that he can make it just as strong as he pleases upon this resolution.

Cries of "read it," "read it."

The resolution was then read, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all the votes given in this Convention, he is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President." [Loud applause.]

Another ballot was, however, demanded from all sides, and it was taken.

SECOND BALLOT.

	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.
Maine,	7	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	10	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0
Connecticut,	3½	0½	0
New York,	35	0	0
New Jersey,	2½	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	7	2½
Maryland,	2½	0	0
Virginia,	3	0	0
North Carolina,	1	0	0
Alabama,	9	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0
Arkansas,	1½	0	0
Missouri,	4½	0	1½
Tennessee,	3	0	0
Kentucky,	3	0	1½
Ohio,	23	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0
Minnesota,	4	0	0
	181½	7½	5½

Whole number of votes 194½; of which Mr. Douglas received 181½ votes.

Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, obtained the floor.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—Will the gentleman allow me to say a word before he proceeds?

Mr. Hoge—Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. Clark—It is known to this Convention that at Charleston as well as here, I have never cast a vote for Stephen A. Douglas. I have taken my course at Charleston and here, in obedience to what I thought were the wishes of my constituents, although in that I may have been mistaken. I endeavored to place in nomination a gentleman agreeing in all particulars more fully, as I thought, with the wishes of Missouri than Mr. Douglas. I have never had any hostility towards Mr. Douglas, but have always regarded him—and have so announced in Congress and elsewhere—as a great and patriotic statesman. [Applause.] I should feel the interests and destinies of my country entirely safe in his hands and under his administration. [Renewed applause.] I have my personal preference, in obedience to what I consider the will and sentiment of the State I in part represent. I was commissioned to the National Democratic Convention, and I know of none but this one. [Applause.] I have linked my destiny to this, and as I said yesterday, for weal or woe, I shall live and die in the Democratic party. With that view, in order that we may end our labors here, and give the country repose, until they begin to shout for victory, I intend to second the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Hoge) to declare Stephen A. Douglas the nominee unanimously of this Convention.

Mr. Hoge, of Virginia—Before I submit the resolution I promised, I desire to submit one single remark. The Virginia delegates who remain in this the National and the only National Convention of the Democratic party, have cast only the individual vote of their respective districts. We have not attempted to cast the vote of any gentleman who has left here, and I feel the utmost confidence that those gentlemen will not undertake elsewhere to cast any votes but their own.

I now beg leave to submit the following resolution, being the same as that offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Church,) with a slight modification that he and I have made:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all votes given in this Convention is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body, and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President of the United States."

When the vote was called on the resolution an overwhelming unanimous "aye" was given, and the whole Convention rose, the members cheering, waving their hats, and yelling frantically.

The galleries responded with the most enthusiastic acclamations, in the midst of which the banner of the Keystone Club was displayed from the upper gallery, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

A second banner inscribed with the name of "Douglas, the next President of the United States," "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 for Douglas," was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

For five minutes the enthusiastic demonstration continued. The cheering would die away and be renewed, the Convention and spectators all being on their feet and apparently wild with excitement. Finally, in a lull of the noise,

The President said—Gentleman of the Convention, as your presiding officer I declare Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, by the unanimous vote of this Convention, the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for President. And may God, in his infinite mercy protect him, and with him this Union.

The silence that prevailed during this announcement was broken by the renewal of the enthusiasm with redoubled vigor. Cheer followed cheer, hats were waving in all parts of the house, the band playing, and a general scene of congratulation going on among the delegates.

Calls followed for various speakers, interrupted by renewed propositions for three more cheers for Douglas, which were given with a will as often as called for.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Davidson.

Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, thereupon addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention—It is scarcely necessary for me to say that at no time during the sittings of this body did Judge Douglas receive the united vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania. And, I may further add, that in the consideration of a platform a majority of us united with our Southern friends, ready to give them all that we believed them entitled to under the Federal Constitution. In our judgment they asked for nothing more, and we were not willing to give them less. [Applause.] In our actions then we have been overruled by a decided majority of this body, and, for Pennsylvania, I am free to say that, attached as we are to the Democratic party, its principles, its discipline, its organization, standing true forever, in the eloquent language of the President in his opening speech at Charleston, "Standing as perpetual sentinels upon the outposts of the Constitution," we will, I trust, abide by its decisions and support its nominees. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas is a man of acknowledged talent, and everywhere regarded as the accomplished statesman, skilled in the art of ruling. Born under a New England sun, yet by adoption a citizen of the West, honored and cherished in the valley of the Ohio and on the slopes of the Atlantic, he now should be of the whole country. [Cheers.] Untrained, to some extent, in early life, in the learning of the schools, the deficiency, if any exists, has been largely compensated by the generous measure in which nature has dealt upon him her choicest gifts of intellect and character. [Applause.] Like Henry of the Revolution, like Peel of England, these noble qualities have made him the architect of his own fortune. [Cheers.]

That the Union is a confederacy endowed with special powers, the States composing it retaining all the undelegated attributes of sovereignty, is the fundamental truth of our political system. In defence of this truth we are about to engage in a new contest, and in the comprehension of its true character we have thoroughly to educate the public mind. The popular heart is to be won back to loyalty by holding up to its contemplation the image of the Constitution in its serene beauty of lineament and proportion. The erring conclusions of our fellow-citizens of all sections are to be corrected by a thorough and persevering exposition of their fallacy, and in place of these are to be inculcated the paramount claims of the Federal compact to the hearty allegiance, in letter and spirit, of every American who can comprehend and appreciate the institutions of his country, and who really cherishes a desire for their perpetuity. [Applause.]

If here in this beautiful city which looks out upon the Chesapeake we could have needed any incitement to a broad patriotism in our deliberations it should have been found in the associations in the midst of which we are assembled, for it was at Annapolis at the close of the Revolution that Washington resigned his commission. It is also within sight of the spot at which we are convened that imposing monuments rise to the greatness of his memory and to the patriotism of the sons of Maryland. [Cheers.]

Pennsylvania, the State in which independence was first proclaimed and the work of the Revolution secured by the construction of the federal compact, the State which holds within her bosom the ashes of Franklin and boasts the first battle-field of Washington, will be true to her noble memories. [Applause.] And in the fullness of that enlightened conservative sentiment for which she has been distinguished, will rally, I hope, in giant strength, cast the dust from her eyes, and aid the friends of the Democratic party once more to elect their nominee. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Mr. Shepley, of Maine, and Mr. Cochrane, of New York, also responded, when the Convention adjourned.

Evening Session.—The President requested each of the several delegations to name one of their own number to constitute a member of the Executive National Committee.

Mr. Williamson, of Kentucky, rose to a privileged question. The delegation from Kentucky filed a document this morning, which we call "Armed Neutrality." We intend to stand here, and not to be involved by either side, but to co-operate with our people when we go home.

The various delegations here, at the suggestion of the Chair, named the following gentlemen as members of the National Executive Committee:

Sylvanus B. Lyman, of Portland, Maine.
Alfeus F. Snow, of Claremont, N. Hampshire.
Charles G. Eastman, of Montpelier, Vermont.
Frederick C. Price, of Boston, Massachusetts.
Jacob Babbitt, of Bristol, Rhode Island.
Wm. F. Converse, of Norwich, Connecticut.
Auguste Belmont, of New York, New York.
Jacob Van Nosdale, of Newark, New Jersey.
Rich'd Haldeman, of Harrisburg, Penn'a.
Thos. M. Lanahan, of Baltimore, Maryland.
John A. Harman, of Stanton, Virginia.
Rob't E. Dick, of Greensborough, N. Carolina.
Wm. B. Gaulden, of Huntsville, Georgia.
W. W. Moore, of Jacksonville, Florida.
Oatley H. Bynum, of Portland, Alabama.
Thos. Cottman, of Donaldsonville, Louisiana.
Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
James Craig, of St. Joseph's, Missouri.
C. Knox Walker, of Memphis, Tennessee.
Henry C. Harrison, of Covington, Kentucky.
Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville, Ohio.
H. W. Harrington, of Madison, Indiana.
Murray McKunnell, of Jacksonville, Illinois.
Benj. Follett, of Michigan.
John K. Sharpstein, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
Wm. H. Merrick, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota.
Jas. A. McDougal, of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, stated that he had left at his room at the hotel the resolutions that the Committee had prepared, but with the permission of the Convention he would state them in substance and afterwards hand them to the Secretary.

We recommend first, that the representation in the next National Convention shall be the same as now; second, that in the event that any new State shall be admitted, any person that shall be named by the regular Democratic organization of that State shall be recognized as a member of the Executive Committee of the nation; third, that the place of holding the next National Convention shall be in the discretion of the National Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, the report was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That John G. Parkhurst, Reporting Secretary of this Convention, be requested to prepare the proceedings of this Convention, to be printed in proper form, and that the National Committee cause 10,000 copies of the same when so prepared, to be printed and distributed among the delegates of this Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—Mr. President, the Southern delegates in their Convention have conferred together and have agreed unanimously to nominate for Vice President of the United States the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of the State of Alabama. [Applause.]

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland—I call for the vote by States. I consider it an eminently fit nomination, and I have an object in calling for the vote by States. I want it to go out that every State voted for Mr. Fitzpatrick, and their votes were so recorded.

The call having been completed, the vote was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	199½
For Benjamin Fitzpatrick,	198½
Wm. C. Alexander of N. J.	1

The President—The Chair therefore announces that the Democratic Convention have made choice of Benjamin Fitzpatrick as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

The Chairman announced the following as the committee to inform the nominees for President and Vice President of their nomination:

William H. Ludlow, of New York.
J. L. Seward, of Georgia.
J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania.
Robert C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana.
W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota.
T. J. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
A. A. King, of Missouri.
Bion Bradbury, of Maine.
R. P. Dick, of North Carolina.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio—It is generally understood that the platform was adopted at Charleston. I understand a distinguished member from Louisiana (Mr. Wickliffe) desires to present a resolution relating to the platform, and I hope he will be allowed to do so.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana—In behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg leave to present the following.—The adoption of it will give to Stephen A. Douglas forty thousand votes in two of the Southern States of this Union:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

The resolution was received with loud expressions of approbation.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, the labors of this Convention, arduous as they have been, are now drawing to a close. Arduous duties lie before us in the canvass that is to come, consequent upon the nomination that we have made here to day. To the Convention, to those who have been our friends, for their support on behalf of our nominee for the presidency, and on behalf of his State, and also to this entire Convention, I return my profound thanks. We have been involved in seeming difficulties, great and perilous during the time that we have been deliberating here. But the Democratic party has passed through greater difficulties than these, and come from the contest with their banner untorn and with triumph perched upon it. [Applause.]

I have no complaint to make against those who have seceded from this Convention. But I desire to say, before I leave, that I wish them to go to their constituents with all the responsibility of that act resting upon them if the Democratic party is broken down and destroyed. As for us, we have nothing to do but with our nominations to go forth to fight this battle for the success of the Democratic party and the perpetuity of this Government. And if those gentlemen who have seceded from us bring this Government into peril, the responsibility of the act will rest upon them, and not upon us. [Applause.]

Sir, what a spectacle do we present. Day after day during this discussion I have heard it said that this whole discussion was to secure the nomination of a particular man. My lips were sealed. When gentlemen have charged that all this effort on our part has been to nominate a single man, Mr. President, the time has arrived when I can put the denial straight, flat upon that statement, and produce the proof that will put them to blush whenever they repeat it again. [Applause.] I will not repeat the transactions that occurred at Charleston or here, I will refer to them only for the purpose of calling attention to another thing. At Charleston we were told by the seceders that they went off on account of the platform. How do they stand before the country to-day? They come back here upon that platform precisely as they left it at Charleston. [Applause.] They sought admission into your Convention, and the Convention acted upon their application. Then another set of gentlemen, who were in here and had pledged themselves to stand by the nominees, if they could get 202 votes in the nomination—these other gentlemen told you that unless you admitted those Seceders, they could go out, too. They made an issue, not upon the candidate, not upon the platform, but upon the contest over the seats which the Seceders claimed here. [Applause.]

I attribute none but patriotic motives to every gentleman. But I must say, I do not know how elevated that patriotism is that leads men to go out of a National Democratic Convention, and seeks to break up the party, because you will not let this man or that man, or the other man, sit here in this Convention. [Applause.] So help me, God! if I was influenced by such considerations, I would go home and seek the most insignificant town in my State and remain there the balance of my life, for I should not want to be seen by many people. [Great applause.]

Now, Mr. President, I am going to make an announcement that will account for the currency of a rumor prevalent here the other day. Judge Douglas will accept the nomination.—[Loud cheers and applause.] But Judge Douglas was prepared, for the harmony of the party, for the success of the party, for the preservation of the government, always and at all times, to withdraw his name from the Convention.—[Applause.] I mean those gentlemen shall meet that issue when they go home. I have had in my possession, since the session of this Convention here, his authority placed in my hands to withdraw his name, to be used by his friends whenever they deemed it necessary to do so. [Great applause.] And I now send to the Secretary's desk a letter which though marked 'private,' I ask may be read to this Convention.

The Secretary read the following letter:

[*Private.*]

WASHINGTON, 11 P. M., June 20.

MY DEAR SIR:—I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partizans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Applause.] Intervention means disunion. There is no difference between Northern and Southern intervention. The one, intervention for slavery, the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained by all hazards.

But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. [Applause.] If, therefore, you and my other friends, who have stood by me with so such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved and the unity and ascendency of the Democratic party maintained and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name and uniting upon some other non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. [Applause.]—Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have implicit confidence in your's and their patriotism and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval, but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interests or aggrandizement. [Applause.] My interests will be but promoted, and ambition gratified, and motives vindicated by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party.

The action of the Charleston Convention in sustaining me by so large a majority on the Platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention.

With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon Wm. A Richardson, Baltimore, Maryland.

The reading of the letter was received with enthusiastic applause.

After the passage of resolutions of thanks to the President and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the President presenting his kind adieus to the members.

Democratic National Convention,

At Maryland Institute Hall.

The delegates who withdrew on Friday night from the Democratic Convention at the Front Street Theatre, assembled at noon on Saturday in the hall of the Maryland Institute. Before the hour of assembling they were joined by a number of additional delegates, who also withdrew from the Front Street Theatre Convention during the morning.

At 12½ o'clock the convention was organized by the calling of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, to the chair, and that gentleman, upon mounting the rostrum, was received with great applause, and proceeded to address the convention, styling it *The National Democratic Convention*. Not being conscious of any peculiar merit which induced the Convention to prefer him for the office, he attributed it to 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 Rights. That convention which has recently assembled in Baltimore has lost all claim to the title of the National Convention. It was now the duty of this body to perform the obligations which devolved upon a National Democratic Convention. He was confident they would maintain the constitution of the country against all enemies, open or insidious.

The remarks of Mr. Russell were repeatedly interrupted by rapturous applause.

On motion, the chair appointed Mr. B. T. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Crosby, of Arkansas, secretaries, which was ratified.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., moved a committee of fifteen on permanent organization, which was amended by Mr. Bayard, of Del., by the substitution of a committee of five; which was adopted.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, moved that a full list of delegates be furnished the chair. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee on organization: Messrs. Walker, of Ala., McHenry, of Pa., Stevens, of Oregon, Williams, of Mass., and Fisher, of Ky.

On motion the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock the delegates were nearly all in their seats, and the vacant space behind them filled with a mass of spectators. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the president's hammer fell, and the convention called to order.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hera, who invoked the divine mediation in the affairs of men.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on organization, reported the following permanent officers of the convention:

President—Hon. Caleb Cushing—which was received by acclamation.

Vice-Presidents—O. R. Fenton, of Va.; A. P. Denison, of Oregon; V. L. Bradford, of Pa.; J. E. Drieblittle, of California; J. O. C. Atkinson, of Tenn.; J. S. Henrick, of Ky.; Bedford Brown, of N. C.; H. L. Benning, of Ga.; H. E. Stoughton, of Vermont; M. J. McElhaney, of Mo.; Phineas W. Lealand, of Mass.; Richard Taylor, of La.; R. G. Scott, of Ala; Josiah Gould, of Arkansas; W. D. Bowie, of Md.; W. H. Ross, of Delaware; H. M Runnells, of Texas; B. F. Wardlaw, of Florida.

For Secretaries—A. R. Crosby, Oregon; W. P. Cooper, Va.; E. S. F. Hardcastle, Md; N. H. R. Dawson, Ala.; Thomas P. Ocheltree, Texas; J. J. Williams, Florida; F. West, Ga.; F. W. Hoadley, Ark., W. G. Whitley, Del.; George McHenry, Pa.; C. J. Armstead, Miss.; S. W. Humphrey, N. C.; D. D. Withers, Tenn.

Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Hon. Caleb Cushing and request him to *resume his seat* in this convention; which was adopted. Soon after, Hon. Caleb Cushing entered the hall, and his presence was the signal for a burst of applause, which fairly shook the solid walls of the Institute and made the glass tingle in the casements.

Mr. Russell, of the committee, in introducing Mr. Cushing to the convention, on the stand said: "The Hon. Caleb Cushing needs no introduction from me. The Convention has already recognized him by enthusiastic acclamation—you already know him. He is now, as he was then, the chairman of the National Democratic Convention."

Upon taking the chair Mr. Cushing spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We reassemble here, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited thereto, from more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States—for the purpose of continuing and re-establishing the party on the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and equal rights of the States. The convention is now in order for business.

Mr. Lubbock, of Texas, stated it to be his desire that the majority report on the platform as made at Charleston should be adopted by this convention, as soon as the credentials of delegates have been verified.

Mr. Hunter, of La., offered a resolution that the delegates to the Richmond convention be requested to unite with the convention in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, and to unite in their deliberations, if they feel authorized to do so, which, being objected to, was withdrawn.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to the Richmond convention, be invited to unite with their brethren now in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, provided they have authority to do so. Objection being made, Mr. Hunter withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., asked that all the delegates of the Richmond Convention be requested to take seats with the National Convention in session at the Maryland Institute; adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the country upon the principles which have governed the convention in making their nominations for President and Vice-President, and in vindication of the principles of the party—which was adopted.

A delegate moved that the president of this convention be made the chairman of the committee, and put the motion himself to the convention, which was carried by acclamation. The chair stated he would take time to fill the committee.

Mr. Portis, of Ala., moved that a national committee be appointed of one member from each State, to fix the time and place of the holding the next national convention in 1864; which was objected to and withdrawn. Mr. McHenry moved that the next national convention be held in Philadelphia.—Another delegate moved to insert Baltimore. Another voice suggested New York. Another proposed New Orleans. The vote was taken on the first proposition, which was carried, apparently by a large vote.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as duly accredited to this, the National Democratic Convention:

Vermont 1; Massachusetts 26; New York 2; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 23; North Carolina 16; Georgia 28; Florida 6; Alabama 36; Louisiana 11; Mississippi 14; Texas 6; Arkansas 9; Missouri 2; Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; California 8; Oregon 4.—Total 230—casting 115 votes.

The committee further reported that in the case of Iowa, there was a large party in that State who sympathized with this convention, but as the delegates present from that State were not regularly elected, the committee recommended that they have complimentary tickets to seats in this convention, but without the privilege of participating in its deliberations.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, explained his action in opposing the admission of the delegates from Iowa. They were both gentlemen of the highest character.

The president asked the chairman of the South Carolina delegation to present the names of his delegation. A delegate stated that no one was present authorized to accept the invitation, but communications were going forward which would probably enable some person to answer in a short time.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which he said were adopted unanimously by the committee. The resolutions are the same as embodied in the majority report made at Charleston, without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i:"

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the government of a Territory, organized by an 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 impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

2d. *Resolved*, 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.

3d. *Resolved*, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery.

4th. *Resolved*, That the democratic party are 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.

5th. *Resolved*, 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.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes 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.

And 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 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.

Mr. Bradford inquired what would be the vote of one delegate from a single congressional district. He thought that in such a case the delegate should be entitled to one vote and not half a vote.

Mr. Butler said the convention should be careful that nothing should be done in the action of the convention which might be the basis of misrepresentation.

The President explained that under the resolution of the convention the delegate would be entitled to one-half a vote.

Mr. Yancey was in favor of delegates in such instances casting one vote.

Mr. Butler moved that each delegate be entitled to *half* a vote.

Mr. Johnson stated that delegates were elected to cast but half a vote.

Mr. Hunter, of Ala., said that the delegate from his State were instructed to cast the vote as a unit, and the rule would not apply to his delegation.

After considerable time passed in discussion and private consultation, Mr. Butler withdrew his resolution, and suggested that every delegation should be allowed to cast their vote as they thought proper.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President, which motion was adopted.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, said that before proceeding to ballot he desired to say a few words. He then, without mentioning names, alluded in terms of eulogy to a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and afterwards in the same terms to a prominent son of Kentucky, which was received with loud applause.

Mr. ——, of Alabama, spoke in high terms of these distinguished statesmen—the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge—and closed by nominating the latter as the candidate of the convention for President of the United States.

Mr. Dent seconded the nomination with some enthusiastic remarks.

Mr. Ewing put in nomination Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and spoke warmly in commendation of his high character as a statesman. Mr. Dickinson had been for six years in the Senate of the United States, where he battled for the rights of the South. Mr. Webster had said of him, that he could not be spared from that body.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, nominated General Joseph Lane of Oregon—the Marion of his State. He spoke in his favor at some length.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, expressed his thanks to Alabama for presenting the name of Virginia's distinguished son. He did not feel authorized to withdraw his name, but as Mr. Hunter did not desire the nomination, he hoped that Alabama would do so. The name of Mr. Hunter was then withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the name of General Lane.

THE BALLOT.

The roll of States was then called with the following result:

For Breckinridge—Vermont, ½; Massachusetts, 8; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1½; Virginia, 11½; Georgia, 14; Florida 3; Alabama 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 4; Arkansas 4; Kentucky, 4½; Minnesota, 1; Oregon 3; —Total 81.

The vote for Dickinson was as follows, but before the vote was announced all the votes were changed to Breckinridge:

For Dickinson—New York, 2; Maryland, 3; North Carolina, 8½; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 5½.—Total 20.

The President then declared that the vote was unanimous for John C. Breckinridge.

When New York was called, Mr. Bartley spoke at length in explanation of his position and the position of the New York democracy—and voted for Daniel S. Dickinson.

When Virginia was called a delegate stated that seven congressional districts were represented but by one delegate each, and he would therefore cast their vote in full for said districts.

Mr. Green, of N. C., then nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

Mr. Scott, of California, seconded the nomination, and moved that Gen. Joseph Lane be nominated by acclamation, but at the suggestion of the president he afterwards withdrew his motion.

The States were then called and the vote was declared unanimous for Gen. Lane.

Both nominations were received with great cheering.

On motion, the president of the convention was requested to notify the nominees of their nomination.

The president requested the chairman of each delegation to present to him the name of a person as a member of the national democratic committee.

Mr. Yancey was then loudly called for, and taking his position on the platform, he made an eloquent and lengthy speech, which throughout was loudly cheered—after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

A Word to the Democracy.

It is all important in the present crisis that the Democracy should determine to battle the common enemy of our organization and the country. This is no time for the exercise of mere partisanship. It is no time to give way to unbridled passions or to violent antagonisms. The Republicans, rallied under the black banner of negro equality and following the traitorous lead of Charles Sumner, Joshua Giddings and Abraham Lincoln, are bold and defiant in their crusade against the Constitution and the unity of the State. And, at such a moment, the eyes of the nation are turned to the Democratic party as the only one which can avert the National calamity at which the Abolitionists aim. Is it wise, politic or judicious that, because one portion of the party prefer one candidate and the other another, the hopes of a great people should be disappointed and the Government established by our fathers utterly overthrown? We put the question in all candor to the great body of our people, and we suggest to them, as we have done before, that bitter rancor can benefit neither one side or the other, and that union, concession and harmony are demanded to rescue the country from its peril.

Elsewhere the newspapers and the people are less governed by the vindictiveness of spirit which is here evinced. Only in the cities can all the turmoil and trouble and bitterness of contending forces be found. The possibility of united action is not for a moment denied in the interior of this and other States, and, indeed, many of our exchanges realize the necessity of mutual concessions for the common cause. We therefore cannot but regard positive resolutions, at this juncture, as dangerous, inexpedient, and unwise; and we counsel our Democratic newspaper cotemporaries to defer for a time expressions which are calculated not only to separate still further the different wings of the party, but help the Republicans to power. In the present perilous juncture, involving the weal or woe of the entire country for an indefinite time, and perhaps for centuries, it is of the utmost consequence that our newspaper friends especially should exercise extreme caution and circumspection in assuming a position that for the campaign must be final.

The enthusiastic may flatter themselves in their own conceit, that this man or that has enough strength to win the electoral vote of this State or the other; and, in their false security, may drive others into positions which will defeat the purposes they have in view. But those who regard this campaign from a different and a more national standpoint confess that to overthrow the odds and ends, combined under the Republican organization, *the whole Democratic vote must be so polled that every substantial opponent of Abolitionism may give expression to his abhorrence of the Helper and Sumner infamies.*

Now, how is this to be done? Will the object be attained by divisions and sub-divisions, by denunciations and counter-denunciations, by strife, by contention, by accrimonious warfare? Or will the defeat of the common foe of the country and of the Democratic party be secured most surely by fair, manly and courteous interchange of opinion? Truly, every honest mind can have no difficulty in solving these questions; nor can there be any difficulty in determining the right course to be pursued. Nothing is to be gained by a divided household but disaster and ruin, and none but the blind will pursue a policy that is fraught with calamity.

The Democracy should bear in mind that the only hope Abraham Lincoln has of attaining the Presidency is found in the probable divided action of the true friends of the Union, and that over the foolish if not suicidal action already taken the enemies of the Republic gloat with significant satisfaction. It is for Union-loving men, no matter what their partizan proclivities may be, to say whether the hopes of the Abolitionists shall be gratified, and whether the common foe shall continue to rejoice over the prospective division of the Democratic party. Shall the Union be maintained in all its integrity, or shall it be handed over as the sport and toy of a hungry, corrupt and unconstitutional, organization? There is but one answer to this. There must be a union or defeat. With the one the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people will be secured. With the other, injustice, wrong and disaster are sure to follow. Shall we have union or defeat?

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1857, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

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JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow.

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen:*—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

☞ In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MESSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSS, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

☞ SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

☞ THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. Prepared by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. [illegible], Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 18, [illegible]