

Columbia Democrat.



AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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the floor (cheering and excitement); Cooke contended that those who were admitted to the floor had the right to participate in all the acts of organization, except in the appointment of the Committee on Credentials; a long debate followed which was participated in by Mr. Richardson, and Judge Meek of Alabama. Mr. Barksdale of Miss. Mr. Cessna of Pa., offered an amendment that two Committees, one on organization and one on Credentials, be appointed. The Illinois and New York delegations to be excluded from the latter.—The previous question was called and Cooke's resolution with Cessna's amendment, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and excluding the Illinois and New York delegation from the last named Committee was adopted, yeas 244, nays 54. A resolution was introduced requesting the delegates from New York and Illinois, not to participate in the organization of the Convention, until their right to seats was settled; a motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried, yeas 250, nays 44. The States were then called in order to receive the names of those appointed by the delegation, respectively to represent them in the Committee on organization and on Credentials. A resolution was offered requesting that the Credentials of delegates be handed to the Secretary, adopted. Mr. Fisher of Va., demanded that Fernando Wood's letter be read and referred to the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Jno. Cochrane, of N. York moved, that it be received and referred to the Committee without reading; after much excitement the motion of Mr. Cochrane was agreed to. The Credentials of delegates having been read to the Convention, on motion the Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

antecedents entitled his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday. Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, made a strong appeal for harmony in the proceedings. If a spirit of harmony did not prevail here, the nominations to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents. Pennsylvania had never voted as a unit except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question. A vote was then taken on that part of the report of the committee relating to the presiding officers, and it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Flournoy, the late chairman, then returned thanks, and counseled moderation and harmony in the proceeding of the Convention. We are all marching under one flag—the Democratic party has but one flag, the flag of our country. He denounced sectionalism, and hoped there would be no more allusions made to such divisions. About half an hour was spent in seating the Vice Presidents, arranging the Secretaries, and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of the parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Convention. At twelve o'clock M., the Convention was again called to order. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation. A motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock was lost.

once on the same subject, was taken up and debated. It was finally rejected by a vote of a 120 yeas to 121 nays. A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects excepting the platform. A discussion ensued; a Southern delegate demanding that there shall be no gag law on the subject. At 11 o'clock another resolution with regard to debate was offered, which limits the speaker to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform, and on that the rules of the House of Representatives to apply, limiting each speaker to one hour. This resolution was adopted. The Committee on Credentials announced that the report would be in readiness this afternoon. The Convention, at noon, adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. The Committee on Credentials will report on the New York contest in favor of the Dean Richmond delegates. The Wood delegation received only six votes, being those members of the Committee from Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia and California.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred. A dozen or more resolutions, with regard to slaves in the Territories, were presented from various delegates and referred to the Platform Committee. A number of resolutions, relative to railroads to the Pacific, were also presented and referred. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented a resolution on the right of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform, and declaring James Guthrie as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency. A resolution on the Tariff being presented. Isaiah Rynders, of New York, proposed to include Monongahela whiskey in the articles to be protected. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading. Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them, and had succeeded. The Committee on the Platform not being ready to report, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn till 6 o'clock P. M. The motion was withdrawn, to enable Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, an opportunity to present a resolution to instruct the special committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made. The subject was referred to the Committee. The following resolution was presented by Mr. Morton, of Louisiana. It is said to come from Senator Slidell. Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there as property. And in case the people of the Territories by inaction or unfriendly legislation or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property or discrimination against it by withholding that protection given to other parties owning property in the Territories, it is the law of the general government to interpose, by an active exertion of its constitutional powers, to secure the rights of slaveholders. At a quarter of 12, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

is signed by A. M. Roberts, of Maine; Wm. Bevan, of New Hampshire; E. M. Brown, of Vermont; C. S. Bradley, of Rhode Island; A. G. Hazard, of Connecticut; Benj. Williamson, of New Jersey; H. B. Payne, of Ohio; P. C. Dunning, of Indiana; O. B. Ficklin, of Illinois; G. A. N. Lathrop, of Michigan; A. S. Palmer, of Wisconsin; B. M. Samuels, of Iowa; S. M. Cavanagh, of Minnesota; Ed. Goggs, of New York; H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania. The points of this report are as follows: 1. They affirm the Cincinnati platform. 2. Resolved, That all the rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledges itself to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court upon such a subject. 3. Resolved, That ample protection should be afforded to citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home or abroad. 4. Resolved, That we pledge the governmental aid in building the Pacific Railroad. 5. Resolved, That we favor the acquisition of Cuba, on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain. 6. Resolved, That all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

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CHOICE POETRY.

OUR CHILDHOOD.
 BY GEORGE H. PRENTISS.

It is all—yet sweet—to listen
 To the soft wind's gentle sigh,
 And think we hear the music
 Our childhood knew so well;
 To gaze out on the evening
 And the household lights of air,
 And feel again our boyish wish
 To come like angels there!

There are many dreams of childhood
 That cling around the past—
 And from the tomb of forgetting
 Old thoughts come throbbing fast—
 The friends we love so dearly,
 In the happy days now gone,
 The beautiful and lovely,
 No fair to look upon.

Those bright and lively maidens
 Who seemed so formed for bliss,
 Too glorious and too heavenly
 For such a world as this!
 Whose soft dark eyes seemed swimming
 In a sea of liquid light,
 And whose locks of gold were streaming
 As if blown by a sunny breeze!

Whose smiles were like the sunshine
 In the spring-time of the year—
 Like the cheerful gleams of April
 They followed every tear;
 They have passed, like hope, away—
 All their loved ones have fled—
 Oh! many a heart is mourning
 That they are with the dead.

And yet the thought is soothing
 To meet on such a day,
 And feel that all the beautiful
 Are passing fast away!

That fair ones whom we leave,
 Grow to each loving heart;
 Like the tender blossoms of Spring,
 Lay in the arms of the living year,
 Then perish where they rest.

And can we but think of these
 In the soft and gentle Spring,
 When the trees are waving green,
 And the flowers are blossoming?
 For we know that Winter's coming,
 With his cold and stormy sky,
 And the glorious beauty 'round us,
 Is showing but to die!

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.
FIRST DAY.
 CHARLESTON, Monday 23d.—The Convention opened at noon, there being full attendance from every State. Called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee.—Francis B. Flournoy of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, who, in taking his seat, returned thanks for the honor conferred. Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hancock, of Charleston. Wm. F. Ritchie was selected as temporary Secretary. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered a letter from the delegation of New York, headed by Mayor Wood; but the reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane of New York, as not in order; this created considerable excitement. Fisher denied the right of delegates to speak on the subject. He said, that when the letter was read, he had a resolution to offer. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution first; the question was put to the Convention, whether the letter should be read, and was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Cochrane moved, that the rules of the last Convention be adopted. Mr. Fisher claimed to have the floor, and a scene of immense confusion ensued, in which loud cries of order predominated. The President decided, that Mr. Cochrane was entitled to the floor. Mr. Fisher said, he would not be trampled upon, he had his rights and would maintain them. Mr. Clarke of Alabama, protested against the decision of the Chair; confusion increasing. Mr. Walker of Alabama came forward, and mounting the Clerk's table, demanded that he should be heard, and appealing from the decision of the Chair. The question was put on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was sustained. Immense cheering followed the announcement of this result. Fisher again rose and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation. The President decided the reception of the letter to be out of order; Cook of Ohio offered a resolution to appoint a Committee on permanent organization; Barksdale of Miss., offered an amendment that the Committee shall consist only of the members from those States from which there is no contest; Richardson of Ill., spoke in favor of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve order; Cochrane said he did not desire anything but a fair hearing; Mr. Cooke of Ohio offered a resolution excluding only the New York and Illinois delegates from participating in the organization—the entire delegation of each State being contested; Mr. Clarke of Missouri protested that the resolution was out of order—no State should be excluded whose delegations have been admitted

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