honor, will need the kind and industries co-opera-tion of every member upon this floor!

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the number and character of this assembly; and I rejoice, after so many years of separation, to see amongst its members so many of my old personal and political friends in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits, and again in the arena, prepared to do service to

parties have adopted it. Assembled from every portion of the Union to discharge this duty. I need not attempt to impress upon you its importance, or discharged. But this I may be allowed to say, that we have not been sent here to gratify andividual with the choice of either. The adoption of the two-personal or political antipathies. We come together to interchange fully and freely opinions and views will each other, and to ascertain the interests and wishes of those we represent; to unite the democracy of the converting, so essential to its safety, and precious discharged in the first of the first of the first of the convertion.

All this true and firm front in sustant and the whole demand from front in sustant and the first of the two-third rule were adopted before the New York delegates were admitted. It would be competent for that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent for that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent for that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent for the Union—that State whose favorite son had been deprived of his nomination, made by a majority of the convention of the vote adopting the rule?

The chair said that they could, undonbtedly, or of any other question which had been decided by the convention.

Mr. Meade inquired whether, if the two-third rule were adopted before the New York delegates were admitted, it would be competent for that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent or that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent or that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent or that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent or that delegation, when so admitted, it would be competent for the two-dividual were admitted. It would be competent for the two-dividual were admitted. It would be competent for the tule were adopted before the New York delegates were admitted. It would be competent for the tule were admitted. It would be competent for that delegation, when so admitted it would be competent for the tule the Presidential chair. To select the man who can combine the greatest strength, with the whole democratic party, and best preserve its principles and unity—Him who best understands the principles and nature of our government, and who will administration of the administration, had not the result.

Mr. Vancey pledged his reputation that the generative convention.

The question was then taken, by states, on the ster it in the true spirit of the constitution, and

State or section of the Union.

Now, does any one believe that this can be accomplished in any other manner than by concession and compromise—by harmonious and united councils? I presume not. Linvoke you, then, gentle sirs, by all that is dear to us, to peace and harmony—to united action, for the common good. Suffer not your deliberations to be threatened, nor your councils divided or distracted. We can all slave but one object at least, the good of our beloved country—that country that now stands as a shielder.

Let peace and harmony and brotherly feeling

co-operation and support, and I confidently hope that we shall prove ourselves worthy of the high trust that has been confided to us, and equal to the Wisconsin, must take her place, and others which

to be determined by the States themselves, without regard to the number of delegates.

Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, claimed the floor, and others. contended that according to parliamentary usages, every member had a right to speak, if they desired to do so, before the member from Georgia was al-

The modification proposed was read Mr. Kaufman, who had moved the previous quesion would cut off the angendment.

The chair said that would depend upon circumstances. As the convention had yet adopted no rules, there could now be no previous question.

Mr. Reeder moved to lay the resolution on the table, with a view to the adoption of rules. Mr. Yancey advocated his motion to lay on the

the adoption of this rule would give the member from South Carolina a power to cast nine votes. The Chair said that was a question rather for the Convention to decide, after the adoption of the

plution, as modified, and adopted. Mr. Morton, of Massachusetts, offered a resolu-tion to make the rules of the Democratic Convention of 4854, the rules of the present Convention The reading of the rules was called for by several numbers, and the chair was about to put the ques-

tion on reading, when Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, moved to amend by inerting the words "with the exception of that rule requiring a vote of two-thirds to the nomination of

Mr. Jones, of Tempessee, opposed the reading of the rules, as the reading would consume several hours of the time of the Convention. Mr. Yancey said he held in his hand an authentic

member had an inherent right, without a vote of the convention, to call for the reading of any paper before the convention for consideration. The rules were sent to the chair, and at the request of Mr. Davis, of Vermont, they were again read, as fol-

1. They adopted the rules of the House of Reives, so far as applicable, for the government of the convention. 2. That the delegation of each State shall be en-

seded by the adoption of Mr. Cone's resolution.

The question then coming up on the adoption of the two-third rule, a member moved that the vote should be taken by States, according to the rule just adopted.

The question then coming up on the adoption of the democracy of that year, at the ensuing election. He did not believe that Providence would be less mindful of the Democratic Convention in 1848. He believed there was no danger to be apprehended just adopted.

A debate of a desultory character ensued chiefly

as to the order of proceedings proper at this stage in the business of the convention.

Mr. Solomon, of Alabama. said that he considered it improper on the part of the convention to take any action on the two-thirds rule, until after the decision of the convention in reference to the contested seats from the State of New York. That in the present possition of the democratic party it was important that no nomination should be made that would not receive the hearty acquiescence of every section of the party, and that although it might not be considered as judicious in him thus publicly to express it, he greatly feared that the nominee of the convertion would not be reconsidered.

why then we should go on and give our votes without them.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, did not apprehend the consequences alluded to by the gentleman from Alabama. It the two-third rule be adopted, what you saw in 1844 you will see in 1848. Some outsider, not acceptable to the whole democracy, will be nominated, some Mexican hero, or some other person not thought of, and not the real choice of the majority of their convention or of a majority of the party. He hoped that the question would, was entitled to the short and offered a protest person here. The President decided that Dr. Humphrey, of Maryland, was entitled to the floor, as he had only ielded it for the purpose of adopting rules for government in the purceedings of the convention.

Mr. Yancey referred to the 116th rule of the House of Representatives agreed to this morning, and proposed to modify the second resolution (that offered by Mr. Cone and agreed to) so as to include the rules of the House of Representatives, with the exception of the House of Representatives agreed to this morning and till the respective claimants would agree that they would abide by the decision of this convention and support the nominees, whether the decision of the convention should be in favor of or against the claims of such claimants; and the Utica and Herkinger delegates, as they are called, having refused to the House of Representatives agreed to this morning at rule for the convention and support the nominees, whether the decision of the convention such that the presentatives would abide by the decision of the convention and support the nominees, whether the convention and support the no

outy—one, not only of deep interest to all the friends of Democratic principles, but to our country and ourselves.

We are on the eve; gentlemen, of another conflict between the two great political parties of the country, and the contest may prove to be one, not decided to enter the country, and the contest may prove to be one, not decided to enter the outgest of the country, and the contest may prove to be one, not decided to enter the for ourselves.

Now all, I presume, must admit that such an election ought, and was wisely intended by the constitution to rest exclusively with the people. That to ensure this, and guard against the evils of an election by the House of Representatives, National Conventions, springing immediately from the people, have become the only practicable mode or uniting and giving effect to the popular will. Both uniting and giving effect to the popular will. Both uniting and giving effect to the popular will. Both on the following admits the evils of parties have adopted it. Assembled from every portion of the Union to discharge this duty, I need not the more admonish you of the manner in which it onether to be the redentiates to make their report on the New York delegation case, and moved to lay the resolution providing for the adoption of the two-third rule, on the table.

Mr. Cambelled to examine the credentials to make their report on the New York delegation case, and moved to lay the resolution providing for the adoption of the two-third rule, on the table.

Mr. Cambelled that the Utica delegates did not present credentials because the convention.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the rommittee on credentials to make their report on the New York delegation case, and move to lay the resolution of the two-third rule, on the table.

Mr. Cambelled that the Utica delegates the two-third rule, on the table.

Mr. Cambelled to examine the credentials to make their report on the New York delegation case, and more present as an insider? Five thousand years hence you will hear the

intended, in the remotest degree, to apply the term outsider" to the names of Polk and Dallas.

inter it in the true spirit of the constitution, and upon those cardinal principles of the democratic faith, on which it can only securely and permanently stand. Our duty, gentlemen, is to present a candidate for the Nation, and not for any particular State or section of the Union.

Now, does any one believe that this can be active to the intended in the remotest degree, to apply the term outsider to the names of Polk and Dallas.

Mr. Morse thanked his friend from Alabama, for his detence. He intended to apply the term to men only who were unknown to the democratic party in connexion, with the office. He merely intended

but one object at least, the good of our beloved country—that country that now stands as a nighty fand-mark on the map of the world—the glorious beacon that is to serve as an example to light all other nations to the blessings of self-government, whilst it denotes the proud pre-eminence of our own. If there be any portion of our democratic brethren divided and too deeply excited, let us endeavor to allay rather than increase the excitement—let us pour oil upon the troubled waters, and set an example to our opponents, worthy of ourselves, our party, and our cause. I beseech you, then, to let your proceedings be marked by union, forbearance.

James K. Polk for that reason?

How could we go to new York and say we our proceedings be marked by union, forbearance adopted that rule solely for Martin Van Buren ! shed their holy and blessed influence around us, and animated by a liberal and enlightened zeal-jet us realize the just expectations of our constituents, and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. and bring to our proceedings the highest moral Solomon) in his view, that we could not elect our sanction.

The people expect this of us—the peace, prosperity and happiness of our country demand it.

In this good wish, gentlemen, I offer my cordial for back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty. But whether so or not, the young the back to duty a good whether the young the back to duty a good whether the young the back to duty a good whether the young the back to duty a good whether the young the back to duty a good whether the young the young the young the young the back to duty a good whether the young t

ton was a representative—and her young sister which wisconsin, must take her place, and others which

Would open its precedings with an number persistent to the Trone of Grace.

Resolved. That a majority of all the votes in this convention, cast in accordance with the electoral desk, and delivered a most appropriate and eloquent prayer.

A resolution of thanks was then moved and adopted, returning thanks to the Hon. Mr. Bryce, and their addition of the Beautiful opening thanks to the Hon. Mr. Bryce, the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the convention.

Mr. Cone, after reference to his remarks of yessual tendence of the convention of t

A delegate from Georgia than rose to a question of order. He destreet that in voting upon any question which may arise in this convention, the vote a report from the committee on the creation which may arise each State to be entitled of the New York delegations. The member of the states by States, each State to be entitled. The member of the convention of the convention was not to be foreclosed with the action of the convention yesterday and to-day.

In this convention, the vote of the New York delegations to be foreclosed with the action of the convention yesterday and to-day.

All, Vancey hoped the gag would not be put the would not say that Massachusetts could give the would not say that Massachusetts could give the properties of the convention of the con

A member here rose and stated that the gentleman from George always had the floor. He seemed to think that Mr. C. occupied the attention of the convention too much.

The seemed to think that Mr. C. occupied the attention of the convention too much.

The seemed the two third rule should be adopted as the states are entitled.

The seemed the convention too much.

The seemed the convention were adopted.

The seemed the convention were adopted.

The seemed the convention were adopted.

The seemed the convention too much that the two third rule should be adopted as the states are entitled.

adoption of the two-min time up for consideration.

The chair said that the committee had already to be in order.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, then raised the chair decided me propositions. The chair decided me proposition to be in order.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, then raised the chair decided me proposition. which he had preferred to withdraw for the present, and had, in lieu thereof, moved that the two rules already agreed to shall be adopted by the convention for their government, until the organization

At this stage of the proceedings, while the Pres-

Mr. Yancey said he held in his hand an authentic copy of the three important rules which were adopted by the convention of 1844, which three rules he read. Mr. Yancey contended that every member had an inherent right without a record of members.

**The question was then taken on Mr. Hallett's resolution, and it was rejected.

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**The question was the value of the votes of the different states and th

or of the convention and not in the valleries. He floor of the convention and not in the galleries. He ous question, and the motion was sustained. begged gentlemen to be seated.

Mr. Bayly said that it had been ascertained that

two third rule, it was, by States, decided as follows: the south eastern corner of the gallery had settled

that the delegation of each State shall be entitled to give the electoral vote of the State, and in that way either united or per capita, as the delegates of the several States may decide.

3. That two-thirds of the whole number of votes shall be necessary to a choice.

The question was taken on the first resolution.

We have the electrocher of the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gallery. A member proposed that the convention suspend their proceedings for half an hour, to allow time for an examination of the cause of the construction of the convention of the convention of the second that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that a committee should be appointed to examine the gattery had settled the some two inches, and proposed that the convention suspend their proceedings for half an hour, to allow time for an examination of the cause of the construction. iall be necessary to a choice.

The question was taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted.

The chair stated that the second had been supertions.

Mr. Yancey said that the Wing Convention of their deliberations, and had been permitted by Providence to depart in safety to receive a severe whipping from the democracy of that year, at the ensuing election.

whatever.

Mr. Kettlewell made a few remarks on the same subject, and concluded with an appeal to the de-mocracy in that part of the gallery to retire, until

the examination could be made. [The galleries were accordingly cleared as requested.] The President then put the question on the motion to adjourn half an hour, and it was decided in

the affirmative. The galleries were then examined, and many cracks in the wall were found, but it was soon as-certained that the crash proceeded from the breaking of the back of one of the pews. It was deemed advisable by the committee of arrangements not to allow them to be again occupied, and orders were

the convention would not be successed the advocated further the adoption of the two-thirds rule, as important to the success of the candidate that might be nominated. That after former practice, it would be difficult to rally the party for the nominee of a majority.

The President resumed his seat, and again called the convention to order, at twenty-five minutes past the convention to order, at twenty-five minutes past 12. He stated that, to avoid confusion, the galleries would remain closed until evening, when an examination as to their condition would be made, though be did not think that there had been any Mr. Yancey took a similar view of the matter. He said let them first settle that question, then adopt such rules with regard to the manner of voting for President as a full majority should deem proper, and then, after deciding that point according to the sense of the convention, if New York did until the pending question (the two-third rule) was larged of

ollows:		'
• .	Yeas.	Navs.
Maine,	Ú	· ğ
New Hampshire,	0	6
Massachusetts;	.1	. 8
Vermont,	- 1	- 5
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Virginia,	17	0
North Carolina,	O	11
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Florida,	0	3
Alabama,	0	9
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Louisiana,	6	. ()
Texas,	()	-4
Arkansas,	3	0.
Tennessee,	7	6
Ohio,	23	U
-Indiana,	12	U
Illinois,	9	()
Michigan,	5	()
lowa,	4	0
Missouri,	6	1
Wisconsin,	0	4

Resolved. That a majority of all the votes in this

Mr. Cone wissed to month in the state of the ding that "the vote shall be taken by States on the request of any one State."

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Dr. Humphrey modified his amendment so as to been settled by the decision of the convention, that by Humphrey modified ins amendment so as to withdraw his proposition for the present.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, explained that the effect of the move now proposed, would be to adopt the rales of the House of Representatives, until the organization was complete, when the question on the adoption of the two-third rule would again come to raise this question in the midst of a ballot.

point of order that this question could not be raised while the clerk was reading off the votes of the

The chair said that as the clerk was reading, simply with a view to the correction of the vote there was no impropriety in making the motion a

ident was yet addressing the convention, a scene of consternation arose. Iron a crash thought to be from the sinking of the gallery on the south side of the church. The members under the gallery made their escape out of the windows, whilst there was a general rush from the lower part of the church to the doors. Those in the gallery made to the doors. Those in the galleries being wedged together it an almost immoveable mass, were generally compelled to retain their position, though a considerable number of the more timid slid down the pillars and gas pipes to the lower floor. In a few moments the President succeeded in calling the convention to order and producing quiet in the gallerian from Massachusetts referred, when he said that be had borrowed some of his best sayings from that State, but he would say that if he had borrowed from a high source. But, however that

impossible for them to proceed with the business of the convention whilst contaston worse confounded prevailed in the galleries.

Mr. Kartharell, as D. D. A. The approximation of the convention whilst contaston worse confounded by the convention of the convention whilst contaston worse confounded by the convention of the convention of

was no class of people more orderly than the constituents he had the honor to represent, a portion of whom were now present in the galleries. They had been as orderly and quiet as could be desired, and he thought he could show him that the "confusion worse confounded" did not proceed from the galleries.

So the convention refused to lay the "two-third resolution" on the table, as moved by Gen. Howard, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on the New York delegates, and the

	reas.	Nays
Maine,	9	Ű
New Hampshire,	6	0
Massachusetts,	10	0 2 5
Vermont,	1	5
Rhode Island,	3	ĭ
Connecticut,	Ğ	ö
New Jersey,	7	ő
Pennsylvania, (instructed,	ò	26
Delaware,	2	1
Maryland,	$\tilde{7}$	í
Virginia,	17	Ü
North Carolina,		
South Carolina,	11.	0
South Caronna,	9	0
Georgia,	10.	()
Florida,	3	0
Alabama,	9	.0
Mississippi,	6	Ü
Louisiana,	6	õ
Texas,	6	ŏ
Arkansas,	3	ö
Tennessee,	13	ö
Kentucky,	12	ő
Ohio,	0	
Indiana,		23
manana,	0	9

On motion, the convention at 20 minutes past 2 AFTERNOON SESSION.

Michigan,

Wisconsin.

Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee on cre- ted. dentials, made report in relation to the New York difficulty. The following, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, is the report on the final action of the committee Whereas the committee having adopted a reso-

lution that it would not proceed to the investigation

of the claims of the contesting delegates from the

enable me to do this to your satisfaction, and your why then we should go on and give our votes withhonor, will need the kind and indulgent co-operation out them.

Mr. Yancey referred to the 116th rule of the House of Representatives agreed to this married.

the country.

The occasion, which convenes us together this day, brings with it its own importance!

We are here to perform a high and responsible duty—one, not only of deep interest to all the friends of Democratic principles, but to our country.

The President decided that Dr. Humphrey, of the real choice of the majority of their convention or of a majority of their convention or of a majority of their convention or of a majority of the party. He hoped that the question would be examined fairly and fully, and that vox populit, vox dei, would prevail here.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the friends of Democratic principles, but to our country the friends of Democratic principles, but to our country the first of the friends of Democratic principles, but to our country the first of the party. He hoped that the question would be examined fairly and fully, and that vox populit, vox dei, would prevail here.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the first of the Syracuse and Albany delegates.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the committee on credentials to make their report on the first of the party. He hoped that the question would be examined fairly and fully, and that vox populit, vox dei, would prevail here.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, was entitled to the floor, as he had only yielded it for the purpose of adopting rules for government in the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the first of the first of the first of the first of the form of the party.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, urged the right of the first of

withstanding, had given their support to the nomi-neess of that convention; and not only this, but had induced another of their distinguished sons, not ex-

their proceedings. Before that committee, in one of the most eloquent addresses that he ever heard from the lips of man, a member had appealed to both sets to settle their own difficulties.

The reply was, that it was useless to refer the matter back to them with any hope of an adjust-ment. And then it was, that the proposition was made that each delegation should abide the decision of the committee, &c.

He did not consider, under such circumstances,

the requiring of a pledge as condemning either delleading doctrines of the party are to be upset by any such test. It was proposed no more as a test to the one than to the other. It was admitted that if you let either set in, they were bound by the proceedings of the convention. But the committee wished to know in advance, on what grounds each

The Vice Presidents then took their seats on the stage, and the President announced to the convening to that the Rev. Mr. Plummer was present, and open its preceedings with an humble petition that the Rev. Mr. Plummer was present, and open its precedings with an humble petition. They had proposed the stitute:

Resided. That a majority of all the votes in this care of the State of South and open its precedings with an humble petition. They had proposed the stitute:

Resided. That a majority of all the votes in this care of the State of South and open its precedings with an humble petition. They had proposed the stitute:

Resided. That a majority of all the votes in this care of the State of South and open its precedings with an humble petition. They had proposed the stitute:

Resided. That a majority of all the votes in this care of the State of South and open its precedings with an humble petition. They had proposed the stitute:

Resided. That a majority of all the votes in this care of the State of South and any where else, to send even whigh to the former decisions of the convention, one delegate from South Carolina was not authorised now to cast the entire care of the State of South and any where else, to send even whigh to the former decisions of the convention. They had proposed the cisions of the convention one set had protested and presented no of the convention. They had proposed the cisions of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention. They had proposed the cisions of the convention of the convention of the convention. They

had presided over the convention during its preliminary organization.

Alt. Cone. after reference to his remarks of yessigned on the convention, the adoption of rules, &c., offered a resolution of the convention, the adoption of rules, &c., offered a resolution substantially that the delegation from each State shall be entitled to give a number of votest equal to the electoral vote of such State.

Mr. Yancey said there was not yet a fully engandized convention. Our friends from New York, who are knocking at the door, were not yet admitted, and not the merits of the great west, and in order that all may have a voice in this convention—may participate in its organization—lie moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Adalgrate from Georgia than rose to is unestion. of only one. This was a mistake. The question Maine on requiring the pledges was carried by a majority! N. Hampshire of one, but on the question of admitting the Syra-

ber, however, finally declined making the report to the democracy in Massachusetts always found in the electronal college—the manner of voting be determined by the States themselves, without gard to the minober of delegates.

The Humphrey, of Macyland, was again about to proceed, when Mr. Bright asked permission to make a suggestion which was to lay the whole two-third subject.

The democracy in Massachusetts always found in the elegation, and it was decided in the negative ber, however, finally declined making the report to the democracy in Massachusetts always found in the democracy in Massachusetts always found in the democracy in Massachusetts. And the elegatent by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey thanked the convention in the name best sayings from Massachusetts. As to South Carolina, she had not come into the last, convention applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and ceided in the negative barn the democracy in Massachusetts. As to South the front ranks at every election. And the elequent gentleman from Maryland had concluded the front ranks at every election. And the elegatent the front ranks at every election. And the elegatent by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey thanked the convention in the name best sayings from Massachusetts. As to South the democracy of the Union, that they had not applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey thanked the convention in the name best sayings from Massachusetts. As to South the democracy of the Union, that they had not applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and decided their claims upon an exparte statement to the democracy of the Union, that they had not applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and decided their claims upon an exparte statement to the democracy of the Union, that they had not applied the "gag" to the New York barn-burners, and decided their claims upon an exparte statement to the democracy of the Union, that t decided their claims upon an expante statement Tennessee from the committee. He would decide upon the Ohio

principles of actual justice, whether in regard to Kentucky the claims of hunkers or barn-burners. The credentials of the latter had not even been read. He contended that the committee had exceeded their powers in presenting the pledge to the delegates a pledge which was an absolute test—and had refused even to examine their credentials until they gave this pledge—a test which had it been prescribed to him, he would have buttoned up his coa and walked out of the convention. If he under stood democracy, it was something higher than bowing to the test of any public body. applied to men and not to measures, was inconsistent with the principles of democracy. Here were some fourteen or fifteen members prescribing a pledge to this delegation, which neither of those urteen or fifteen had taken themselves For one

if he was to have a fight with the New York barn-burners, he wished to have it as did Roderick Dhu, by throwing aside all weapons calculated to give him an unfair advantage.

Mr. Yancey proposed, in conclusion, the following resolution, as an amendment to that offered by Mr. Toucey: x. Toncey:
Resolved, That as a voluntary association of the Rhode Island Democracy we have no right to sit upon the con-

therefore, that the Democracy of any State—and New York therefore, that the Democracy of New York must New Jersey mine for themselves which delegation from Pennsylvani hat State is their representatives. Mr. Bedinger said, that like the gentleman from Alabama, he was related that the previous question had been yoted down. But he differed from that eloquent gentleman, on the facts, and on the rights of the convention. If the convention had the right to propose the test, the committee, deputed by that convention had an equal right to propose the test. Before acting, the committee simply asked, "There you confidence in us—will you abide our Arkansus decision, and act with us, whatever may be that Tennessee decision?" Men to be tried, are subject to the laws Kentucky Men to be tried, are subject to the laws by which they are to be tried. The Herkimer delegates ask to come in unconditionally—they having the right to impose any conditions whatever—refuse to present their credentials unless we agree to receive them unconditionally. He alluded to the remark of Mr. Toucey, that the taking of the chief magistracy of the Empire State, by one of her distinguished sons, was a sacrifice. If that was a sacrifice, he would be willing to make a thousand such. Nor was any candidates of the democracy ever borne aloft upon the shoulders of any one,

however honest, however able, however distinguished. Mr. Bright rose and moved to lay both proposions on the table, with a view to the introduction of a resolution that the two sets of delegates should be heard before the convention.

He, however, withdrew his motion for the present, to allow Mr. Bartley, of Ohio, to offer an amendment to the amendment, by striking out all after ther word "that," in the amendment, and insert a substitute for providing for the admission of both sets, and allowing New York to cast 72 votes,

States.

New Hampsbire

Mississippi

Indiana

proceeded to a third ballot, which resulted as fol

and each other delegation double their number of Maine Mr. Bartley was proceeding to state that his proposition was offered in his individual capacity, and not as coming from the delegation.

Mr. Bright renewed his motion to lay all the propositions on the table, but again withdrew it to allow a few words of explanation from Mr. Dickenson, by whom, at the conclusion of his remarks, the positions of the property of the property

ie motion was renewed.
Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, inquired as to Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampsnire, inquired as to the effect of laying the several positions, the report of the committee, &c., on the table.

The President said that any gentleman could Georgia Florida then submit any other distinct proposition.

The vote was taken on the question of laying on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hibbard then offered a resolution, to allow the contesting delegates from New York to be heard Louisiana before the convention, each delegation to be entitled to two speakers, neither of whom should speak The question being put, the resolution was adop-

On motion, the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock

THIRD DAY

to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May, 24, 1848. The New York difficulty was argued by Messrs.

The State of New York not having answered when the States were called, asked time for consulta-

and Messrs. Smith, Tilden, Doolittle and Cambreleng on behalf of the Baruburners—and was finally settled by admitting both sels—yeas 126; nays 125.

This was the vote on an amendment merely, so declared, as above. leclared, as above.

The whole number of votes now being 255 that the entire question will again come up. 178 necessary necessary to a choice—and no candidate having that number, the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot, which resulted as follows, and

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1848. The original resolution (as amended) admitting both the New York delegations was now adopted

ov a vote of 133 to 118. Mr. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, obtained the loor, and offered a resolution THAT THIS CONVEN-TION DO NOW PROCEED TO NOMINATE'A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and moved the previous question.

The chair was about to state the question on Mr.
Sanderson's resolution, when Mr. Ramsey, of Tennessee, had leave to present a communication from the President of the United States, which was read,

declining a re-nomination for the Presidency, in conformity with his previous declarations. The President's letter is as follows: WASHINGTON CITY, May 20, 1848.

Dear Sir: From speculations which have appeared in some of the public journals, and from frequent inquiries which have been made of me, by many political friends, some of them delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d inst., I am induced to suppose that it may be the desire of some of my friends to propose my re-nomination, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for the office of President of the United States. Should you ascertain that such is the intention of any of the elegates. I WASHINGTON CITY, May 20, 1848. withstanding, had given their support to the nomination sess of that convention; and not only this, but had induced another of their distinguished sons, not exceeded in talents, ability and integrity, by any one man in this Union, to accept a nomination which he did not desire, and carry the nominees of the Baltimore Convention forward to success upon his own shoulders.

And this is the State from whose delegates it is proposed to require a pledge to support the nominations before their credentials are examined. He then proceeded to review the proceeding of the committee at some length and to defond their rich.

And this point settled, because he councillable for the proposed to require a pledge to support the motion to lay the "two-third resolution" on the then proceeded to review the proceeding of the committee on credentials, and it was decided as follows:

Yeas. Nays.

Yeas. Nays.

Yeas. Nays.

Yeas. Nays.

life at the close of my present term.

I entertain the confident hope and belief, that my democratic friends of the convention will unite in the harmonious nomination of some citizen to succeed me, who, if elected, will firmly maintain and carry out the great political principles introduced in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1844—sprinciples arbital it has been considered. tional Convention of 1844—principles which it has been the carnest endeavor and the constant aim o been the carnest endeavor and the constant aim of my administration to preserve and pursue—and upon the observance of which, in my opinion, mainly depend the prosperity and permanent wel-fare of our country.

If on reviewing the history of my administration

the requiring of a pledge as condemning either delegation in advance.

He would require the same from any member of his own delegation, under similar circumstances.

No man had been required to make a sacrifice of his principles. No man supposed that the great pensated for all the labors, cares and anxieties which are inseparable from the high station which have been called to fill. I shall ever cherish sentiments of deep gratitude

in me, in elevating me to the most distinguished and responsible trust on earth.

It is scarcely necessary that I should add, that it wished to know in advance, on what grounds each were to come in.

The committee thought that they had a right to go farther than their papers, and know whether they desired to make a support of the nominees a test of their admission. The mere credentials were no proof of orthodoxy. Meetings might be got up in Virginia, and any where else, to send even

Mr. M'Candless, of Pa., nominated for president the United States, James Buchanan. Mr. Powhattan Ellis, of Mississippi, nominated

. Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersev New Jersey, Pennsylvania Pennsylvania, 10 Delaware, Maryland, Georgia,

*Florida declined voting altogether on this ballot. and New York did not answer. The whole number of votes cast being 251, and the number necessary to a choice, (158), not having been received by either candidate, the convention proceeded to second ballot, which ran as follows

Alabama. Mississippi Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee Kentucky, Michigan, Whole number of votes 252 Necessary to a choice 168—no choic The State of New York (Hunkers) declined you ing under the circumstances, but pledged then: selves to support the nomination. The convention then proceeded to a second ballot which resulted as follows, and in the nomination of MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM O. BUTLER. of Kentucky, as Vice President of the United States

States.		=	=		•	the state of the s			•	
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		•				1	Butler	Ē.	Kills	
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New York			nswer	()	- 0	Vermont.	13	1)	11	
New Jersey	()	0	7	()	()	Rhode Island,	1	11	11	
Pennsylvania	0	(1	20	()	()	Connecticut.	. 41	- 11	- 0	
Delaware	3	0	()	()	()	New York (the m	embers avaid	doction	ul to to	
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South Carolina.	. ()	9	0	Ü	ŭ	Indiana,	12	Ö.	Ó	
		<u> </u>	_			Michigan,	. 15	3		
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Florida again o	lectined	0 101	e, and	Men. 3	огк	Iowa,	4	0	()	
did not anwer.						Wisconsin,	()	-1	t)	
The whole nur	mber of	votes	being	again :	231,	Illinois,	9	u	()	
and no candidate having two-thirds of that number,								_		
a motion to adjourn was lost, and the convention						•	168	6.1	× .	

Whole number of votes cast, 262-necessary to choice, 163.
All the States which had voted against General Butler, then changed their votes, and he received the ananimous nomination of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to wait on Gen. Cass, and inform him of his nomination. ning of his nomination The convention, at about 9 P. M., adjourned to

9 o'clock to morrow morning. FRIDAY, May 26.

The fifth and last day of the session was consuml in the passage of the resolutions. They will appear in our next.

IPA Rochester paper notices the extraordinary salubrity of a neighborhood in Genesee county, N. York, known as the Stone Church Society, in the towns of Bergen and Le Roy, an erea of about eight square miles, with about five hundred inhabitants, mostly emigrants, or the children of such, from the towns of Madison and Killingswell in Connecticut. The writer says: For eighteen years ending in September last, the number of deaths have averaged two each year, or one death per year to each two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Of these one was 96, one 93, one 90, and 6 between 80 and 90. Among the living, one is 96, and 25 are over The oldest inhabitant last summer, accidentally fractured an ancle bone in two places, and notwithstanding she was almost a century old, the bone

BUSINESS CARDS.

the nomination, for President of the United States

FOURTH BALLOT

179 38 33

New York, when called, was again silent. Whole number of votes, 254,

nder the rules adopted by the Convention, wa

ow severally gave in their adhesion to Lewis

It appeared, therefore, that the nomination of

of New York, Alabama, and Florida, the former not having voted at all, and the two latter permiting their votes to stand as east on the last ballot.

On motion, the convention adjourned to 5 P. M.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at o'clock, the President in the chair.

Mr. Vilas, of Vermont, then offered the following

esolution and moved the previous question.

Resolved, That this convention now proceed

The motion for the previous question being sec-

Mr. R. Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, nominated

Mr. Staunton, of Maine, named the hero of all he battles of Mexico, though of none of the newspaper battles—Gen. Quitman. Dr. C. Humphrey placed in nomination Mary land's favorite son, Gen. Benjamin C. Howard.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, named the Hon John

Mason, of Virginia. the present Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Newton, of Alabama, placed in nomination for Vice President the Hon. W. R. King, of Ala-

Mr. Strange nominated Gen. James J. McKay

North Carolina.

The vote was then declared to be as follows

FIRST BALLOT.

n. W. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency.

. AFTERNOON SESSION

elect a candidate for the Vice Presidence

onded, it was ordered.

Necessary to a choice, 170

by the Democratic National Convention, of LEWIS CASS, of Michigan:

States.

New Hampshire

New Jersey

Delawaro

Georgia Florida

Longenecker & Co.. AVE received a large lot of very cheap LIN EN GOODS. ting Linens at 25 and 371 cents. Shirting Linens at 20 and 0.112-4 Linen Sheetings, very low

Damask Table Linens; 50, 621 and 75 cts. Damask Table Linens, 50, 62; and 7.

Table Napkins, very cheap.
Diaper Toweling, best quality.
Fine Huckaback Toweling.
Bird Eye Diaper, for children's aprons.
Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12; to \$1.

May 9, 1848. tf-15.

ONGENECKER & CO., invite the attention of buyers to their new and splendid assortment SPRING GOODS which have been selected with Elegant Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls.

New Spring Goods.

rom \$15 to \$75 Blk. Gro de Rhines, 3-4 and 5-4 wide. Elegant Printed BEREGES, new pattern.
Pink, Blue Mode and Black Bereges.
Mode colored Pink, Blue and Black Mous De
Lain, Lace Worked Capes, Collars and Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Plain and Revere Borders, Kid and Silk Glove

- A L S O -A splendid assortment of GINGHAMS, new par we are daily receiving new goods, so that purchasers will always find a fresh stock at our sto

May 9, 1848. New Millinery Establishment, Between the Hotel of Mr. Cooper, (Red Lion.) and the Store of C. Hager & Son, West King st. RS. CATHARINE KELLER, respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster city and county, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, and has opened at the above named place, a splendid assortment of millinery goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz: STRAW, BRAID, CHENA PEARL, COBURG LACE, and SILK BONNETS, ARTIFICIALS, &c.,
Together with all other articles usually kept in a

illinery store.

Mrs. K. hopes by strict attention to business, to Merit a share of public patronage.

April 18, 1848. New and Fashionable Millinery: RS. KURTZ begs leave to announce to her friends that on Tuesday next she will be prepared to open her spring assort-

nominated as the candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the United States.

The States that had voted for other candidates will be prepared to open her spring assort-ment of MILLINERY, all of which will be of the newest and most fashionable styles, and will be disposed of at reasonable rates. She will also be General Cass was unanimously sustained by the delegates of the several States, with the exception posed of at reasonable rates. one was straw prepared to alter, whiten, press, and krimp straw or superior manner and at the hats and bouncts, in a superior manner and at the shortest notice, at her old established shop in North Queen street, nearly opposite Scholields Hotel. Lancaster, April 18, 1848. 12-3m

Ornamental Marble Works. EAST King street, next door to John N. Lane's store. Charles M.; Howell, Marble Mason, espectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster and he public in general, that he carries on the MAR-BLE BUSINESS, in all its various branches are invites all to call on him, as he is satisfied that can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the

can sell cheaper than any control of the invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs for Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. The Industrious Bee still gathers in Store.

THE largest and most splendid stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in the city of Lancaster, is now being opened at the Bee Hive, North Queen Street, wholesale and retail.

This stock has just been received direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and comprises some of the rarest bargains of the day, for Fall and Winter sales—Shawls, Silks, Merinoes, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Silks, Merinoes, Ribbons, Floves, Hosiery, &c. sept 21 '47-21 Philadelphia Daguerreotype

Establishment,

INCHANGE, 3d story, Roome 25-27.—Daguer-reotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or in family groups, colored or without colors, are taken every day in any weather. Copies of Daguer-reotypes, Oil Pantings, Statuary, &c., may also be procured. Ladies and Gentlement are requested to examine specimens. examine specimens.

W. & F. LANGENHEIM. April 18, 1848.

Alderman's Office,

COUTH Queen street, nearly opposite the Me-chanics' Institute," where Depositions, Scriv-ening, Conveyancing, and Draughts of Surveys, and Models with their Specifications for Letters Pa-April 18, 1848.

Bonnets and Hats. 11 ISS MAYER will be prepared on Mon-day, the 3d of April, and throughout the entire season, to attend to all business the entire season, to attend to all business (A) belonging to MILLINERY, and is prepared to alter, whiten, press; and trim Straw Hats and Bonnets, in a superior manner and short notice, at the residence of her mother, in Prince street.

April 4-01-10.

New Goods. New Goods.

THE subscribers are opening a full assortment of a fall and Winter Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

ALSO—Lovering's Syrup Molasses in hids, and bbls. Lovering's Crushed and Pulverised Sugars. Low priced Brown Sugars. Rio, Java, and Laguayra Coffee. Fresh New England Hops. Bed Feathers, &c. &c. C. HAGER & SON.

Carpetings! Carpetings! JUST opening, a large and splendid assortment, consisting in part, of the following Goods, viz: mperial 3-Ply superfine, fine, and common Ingrains, rimperial 3-Ply superince, inic, and common ligrains, Venetian, and Rag Carpetings, from 121 cents per yard upwards—at the New York Store. March 14, 1848-7. GRIEL & GILBERT.

China, Glass & Queens-ware. UST received, a full assortment of China, Glass and Queens-ware, to which we respectfully mixing the attention of purchasers.

March 14, 1848-7.

GRIEL & GILBERT.

New York Store. To Shoe Makers.

MIE si bscriber has a first-rate workman fro Philadelphia, who makes and repairs all kinds Shoe Makers Tools, which will be done at the lowest prizes, and warranted to work well. dec 22-47 H. C. LOCHER. Servants' Erlend.

A NOTHER supply of Servants' Friend (the best by Stove Blacking in the country) just received GEO. A. MILLER. March 14-81-7.1 West King st., Lancaster. Dr. št. M. Stoore, Dentist. STILL continues to perform all operations on the TEETH upon terms to sail the times. Office North Queen street, opposite Kauffman's Hotel.

RISH LINENS,-100 pieces just received direct RISH LINENS.—100 pinces just received direct from Boston, they are a great bargain, and well worthy the examination of every housekeeper. Tickings, Flannels, Crash, Table Diaper, for sale at remarkably low prices at the BEE HIVE, Sept. 21, 1847.—34 North Queen at. THE LADIES are particularly invited to call early and examine those beautiful and rich BONNET RIBBONS, all new, fall styles, now opening at the BEE HIVE, N. Queen st. sep 21

1149 PIECES Paper Hangings, of various the New York Store.
March 14, 1848-7. GRIEL & GILBERT.

SHAWLS.—A large assortment of long and squarge French Shawls for sale at reduced prices.

C. HAGER & SON.

A NOTHER large supply of choice Dry Goods A NOTHER large supply of choice Dry Goc for fall and winter. At the Bee Hive, Not Queen st. CHAS. E. WENTZ & BRO. oct. 19

PATENT SAFETY FUSE FOR BLASTING.— Just received, a fresh supply of the above, for sale by the barrel at manufacturers prices, by BOWLBY & BRENNER. Feb. 29, 1848-5-1y] No. 69 Market st., Phila OB AND ORNAMENTAE PRINTING neatly executed at the Intelligencer Office, tear of the Market House, Lancaster, Penna.

Feb. 29, 1847. EORGE W. M'ELROY, Attorney at Law, offers his professional services to the public.

Office in Centre Square, in the room formerly occupied by William Carpenter, Esq., pext door to the Mayor's office.

DONNELLY, Attorney at Law: Office in South Queen Street, in the room formerly. South Queen Street, in the room formerly ccupied by J. R. Montgomery, Esq. [jan 4 '48-49 WILLIAM W. BROWN, Attorney at Law, tenders his professional services to the public. Office in West King street, a few doors west of the Lamb Tavern and next door to Col. D. W. Patter-

WASHINGTON BAKER, Attorney at Law, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Centre Square, next door to Thos. Baumgardner & Co. 28 Store gardner & Co.'s Store. UNIUS B. KAUFFMAN, Attorney at Law, Total 156 53 41 0 5 knit together again, and she is now as active as office in Longenecker's building, Centre Spuare, The State of New York not having answered trict where spirits are sold, nor has there been for next door to Kendig's Hotel. April 13, 1847.