in a manner which will meet the desire of Democrats all over the nation, New York desires to move that the original delegation from the State of Georgia be admitted to seats on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. SEWARD (Ga.) raised a point of order, 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 adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. HALLETT (Mass.) rose to address the Convention.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) raised a point of order 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 PRESIDENT ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of the motions to reconsider, and lay on the table. The Chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. CHURCH raised a point of order that he called the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order.

THE PRESIDENT so decided.

Mr. HALLETT appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his appeal 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.]

Mr. HALLETT—Sir, I have fought enough for New York to entitle me to this court. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire 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 that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CHURCH not withdrawing his demand, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston seceding delegates from Georgia was adopted.

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. CHAFFEE, as his substitute, to attend. He had prepared the paper for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. CHAFFEE, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. STUART and others called Mr. HALLETT to order, and considerable confusion ensued until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. HALLETT.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention 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 82, nays 168.