THE COMPILER.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

B. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. Frederick A. Server,	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Breuner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. [illegible]by,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker,	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

Democratic National Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1860.

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, adjourned from Charleston, re-assembled in this city to-day, and was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Mass., President. The meeting place is the Front Street Theatre, a spacious building, which has undergone extensive alterations for this special purpose. A temporary floor has been thrown over the parquette, the stage arranged for the President, Secretaries and Reporters, whilst additional windows have been inserted in the side walls, for increased light and ventilation.

An immense crowd of persons from all parts of the Union is here, and there is consequently no little excitement—but it cannot be said to be unusually boisterous.

The session of the Convention was opened with a fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. McCron, of the Third Lutheran Church, invoking the continued blessing of the Maker of the Universe upon one compact of States, perpetuating it in all its integrity and beauty. "May the hatchet of strife be buried, and the damps of its sepulchre destroy its temper and corrode its edge, and the calumet of paternal peace pass continually from hand to hand throughout the States and Territories of our beloved Confederacy."

As soon as the prayer was finished, Gen. Cushing arose and asked to be permitted to congratulate the Democratic party of the United States on the reassembling of the National Convention. He would also take the occasion to inform the body of the exact state of affairs at the time the Convention adjourned at Charleston. Prior to that adjournment, the Convention was engaged in the discussion of but two subjects—one, the adoption of a platform of principles, and the other the balloting for a candidate for the Presidency.

The convention adopted a resolution to receive the report of the minority, or at least a portion of it, instead of that of the majority. When this subject came up the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th resolutions of the minority were adopted and the 2d rejected. After this there was a motion made to reconsider the vote on each resolution and lay on the table, but the vote was never taken, because other matters were brought forward and thus a vote prevented.—Then there was a motion made by Mr. McCook, of Ohio, and adopted, that the chair should declare no one the nominee who did not receive a two-third vote. Thus the chair was instructed by the convention, and did not act of his own accord as had been stated in various quarters since the adjournment at Charleston. Gen. Cushing then went on to detail the proceedings at Charleston up to the time the convention adjourned to Baltimore, and desired the Secretary to read the resolution offered and adopted for the adjournment.

The Secretary proceeded to read to the Convention the resolution relating to the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore, one clause of which—that portion suggesting the propriety of all the States supplying and filling up whatever vacancies there might be in their respective delegations—in relation to this clause the chair stated that he would not pretend to offer to the various delegations, having vacancies to fill, any construction of the resolutions, but leave it entirely to the gentlemen composing the delegations who were interested in the matter. He then referred to the seceding States, and explained to the gentlemen of the Convention his reasons for the action taken by him at Charleston, in relation to the secessionists, but he would again take occasion to say that, the chair after a minute and deliberate examination of the powers with which he was vested he had found that it was not in his power to offer any order as Chairman of the Convention, in relation to the question of right on their part, but would leave it entirely to the Convention for future action and would hereafter give his sentiments more fully in relation to the matter.

He referred briefly to the present condition of our country and the dangerous position of our sacred constitution, endeavoring to urge upon all present the responsibility resting upon them, and assuring them that the safety of the constitution and the country were entirely in their hands, and it remained for them to say as to what was to be the result of the coming contest. His remarks were of a very conciliatory character, and were loudly applauded at their conclusion by the entire convention.

Mr. John R. Howard, of Tennessee, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to issue at present tickets of admission to all the delegates to the National Convention as they were originally organized at Charleston.

Mr. J. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and called for the previous question, and a vote by States.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, desired to know the right of the Sergeant-at-Arms to discriminate, and not to issue tickets to all the Delegates, &c.

The President arose to make an explanation, but he had scarcely said two words before a half dozen members were on their feet.

Order being somewhat restored, the President stated that so far as the regular delegates who remained in the body at Charleston were concerned, they were as much entitled to their seats as if they had been in session yesterday. The Chair would make the first question this—that the Convention should instruct the Chair what course should be pursued by the Chair in reference to the admission of delegates others than those who stood by the Convention at Charleston.

Mr. Church, of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said Committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same, and report the names of persons entitled to such seats; with the distinct understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this convention is bound, in honor and good faith, to abide by the action of this convention and support its nominees.

At the conclusion of the reading of the substitute loud applause followed, principally from the galleries, which was promptly checked by the President. He remarked that such proceedings could not be tolerated, and he would like the Convention to say once for all whether it was desirable that the President should sit in his chair and hear such indecent ebullitions of feeling. He could not permit such conduct unless ordered to do so. Almost the first proceedings this morning was a loud cheer from the galleries, and these tumultuous outbursts must be stopped.

The Convention soon after adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. The building was crowded with delegates and others. A goodly number of ladies were present, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

Hon. Josiah Randall, of Pa., took the floor, and made a thrilling speech for conciliation and harmony. He contended that this Convention had not the right to prevent the delegates from the seven seceding States the right of entering into this Convention.

As this was but a delegated power, and neither the gentlemen present, the Chairman nor any one else had the right or power to fetter the minority in iron bands, and prevent them from enjoying and exercising the rights that had been conferred upon them as delegates proper to this Convention.

They had a perfect right here and the majority, no matter how large, had not the right nor the power to prevent them entering into the Convention, but at the same time he would vote against the amendment, as he considered it useless to pass any such amendment or resolution.

At this stage in the delivery of the remarks of Mr. Randall, there were several hisses from the galleries. Mr. J. B. Hoge, of Virginia, at once sprung to his feet and demanded to be heard on a privileged question. He said that if the members were to be hooted and hissed by the outside pressure the sooner they knew it the better. No outsiders could drive Virginians from their Democracy, and it was in exceeding bad taste.

The President remarked that he had distinctly stated this morning that any disorders in the galleries would not be tolerated. He would now say once for all that if such disgraceful scenes were renewed he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Randall resumed. He said that the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, was the first intimation he had that he had been hissed. The cheers were so vociferous that if there was a serpentine hiss he certainly did not hear it. He then went on to review the course pursued by the gentlemen who left the Convention at Charleston.

He remarked that he did not depend upon a matter of right, but appealed to the patriotism of the representatives, especially from the Empire State. He hoped they would not cause a dismemberment of this body.

They were closely allied to both North and South. He would also pass from them and appeal to the Northern and Western States, and ask them not to jeopardise the sacredness of the Union. Since he had grown into manhood and taken upon his shoulders a musket to defend the honor of his country, his motto and his only motto had been Union North, South, East and West, and no divorce.

Let no man put asunder what has been so sacredly bound together. The gentleman continued his remarks at considerable length, in a most conciliatory strain, and concluding by thanking the gentlemen of the convention and the chair for their kindness in listening to him so quietly whilst he expressed his objection to the second amendment, and hoped that the first amendment of Mr. Church, of New York, would be adopted.

Messrs. Richardson, of Ill., Cochrane, of New York, Russell, of Va., Montgomery, of Pa., Ewing, of Tenn., Loring, of Mass., and others, addressed the Convention, some for admitting the seceding delegates and others against.—The discussion was continued until about 9 o'clock, when the previous question was ordered by a vote of 233½ yeas to 18 nays, the negative votes being Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Maine 1. The Convention then adjourned.

Tuesday Morning.—Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, offered a most impressive prayer, the entire audience standing during its deliverance.

A better feeling prevails in the Convention this morning—fair prospect of harmony.

Mr. Gilmor, of Pa., had offered a substitute for Mr. Church's resolution in regard to the admission of the delegates seceding from the Charleston Convention. Mr. Church, (of New York,) asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to make a motion for the purpose of harmonizing the action of the Convention. This being granted, he proceeded [illegible] upon consultation with Mr. Gilmor come to an arrangement which he thought would produce harmony. He said:

Mr Gilmor, of Pennsylvania, has consented to withdraw entirely his amendment, to my amendment to Mr. Howard's original resolution, and I am prepared to do away with the latter portion of my amendment as offered yesterday, and make it only a reference to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Gilmor, of Pa., arose and announced in person that he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Church again arose and withdrew the latter portion of his amendment, asking that it be read by the secretary as modified.

The Convention by unanimous consent allowed the withdrawal of the propositions, Mr. Church modifying his resolution by striking out the latter clause.

After some further debate, the vote was taken, the substitute accepted, and the resolution adopted by acclamation. The amended resolution, as adopted, is as follows:

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

Upon the action of the Committee on Credentials, the union of the Democratic party may largely depend.

The Convention adjourned to 5o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Committee on Credentials was not prepared to report, and nothing of consequence was done in the Convention. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday Morning.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the M. E. Church. He invoked peace and harmony among the States—their mutual good will and prosperity, and their indissoluble union.

The President then had read the following paper from the Florida delegation:

Rooms of Florida Delegation to the Democratic Convention at Richmond,
BALTIMORE, June 19, 1860.

Gen. Caleb Cushing, President Baltimore Convention: Sir:—In yesterday's proceedings of the Convention over which you preside, you are reported as stating that credentials of gentlemen claiming seats in the Convention from Florida had been placed in your hands. In this you have—unintentionally, doubtless—done the State of Florida great injustice.

By reference to the proceedings of the recent Democratic Convention of that State, a newspaper copy of which was placed in your hands by one of our delegation, as we learn from him, for your private information only, and not as "credentials." You will perceive that Florida accredited her delegates to Richmond only. It is true her delegates to Richmond are entrusted with a large discretion for the purpose of harmonizing the Democracy, if possible, upon the principles rejected at Charleston.

In the exercise of that discretion the Florida delegates, during the recess of the Richmond Convention, are in attendance at Baltimore, observant spectators of your proceedings, and prepared to avail themselves of the first honorable opening for a reunion with their Democratic brethren; but as yet they have seen nothing to induce them to suppose that such opening will occur, and until it does they have unanimously determined not to participate in your proceedings in any manner whatever.

They have therefore to request that Florida may be omitted from the list of those States represented, or seeking to be represented, in the Convention over which you preside, until they shall themselves notify you of their desire to participate in your proceedings.

N. BAKER, Chairman.
GEO. W. CALL,
JAS. B. OWENS,
W. D. BARNES,
JAS. JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WARDLAW,
Florida Delegation, Richmond.

The president explained that he had been misunderstood on yesterday in what he had stated relative to the Florida delegation.

Mr. Ludlow stated that he understood that the Committee on Credentials could not report till 5 o'clock, and as no business could be transacted till they did report, he moved that the Convention take a recess till 5 o'clock, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning.—The Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock. Soon after a part of the floor gave way, creating great confusion, but injuring no one. A recess of one hour was taken.

Mr. John M. Crum, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made the following report, in behalf of a majority of the Committee—that majority consisting of the friends of Mr. Douglas. The Committee was not full, because seven of the (Southern) States were not represented thereon:

To the President of the National Democratic Convention, &c.

The Committee upon Credentials respectfully report

That prior to the adjournment of this Convention at Charleston, on the 3d of May last, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when the convention adjourns to day, it be adjourned to re-assemble at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, the 18th day of June next, and that it be respectfully recommended to the Democratic Party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this convention when it shall re-assemble.

On the re-assembling of this convention at Baltimore, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee on Credentials; and said committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats. By the further order of the convention the claims of all other persons claiming seats were also referred to your Com.

Your committee thus instructed have proceeded to examine the claims of all persons which have been brought before them.

Your committee found that the delegations of the several States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, had become wholly vacant by reason of the secession of the entire original delegations from this Convention. The delegations of the States of Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware had become vacant in part only from the same cause.

In no other State had there been any secession, but individual seats were contested in the Delegations from the States of Massachusetts and Missouri.

Aside from the above, no question touching the seats of delegates was brought to the notice of your Committee.

After patient and full investigation, your Committee are of opinion that the persons hereinafter named in the resolutions which are herewith submitted as a part of this report, are severally entitled to seats as delegates in this convention; and they respectfully recommend that they be so received by this convention.

From the State of Florida no credentials of any delegates were presented to your Committee.

From the States of Mississippi and Texas no contesting claimants appeared.

From Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and Arkansas, there appeared contesting claimants for all the vacant seats.

Of the four votes to which the State of Arkansas is entitled the now sitting delegate represents one vote. The seats representing the remaining three votes had become vacant by the secession of the original delegates.

These seats were all contested; one set of contestants consisting of six persons, and the other set consisting of three persons.

Your Committee are of opinion that all of these contestants should be admitted to seats as Delegates, with the power of voting as hereinafter declared in the resolution hereinafter reported in that behalf.

In the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts it appeared that B. F. Hallett and another person were appointed Delegates to this Convention, and R. T. Chaffee and another person appointed substitutes; that Mr. Hallett, not being able to attend at Charleston, notified Mr. Chaffee of that fact, who thereupon proceeded to Charleston, presented his credentials, and was duly admitted to his seat, which he continued to fill at the time of the adjournment of this Convention to Baltimore.

At the re-assembling of this convention at Baltimore, Mr. Hallett appeared, claimed the seat which had been awarded to Mr. Chaffee, and receiving the entrance ticket from the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, actually took possession of this seat.

Your committee are of opinion that when Mr. Hallett had notified Mr. Chaffee that he could not fulfil his duties as delegate, and Mr. Chaffee, repairing to Charleston, had been duly accredited to this convention, his rights to his seat became absolute, were not subject to be superseded at the pleasure of Mr. Hallett, and that Mr. Chaffee is now the rightful delegate to this convention.

In the Eighth Electoral District of Missouri the facts are precisely parallel to the above Massachusetts case. The only difference is in terms, Johnson B. Gardy having been elected "delegate," and John O'Fallow, Jr., having been elected "alternate." Your Committee, for the reasons above stated, are of opinion that Mr. O'Fallow is now the rightful delegate.

In regard to the contesting claimants from Georgia, your Committee have to report that the evidence adduced before your committee by the respective parties presented a great variety of novel as well as complex facts and questions touching the right of either party to seats.

Your committee, in attempting to solve these difficulties, encountered embarrassments on every hand. After a most patient consideration of the whole matter it seemed to your committee that the only way of reaching a satisfactory adjustment is to admit to seats both delegations, with power to each of said delegations to cast one-half of the vote of the State in the manner expressed in the resolutions herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. CRUM, Chairman.

The following are the resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That George H. Gordon, E. Burksdale, W. F. Barry, H. C. Chambers, Joseph R. Davis, Beverly Matthews, Charles Clarke, W. L. Featherston, P. F. Slidell, C. G. Armistead, W. F. Avant and T. J. Hutson are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from the State of Mississippi.

2d. *Resolved*, That Pierre Soule, F. Cottenman, R. C. Wickliffe, Michael Ryan, Maunsell White, Charles Bienvenain, Gustar Lemoy, J. C. Morse, A. S. Heron, N. D. Coburn, J. N. T. Richardson and J. L. Walker, are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from the State of Louisiana.

3d. *Resolved*, That R. W. Johnson, T. C. Hindman, J. P. Johnson, Henry Carroll, J. Gould and John A. Jordan, be entitled to seats as delegates from the State of Arkansas, with power to cast two votes, and that Thos. H. Bradley, M. Hooper and D. C. Cross be also admitted to seats as delegates from the same State, with power to cast *one* vote, and, in case either portion of said delegates shall refuse or neglect to take their said seats and to cast their said votes, the other portion of said delegates taking seats in this Convention shall be entitled to cast the entire *three* votes of said District.

4th. *Resolved*, That J. M. Bryann, F. R. Lubbock, F. S. Stockdale, E. Green, H. R. Runnels, Wm. P. Ochiltree, M. W. Carey, Wm. H. Parrows, R. Ward, J. F. Crosby, B. Burrows and V. H. Manning are entitled to seats from Texas.

5th. *Resolved*, That Jamee A. Bayard and Wm. G. Whitely are entitled to seats from the county of New Castle, Del.

6th. *Resolved*, That K. S. Chaffee, who was duly admitted at Charleston as a delegate from the 5th Congressional district of Massachusetts, is still entitled to said seat in this convention, and that B. F. Hallett, who has assumed said seat, is not entitled thereto.

7th. *Resolved*, That John C. Fallon, who was duly admitted at Charleston as a delegate from the 8th Electoral district of Missouri, is still entitled to said seat in this Convention, and that Johnson B. Gardy, who has assumed said seat, is not entitled thereto.

8th. *Resolved*, That R. A. Baker, D. C. Humphrey, John Forsyth, Wm. Jewett, I. I. Scibles, S. C. Posey, L. E. Parsons, Joseph C. Bradley, Thomas B. Cooper, James Williams, C. H. Bryann, Daniel W. Weakley, L. M. B. Marter, John W. Howard, W. R. R. Wyatt, B. Hanson, Thos. M. Matthews and Norvert M. Lord, are entitled to seats in the Convention as Delegates from the State of Alabama.

9th. *Resolved*, That the delegates from the State of Georgia, of which H. L. Benning is Chairman, be admitted to seats in the Convention, with power to cast one-half of the vote of said State, and that the delegation from said State, of which Col. Gardner is Chairman, be also admitted to the Convention, with power to cast one-half of the vote of said State, and if either of said delegation refuse or neglect to cast the vote as above indicated, that in said case the delegates present in the Convention be authorized to cast the full vote of each State.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, arose to report of a minority of the Committee on Credentials, and would proceed to read them, which he did as follows:

MINORITY REPORT.

To the President of the Democratic National Convention:

Sir: We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, feel constrained to dissent from many of the views and a large portion of the action of the majority of the Committee in respect to the rights of delegates to seats referred to them by the Convention, and to respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, B. F. Hallet is entitled to a seat in this convention, as a delegate from the 15th Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts.

2. *Resolved*, That Johnson B. Gardy is entitled to a seat in this convention as a delegate from the 8th Congressional District of the State of Missouri.

3. *Resolved*, That James A. Bayard, and William G. Whitely, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Delaware.

4. *Resolved*, That the delegation headed by R. W. Johnson are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Arkansas.

5. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which George W. Bryan is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention from the State of Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which John Tarleton is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Louisiana.

7. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Alabama.

8. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which Henry L. Benning is chairman, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Georgia.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegation from the State of Florida accredited to the Charleston convention are invited to take seats in this convention and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

The principles involved in these resolutions and the facts on which they rest are of such gravity and moment, that we deem it due to the convention and to ourselves to set them forth with care and particularity. We differ radically from the majority of the committee, both in much of the action we recommended to the convention and the principles which should control such action. It is a question not simply of the integrity, but the existence of the Democratic party in several States of this Union. It is a question whether the Democratic party in said States shall be ostracised and branded as unworthy of affiliation with the national organization.

It is a question whether persons irregularly called, or who withdrawing from the regular Convention, shall have the sanction of the National Convention, to raise the flag of rebellion against their respective State organizations. It is question, whether the Convention itself shall repudiate its own deliberate action at Charleston. We do not magnify the importance of these questions when we assert that upon their proper solution depends the fact as to whether there shall be a National Democratic Party or not. The task will not be difficult to show that the action recommended by the majority of the Committee is grossly inconsistent, and should be reprobated and condemned by this Convention. But to the task, without further preamble.

Reserving to the closing portion of this report the cases of contested seats in the Massachusetts and Missouri delegations, we come at once to the cases of the delegates who withdrew from the Charleston Convention. This Convention, on the eve of its adjournment at Charleston, and in the great cause of the restoration of harmony to our distracted party, "respectfully recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall re-assemble." We call particular attention to the wording of the resolution. Certain delegates had withdrawn. They had placed on the convention the reasons of their withdrawal.

They still, however, were the representatives of the Democratic party of their several States. Their withdrawal was not a resignation. It was not so considered by the convention. The vacancies referred to had reference to the contingency of vacancies *at time of re-assembling*, and the resolution proposed to provide for supplying them. The convention did not presume to touch the question as to whether the withdrawal of the delegates constituted a resignation, nor had it any right to interfere in the matter. A resignation must be made to the appointing power, and to be complete and final must be accepted by the appointing power. It was well known on the adjournment of the convention at Charleston that the withdrawing delegates desired the instruction of their several constituencies before deciding on their future course.

Such was the spirit and purpose of their deliberations at Charleston. They consulted their respective constituencies. In every case except the case of South Carolina, their constituencies directed and authorized them—the vacancies being filled or contemplated in the resolution of the Convention—to repair to Baltimore, and there in earnest efforts with their brethren of the Convention, to endeavor once more to unite their party and promote harmony and peace in the great cause of their country. The resolution of the Convention did not prejudge the question, since so strenuously raised that their withdrawal was a resignation, but left the whole question to the said delegates, and their respective constituencies to the end, that every State of this Union might be represented in Baltimore.

The Committee has passed resolutions, declaring by a vote of 16 to 9, that the delegation from Louisiana, headed by Pierre Soule, by a vote of 14 to 11, that the delegation from Alabama, headed by Persons and by a vote of 13 to 10, that half of each delegation claiming seats from Georgia, are entitled to seats in the Convention. The resolutions recommended by the undersigned to the Convention, declare the right of the delegations elected to Charleston, with vacancies supplied, as contemplated in the resolution of the Convention to which reference has been made, and accredited to Baltimore, to said seats. The Committee which thus recommended the irregular delegates from these three States, have rejected the irregular delegates from Delaware, and admitted the Charleston delegates.

It has admitted irregular delegates from Arkansas, and rejected a portion of the Charleston delegates, as modified, by the filling of vacancies. It has admitted the (Charleston) delegates from Mississippi by a vote of 23 to 2, and the (Charleston) delegates from Texas by a vote of 19 to 6. The fact that delegations are not contested does not establish the right to seats in the Convention. There may be irregular delegates without contest, and there may be a contest between two seats of irregular delegates. The right of persons to seats as delegates is to be determined by the fact as to whether they were appointed by the constituency which they claim to represent and appointed according to the usages of said constituency. Wanting these essential prerequisites, they are not entitled to seats, even if there be no contestants; and having these their right to seats is not impaired or affected by contestants.

The committee in deciding by a vote of 23 to 2, that the Charleston delegates from Mississippi are entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention have decided rightly, just because they were duly accredited to Charleston, have never since resigned, and have received instructions from the State of Mississippi, thro' a convention called of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, to return to Baltimore.

The Charleston delegates, both from Alabama and Georgia, stand in precisely the same position. They were also duly accredited to Charleston. They withdrew and never resigned. They returned to their respective constituencies. The Executive Committees in these States, as in the case of Mississippi, called a convention of the party. The conventions met. The delegates, as in the case of Mississippi, submitted their action to the conventions, and these conventions approved their course, continued their powers and accredited them to Baltimore. Their rights stand on precisely the same basis, and is sustained by the same authority as in Mississippi. The contestants were appointed by nobody authorized to meet according to the usages of the party in these States and are not entitled to any consideration whatever.

In the case of Alabama, the convention assembled on the call of the Democratic Executive Committee (addressed to the *Democracy* of the State,) was very largely attended, nearly every county in the State having been represented. A small number of persons, however, issued a notice, which was published in only three newspapers in the State—in two papers the notice was without signers, and in the third paper (Mobile Register) it was signed by John Forsyth and thirty-five others.—The notice in one paper called upon all Democrats *and all other persons*—in the second paper upon Democrats and *all conservatives*, and in the third paper (Mobile Register) upon *the people of Alabama*, to hold county meetings and send delegates to a State convention, to be held in Montgomery or Selma, the 4th day of June, to appoint delegates to Baltimore.—Twenty-eight counties only out of fifty-two were represented.

It was the coming together of persons from all parties outside of the regular organization to strike down the Democracy of the State.—It was a call without any official authority whatsoever. We thus find the Democracy of the State assembling in convention according to the usages of the party, and we find that the same time persons assembling at the call of unauthorized individuals. In the former case the whole State was represented. In the latter about half of the State. Yet the majority of the Committee have endorsed the action of the latter as the action of the Democracy of Alabama and have repudiated, contrary to all precedent, usage, right and justice, the action of the former; not only this, they have repudiated the principles of their own action in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

But the action of the majority of the Committee in the case of Georgia has gone one step further in its disregard of the acknowledged principles of the party. The Convention which the Committee put on an equality with the regularly authorized Convention, consisted in great part of persons who just participated in the regular Democratic Convention of the State. The regular called convention consisted of nearly four hundred delegates, representing nearly all the counties of the State. The resolutions of the Convention having been adopted by a vote of 299 to 41, these latter withdrew from the Convention and organized anew. Thus the majority of your Committee have exalted the pretensions of less than one-eighth of the delegates of the State Convention to an equality with the rights of seven-eighths of the Democracy of the State.

In the case of Louisiana, the old Convention, which originally appointed the Delegates to Charleston was re-assembled, on the call of the Executive Committee of the State, and by a decisive majority accredited the Charleston Delegates to Baltimore. The reasons for this action have their parallels in the case of Texas and Delaware, which have received the sanction of the Committee. In Texas the Delegates came back accredited by the Democratic Executive Committee simply—it being a manifest impossibility, from want of time, to assemble the party in a State Convention, and in Delaware, under the usages and rules of the party, the old Convention was re-assembled. In Louisiana there was time to assemble the old Convention, but not to order an election of delegates in the several parishes to meet a new Convention. The Executive Committee did everything it could to get the expression of the views of the State. It re-assembled the old Convention, nearly every parish in the State being represented, and accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore.

But the Convention whose delegates to Baltimore who have been endorsed by the majority of your Committee, was called at the instance of two local organizations, and of Dr. Cottman, a former member of the National Executive Committee of the party.—The calls were somewhat conflicting. The notice did not reach many parishes in the State. Only 2 parishes out of 39 are pretended to be represented, and in several of these there is no reason to doubt the fact that the delegates did not leave behind them a single constituent agreeing with them in sentiment. In not a single parish was this call responded to by a majority of the Democratic voters. The Convention only represented a very small portion of the party—it was totally irregular, besides.

The majority of the Committee object to the action of the old Convention on its re-assembling at the call of the Executive Committee, on the ground that it was defunct and could not be brought to life. Yet it endorses the action of the other Convention on the call in part of the equally defunct member of the National Committee, Dr. Cottman. The following the usage of Delaware, by the Executive Committee of Louisiana, though manifestly a necessity for the reasons stated, has no weight as a precedent with this majority. Conceding their ground of its being irregular, seats as delegates should be given to the body called by the regular authority and not to the body assembled by no responsible authority whatever, and especially when the former represented the great body of the party and the latter did not. All these considerations, however, have been disregarded by the majority of the Committee, who have persisted by a vote of 16 to 9 to award the seats as delegates to the representative of the disorganizing minority convention.

In the case of Arkansas, the majority of the Committee propose to divide out the seats to all applicants—in this State the Democratic party were about assembling in their district conventions, consisting of delegates from the several counties of the State for the nomination of members of Congress, when their delegates returned from Charleston, as in Texas, there was not time for the assembling of a State convention. In these district conventions, delegates were selected to represent the party at Baltimore—a call was however, issued in a Memphis paper without any signature whatever, calling upon the people of the northern district to assemble in mass meeting at Madison, to elect delegates to Baltimore.

Some four or five hundred men from 10 to 12 counties thus assembled and appointed three delegates to Baltimore. The majority of the committee propose to allow these men to vote in the convention. There are 27 counties and 25,000 voters in the district.—Col. Hindman, a delegate elected by the district convention to Baltimore, was elected to Congress in 1858 by 1800 majority, and was unanimously re-nominated by the convention which selected him as a delegate to Baltimore. These facts show the significance of the action of the district convention in electing delegates to Baltimore as representing truly the sentiment of the Democratic party of the district, and they exhibit the utter insignificance of the unanimously called convention, for it will be borne in mind that it was held at the central point, at the western terminus of the railroad from Memphis and where several stage and wagon routes meet. They were elected as delegates generally from the State to the National Convention with the hope that they might get in without any definite claim.

In Massachusetts and Missouri, the contest are between principals now holding their seats and substitutes who had their places at Charleston. In each case the principal was detained at home by sickness in his family. In each case, the principal gave notice to his substitute, that he should take his seat at Baltimore. The majority of the Committee hold that the principals, elected as such by the proper Conventions, are not entitled to their seats and have reported accordingly.—We hold that a substitute is appointed simply to act in the absence of the principal, and that his authority cease whenever the principal makes his appearance and takes his seat. We emphatically declare that such has been the invariable usage in all Conventions of the party, whether National or State, and that it is based on reason and the representative principle.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Oregon,
A. R. SPEER, New Jersey,
H. M. NORTH, Pennsylvania,
JNO. H. BEWLEY, Delaware,
E. W. AUBBARD, Virginia,
R. R BRIDGERS, North Carolina,
WM. H. CARROLL, Tennessee,
GEO. H. MORROW, Kentucky,
D. S. GREGORY, California.

In the points of difference between the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials, I concur in the *conclusions* of the minority report in the cases of Georgia, Alabama, Missouri and Massachusetts.

AARON V. HUGHES,
New Hampshire.

Mr. Gittings, of Md., presented a Report of his own, differing from the majority report in regard to the delegates from Alabama.

After the reading of the reports, the New York delegation asked for time to consult, and therefore the Convention adjourned until 4½ o'clock. There is much excitement.

Afternoon Session.—The New York delegation not having decided as to their course in reference to the reports of the Committee on Credentials, an adjournment was asked, and granted. Adjourned to 10 to-morrow morning. The crowd in and about the Convention is immense, evincing the warmest interest in the proceedings.

Friday Morning.—Convention met at 10 o'clock. The reports of the Committee on Credentials came up for consideration. The report of the minority was voted down, by 150 yeas to 100½ nays. The report of the majority was then adopted, all but the last resolution, having reference to Georgia. From this State the regular delegation, which sat in the Charleston Convention, was admitted. Although there was comparatively little venting given to the excitement which members evidently felt, the state of things looked very ominous. Adjourned to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—Convention re-assembled at 7. The motions to lay on the table the motions to reconsider the several resolutions of the majority, having been one after another adopted, the aspect of affairs assumed the gravest possible shape. It must have produced the profoundest regret in the heart of every true Democrat present.

All but two of the Virginia delegates went out, declaring that they could no longer participate in the deliberations of the Convention. Sixteen of the twenty from North Carolina followed. Nineteen of the twenty-four from Tennessee then took the same step. Eighteen of the twenty-four from Kentucky asked leave to retire for consultation, with little hope of coming back. One half of the Maryland delegation, then went out, as did both the entire delegations from California and Oregon. Delaware in part retired, whilst sixteen to ten from Massachusetts, and one-half the Missouri delegation, indicated a purpose to do so also.

At this stage of the proceedings (11 o'clock) the Convention adjourned to 10 to-morrow morning. A gloomy hour, this.

The Latest.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1½, P. M.—The Convention met at 10.25 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Baltimore.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., stated that his delegation had held a consultation last evening, and he reported their determination at present arrived at. Nine of the Kentucky delegates remain in the convention—ten of the delegates withdraw; five others desire, for the present, to suspend their action with the convention. He was one of those five. They regretted separating from the convention. Having had the honor to place before the convention the name of a distinguished son of Kentucky, (Mr. Guthrie,) he would not withdraw the name of that gentleman as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Clarke said he was requested to announce that two of the Missouri delegation withdrew from the convention. The balance of the delegation desire to remain in the convention for the present.

Mr. Hill, of North Carolina, said a portion of the North Carolina delegation withdrew from the convention last evening. He remained then, but was now forced to take part and let with the remainder of his friends from that State.

The President said that he was deeply sensible of the honor done him by the convention. Delegations had retired from this hall and had ceased to participate in its deliberations. In the present circumstances he deemed it a duty of self respect, and to this convention, as at present organized, to resign his seat as presiding officer. He would take his place on the floor with his delegation, and act with them.

As the president (Mr. Cushing) left the chair the anti-Douglas delegates arose, waved their hats and cheered, and were joined by a long and deafening shout from the galleries.

The excitement was intense everywhere in the building.

Col. Todd, of Ohio, vice president took the chair, and hoped he would be sustained by the Convention in the performance of his duties.

The motion to proceed to a nomination was put and carried *viva voce*.

For Douglas—Maine 5½; New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 20; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 3½; New York 35; New Jersey 2½; Pennsylvania 10; Maryland 2½; Virginia 1½; North Carolina 1; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 1; Missouri 4½; Tennessee 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5; Iowa 4; Minnesota 2½.—Total 173½.

For Breckinridge—Connecticut 1; Pennsylvania 3; Maryland ½; Arkansas ½; Minnesota ½—5½

For Wise—Maryland ½.
For Bocock—Virginia 1.
For Dickinson.—Virginia ½.
For Gurthrie—Pennsylvania 3; Missouri 1½; Kentucky 4½—9.
For H. Seymour—Pennsylvania 1.

Nine of the delegates from Pennsylvania declined to vote.

Several members of other delegations declined to vote.

Mr. Sturman, of Arkansas, when his State was called, said, in justice to himself, and with sorrow, he parted with the convention—he could not longer remain after what had been done.

Douglas Nominated.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 3½, P. M.—Portions of six delegations retired from the Convention to-day. Stephen A. Douglas nominated by unanimous resolution after second ballot. H. J. S.

Convention at Maryland Institute Hall.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—As early as 11 o'clock throngs began to collect about the Maryland Institute Hall, and shortly after the galleries were opened they were filled with anxious spectators. From the south end of the hall was suspended a large American flag.

At 12½ o'clock the convention was organized by the calling of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, to the chair, who was received with great applause and proceeded to address the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention: Not being conscious of any peculiar merit which induced the Convention to prefer him for the office, attributed it to the respect for the ancient and loyal State of Virginia. He was assured that the Convention would be governed by regard for the principle of States R