

By the Last Mails.

From the Charleston Courier.
National Democratic Convention.

General Pierce has accepted the nomination extended by the Democratic National Convention.

The following synopsis of the proceedings of the last day of the sitting of the Convention, we think possesses sufficient interest for an insertion, although by so doing we are unable to give our usual variety.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
 To enable our readers to understand the various changes that occurred during the balloting on the last day, we again submit the details of the 33d ballot—at the conclusion of which, it will be recollected, the Convention adjourned on Friday.

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

States.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Webster.	Scott.	Sumner.	Wells.	Atchison.	Davis.	Pierce.
Maine	2	1	5							
New Hampshire	5									
Vermont	5									
Massachusetts	9	1	2							
Rhode Island	4									
Connecticut	3									
New York	11	123								
New Jersey	7									
Pennsylvania	27									
Delaware	3									
Maryland	8									
Virginia	15									
North Carolina	6									
Georgia	10									
Alabama	9									
Mississippi	7									
Louisiana	6									
Ohio	18	3	1							
Kentucky	12									
Tennessee	7	3	2							
Indiana	13									
Illinois	9									
Missouri	9									
Arkansas	6									
Michigan	6									
Florida	2									
Texas	2									
Iowa	2									
Wisconsin	2									
California	2									
Total	133	72	60	25	1	6	1			

On Saturday the Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and immediately proceeded to ballot for the 34th time.

When Maryland was called, Mr. Spencer rose and spoke of making some concession. He said that the Maryland Delegation were for Cass, but were willing to vote for any good Democrat. If the other members of the Convention had the same spirit, the nomination for President could be made in 25 minutes.

The convention would hear no more, though Mr. Spencer continued to speak for some time. He finally announced the vote of the State for Lewis Cass.

Mr. Dickinson rose, and in a very decided manner addressed the convention, acknowledging the honors that had been conferred to him throughout his life, and especially that highest honor, which the State of Virginia—the Old Dominion—had, by the voice of her democracy, to the extent of her influence in this confederacy, laid at his feet.

But he was glad of the honor conferred, proud of it only as it afforded him the opportunity to put it aside, and transfer it with his best wishes and best efforts to that distinguished statesman, Gen. Lewis Cass. [Here the speaker was greeted with a shower of bouquets from the ladies' gallery, to which he made a gallant and appropriate allusion.]

He proceeded to speak honorably and respectfully of all the candidates, but for himself disclaimed the honor and pleaded for compromise for the sake of Union. Tendering his thanks to the convention for the favor with which he had been heard, he sat down.

A gentleman of Virginia said, that fifty years ago a man of N. Carolina had said that the presidency was an office neither to be sought nor refused; and the fact that Mr. Dickinson now declined the honor was the strongest argument in favor of pressing it upon his acceptance.

On calling the 35th ballot, Rhode Island announced that having voted according to what she conceived to be for the interests and the harmony of the party, and that being her sole object here, she now returned to her first choice, and gave her 4 votes for Lewis Cass.

On calling Mississippi, Mr. Thompson rose and stated that the delegation, with a view of harmony, had cast her votes for the distinguished statesmen of the northwest, and the north, and still with the hope of effecting the nomination of a man who could be borne triumphantly into the Presidential chair, she would hold herself indifferent to the claims of the South and cast her vote for William L. Marcy, of New York.

On announcing the Georgia vote for Douglas, Mr. James Jackson, of that State rose and protested against it as not being the voice of the State.

Another of the delegation asserted that it did so, when another rose and referred to the last speaker as being on both delegations, the Union and the State Rights, and agreeing to anything. A voice called out, "Oh! he's a hermaphrodite."

The Virginia Delegation retired for consultation, and during the time, the Chairman announced the Committee of one from each State to a National Democratic Committee.

On their return, Virginia cast her vote for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, which created much sensation.

On the 36th ballot, Alabama went over to Marcy, and Pierce had 30 votes, viz: Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Virginia 15, and Tennessee 2.

On the 37th ballot considerable confusion prevailed; but after having been restored the Convention proceeded with their work, and no change of any moment occurred until the 46th ballot, pending which the delegation from Kentucky retired for consultation, were out fifteen minutes, and upon coming in cast their vote for Pierce.

After the 47th ballot, a motion to adjourn until the afternoon, was made and lost. A motion was then made by Mr. Delany, of Wisconsin, to adjourn sine die, and each State made its own nomination. The question, however, was not put.

On the 48th ballot General Pierce obtained 55 votes. The 49th and last ballot then commenced.

On the State of North Carolina being called, Mr. Dobbin of that delegation, rose, and after some remarks, voted for Pierce, amidst considerable applause, when Alabama also cast her vote for P., and Massachusetts changed her vote in his favor, which was added to by the vote of Mississippi and others. The excitement in the Convention rose to a tolerably high degree. When New York was called in her turn, she voted as on the preceding ballot, but before the vote was announced, she changed her vote and gave her thirty-five votes for Pierce, amidst immense cheering. After which the Pennsylvania and Indiana delegates asked leave to retire for consultation.

While they were out, Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, Arkansas, and other States, changed their votes for Pierce. The excitement became very great as one State after another changed their votes for the New Hampshire candidate.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, addressed the Convention, and at the close gave the vote of Indiana for Gen. Pierce.

Mr. Seymour and Mr. Dickinson, of New York, addressed the Convention in favor of Mr. Pierce.

Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Convention in favor of Gen. Pierce, after which Gov. Porter, of that State, gave the entire vote of the State for him, by, as he said, the direction of a majority of the delegation.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and others addressed the Convention.

The excitement during the delivery of the speeches and announcement of the change of votes was so great that it was impossible to hear near all that was said and done; the members were all on their feet, most of them standing on the benches.

When the Michigan vote was cast for Gen. Pierce, the chairman of that delegation said Gen. Pierce was particularly acceptable to Gen. Cass.

Finally, before the last three or four States, in the order of voting, had been called, and of course before the vote on the 49th ballot was announced, all the States changed their votes in favor of Gen. Pierce, except Ohio.

Gen. Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Butler, 1; Houston 1—Ohio giving the 6 Scattering Votes.

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon. By two o'clock the result was proclaimed by a national salute fired by the New York Delegation from the front of the Maryland Institute Hall, with the swivel brought on by them.

The following is a recapitulation of all the ballots:

Ballot.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Webster.	Scott.	Sumner.	Wells.	Atchison.	Davis.	Pierce.
1st	116	93	20	27	8	13	3	0	2	0
2d	118	95	23	27	6	13	3	1	1	0
3d	119	94	21	26	7	13	3	1	1	0
4th	115	89	31	25	7	13	3	0	1	0
5th	114	88	34	26	8	13	3	1	1	0
6th	114	88	34	26	8	13	3	1	1	0
7th	113	88	34	26	9	13	3	1	1	0
8th	113	88	34	26	9	13	3	1	1	0
9th	112	87	39	27	8	13	3	1	1	0
10th	111	86	40	27	8	14	0	1	1	0
11th	101	87	50	27	8	13	0	1	1	0
12th	98	88	51	27	9	13	0	1	1	0
13th	98	88	51	26	10	13	0	1	1	0
14th	99	87	51	26	10	13	0	1	1	0
15th	99	87	51	26	10	13	0	1	1	0
16th	99	87	50	26	11	13	0	1	1	0
17th	99	87	50	26	11	13	0	1	1	0
18th	96	85	56	25	11	13	1	1	1	0
19th	89	85	63	25	10	13	0	1	1	0
20th	81	92	64	26	10	13	0	1	1	0
21st	60	102	64	26	9	13	0	1	1	0
22d	43	104	77	26	9	13	0	1	1	0
23d	37	104	78	26	6	13	0	1	1	0
24th	33	103	80	26	6	13	0	1	1	0
25th	34	101	79	26	11	13	0	1	1	0
26th	33	101	80	26	10	13	0	1	1	0
27th	32	98	85	26	9	13	0	1	1	0
28th	28	96	88	26	11	13	0	1	1	0
29th	27	93	91	26	12	13	0	1	1	0
30th	33	91	92	26	12	13	0	1	1	0
31st	65	83	92	26	8	0	0	1	1	0
32d	98	74	80	26	8	0	0	1	1	0
33d	129	69	69	25	6	0	0	1	1	0
34th	130	49	53	23	5	0	0	1	1	0
35th	131	39	52	44	5	0	0	1	1	0
36th	130	122	28	43	5	0	0	1	1	0
37th	120	128	27	37	5	0	0	1	1	0
38th	129	107	28	33	5	0	0	1	1	0
39th	106	28	33	35	5	0	0	1	1	0
40th	29	106	27	33	5	0	0	1	1	0
41st	29	107	27	33	5	0	0	1	1	0
42d	101	27	33	31	0	0	0	1	1	0
43d	101	27	33	31	0	0	0	1	1	0
44th	29	107	27	33	9	0	0	1	1	0
45th	29	96	27	32	9	0	0	1	1	0
46th	44	78	28	32	9	0	0	1	1	0
47th	49	85	28	33	9	0	0	1	1	0
48th	55	72	38	39	6	0	0	1	1	0
49th	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0

On re-assembling Governor Brown, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Resolutions submitted their report which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The States having been called upon to vote for a candidate for Vice President, a gentleman from Maine—on that State having been called—said that the North was willing that their Southern friends should have the choice for candidate for Vice-President, and that therefore Maine would cast her vote for Wm. R. King, of Alabama.

During a pause in the taking of the ballot, the following despatches were read to the Convention:

From Stephen H. Douglass.—"I congratulate the Democratic party upon the nomination, and Illinois give Franklin Pierce a larger majority than any other State in the Union."

From General Cass.—"A good nomination, that of Pierce; I shall support it heartily."

From Gen. Houston.—"An excellent nomination; it will unite the whole Democracy."

From Democrats of Washington.—"Nine cheers for Franklin Pierce."

A portion of the vote of Illinois being being cast for Gen. Rusk, of Texas, that gentleman rose and declined the nomination. That portion of the vote of the State was then cast for David R. Atchison, of Missouri.

The first Ballot was as follows:—Wm. R. King of Ala., 125; Wm. C. Butler 21; Robert Strange, 23; L. W.

Downes, 30; John B. Weller, 27; G. J. Pillow, 25; David R. Atchison, 25; Howell Cobb, 2; Gen. Rusk, 13; Jeff. Davis, 2.

On the second and last ballot Mr. King received 277 votes, and Jefferson Davis 11 from Illinois. Mr. King was thereupon declared duly nominated.

Mr. King is the present President of the U. S. Senate, having been elected to that post on Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency by reason of Gen. Taylor's death.

The Convention then adopted their political platform endorsing the compromise as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the Intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the recitudo of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the department and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country; has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or oppression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the result of democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have been demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of being citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designated to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Con-

stitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the president the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupt system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.