



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

---Bloomburg---

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSIER, OF WESTMORELAND.

The Editor has gone to the City.

GEORGE W. BAKER, Esq., has retired from the chair editorial of the Pennsylvania.

"THE TWO COUSINS," an original story, by the Lycoming correspondent, will appear next week.

The Genesee Farmer, for May, well-filled and exceedingly interesting number of this justly popular publication, now upon our Table.

PETER ENT, Esq., one of the Delegates from this District to the Democratic National Convention, has our thanks for the "Charleston Daily Courier."

MURDER IN DANVILLE.—A man named McGeeley stabbed another named Shaw, at Danville, on Sunday night, so that he died. Murderer committed.

DANIEL BOWEN, Esq., our joint friend of the Williamsport Press, has retired from the Editorial field, leaving it in the charge of C. H. Burt, Esq.

Five Shade Trees.—JUDGE WILLIAMS at the West end of the Cattawissa Bridge has a beautiful lot of Silver Top Maple for sale cheap, some of which from a residence, on Third Street, in Bloomburg.

The Cattawissa Nurseries.—Mr. F. MERRICKS, a practical Gardener and Horticulturist, has established an extensive Nursery in Cattawissa. He has got it on scientific principles and in magnificent order, with a regular Hot House, heat by Furnaces and flues. In this Nursery are to be found all kinds of Vegetable Plants, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. innumerable numbers to which publication is invited.

The Platform.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, published elsewhere, that a minority of "Squatter Sovereignty," Judge Douglas' platform was adopted by the Convention, on Monday last. Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and a portion of Delaware withdrew from the Convention. At this present writing we have no access to the subsequent proceedings, and we refer to what they may be, shall here give the two resolutions, containing the gist of the dispute, as it stands, and referring to the proceedings for other information required.

The following is the minority resolution on the Territorial question, as adopted by the Convention: Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

It is enough to say of this resolution that it seems to us not to affirm any principle, and to be indefinite in its doctrine. While the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, would doubtless decide a question constitutionally, that may not ways be the case. We see every Judge and Legislators overriding and regarding the Constitution. A decision made, is one thing, but a decision made, is quite another; and this difference is increased by the fact, that the tribes by which the decision is to be made, is entirely changed in its personnel, in its opinions. We believe the Democratic party of Pennsylvania does not choose to endorse in advance, the decisions of a Supreme Court, which Mr. Seward proposes to remodel, so that he and the Republican party can control it, and which will become, instead of honored expounders of the Constitution, a mere political machine.

We are glad to observe that a majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation voted the following resolution, which is in platform adopted by a majority of the Committee. It seems to us to contain a sound principle, expressed in clear, explicit, definite terms; and it is the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan's administration has been defended. First: That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress provisional and temporary, and during the existence of all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with property in the Territory, without rights, either of person or property, destroyed or injured by Congressional Territorial legislation. That is conservative States' rights doctrine, it is fair play to all interests, what we all believe, what we all hold, we all demand. It is the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States; and commits us to no future but what is plain, simple, definite, honest, true.

but was called to order by the Mississippi and Alabama delegations. Judge Meek of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed. Mr. Cochrane, of New York, asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. Richardson to speak. The motion was declared out of order. Another half hour was spent in discussing points of order and privileged questions, at the expiration of which, a vote was taken on a motion to strike out the preamble and the first resolution relating to the Dred Scott decision in the Supreme Court relative to slavery. The Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida delegations refused to vote. The delegations generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: Yeas 49, nays 230. The only yeas were New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 104, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 24, Missouri 5, Kentucky 4. [This vote is considered as yielding to the South.] The President then announced that the motion to strike out the preamble with the first resolution, was rejected. Mr. Butler proposed that the balance of the platform be voted on without division. Mr. Stewart of Michigan, demanded that a separate vote on each resolution should be taken. A vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign-born citizens. Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined to vote. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific Railroad resolution, which was also adopted, with only twenty votes in the negative. The same States declined voting. Mr. McCook gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of this vote, with the object of checking California in joining the Alabama movement. The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively, the same States declining to vote, and Arkansas voting but three votes. All of the resolutions were then adopted by a nearly unanimous vote—yeas 272. The following is the platform as adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following: Second—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories, therefore.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories. Third—Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born. Fourth—Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period. Fifth—Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain. Sixth—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that whilst those on his side had given a respectful hearing to the South, that they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in and out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. It was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but would never consent to yield honor, as demanded of him by the South. [CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK]

Opinions of our Friends.

Gen. J. H. LAYRIMER, the gentlemanly Editor of the Clearfield (Democratic) Republican, in the following notice, pays us a handsome compliment, for which he has the tender of our distinguished consideration. Egotism aside, such a compliment, from such a high source, and coming as it does, from the "home of our own nativity," is duly appreciated and we know no valid reason our friends should not also know it. We are in the weekly receipt of many similar expressions of the estimate in which the Columbia Democrat, is held abroad, and in the daily receipt of its general acceptance at home:—

The Columbia Democrat, that sterling and influential Democratic newspaper, under the able control of Col. LEVI L. TATE, one of the veteran Editors of this State, has recently made its appearance in an entire new dress, heading, type and all the other appointments; and is now a first class family newspaper. The patrons of so enterprising a journal should, as doubtless they do, render it a liberal support. Long may its visits to the happy residents of Columbia county be continued.—Clearfield Republican.

The American Agriculturist for May is out, and is well worthy the attention of the farmer. Its contents are exceedingly interesting and practical, and furnish a member of useful and valuable hints for the season. Orange Judd, Publisher. New York. Price \$1 a year.

great noise and motions to adjourn, which was met by cries of "No—no." Isaiah Rynders contended that it was a tacit agreement to adjourn, and it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the minority—as cheating, gentlemen, if you please. Here another scene of excitement ensued. A hundred voices were addressing the Chair at once, and all shouting at the top of their voices. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, said that the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a motion to reconsider and lay the motion on the table. The motion was then put and carried, and at 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE MAJORITY REPORT. The following is the report made by the majority: Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions: First—That the government of a Territory organized by the act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation. Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends. Third—That when the settlers in a territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being communicated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of the other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery. Fourth—That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment. Fifth—That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect. Sixth—That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens. Seventh—Whereas, one of the greatest necessities of the age in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the Constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

THE MINORITY REPORT. The following is the minority report, submitted by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa. First—Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following: Second—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories, therefore.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories. Third—Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born. Fourth—Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period. Fifth—Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain. Sixth—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, rose to inquire whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a slave State. [Cries of order and great confusion.] Mr. Gittings continued to proclaim himself from a border State. The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was clearly out of order. Mr. Gittings replied, perhaps so; and then added that he had not had the honor of meeting the President before, or since 1840, when he made the most violent Whig speech he had ever heard. [Cries of order.] Mr. Stewart raised the point of order, that the motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it. The President decided that it would not carry the Cincinnati Platform, which has just been adopted.

Mr. Gittings rose to a personal explanation. He did not mean any insult or offence to the Chair by the remark that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting making a Whig speech. He honored such men. He honored any man that dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts. Mr. Yancey of Alabama, said that the motion to lay the balance of the minority report on the table is out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike out all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order. The President declared the motion to lay on the table in order. After he had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes. All referring to vote on the subject. The result was then announced—Yeas 81, nays 188. So the Convention refused to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table. The Convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen if they adopted these resolutions, that the Democratic party will cease to exist as a National party. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, rose to a question of order. Cries of "down" by the Southern members. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rose and desired to address the Convention. Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision of the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. Richardson and crying him down. Mr. Richardson maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak,

Mr. Samuels proceeded at some length to address the Southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction, that will drive one half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free of all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked attention by the Southern members. When Mr. Samuels had concluded. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which he offered as substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM. Mr. Stephens, of Oregon, obtained the floor amid a struggle of a hundred contestants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority. Mr. Roland J. Brent, of Maryland, took the ground that although opposed to the doctrine termed "squatter sovereignty," he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded this principle? He cautioned them on the result of their extreme views that could lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President and Congress. Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at twenty minutes of eight o'clock. He maintained that the South had upheld the Democracy from the beginning; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, and the Democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, has furnished the means of paying the debt of the country.

Mr. Barrow's remark's were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid his imprecations to come to a vote, the noise and confusion caused by clapping of hands and stamping of feet were so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He considered that the Northern Democrats in their present position were worse than the Black Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them or they whipped the Black Republicans; the Black Republicans were the most open and manly foe of the South; as to Douglas, he would not support him if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as Seward. Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, obtained the floor and said he had intended to address the Convention to night, but he had come to the conclusion that this debate had caused a wider breach instead of producing harmony, and, if continued would inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention on. He, therefore called the previous question.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved an adjournment. Ohio demanded that the vote on an adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows—yeas 97, nays 105. [The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and many of Douglas' opponents in favor of it.] Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, asked a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution. The proposition was received with shouts of opposition, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented. The previous question was then ordered by acclamation. Another motion was made to adjourn. A vote by States was demanded. The vote resulted in yeas 139, nays 169. Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, inquired whether a motion to adjourn would be in order. The President declared the motion out of order at this time. Mr. Seward of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, contended that the motion was out of order, and contrary to Parliamentary law. The President decided the motion out of order. Mr. Jackson moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table. Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, moved that the Convention adjourn. Mr. Stewart of Michigan, contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence the motion last made was out of order. Mr. Jackson renewed the motion to lay the whole subject on the table. A vote was then taken and the motion lost. Yeas 204, nays 2824. The yeas were partly composed of Georgia 8; Florida 3; Massachusetts 42. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, moved an adjournment, amid noise and confusion that would have drowned the report of a twenty-four pounder. A vote by States was ordered, which stood, yeas 129 nays 178. Mr. Gittings moved a recess of one hour. Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the reports which was pronounced out of order. Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, moved a call of the roll. The President decided that a call of the House, after the previous question was ordered, was not in order. Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the chair, but withdrew the appeal. A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that his side of the House was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted. Mr. Biger endeavored to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said that if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound in duty to himself and the Convention, to leave the chair. That it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. He leaving the chair would be a disgraceful matter, if caused by the continuance of this uproar among an assemblage of such distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, hoped that his friends would submit to the ordering of the main question. Mr. Owens of Florida, as a Southern man hoped that this contest would cease.—The Northern gentlemen have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet the issue manfully? [Cheers.] The President then put the question—"Shall the main question be put?" A vote by States was demanded amid

SEVENTH DAY. CHARLESTON, April 30.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the proceedings were opened with prayer. Mr. Cushing, the President, apologized for the harsh language he used during the disorderly proceedings on Saturday evening. However, he had considered it his duty to speak plainly and positively. The President announced the first business in order to be a vote on the main question, which was the substitute offered by Mr. Butler, on behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey, (not Illinois) presenting the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, with the resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth. The vote being taken on the Butler platform, it was rejected by nearly a two-third vote—yeas 105, nays 198. When New Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention appointing the delegates from that State recommended them to vote as a unit. The President decided that the word "recommended" was equivalent to an instruction, and the decision of the Chair was appealed from. A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost; yeas 150—nays 146. The question then recurred on the ap-

peal from the decision of the Chair. A vote by States was demanded, which resulted—yeas 145, nays—The decision was, therefore, reversed. After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements, to prevent the Convention from reaching the main question. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the whole subject on the table and proceed to a vote for President. [Cries of agreed! No! No! etc.] Mr. Winthrop, of Alabama, contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order, and that the vote on the Platform must now be taken. Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge, that we cannot reach by plain dealing. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, attempted to address the Chair, but he was called to order. Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceeded to ballotting. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, renewed the motion to lay on the table. The President was about stating the question. When a voice cried out:—"Mr. President, a mistake. I didn't second that man's motion down there." Mr. Gittings rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was that spoke so disrespectful of him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland. Mr. Hooper rose and said he did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman. But his name was Tom. Hooper of Alabama. Mr. Gittings—If no insult was intended, the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink. The question was then taken on adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report. The minority report was adopted—yeas 165, nays 138. Mr. Flourney asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for Mr. Douglas, and unwilling to obey the instructions of his State to leave the Convention in case the minority report was adopted. The vote then recurred on the minority platform as amended, being the resolutions of the minority. Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted, he would be compelled to abandon the Convention and disconnect himself from the Democracy. [Cheers from the South.] Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions contravened the Cincinnati platform. [Cries of order.] Several gentlemen attempted to speak at the top of their voices until drowned in the uproar. Mr. Butler demanded that the question should be first taken on the first part of the resolution, affirming the Cincinnati Platform. This was agreed to, and the Cincinnati Platform, separately, was adopted—yeas, 2433, nays, 70. When Mississippi was called, Mr. Glenn arose and voted no, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati Platform, as explained North and South, was an unequalled swindle. His voice was drowned in cries of order. The remaining half hour up to one o'clock was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia delegation to vote by districts. The President having repeated his decision that the word "request" in the case of Georgia is equivalent to a provision or intimation to vote as a unit. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, appealed from the decision, and, whilst a vote was being taken, withdrew his appeal. Mr. Briggs, of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that all the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, rose to inquire whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a slave State. [Cries of order and great confusion.] Mr. Gittings continued to proclaim himself from a border State. The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was clearly out of order. Mr. Gittings replied, perhaps so; and then added that he had not had the honor of meeting the President before, or since 1840, when he made the most violent Whig speech he had ever heard. [Cries of order.] Mr. Stewart raised the point of order, that the motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it. The President decided that it would not carry the Cincinnati Platform, which has just been adopted.

means of testing the sense of the Convention, that the reports be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order. A half hour was then spent in the discussion of points of order. The Chair decided that Mr. Bigler was in order. Mr. Bigler demanded the previous question. Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania moved that the motion to recommit be laid on the table. Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion to table would not carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry. We will ascertain that when the vote is taken. After further debate, the Chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question, carries with it the several platforms. Mr. Montgomery then withdrew his motion to lay on the table. Mr. Miles, of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague, (Mr. Johnson) whom he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home, and justifying his own opinions which he previously expressed. There were cries for the previous question, and it was seconded at 11 o'clock. Florida demanded a vote by States. Great excitement prevailed throughout the hall. The minority of the Georgia delegation here read the resolution of the Georgia Convention, requesting, but, they contended, not instructing their delegates to vote as a unit. Without any decision on the point. The vote was proceeded with, and resulted as follows—yeas 303; nays 1 (from Maryland). So the main question was ordered. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler to recommit the whole subject to the committee with the Bayard resolutions. They are as follows:— 1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform. 2d. Resolved, That all citizens have the right to settle in the territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or territorial legislation. 3d. Resolved, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all the Constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions are the same as the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported by the majority committee. The vote on Mr. Bigler's motion was announced as follows, amid great excitement:—Yeas 182, nays 151. So the motion was carried. NAYS—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; Iowa, 4; New York, 35; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 24; Virginia, 1; Missouri, 4; Minnesota, 3; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5. Total, 151. All the balance were in the affirmative—182. [It being understood that the vote was on Mr. Bigler's motion to recommit and instruct, the minority vote is claimed as the first test of Mr. Douglas' strength—the Bayard resolutions being anti squatter sovereignty.] The President decided that the vote did carry the instructions to report the Bayard resolutions within an hour, and announced that the vote would now recur on that part of Mr. Bigler's motion. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, asked that a vote be taken on each of the resolutions.—[Sensation.] Nearly an hour was spent in discussing questions or order. Senator Bayard, in the meantime, endeavored to allay the excitement. At 124 o'clock, the President decided that the motion to lay the balance of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the table was in order. If laid on the table the three platforms, without instructions as to matter or time, would go to the committee, together with Mr. Bayard's resolution. When Georgia was called, the minority of that delegation again protested against the vote of the State being given as a unit on the ground that they were requested and not instructed to vote as a unit. A debate on this point ensued, which checked the progress of the vote. At 14 o'clock the President declared that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, (being a loss of two Douglas votes.) The vote was then announced as follows—yeas 242, nays 47. So the Platforms were all referred back to the Committee without instructions. Pending a motion to instruct the committee to report at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Convention adjourned till that hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Chairman of the Platform Committee announced that he would not be able to report until half-past five o'clock. A recess was taken. On the Convention being again called to order, Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the majority of the Committee. In doing so, he urged upon the delegates from the Northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow cotton in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are the children of slaves who were formerly held in their own States. THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY. A combination of those of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania. THE MINORITY REPORT. Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the minority report, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territorial Legislatures have the power to intervene, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and abide by.

their majority platform as Janus-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri is concerned, they can carry the platform, even if it should be clogged with the deadly sting, as they always go it blind for the Democratic nominees. But he could plainly see that his border neighbors would be destroyed by its venom. Gov. King, alluded, in the course of his argument, to "the distinguished statesman of Illinois," and each time was greeted with deafening applause. The Northern Democracy, he said, has been stricken down because it stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral vote to the nominee with any certainty. This majority platform would nominate Seward and would make him the President. If a few Southern States abandoned this Convention, its nominee will gain State for State from the North for his nominee. He would regret it if they should leave, but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats will feel that they are whipped because the battle if you force this majority platform upon them.

SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY, OF ALABAMA. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, took the floor, amid immense applause and cheering. He proceeded to reply to Gov. King, styling his speech as remarkable and unnatural, as coming from a Southern man. Mr. Yancey pronounced the charge that there were any disunionists or disruptionists in the Alabama delegation false. He spoke for nearly two hours. His extreme doctrines were applauded very weakly, even in the galleries. He was severe on Douglas in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North had made many persons at the South believe that the South and her institutions are no longer safe within the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to this Convention. The instructions to her delegates were merely for their guidance, and if it had not been for the omnipotent, finding-out press, no one but her delegates would have known of their existence. Mr. Yancey's speech was most eloquent and powerful. He contended that the Democratic party must accept defeat with cheerfulness on a principle, rather than seek success with its violation looking to the sober second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by urging the Southern Delegates to be true to their Constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable wrong to obtain a party victory. If they allow themselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows higher than ever was built for Haman. [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR PUGH, OF OHIO. Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, then took the floor to reply to Mr. Yancey, at half past seven o'clock. Mr. Pugh was glad to hear one Southern man speak out plainly and boldly, and tell us what he really does want. He read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, and reported by Mr. Yancey himself, which were decidedly in favor of non-intervention, and at the same time instructed them to leave the Cincinnati Convention if that doctrine was not accepted to Alabama did not then ask for what she now asks; nor did the gentleman from Alabama demand what he now demands. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to reply to Mr. Yancey's arguments. His remarks were of the most scathing character, such as were never before heard in Charleston on that side of the subject. Bold, fearless and powerful he continued for an hour to combat the views of the Alabamian, and at 8 o'clock, gave way for a recess of one hour. NIGHT SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock. An attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate on platform but it was unsuccessful. Mr. Pugh resumed his speech, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty. He quoted from a speech of Senator Hunter on the Kansas bill to sustain the views which he and his friends now entertained. He reviewed Mr. Yancey's speech with great force and eloquence. Mr. Pugh concluded his remarks by saying to the South that the party wanted no mutiny on board the ship, but if the South choose to go out of it, they will repent their departure—if part they must. Mr. Cochrane, of New York, then took the floor and proposed his resolution (as inserted in the morning proceedings) as a substitute for the majority report. It was declared out of order. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED. Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, moved the previous question on the platform. This motion caused a tremendous uproar and excitement. A dozen members sprang to the floor on the moment, shouting at the top of their voices. The Southern members demanded that the Convention should now adjourn and a vote be taken on the platform at noon to-morrow. A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn. During the call of the roll the noise and confusion was unprecedented. The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 158, nays 143. The Convention then, at midnight, adjourned.

SIXTH DAY. CHARLESTON, April 28.—The National Democratic Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock, this morning at the Institute. Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, and Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, both claimed the floor. It was finally given to Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling the differences which exist, and producing union and harmony and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party. He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he had moved the previous question, at the time of adjournment last night. The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question, last night, was not seconded, and, therefore, Mr. Bigler was entitled to the floor. Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping that they might be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a