THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860. THE WEEKLY PRESS. For RATUEDAY next, is now out and con he had the Office in wrappers, ready for melling. It contr

THE LATEST NEWS PROM CHARLESTON, Both by Latter, and Special Despatches, as well as Philip spine spatished is better existed for persons in the site to mail to their friends out of torse, as a di-gle over to a complete history of the times for the prewelling week.

Of per year, in advance, for the single bony, and to Chabs of Twenty, when sent to one address. We, in advance. Clarks copies for sale at the sounter of Twe Panes Office, in wrappersi ready for stalling.

What Will the Democratic St atc Con-A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called for this morning, at the will no doubt attempt to carry out the system which distinguished their action at Charleston. o trust, hewever, that the good men upon the committee will be able to resist the in-

people in the respective districts.

The delegates who have betrayed their trust must be tried at the bar of Democratic opipion. Divisions may be the consequence which will affect the Democratic party for unnumbered years. Far more d'aaster than that which attended the Municipies and Work division will follow the indiscreet action of the Democratic State Central Committee to day. That was a quarrel as to men; the contest in which we are now engaged is based upon holy and imperishable opinion, and when the Democratic masses hear the reports of the various delegates they will be thrilled with inlignation. Honor, all honor, to the true men at Charleston who refused to be bought, and could not be bullied by the Administration or its agents! Honor to WILLIAM MONTGOMENT ington county, to Lawis O. Cassiny of Philadelphia, to Hundrick B. Wather of Lu-zerne, to Wilson of Lebigh; to Hardman of Daughin to Ross of Millin, to Ward of Bradford, to RESPONDER of Union, to CESSNA OF Bedford, to R. M. Grason of Washington, to Dr. GRAY of Greene, to Corrects of Bomerset, to Nill of Franklin, to Joneson of Lawrence, to SEITH of Cambria, to WHIE of Indiana, to PAINTES of Westmoreland, to CURRISONAM of Seaver, and to SEAVERCE of Crawford. These men can go before their constituents with splitted brow and with clean hands. They return victors from a hardly contested battle-field—not victors in the sense of carrying the candidate they voted for, but ore in the higher sease of having been true to themselves and the people who sent them. Victors, too, in this, that they never yielded for a moment to the threats of power and to the abuse of sectionalism. Will the Democratic State Central Comphities place itself in the scandalous attitude

of diring to rebuke these faithful represent tives ? Will they attempt to protract the intestine war now raging in the Democratic eres that has been lasted from the despotism at Washington f or will they not rather see the path harmony and trismph in concillation and concession, in yielding at once and entirely to public opinion, and in calling upon the other delegates either to resign their seats or record their votes for Brayers A. Doveras at Baltimore, on the 18th sal interest, but a patriotic interest. Governor of Pennsylvania. He is fit for the place. We know how profoundly he symps ises with Starner A. Douglas, and we to be sacrificed, too? Are the young and gallant spirits in every county of Pennsylvania to be defeated in advance by violent action on the part of the Democratic State Conwell Committee men who look forward to repres who are ambitious of serving in the Legisla-ture, and who have entitled themselves to the

duty in the premises, and should the Demo cratic State Central Committee put themselve tion, seek to carry out the fatal example ac sentative of the people, and not as the alayer of the servants of the people. If we are to have a contest in the ranks of the Democratic party, the State Central Com-mittee can imaginate it. If we are to have peace they can make peace. The way

sorable and right.
And what is the remedy? Is is for that evgen of the party, in a frank and fearless ad dress, to state the causes which led to the disthat the wishes of the macros of the party should be faithfully and honestly represented Will Mr. Warse, of York, the chalman of that tee, be true to his own best instincts and do his duty manfully, or will he, for the purpose of conciliating the doubtful favor o whose only object seems to be to close their own career, and the career of James BOGEASAN, by burying the Democratic party re from which there can be no retion in our day and time ?

We perceive that an effort is being made to Bat this will scarcely be done, for more rea sons than one. First, The seceders will no alleged cause of secession remains. Second.
The large majority of the Convention who re fused to adopt the slave-code policy will no Thirdly, Having notified the Convention that they had withdrawn from all connection with it, and the Convention accepting their with presented to elect new delegates, they will not w them to come back and again disturb

their proceedings. There is no man in Congress more devoted to his public duties than Mr. Congax, of Indians. He is a great worker, and always works with a will. At the head of the Pos mittee of the House of Represen atives his labors are unremitting, and he leaves nothing undone to give efficiency to the postal service of the country. He has don ich, also, to reform the postal system, and lop of ebases. He is, indeed, if the right miss in the right place??

on the right place?

The several course of the first Hobbeton of the several s

The Hospitality of the City. New York has voted a considerable sur the purpose of entertaining the Japanese Em-bassy, and is about appropriating a yet larger amount in order to give distinguished re-ception to the young Prince of Warns, if, as is likely, he shall be templed by curiouty to come into this country from Canada. We mount in order to give a distinguished respection to the young Prince of Wars, if, as is likely, he shall be tempted by curiodity to some into this country from Canada. We prominent, and that is, that henceforward there will be no more denunciation of Northern men for ne sum and will vote another—the money

country of the tax payers poners, and me main object bying, according to New York custom, to get up, joilification for the benefit, not of the Embassy or the Prince, but for a lot of gormandising and drinking reciple who are attached to the City Hall. We venture to say that this civic "hospitality," as it is miscalled, will be far from pleasant or welcome to the parties nominally complimented. They of the Northern Democracy. If nothing else would be better pleased, no doubt, at being should result from the discussion and the disagree illowed to take a look at New York without the bore and bother of display, feasting, and toadyism. Our civic authorities contemplate «tendering

the civilities of the authorities and people o Philadelphia to the Japanese Embassy when they may visit our city," basing this compli-Merchants' Hotel. From all we can hear, as they may visit our city," basing this compilatempt will be made to control it to the design of the presumption that the Emperor of on of the Democratic party. The office. Japan has honored the Government and People holders have taken care to place as many of the United States by sending in Embassy their number upon that committee as the Beeding Convention would tolerate, and they require such especial notice, and that the sending the Embassy hither is not conferring an honor upon this great nation. As it is put, it is as if a Duchess condescended to visit a trigues of the Administration in this respect, simple gentlewoman—but here, the great and that nothing will be done that will disturb the harmony of the party or prevent pub. There can be no harm, but some amusement, He opinion from being fairly expressed at the Rational Democratic Convention. So be held hosts and the guests, equally unintelligible at Baltimore on the 18th of June. Should it be otherwise, the case must be carried to the pendence Hall. One thing we insist on—that, eschewing the wasteful example of New York, no public money be disbursed on this occasion,

> It should be borne in mind, too, that though the Prince of WALES visits British North America. in a public capacity, as Helr-Apparent to the crown of England, he is not likely to appear in the United States except as a private gentleman. Of course, he will extend his visit, and make a point of seeing New York, abled to mould the New Yorkers to his own par-Philadelphia, and: Washington—because this country must possess innumerable features of, interest to a person in his sphere of life-to every intelligent English gentleman, indeedand also, because it would be a tacit insult to this nation for the Heir of England to visit his Western provinces without seeing the United States, which, notwithstanding an occasional talk of a liff, has continuously held very friendly relations with Great Britain, since the last war, at any rate. For his mother's sake, this young gentleman may count upon a friendly feeling towards himself here.

It is the custom, however, for European royalty, when it visits foreign countries, to do so under the encognito of a far lower rank. While the Prince of Wales is in British North Americs, specially sent thither as his mother's rentative, he may, in lieu of her presence. be almost "every inch a King." When he comes into the United States, it will probably be as Earl of DunLin, Earl of Chesten, Lord REFEREW, or some other of his minor titles sufficient to mark his identity, and sufficient also to prevent his being made the compulsory recipient of such civic hospitalitiesand champagne, cigars and Randall's Island-which New York may tender to him. If His Royal Highness does throw off the state and trappings of State, when he visits this Republic, his desire to be private should be respected, and "the hospitalities of the city" should not be forced upon him any where. To heap attentions upon him, which he may ardeutly desire to avoid, would possibly strike him and his suite as somewhat akin to what is called toadying, and much the opposite of gentlemanly conduct. Wherever he sets foot in this country, the young man will be kindly ontreated chiefly because the personal cha-racter of his excellent mother has made her

deservedly popular, every where.

William Morris, a minister of the Gospel in this oily, has recently had the honorary degree of M. D. conferred upon him by one of our principal medical institutions. Professor Morris, M.D., is a man

great and varied attainments, and althoug verse to titles, never assuming them himself, w EXPENSIVE PREMERTORY SALES REAL ESTATE Thomas & Sons' sale, on Inceday next, will omprise an unusually large amount of valuable comprise an enumerity range amount or variative property, to be sold perem ptorily, by order of Orphana's Courts; executors, trustees, assignees, and others. The largest sale this season. See advertisiments. Pamphlet entalogues on Saturday. The Registrates of the sold on Wadousday. Revent

WARHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional."

ance of The Press.

adhering to their peculiar opinions on the subject coming out of the tax payers' pockets, and the of slavery, and none of that arrogance and insomain object being, according to New York lence which have characterised the recent conduct custom, to get up a jollification for the benefit, friends of Judge Douglas at Charleston, so firm, so moderate, and so resolved, under all the abuse heaped upon them, convinced the people of South Carolina, and all others who were attracted to that great meeting of the National Democracy, that they had underrated the temper as well as the courage

ment, this may wall he reparded as sufficient cor Mine there to represent the well-known wishes o e Democratic party of the Union. The Southern people are intelligent and brave

They can appreciate the difficulties which their allies in the North and Northwest have had to ontend with, while advocating protection to thei seculiar institution in the States in which it is lo ated, and they are now enabled to understand the nanner in which the Administration of Mr. Bu chanan has arrayed itself, against this sentiment Had not the President insisted on his office-holder electing themselves as delegates to the Convention Judge Douglas would have been nominated on the first ballot; and, if he is defeated at Baltimore, it will only be because Mr. Buchanan's dependen and mercenaries continue to hold their seats that body, to vote according to his mandates. Take the office holders out of the Pennsylvania delegation, and a decided majority of those representing your State would have thrown their votes for the gallant Senator from Illinois; and if Mr. Naar, Mr. Spear, and Mr. Hanna, of New Jersey two of them place-men under Mr. Buchanan and one of them a recipient of public patronage— had duly represented their people on every ballot New Jersey would have been a unit in favor longias from first to last. Nothing prevented the fire-holders from New York controlling the deleration from that State but the overwhelming nul to sentiment at home and the heroic conduct isinterested men who represented the rural dis riots. And even now some of the hangers on he Administration boast on our streets that at the altimore Convention Mr. Buchanan will be en-

pose by compelling them to assist in a new intriguagainst Judge Douglas. We shall see. But of all the delegates to the Charleston Co rention, those who may be said to have covered homselves with especial infamy are the parasite who represented some of the New England States. and particularly those who spoke for the Adminisare, more than a year ago, that it was in vain to deny that the Democratic party of New England preferred the "Little Giant" to all other men for

the Presidency. What is to be the course of Whitney, Swift, Wright, Cushing, Butler, and others, from Massa-chusetts, who assisted the fire-enters of the South in their war upon Douglas, notwithstanding that most of them had, before their departure for Charleston, took occasion to express the kindest celings for Douglas-Mr. Whitney himself assuring although he held an official position? A few weeks will answer the question. I forbear any allusion to the recreant delegates from Connecticut, being content to leave them to their constituents. The Southern people cannot have been blind to all these facts. They must have seen that if Judge Douglas

even to be william to follow the secondary out of that body, and to shake hands with the avowed enemies of the Union of these States.

to victory, and would conquer all opposition. Mr. Josiah Randall, eccentric but kind, fond of his nated, and that those voting for him did not represent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, the party. It is precisely such influences that are lone. to-morrow, that act would not control his friends in their vote for any other man. If all the leading men of the country were to select the most mode apon the strongest popular-sovereignty platform. Congress should not intervene on the subject of

they desire a Republican, they can have him, and when they take him they will be compelled to make good their threats of resisting his inauguraagainst the Union, and so be defeated all over the South. Mr. Slideli in Louislans, Mr. Yangey in down to the grave unwept, unhonored, and unsung. If the last, they will become objects of contempt

into the Baltimore Convention of the 18th of June, is an evidence that they are all prepared to surleft the Convention, it is too late for them to relate and plead, having deliberately taken position outside of the Democratic fold, they must even bear the fate they have chosen. OCCASIONAL.

AUCTION NOTICE. The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, embracing 700 packages and lots of desirable staple and fency articles, in wool-en, linen, worsted, allk, and cotton fabrics, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months oredit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day, without intermission, by

Aucrion Norron—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale this morning, on four months credit, of 1,000 cases boots aboes, brogans, gaiters, ties, &c., of city and For a series of the flying of the series of the flying of the series of

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Press.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

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BY Telegraph to The Press.

BY Telegraph to The Constitutional Union Convention

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BY Telegraph to The Convention as it is, and a Union under the Convention as it is, and a Union Union Conventio membered as one of the most orderly and sedate Conventions that we have had for many years. Speaking in a comparative sense, it is very respectable. There is none of the enthusiasm, nor wire-pulling, nor extravagent eloquence that we see so frequently in political assemblies. As far as I am able to judge, and I write this an hour before the Convention is to assemble, nothing but harmony seems to prevail. The delegates set

like men about to engage in an experiment, and any difficulty that may arise will be in the rrangement of the details. Intrinsically arrangement of the details. Intrinsically and politically, they feel that their Convention is a oliphor. They hope, however, to place it either on the right or left side of the Democratic or Republican unit, with a view of increasing or diminishing the worth of these organizations. So, after all, if you accept this figure, it is nothing more than a simple sum in political arithmetic. The people will give us the answer in November. Some of your old Democratic friends, of twenty years standing, are familiar with the building in which the Convention assembles. It is the First North streets, and is the place where Martin Van Buren was nominated for President. It is now in the balance of power, and it is supposed their pre-the possession of the United States Government, having been sold as the site of a U. S. Court

HON. JOHN BELL. House. The Convention is permitted to use it by the courtesy of Mr. Secretary Thompson. It was in-tended at first to have obtained the Maryland Institute, or the Front-street Theatre, but the com-mittee were unable to obtain either of these buildings. The hall is arrayed with a great de gree of taste, and prosents an attractive ap-pearance. It is about half as large as Musical Fund Hall, and, including the galleries, will accommodate between a thousand and fiftee hundred people. The southern gallery is devoted hundred people. The southern gallery is devoted to the use of the ladies, a large number of whom are in attendance. The prevailing colors among the decorations are the red, white, and blue. There are no less than four American flags in different parts of the hall, besides any quantity of gaudy muslin festooned around the galleries. The president's table coordinates the secondary of the president's table coordinates and the secondary of the president's table coordinates. pies the place of the pulpit. On each side are the chairs of the vice presidents, while in front are the secretaries and reporters. There is a full-length portrait of General Washington behind the chair, irmounted by a gilt eagle. The painting is a very indifferent one.

General Sam Houston is losming up as a promi

nent candidate. He is regarded as a strong nomi-nee, and will be carnestly pushed by the delegates rom the Southwest. It is said, however, that his recent letter in opposition to the method of nominating candidates by Conventions, will prove fatal to his prospects here. Those who know "Old San Jacinto," however, claim that the Contration from Massachusetts. I am not one who distrusts the New England character, but it is a fact and run no risk of his withdrawal. His friends which candor compels me to state, that, with but claim that he will get the vote of New York, i which candor compels me to state, that, with our few exceptions, the Yankee politicians are the most interest in New England, and the course of the New Hampshire delegation at Charleston is position of Mr. Houston is something of probably the surest index of his own feelings in an anomaly. The Constitution claimed him as a create some excitement during the debate on the the great contest now going on. Though General Lecompton Democrat; the Americans insist on his platform. Please is by no means the personal friend of Judge
Douglas, I had the pleasure of hearing him deenough and Union enough for all practical pur poses. I should not be surprised at his nomination Speaking of Sam Houston, as a military candiate, I should not forget in this connection to illude to General Winfield Ccott, who has active friends among the delegates eagerly and carnestly canvassing the main chances. I do guest of John P. Kranner, of this city. After the not think the General will please the South, while it is pretty certain that the memory of the pass retired into the body of the assembly, and "sweet Irish brogue and rich German accent" will occupied one of the farray against him the combined American and of the Convention.

Know Nothing elements. I take it that the Gene the gallant Senator from Illinois that he would be Know Nothing elements. I take it that the Gene-found battling bravely for him to the bitter end, ral is out of the question, the New York Herald to There is a disposition among many of the Northern delegates to press McLean or Bates, with the yiew of conciliating Obleago. It may be safely assumed that all this has been abandoned. The Fouth will not telerate any concession to Chicago, or any measure that is defeated at Baltimore on the 18th of June, it cession to Chicago, or any measure that their candidate. will be by the most open bribery and the most looks to the consummation of any such purpose unblushing treachery. They must admit that if the Worth had been fairly represented, all the efforts of the Secessionists would have been in vain, thing of a pro-slavery or anti-slavery nature, yet and at this time the whole Democratic party would they wish a man with a record comprehensive have been rallied in solid column under his victo-For you must remember that, during the treme slave-code clause in the platform. Such a I am glad to perceive that the Democratic party of four pairs at the Louiselle Louisel journals as the Louisville Journal, and Richmond | committal and conservative the platform may be, Pennsylvania have resolved to do honor to the faithful many be.

Whig, claimed the support of the Southern people and the easier it is capable of a liberal construction who voted for Judge Douglas on every ballot.

On the ground that they were more arrivens in the the support of the party. This

their views on slavery than the Democrats. Hr. Gogglin, who ran for Governor against John Letcher in Virginia last year, and who is here as a delegate from that State, during This prevented as large an attendance of ladies as President equivalent to disputon, and who is as

constructed without a pro-slavery plank. They will York has but two journals represented, while only do so, however, with a tacit assurance that the Philadelphia has more than twice that number nominee is sound upon what is, to them, the controlling issue of the hour.

As an illustration of these speculations, I may

publish the following instructions of the Georgia Convention to their delegates. They were adopted by the Milledgeville Convention on the 2d instant The Convention at that time declared all other

rated:

"Ist. The right of property in African slaves is recognised and guarantied by the Constitution of the United States.

"2d. The Territories of the Government are the nommon property of the offisens of the Union.

"3d. That neither Cougress nor the Territorial Legislatures have the power to pass any laws hophibiting the introduction of slavery into any Territory, nor to abolish plavery therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

"4th. That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the citizens of eyery pertion of the country in the enjoyment of all their property, of whatever description it may consist, wherever its constitutional authority extends."

It is rumored that both the Georgia and Heniucky delegations will insist upon the adoption of these propositions, and that in the eyent of the re-

these propositions, and that in the event of the re-fusal of the Convention to accede to their demands very fixed and determined policy, the knowing they will retire. I can hardly credit this report, ones say that the real struggle for the nomination but I give it to you as part of the gossip of the will be between the friends of McLeau and town.
Washington Hunt, the temperary chairman, is

well known to your readers as one of the most emi-nent politicians of New York. He is a middle tween them. His address at the opening of the style of oratory is rather cold and formal. The reception given to the yenerable and distinguished John C. Crittenden was one of the features of the morning. The Convention rose as one man and cheered him veciferously for many min utes. The old man was evidently much affected, and when he called the Con could scarcely hear him at the reporters' table The only objection to Mr. Crittenden as a candidate is his advanced age, yet even this may be verlooked by the Convention in making their no The weather is damp, dismal, and disagreeable We have had three or four showers siready this norning, and as I close this letter the rain is fall-

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN BUCKS COUNTY .-cerrespondent, writing from Hulmeville, states that on Monday last that neighborhood was visited by one of the most destructive storms that have occurred there for years past The wind commenced blowing about five o'clock in the afternoon, and

The Question of a Platform.

SLAVERY TO BE IGNORED. The New York and Pennsylvania Delegation PARSON BROWNLOW.

Houston, Bell, Everett, and Crittender |Special Despatches to "The Press."

NEW YORK AND THE NOMINEE. The New York delegation, under the lead determined to vote as a unit. They had a meeting this morning, and resolved to vote for the most resbyterian Church, at the corner of Fayette and available man, making any concession the majority may require. They evidently calculate on holding

> Hon. John Brill, of Tennessee, is in town, and t the Eutaw House. He is the first choice of the ennesses delegation, and will be the second choice of the friends of Mr. CRITTENDEN. .

> THE OUTSIDE PRESSURE. There is very little outside pressure, although the friends of Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, are en-deavoring to place him in nomination for Vice President. A number of copies of the Baltimore Clipper sustaining JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, for President, were scattered around the hall this morning. His friends are expected to act in concert with those of Mr. SWANN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION. The members of the Pennsylvania delegation arrived this morning, and are at Barnum's They held a meeting for the purpose of determining their course in the Convention. John S. LITTELL was elected chairman. Joseph R. Indersond will be the member of the Committee on Platform, and Col. JOSEPH PAXTON that of the Committee or Organization. There was a cordial interchange of views as to the nature of the platform. They determined to sustain the Union and the Constitution, nothing less and nothing more. The Delaware and New Jersey delegations met with them, n response to an invitation, and cordially endorsed their views. The Connecticut delegation paid them a visit during the meeting, and unanimo was no expression of Presidential preferences.

PARSON BROWNLOW. Among those on the floor who excited the mos

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. The National Executive Committee held a meeting this morning, and requested the chairman JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, to call the Convention to or-der. Mr. CRITTENDEN entered at a few minutes to twelve, and was received with loud and pro longed applause which lasted for several minutes selection of a temporary chairman, Mr. CRITTEN-DEN retired into the body of the sesembly, and occupied one of the front seats; during the session EDWARD EVERETT.

THE PLATFORM. The platform will be moderate, national, and conservative. The delegations from the North will insist upon ignoring the slavery question in any shape or form. It is said that the delegation from Georgia are instructed in favor of an ex-

theless orowded to suffocation.
THE YIEGINIA DELEGATION. I am told that the Virginia delegation, headed by WM. L. Goggin, are opposed to John M. Borrs either Evenett of Crittendes.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. The journals of the country are well represented I notice newspaper men here from Richmond, Circinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Ne York, and other cities. The delegation from Phili

SPEECH OF WASHINGTON HUNT. The speech of Washington Hunt created a grea excitement. The hell was crowded to sufficiently pected, and was only accomplished by the declin NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

The motion of Mr. Shippen, of Pennsylvania tended to precipitate matters. It was intended as an expression of opinion in favor of a man and no of a platform. The opposition of Missouri was not MILLARD FILLMORE.

A declaration by a delegate from Missouri in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE created but little excitement. It was regarded as a feeler on the par of Mr. Fillmone's friends. The result was dis couraging.

HODSTON AND M'LEAN. The current is setting very strongly in favor of the nomination of General Houston, of Texas GRATSON'S SPEECH.

The allusions made by Mr. GRAYSON, of the Evening Journal, of your city, to the pointed phases of the slavery question, were hissed, and a very significant indication was thus given of the determination of the Convention to avoid angry isoussions on that subject. THE TEXAS DELEGATION - HOUSTON AND

EVERETT. The Texas delegation, on its entrance into the Con vention, was loudly cheered. It will warmly urge the nomination of Houston. In some quarters, a laket composed of Houston for President, an EVERETT for Vice President, is considered a strong

THE PLATFORM. The Committee on Platform met to-night, an esolved to report no platform but devotion to the inion, the Constitution, and a rigid execution of

the laws. It is supposed that delegates will arrive to-night

PROSPECTS OF A MONINATION—ROUSTON IN THE The contest lies entirely between Senator Bell

The Convention has so far been very harmoni

Pennsylvania Riflemen in the Ameri pan Revolution.

During the Revolution one of the gontlemen ap his neighborhood, to be enrolled for the service, that a greater number presented than his instructions permitted him to engage, and being unwilling to give offence to any, thought of the following expedient: He, with a piece of chalk, drew on a board the figure of a nose of the common size, which he placed at the distance of one hundred and fitry yards, declaring that those who should come nearest the mark should be enlisted. Sixtyodd hit the object. General Gage, take care of your nose — Frank Moore's Diary of the Revolution.

Railroad Arrangements for the Chica go Convention.

Pirrsquag, May 9.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention will be issued from Pittsburg by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Companies, the tickets to be good on all trains. The fare for the round trip from Pittsburg to Chicago, and return; will be \$14. Arrangements have been made to accommodate the large number expected to avail themselves of this arrangement. The trains will leave Pittsburg immediately after the arrival of every through train from the East, and go direct through on the Cleveland route, connecting with the regular line of steamers on the lake.

BALVIMORE, May 9.—The city presents an animatic appearance to day, from the throng that has been attracted by the assembling of the Constitutional Convention.

The headquarters of the various delegations are thronged, and there is a great rush to obtain tickets of admission to the old Presbyterian Church, in which the session of the Convention is to be held.

Delegates from every State asset as o be held.

Delegates from every State except Oregon and South Carolina, have reported themselves. Some of the delegates have, however, been reported in advance of their arrival, expecting to reach the nity to day. oity to-day.

The interior of the hall presents a gay appearance, having been festioned with red, white, and

olus.

Ample accommodations have been provided for he ladies, one of the ext ensive galleries being appropriated to them,

By noon the galleries were densely packed.

Much enthusiasm was manifested as the delegations appeared and occupied the seats allotted to them. The appearance of each one of those who have been distinguished in the field of politics was the signal for loud applause by the galleries.

The Convention was called to order at mon by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, whose appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. James Mo-

Caho.

Mr. Crittenden moved that Washington Hunt, of New York, take the chair. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Hunt, on taking the chair, made the following speech:
GENTLEMEN: I find myself most unexpectedly
called upon to provide

GENTLEMEN: I find myself most unexpectedly called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of this Convontion. It is a call which I do not feel at liberty to refuse; yet I regret that some other name has not been proposed.

The proud and animating spectacle presented here on this cocasion revives chorished recollections, and kindles feelings and sentiments of patriotic hope. It carries the mind back to those days of blessed memory when the fathers of our country were assembled in council to form a perfect Union, and establish the foundations, broad and deep, of a political system which should preserve forever American Liberty, Union, and Independence. [Applause.] Berve forever American Liberty, Union, and Independence. [Applause.]
The spirit which animated them will inspire us on this occasion. It will be our object and aim to strongthen the institutions which we received from their hands, and to strengthen that feeling of noion and fraternity which constitutes us one people, and without which union would be impossible. [Annians.]

and without which union would be impossible.

[Applause.]

We have come together, on this occasion, from all parts of our widely-extended country—from North and South, from the East and from the West—to deliberate and take counsel together for the common good of the whole country. We have come on a mission of peace to strengthen the chains of the Union, and to revive the spirit of national affection in the land, and to proclaim that we are, and ever intend to be, bound together by common ties.

[Applause] We are brought together by no partisan indiuences, for it times like these the interests of party and schemes of personal ambition become utterly insignificant and worthless. [Applause] plause]
These are too fleeting and too contemptible, I

plause]

These are too fleeting and too contemptible, I a trust, to impede the action of a free people in preserving their rights and freedom. [Applause.] Let us know no party but our country, and no platform that the Union. [Great applause.] I has long been apparent, and of late become too paimfully evident, that we have no party in this country, at the present moment, unless it be the friends of the tunion who are already here, capable of furnishing a remedy for the distempers under which the country is suffering. The once proud and invincible Democracy, which has wielded the powers of Government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fall spirit of sectional discord, and it has run aground upon the sheals and breakers of popular soverighty, and the mysteries of Territorial government. [Applause.] I fear it is beyond the power of any surgical or medical skill. I think there is no sorcety or witchoraft left, by which the political candidrone can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we come saw in the ranks of the Democratic party.

We have another party, which proposes mainly to deal with this same subject of popular soverighty and management of the Territories, and the question is presented te us as the great and pertinent issue of the day, whether slavery shall be extended where the winter temperature is many degrees below zero, and in which I will venture to say no slave-owner could be induced to emigrate or settle; and while we are called upon to discuss a miserable abstraction, and enter into a Presidential contest upon it, nothing is stated—nothing proposed—in regard to the great functions and duties of the General Government, which concerns the people of the United States at large. While a portion of our people are straining their energies to decide particular issues, they seem to forget the rights, honor, and welfare of the whole country. I have said that ours is a mission of peece. Be it our task to revive the national spirit of concord which the Constitution was made to sec

this Convention.

From the character of those whom I see present—from the character, patriotism, and intelligence of the people—I am sure that the deliberations of this Convention will have an important influence in siding and protecting our ceuntry from that to which I have referred. I hope the spirit of forbarance and moderation which pervaded in the early days of the Republic will inspire the council country.

Also, a Committee on Credentials.
All the States except South Carolina and Oregon re represented.
The Committee on Organization then retired, and the Convention took a recess till 4 o'cleck P. M.

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APTERNOON SEASION.

The Committee on a Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President, Washington Hunt of New York, with Vice Presidents from nineteen States, including Marshall P Wilder, of Massachusetts; Fred. A. Talimadge, New York; Peter J. Clark, of New Jersey; Joseph R. Ingersall, of Pennsylvania; Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; and Scott Harrison, of Ohio; and cleven secretaries.

The announcement of the names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by arclamation.

Mr. Hunt returned thanks in a pertinent address. To be called upon to preside over such an assemblage was an honor for which he returned profound thanks. He felt that he had received a double share of their kindness to-day. He would discharge the duties of the office to the bestof his ability, astisted that all present recognised the necessity of order and decorum, and that this Convention would lilustrate that gentlemen could yet come together and discuss public affairs with mutual forhermone and self respect. The Convention contained representatives from two sections, which had differed upon certain points of public policy. There were those in both sections of the country who would make discord a system, but there were those from both portions of the cquarry, and they were here to-day, who wanted to bring back the people to the consideration of a general question, upon which all could unite. He advocated forbearance, moderation, and barmony. Differences no doubt existed and they existed at the foundation of the Government. But they did not prevent the founders of the kepublic from forming a Union, and there was no reason why these differences should extrange the people of the two sections. It was vain and preposterous to seek to divide those whom God had joined to gether. We are one people and one country, and the people will yet prove equal to the destiny that was

the people will yet prove equal to the destiny that was given them. He concluded by expressing the wish that no disturbing element might come in to impair their harmony, and the trust that there would not be much ambarrassment in the construction of a platform. We should not attempt to settle the question of popular sovereignty, and other issues which have excited so much debate in Congress. He wanted to leave each State free and independent in its own internal affairs. (Great applause.) He hoped the time would come when the people will not send representatives to Congress to hard invective and insult against other sections.

Mr. Charles Lathrop, of Pannavivania, moved to proceed to nominate and ballot for candidates for President.

Mr. Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania, substitute that each State nominate a candidate fresident, and the Convention proceed to a ballothe candidate having the smallest number of vot on each ballot to be dropped, till the result

on each ballot to be dropped, till the result is reached.

Mr. Randelph, of New Jersey, moved to make the Hon. Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, an honorary Vice President Carried by acclamation.

Mr. Harris, of Missouri, said he desired an opportunity to confer with the delegations of the various States and find who was the best man put forward. He wanted time for intercourse, and therefore thought the proposition to proceed to a ballot was premature. We should appoint a committee to prepare a certain declaration of principles to serve as a basis upon which a great and permanent party could be established. They had immense respensibilities resting upon them, and should consider all with deliberation and care.

Mr. John S. Little, of Pennsylvania, advocated the passage of Mr. Shippen's resolution. He thought that all had had ample time to make up their minds since this movement originated. Who wanted to know abything more of Hon John Bell? [Applause]

Mr. Goggle, of Virginia, moved that Hon, John.

Applause | Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, moved that Hon. John Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, moved that Hon. John Grittenden be invited to take a seat on the plat-rm. Carried by acclamation, and with applause. Mr. N G. Pendleton, of Ohjo, was satisfied that the Convention would be able to operate more harmoniously if time was afforded the delegates to consult together. Between the names of Fillmore and Bell it was difficut to choose. He moved an amendment that a committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom each delegation shall indicate its preferences, so as to secure unity of action. action.

Mr.-Frederick W. Grayson, of Pennsylvania, thought the Convention had even more important work to do than the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. We have to dramize a great realization party and when it triumhed, he wanted national party, and, when it triumphed, he wanted it to do so on principles. He could, not agree to take any man, no matter what were his antecedents, who did not stand fairly on a platform of recognised principles. The interpretation and meaning of the Constitution were involved in the contest between the two existing parties. They differed as to whether Congress had the power to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories. Hisses. He was not going inte this subject. Laughter. What he intended to say was that this Union party should ignore that disturbing issue. Therefore, before we nominate we should plant ourselves on a platform of constitutional principles. [Applance.]

ment to the amendment that the individual delegates of the different delegations be allowed to participate in the seminations. If the majority delegations control the predictation of names the minority will not be heard.

Mr. Watson of Mississippi, advocated going into the nomination to minrow at 10 o'clock A.M. He would say that Massachusetts had been so abused in his Biate that he was prepared to look upon the Massachusetts men as as to preachers. He had, however, hunted them up, and found them to be as glorious and noble a set of men as lived. He thought it would be better to postpone the homination is order to give an apportunity for the free interchange of views. We will then be able to make a harmonicus nomination, which will command success.

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, seconded the views of the last spoaker. If the question of a pletform is opened, much is to be said. They wanted no other platform in Maryland than the Constitution and the laws, and would repudiate all platforms but the Constitution. They were here to repudiate ultraism, both North and South. When we disregard or repudiate the decisions of the Supreme Court. The Chair announced that the delegates from Texas had just arrived and were waiting at the door.

door.

The delegates entered and were received with three obsers.

Gen. Coombs begged leave to introduce the chairman of the Texas delegation, a man whose face and head were almost covered with hair. He had sworn twelve years ago not to shave his beard or cut his hair till Henry Clay was elected President.

[Laughter and anniause.]

and head were almost covered with hair. He had sworn twelve years ago not to shave his beard or cut his hair till Henry Clay was elected President. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. bintaler, of Misseuri, said his State wanted no platform, but would be satisfied with a proper candidate.

C. H. Hophins, of Georgia, would suggest a platform in one word, one on which three militions of people could sind—that was the name of Houston, of Texas, the Hero of San Jachnto. [Applause.] He was the man for the crisis, and one whose life furnishess platform. We wanted a military hero in 1840 and 1848.

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York, did not propose to discuss either the merits of the candidates or of a platform. He thought the allusions made this afternoon were premature and amfortanate. Speaking for seventy delegates from New York, he desired to say that they wanted no platform but the Constitution, as interpreted by the constituted authorities. He trusted that the Convention would take such action that, thereafter, noither the extremists of the North or South would be permitted to administer, the Government. It was wise to learn by experience to be just and tolerant owards each other. Experience showed that party platforms were invented to deceive the people—t wear one face at the North and another at the South. The true platform was the Constitution, as interpreted by its highest judicial authorities. Whatever they did should be done decently and in order. He urged the appointment of a general committee to receive all the expressions of opinion, and make a report, which he believed would be unanimous. The people of this country are heartsick and head-sick of what are called party platforms. At Charleston, the Democravy literally denounced its own progeny. In New York the Republicans had two classes; one conservative, who favored the fugitive-slave law and addressedithemselves to the mercantile and manufacturing olasses, and another class, who preached the "higher law" in the rurles of the National House of Representatives



XXXVITH CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, May 9. SENATE.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to hange the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from change the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, Mr. HALB, of New Hampshire, moved to take up the veto message of the President on private ills. Mr. Lans, of Oregon, asked for leave to make a

personal explanation.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, hoped the Senator from Oregon would be permitted to set himself right. A libelious sheet in New York had said that he (Mr. Slidell) was interested in the Oregon war debt, and also implicated other Benators.

Mr. Hars thought that any time hefore the 18th

Mr. Hale's motion was lost.
Mr. Lanz moved to take up the Oregon war debt bill.
Agreed to, and the bill was taken up.
Mr. Lanz said he could not explain fully the erigin of this war debt, but sould explain the charges against bimself. The papers had charged that a great swindle had been perpetrated on the country in this bill, and that he was interested to a large amount. He was not interested to the value of one cout. He was not in the habit of grabbing at the treasury. He had served as a volunteer in two Indian wars, and never claimed one cont.
The other cagainst him and his friends was a slander. He read a short sketch of the war in Oregon and Washington.

Inder He rosu a sour bregon and Washington.

Mr. Firon, of Indiana, said that at some future isy he would have something to say on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Wads, of Ohio, the homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Grisss. of Iowa, moved to extend the pro-risions of the bill to all single persons over twenty-one, as well as the heads of families, and advo-

darge ability to pay it, because her officens pay their taxes.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesots. Does she pay Mr. WILKINGON. I am very glad to hear it.
Mr. Girkingon. Have you got any of her bonds?
Idon't mean to answer impertinent questions, but if
the Fenator has got any Missouri bonds and will
present them to me I will pay them if the State
down ret.

nous questions but I understood that Aissouri was in debt, and that when the interest accrued on he bonds she was obliged to issue new bonds, and sell them, to meet the interest on the bonds autrematically the statement of the bonds autrematically in the Mr. Wilkinson, or Minnesota, acrossed an amend ment.

The amendment was rejected—year 17, nays 35.

Mr. Grages said, that is the Senate by a very large majority refused to give to the soldiers what they proposed to give to everybody, he would move to by the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yea to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 16. nays 40.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill. This, as has already been said, was only a graduation bill. Not agreed to—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. Clark, of Iowa, moved to strike out the eleventh section for the cession of those lands remaining unsold after the expiration of thirty-five years to the States in which they are situated.

Messrs. Puon, Davis, Mason, and Clar opposed this amendment, and it was rajected—yeas 7, nays 48.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, moved to smend the same section by substituting five years instead of thirty-five. Not agreed to.
Mr. CLAY moved to amend by making it twenty-five years. Mr. CLAY moved to amend by making it twentyfive years.

After some debate, Mr. HAMMOND moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Mason it virginia, said that, if it was proposed to give away the lands of the Gavernment,
they might discriminate who should be the reoppients; but fit was proposed to sell them, it was
unfair to give the privilege of purchase to some,
and withhold it from others.

Mr. Pnan, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the
smendment, thinking that, if the Senate persisted
in it, it must destroy the bill.

Mr. Firch, of Indiana, although in favor of the
amendment, on that appeal would feel compelled
to vote against it.

to vote against it.

The question was taken, and the amendment rejected—yeas 27, pays 23.

Mr. Firen submitted an amendment extending the present bounty land system to the soldiers who have served less than fourteen days. If we are going to give away the public lands to everybody, let us provide for the soldiers first.

Mr. Harlan, from Iowa, said he would vote against all the amendments, although he preferred the House bill, for he was satisfied that the bill could not become a law.

Mr. Lars marget to present the best to the first Monday in June, and to have the amendments Mr. Wars said that there must be an end of all things, and he hoped this bill would be insided to night:

Mr. Wars said that there must be an end of all things, and he hoped this bill would be insided to night:

Mr. Berrat, of Louisiana, suggested a postponement till 3 o'clock to morrow. Not carried.

Several dilatory isocious interviened, which were steadily voted down by the friends of the bill, except the smeadment of the Benater from Minnesoft, and then report to the Benate. If not the was willing to sit till the morning dawned. He was not afraid to say that he was in favor of giving land to the landless.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Hamnond renewed his motion to adjoarn. Regatived—year 7, nays 23 several Senators, though present, refusing to vote.

The bill was them reported to the Senater.

Mr. Gramm appeced the bill. He cared Senators to say that it was a homesteed bill, and add it was an infamous attempt to deceive the public, by corrupt, broken down polificians. The bill was high tempt to yote away his property to infamous soundrels.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, appealed to the other side of the chamber not to force a vate on the contested amendment.

Mr. Wadu, of 'Ohio. and that homesteed' bills had always been put off in this way. He opposed any motion to adjourn.

Mr. Boows appealed for an adjournment. He said that to-morrow was set add for the Senator from Illinois, and saked him to postpone his speech to some other time.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said that, rather than have the Senator or one of the convention of Mr. Laws moved to prespone the will to the first Monday in June, and to have the amondments

from Illinois, and seked him to postpone his special to some other time.

Mr. Douelas, of Illinois, said that, rather than have the Senate to go on at this late hour, he would waite his right till Monday next.

Mr. Guarn. I object. You (to Mr. Douglas)

The Senate then, at ten minutes after 8 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Duns, of Indians, saked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the practicability and expediency of obtaining a location on some part of this continent or the adjacent islands, for the colonisation of the free negroes of the United States under the protection of this Government.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the teriff bill.

Mr. Vallandigham's, of Ohio, amendment, fixing the duty at 20 per centum on financed and libseed, was agreed to after a long struggle, commencing yesterday and ending to-day, by a votw of 71 years against 51 nays.

Mr. Phelpe', of Missouri, amendment to make sait duty free was rejected.

During the incidental debateon the amendments, Mr. Milland, of Virginia, said that if there was one test of Damporary superior to another, it was in opposition to the system of taxation for the protection of the manufacturing interests.

Mr. Montagonery, of Pennsylvania, replied that the comparatively few men who advocate free trade are not members of the Democratic party, for every HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Arr. MUSTIGEREN, OF TEMPSYSVAILS, repused that the comparatively few men who advocate free trade are not members of the Democratic party, for every Democratic President from Jefferson to Buchanan has been favorable to discriminating in favor of

protection.

Mr. Kellogs, of Illinois, made some brief remarks in favor of protection which drew out Mr. Garners: of Virginia, who spoke of Virginia to-bacco needing no protection. The proposed tax on iron and coal was an electionering trok to bay Pennsylvania votes in advance of the Chlesge Convantion. vention
Mr. KELLOGG replied that if Mr. Gernett was as anxions to develop the mineral wealth of Virginia as he (Mr. Kellogg) was the industrial luterests of the Prairie State, there would be no difference be-

the Prairie State, there would be no difference between them.
The original bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Mesne baving been read through and amended, Mr. Foarsa, of Maine, offered as additional section, that the President give notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. This was rejected.

MM. FLORENCE, Of Pennsylvania, proposed his sabstitute for the bill, saying that it was a compromise on which all could stand, and most likely could pass the Senate. miss on which all could stand, and most likely sould pass the Senate.

The Chairman said that this amendment was not in order, as two others; those of Messa. House ton and Morrill, were the only ones that seels now be entertained.

Mr. Bananaaaw. of Missierippi, proposed to revive the act of 1846.

wire the set of 1848.

Mr. Shrhham proposed that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, which shall be reported to the House, and that the vote be first taken on all the Mr Baanca objected. ase, at a quarter past seven o'clock, ad-

From Leavenworth. REPORTED MASSACE DISCREDITED.

LEAVENWORTH. Kenses, May 9.—The report that Green & Kussell's party had been massacred at Smoky Hill is discredited here. The party consisted of thirty-four men well armed and provisioned. It is thought that they could not have reached the Indian country, at the time mentioned, as they expected to be fifty days on the trip. The men were hired by the council of Leavenworth to explore the route to the gold diggings. Another British Outrage -- An American Weanel Resized.

Bosrow, May 9.—The Brig George W. Jones, of Salem, was seized on the 15th of Robramy, on the Rio Pongo river, by the British rigate Arrogant, as a slaver. She was half loaded with hides. Her

ner, but he pronounced them fraudulent.

shown to the lien

The Slaver Wanderer. THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

SAVANNAR, May 2.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court, has found true bills of indictment against Charles O. L. Lemar, Carey W. Stues, J. Natz Middleton, and William Hone, for the late resone of Captain Farnum from the county Jan A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night approving of the course of the Southern dele-gates in seceding from the Charlesto: Convention.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, May 9 — Advices from Vera
Crus to the 6th inst. have been received.

The Constitutional Government rejects the proosed mediation.
Miramon's party is defeated on all sides, and his noney is exhausted.

Caravajal is organizing an expedition against erview with Miramon.
The French minister has been recalled.

U. S. Steam Frigate Roanoke Spoker

Mass Meeting at New Orleans. THE SHOEDLING DELEGATES DENOUNCED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—A mass meeting was elid here last evening to denounce the secession overnent at Charleston. It was resilved to re-The Steam Frigate Reanoke below.

The Keystone State CHARLESTON. May 9—The steamer Keystone Etate, with a full carge, arrived at this port at seven o'clock this morning. All well.

Election at Atchison, Kansas. ATCHEON, May 8.—The election here yesterds was a complete Democratio triumph. Mr Fali bhild was elected Mayor, and the other officer leated and all Democratics. THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION-POSSIBILI-TY or Contesting It -The candidates on the emocratic ticket for the several city offices at the

FOUND DROWNED .- Yesterday morning the

body of an unknown white man was found upon the flats on the west bank of the Schuylkill, oppo-ORGANIZATION OF SELECT COUNCIL.-The