States.

Reported for the Mercury. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY. dent and Vice President of the United States, this morning assembled in the city of Charles-ton, at the Institute Hall.

The Convention is composed of delegates elected by the Democratic organizations of the several States, numbering two for every Presidential Elector to which each State is enti-

ing tickets of admission, followed the rule usually adopted in parliamentary and deliberative gates as held prime face evidence of having been elected by regular organizations, excluding from the State of New York these known as the "Wood Delegation," and from the State of Illinois those known as the "Administration

m of the ball. other in ited spectators.

At 12 o'clock Tudge Smalley, of Vermont, in this country a permanent sectional conspiration of the Sational Democratic Com-

of Francis B. Figuresy, A Arkansas.

Judge Smalley put the question on the non-fraction, and Mr. Figuresy was elected by ac-

invself as to bring about a speedy organization of this body. Again thanking you for the tive; yeas 101, mays 128. South Carolina honor you have conferred, I enter upon the discharge of the duties you have assigned me. (Applause)

The vote was then announced, as above recorded, and the question recurred on the adoption of the letter rootion of the roots of the roots.

ied with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Hauckel,

Tuesday, April 24, 1860 .- The Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment; and was called to order by the tempora-

The reading of the Journal of vesterday's proceedings was on motion; susted.

The President pro time stated the business first in order to be the reception of reports

Mr. Payue, of Ohio, inquired if the bu first in order was not the resolution pending when the Convention vesterday adjourned? The President pro tem, replied that such was

not the order of business.

Mr. Payne. I beg to suggest to the Chair that the rule of the House of Representatives requiring committees to be called first in the morning only applies after the organization has been completed. That rule does not apply to the organization itself. The resolution under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on the Platform looks to the completion of the organization of the Convention, and is therefore the first business in order.

The President pro tem said that resolution would be taken up if no objection be made. Judge Meek, of Alabama, said that the usual course was first to receive the report of the committee on Organization; and he called for the report of that committee.

Mr. Cessna, of Penuszivania, Chairman of ed." the Committee, made the following report of Permanent Officers of the Convention: FOR PRESIDENT:

Hon. CALEB CUSHINO, of Massachusetts. [A Vice President and Secretary was selected from each State. The entire list is too long for insertion here. From this State B. H. Brown was nonnegated for vice President, Butler, Massachusetts; C. S. Bradley, Rhode and Franklin Gaillard for Secretary.]

The announcement of the name of the permanent President was received with loud ap- Jersey; H. B. Wright, Pennsylvania, Jas. A. planse.
The committee further recommend that the

rules and regulations adopted by the National Democratic Conventions of 1852 and 1856 be adopted by this Convention for its government with this additional rule :

"That in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its rote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each Delegate to cast himdividual vote."

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

JOHN N. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved that the report of the Committee be accepted, and the Com-

mittee be discharged, which motion was agreed Mr. McCook moved the adoption of the re-

port of the Committee.

[Upon this motion, a long and spicy discussion ensued. It was finally agreed to divide the report of the Committee, and the part relative to the permanent organization of the Con-

vention, was unanimously adopted. Mr. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. that a Committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to wait upon the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and conduct him to his seat as the President of

the Convention. The motion being agreed to-

The President pro tem, appointed Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, and Col. Richardson, of Illinois, as such Committee.
The President, on taking the Chair, addressed

the Convention as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention : I respectfully tender to you the most earnest expressions of vention met, projound gratifude for the honor which you o'clo k a. m. have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, ly the one set apart for ladies. responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty-in the direction of business and of debates in the preservation of order, I shall be proceedings was dispensed with.

my constant endeavor, faithfully and impartialv, to officiate here as your minister, and most, numbly to reflect your will. In a great deliberative essembly like this it is not the presiding der the following resolution, submitted vester-officer in whom the strength resides. It is not day by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut: his strength but yours - your intelligence, your MONDAX, April 23, 1880.—The Quadrennial sense of order, your instincts of self-respect. I tion be allowed to speak more than once on the same question, or for a longer time than United States, for the purpose of placing in myself, for the prompt, and parliamentary destinates.

patch of the business of this Convention. Gentlemen, you have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the imperial centre, from the sunlighted plans of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi, from the golden shores of the disment Oregon Union whose proud mission it has been - whose constituted order; to maintain the sacred ure of the Convention to allow.

Teserved rights of the sovereign States (applause;)

The President suggested that debate was not

to stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels upon in order, the previous question having been the outposts of the Constitution. (henewed appliance.) Ours, gentlemen, is the motic inmental statue of the great statesman of South ied _ Carolina-"Truth, Justice and the Constitution." the platform to be reported to the Convention Trum, austream the Constitution.

(Trumendous applause.) Opposed to us are by the Committee on Resolutions, those who labor to overthrow the Constitution.

After some conversation, the President of the Committee of Resolutions. othe floor of the hall, and to under the false and insidious pretence of supporting it; those who are aiming to produce

mutee, called the Convention to order and spiracy of one-half of the States of the Union against the other half (Applause)—those who, casion as a National Democratic Convention, ou to revolution and civil war. Those, gentlemittee in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by the last National Convention holden tion, it is the part, it is the high and noble part in Cincinnati, for the purpose of selecting candot didates for President and Vice President, to be stand, to strike down and to conquer. (Applause.) apparted in the bonding canyass by the Demo. Ay, that is our part, and we will do it. (Apor affelic country. The first business plause.) In the name of our dear country, with he the election of a temporary the help of God, we will do it. (Renewed act. Centlemes will please nominapplause.) Ay, we will do it; for, gentlemen, applause.) Ay, we will do it; for, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves—we will not despair of the genius of our country-we will

continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good Providence of Almighty God. (Great applause.) The Vice Presidents and Secretaries The President pro tent was then escorted to the chair by Messrs. McCook, of Ohio, and Jackson, of Georgia, and was received with about ten minutes, to enable the officers to the Committee on Resolutions, when they remake arrangements for proceeding with busi-

The President pro ton, on taking the Chair, and:

"The President pro ton, on taking the Chair, and:

"Entlemen on the Convention: I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have you most sincerely for the honor you have done inc, and I shall endeavor so to demean done inc, and I shall endeavor so to demean of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which was decided in the negawhich was decided in the nega-

> edings of the Convention were tion of the latter portion of the report as came from the Committee. The report was adopted.

> > rentions adopted by the above vote:
> >
> > 1 **ess/red* That the rules of the rules applicable to the rule applicable to the rules a the rules of this Convention.

2. Resideed, That two-thirds of the whole

at the request of any one State, each State to ted. be entitled to the number of votes to which said State is entitled in the next electoral college, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance, the manner in which said vote is to be east to be decided by the delegation of each State for itself.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio called up the resolution (and ; submitted by him before the adjournment vesterday It was read as follows:

thereof, be appointed to report resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party, be referred to said committee on presentation without debate. The previous question was seconded, and

the m in question ordered to be put The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Burrow, of Arkansus, offered the follow

ing resolution:
"It alord, That this Convention will not proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency until the platform shall have been adopt-

The President. The Chair desires to state that the Convention needs first to appoint its S. Chaffer, delegates representing the 5th Concommittee on resolutions. The Clerk then proceeded to call the State-

and the following named gentlemen were prescuted as the Committee on Resolutions.

Amos M. Roberts, Maine; W. Burns, New Hampshire; E. M. Brown, Vermont; Benj. F. Island; A. G. Hazard, Connecticut; Edwin Croswell, New York; Benj. Williamson, New Bayard, Delaware; Bradly S. Johnson, Maryland; James Barbour, Virginia; W. W. Avery, North Carolina; John S. Preston, South Carolina; Junius Wingfield, Georgia; J. B. Owens, Florida; John Erwin, Alabama; R. A. Honter, Louisiana; E. Barksdale, Mississippi; F S. Stockdale, Texas; N. B. Burrow, Arkansas; -Missouri; Sam. Milligan, Tennessee; R. K. Williams, Kentucky; H. B. Payne, Ohio; Pan. C. Danning, Indiana; Orlando B. Fielding, Illinois; G. V. N. Lanthrop, Michigan; A. S. Palmer, Wisconsin; B. M. Samuel, Iowa; Jas.

California; Isaac J. Stevens, Oregon. Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, demanded the previous question upon the resolution of the gentleman from Arkansas.

M. Cavanaugh, Minnesota; Austin E. Smith,

The previous question was seconded. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, asked that the vote

e taken by States. The question was then taken, and it was decided in the negative; yeas, 32 1-2; navs,

270 1-2. [South Carolina voted in the negative.] Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered the follow

ing resolution: Renderd, That the President of the Convention be and he is hereby requested to invite the familiators of the different denominations of five delegates, and that the seventy delegates Christians in the city to open the daily prothus selected be admitted to this Convention Christians in the city to open the daily pro-

THIRD, DAY .- MORNING SESSION. WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860 .- The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10

The galleries were densely crowded, especial-Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bach-

man, of this city.

The reading of the journal of yesterlay's

The President called for reports from comnittees, but no committee being ready to report, he announced as the first business in or-

Rest 've , That no member of this Convention be allowed to speak, more than once on l

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut. Upon that solution lask the previous question. Gen. Walker, of Alabama, wished to know

whether, if the previous question was sustain ed, it would cut off amendments? The President replied that that would be

Gen. Walker desired to move so to amend lential Elector to which each State is enti-led.

The National Executive Committee, in issue of a free people, to participate, to aid in the selection of the future calers of the Republic. having release to the platform to be rehaving rate ence to the platform to be re-Democratic party-of that great party of the would sole for the resolution, provided that members of the Convention sho prood mission it is to maintain the public to discuss the platform to be reported by the liberties; to reconcile popular freedom with

ter oranch of the resolution, so as to provide that it should not apply to any discussion upon After some conversation, the President stated

that he was informed, and it appeared by the record, that the gentleman from Connecticut did demand the previous equestion this morn ing before the amendment was suggested by the gentleman from Alabama, and that amend ment could not, therefore, be received.

The question was taken, and it was decided So the Convention refused to order the main

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, then submitted his The previous question was seconded and the

The resolution as modified, was then agreed The Convention adjourned until four o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock p. m. E. O. Perrin, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, was appointed Reading Secretary of the Con-

the Committee on Resolutions, when they renort, be empowered to report in print. His
object was to anow every incuber of the Convention to have an opportunity of seeing exactly what the resolutions are when they are
presented for the action of the Convention.—

The definition of the convention of the convention of the convention.—

The definition of the privilege of the privilege of the privilege of the privilege of the convention.—

The definition of the convention.—

The definition of the convention.—

The definition of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention.—

The definition of the convention of presented for the action of The Convention .-It was not probable that the Committee would

tion thereof, the motion was agreed to.
Mr. Krum, of Alisson Afron the Committee

be able to report until to-morrow, and there-

fore there would be nodeby, as the resolutions

on Credentials, made the oned them, and care-

Your Commutee find that all the States of number of votes given shall be necessary to a the Union except the States of Massachusetts, nomination of candidates for President and Maryland, Illinois and New York, are represen-Vice President of the United States by this ted in this Convention by delegates duly elected in the several States, by State or District Convention, ted in the several States, by State or District 3. Resolved, That, in voting upon any questions of the Democratic, party, and tion which may arise in the proceedings of this your Committee append to this report as a Convention, the rotes shall be taken by States, part thereof, full lists of the delegates so select

G. Your Committee further report that there were contasting claims to the seats held by the following cases, viz: In the 5th Congressional District of Mas

teles tis; ZEV Congressional District of Mary-

In the State of Ellinois;

In the State of New York. Resolved, That a committee of one, delegate The contestants in these several cases had from each State, to be selected by the delegates a mil and imparital hearing before your Committee, and after a full consideration of their respective claims, your Committee are of opinon that the sitting delegates representing these Districts and States are justly entitled to their respective seats. (Applause.)
All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Kram, from the Committee, also presented, as a part of the report of the Committee, the following resolutions: 1. 16 d. That the sitting delegates to this

Convention from the State of Illinois, of whom Col. W. A. Richardson is Chairman, are antaled to their respective seats. 2. It solved, That Correlus Doherty and K.

gressional District of Massa busetts, are entitled to their respective seats. . 3. Acception, That T. M. Larahan and Robert J. Brent, delegates representing the 4th Cougressional District of Maryland, are entitled to

their respective seats. 4. R. a red, That the delegation to this Convention from the State of New York, of which Dean Richmond is Chairman, are entitled, as

such, to seats therein. Mr. Brooks, of Alabama, from a minority of the same committee, made the following report:

The Honer blittle Part of the National I macrole Copre less :

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, under an imperious sense of duty, are constrained to dissent from the report of the majority of this committee, and respectfully recommend that the two delegations from the State of New York be authorized being charged by a friend that he never went this animal :—

The poor dog ed to select each thirty-five delegates, and that to bed sober, he indignantly denied the charge the seventy delegates the selected be admitted and gave the incidents of one particular night to this Convention as the delegates of the New in proof. York Democracy, and that they be allowed two hours to report their selection; the two delegations to vote separately, each to be en- you? You act strangely." titled to seventeen votes, the remaining vote of said State to be cast alternately by the two I delegations, the sitting members custing it the

first time.
Wm. A. Brooks... Delegate from Alabama. thing for you?" John S. Dudley : Delegate from California. E. Green.... Delegate from Texas Julian Hartridge . . Delegate from Georgia.

W. S. Barry . . . Delegate from Mississippi, Van, H. Manning Delegate from Arkansas yo The impority of the Committee accompany their report with the following resolution: York be authorized to select each thirty-months,' cause I have." ccedings of this body with prayer. (Adopted.) as the delegates from the New York Democracy, and that they be allowed two hours to report their selection the two delegations to vote separately, each to be entitled to seventeen

> by the two delegations, the sitting members casting it the first time. Air. Brooks. I now ask for the adoption of the minority report.
>
> The President remarked that the minority report was only read for the information of the Conversion. It might be offered as an amend-

ment when the proper time arrived, but the report of the majority was the only matter before the Convention. Mr. Brooks. I move then, the report of the incrity of the committee as a substitute for

the uniority report. After some conversation on points of order the previous question wis seconded and the nain question ordered.

The first, second, and third resolutions, reported by the Committee on Gredentials, were en severally read and agreed to. The question recurred on the amendment

contested case. Alabama demanded that the vote be taken

the negative yeas 55, hays 210 1-2. So the amendment was rejected. The resolution reported by the Committee

as then adopted, amidst great applause, The report of the completee accompanying is resolutions was then adopted.

Mr. Stongliton, of Vermont, I desire to unnounce to the Convention the leath of the Honorable John S. Robinson, one of the delegates at large from the State of Vermont, and occupying the position of Chairman of our

Mr. Robinson was about fifty-five years of power. There is a truthfulness in action as age, a lawyer, standing in the frontranks of his well as in words; which is essential to upright-

age, a lawyer, standing in the operation was elec-profession; a Democrat, and as such was elec-ted to a seat in the Senate, and afterwards in 1853, as Governor of the Federal State of Ver-mont, he being the only Democratic Governor from respect for his great virtues, he had of that State since she has accupied a place in this Union. We, as well as full who knew him, held him in high estimation, both for the purity of his private life and will be small with the purity of his private life. of his private life and public walk.

I will announce that, immediately upon the

adjournment of this Conventum, the remains of the deceased will be taked from the Mills

House to the boat, then to be transferred to his mountain home in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Wardlaw, of Florida Mr. President, the announcement of death at any time chills our hearts; but when it comes to us on occa-sions like this, it comes with public force, and falls, like a leaden bail, upon the Cur deliberations had scarcely begun it bre they were invaded by the minister of a h. A gentletr away in the stricken down S lies still in man, a delegate whose home flowers, scatters Florida, with her profusion of them upon the bier of the gifte I son of Vermont.

I propose the following resolution: could be printed during the night. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; and, under the operation that collection the main question ordered; and, under the operation thereof, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Krum of Alisson with the Committee

funeral of the Mr. Wardlaw accepted the resolution as an

The resolutions were unanimously adopted

and the Convention thereupon adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., to-morrow. (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

SELECTED POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

BY WILLIAM RUSK. Did we but know what lies beyond, This varied, shadowy path we tread, .

How often would our souls despond, Our eyes the tears of sorrow shed? But God, who knows what's best to do, Who sees us from his starry throne, Has wisely bidden from our view That which had best remain unknown.

We walk to-day in conscious pride, And hang the flag of hope on high; But ah! to-morrow by our side Some friend may lay him down and die: Some early flower that won our praise, Some altar where we laid our trust; Such flower, ere dies the evening rays,

May trampled be and laid in dust. Youth dreams of many a glorious thing As on he hies in pleasure's track; Each day some new-born promise brings, He turns no eye of sorrow back; The flowery fields are all before,

His eyes on some bright star are set; Life is to him a sunny shore, He'll learn it has its shadows yet. To-morrow! In its secret shade I little know what is for mo-I may be with my fathers laid,

Or wrecked on dire misfortune's sea; But far beyond life's boundary lives The everlasting army bright; And He alone who takes or gives, Can guide my wandering feet aright.

WHAT AILED HIM.—The last number of the who rarely failed to go to bed intoxicated and

Pretty soon after I got into bed, my wife said, "Why husband, what is the matter with "There's nothing the matter with me," said-

nothing at all. "And she got up, lighted a candle and came

"I knew there was something strange about room. ," said she' "you are sober!" "Now, this is a fact, and my wife will swear to it, so don't you slander me any more, ly

very careful not even to soil his boots in walk-Why, then, should the ladies have their mant dresses dragging in the muddy streets, carrying with them as they walk, straws, tobacotes, the remaining vote to be cast alternately co quids, half-smoked cigars, or any other articles which may be accidently on our pavements. If they only knew how ridiculous it looked in the eyes of others, they would at once reduce the skirts of their walking dresses to the proper length, and save much siik, as well as time and trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Integrity of Character.

assume its disguise for the purpose of imposing upon the unwary. Colonel Charteris said to a man distinguished for his honesty, "I would give a thousand pounds for you. good name." Why?" "Because I could make ten thouand by it," was the rogue's reply. Integrity in word and deed is the backbone of characroposed by Mr. Brooks of Alabama, to the ter; and loyal adherence to veracity its most purth resolution, relating to the New York estimonies to the character of the late Sir Robert Peel was that borne by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, a few days The question was taken and it was decided after the great statesman's death. lordships," he said, "must all feel the high and honorable character of the late Sir Robert Peel. I was long connected with him in publie life. We were both in the councils of our Sovereign together, and I had long the honor to enjoy his private friendship. In all the course of my acquaintance with him I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had greater confidence, or in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth; About six o'clock this marning, while in an apparently sound slumber, the was attacked by appolexy, and died so suddenly that he was unable to utter any word is be communicated unable to utter any word is be communicated. and I never saw in the whole course of my well as in words; which is essential to uprightgiven him -. Hanys endeavor to be really what you wish to appear. This maxim, as my father informed me, was carefully and humbly practised by his father, whose sincerity, as President of the United States, self-respect and plain and honest man, thereby became the sound policy both demand that we keep the principal feature of his character, both in publie and private life." Every man who respects himself, and values the respect of others, will carry out the maxim in act—doing honestly what he proposes to do—putting the highest character into his work, scamping nothing, but priding himself upon his integrity and conscientionsness. Once Cromwell said to Bernard-a clever but somewhat unscrupulous lawyer-"I understand that you have lately been vastly wary in your conduct; do not be too confident of this; subtlety may deceive you, integrity never will." Men whose acts are at direct variance with their words command no

> even truths, when attered by them, seem to come blasted from their lips, Smiles' Self-Help.

> A Sensible Young Lady. Said a young lady, who was fashio educated at hoarding schools, and indeed in

ance, but in my whole being-mind, body and denv us all capacity of extension.

ladies, try my Catholicon,"

A Gallant Greyhound. The following incident, said to be well attes ted, and taken from a French work entitled, L'His mer Des Chiers Celebres," shows that a well educated dog, under exciting circumstances, can not only reason and act with wonderful decision and presence of mind, but can also manifest a feeling of revenge, which is not necessarily his natural character, but which can

hardly be surpassed in it tensity by a Christian nal from the Holy Land:

warrior:

"Upon my return to Bethlehem, I rode by "Upon my return to Bethlehem, I with a "Mustapha, a strong and active greyhound, belonged to a captain of artillery, raised from its birth in the midst of camps, always accompanied its master, and exhibited no alarm in the midst of battle. In the hottest engagements it remained near the cannon, and carried the match in its mouth. At the memorable battle of Fontenoy, the master of Mustapha when about to fire upon the enemy, he and a discharge of artillery. Seeing his master extended lifeless and bleeding, the dog became

desperate and howled piteously. were advancing to gain possession of the piece, ter they throw a stone to mark the horror of which was aimed at them from the top of a small rising ground. As if with a view to revenge his master's death, MUSTAPHA SEIZED THE LIGHTED MATCH WITH HIS PAWS, AND SET FIRE TO THE CANNON, LOADED WITH CASE SHOT! Seventy men fell on the spot, and the remainder took to flight. After this bold stroke, the dog lay down sadly, near the dead body of his master, licked his wounds and remained there twenty-two hours without sustenance. He was at length removed with difficulty by the comrades of the deceased. This gallant greyhound was carried to London, and presented to George Knickerbocker has a good anecdote of a man II, who had him taken care of as a brave and faithful public servant. Byron thus apostrophises

The poor dog! in life the firmest friend-The first to welcome, foremost to defend; Whose honest heart is still his master's own;

Who labors, tights, lives, breathes for him alone. Acquittal. - A verdict of acquittal has been Brownlow, on trial at Abingdon, Va., for the slack it dry, sift it, and put the flour into a botkilling of James W. Reese, (both students at the; cork tight and keep in a dark place. Mix breath.

Emory and Henry College,) on the 23d of Feb- with a knife or spatula one part lime, with "Why "I'm sure there is," said she, "you don't act Emory and Henry College,) on the 23d of Febnatural at all. Shan't I get up and get some-thing for you?"

The case was given to the jury late Thursday evening, and they were absent sore cleam, and apply the salve morning and confusion. but a few minutes before agreeing. The ver- evening, wrapping a cloth over the part. to the bedside to look at me, shading the light diet was received with loud acclamations of

> The latter are understood to be divided as fol-Breekinridge 2.

DR. BRECKINKIDGE .- The Presbyterian Heralo announces that Rev Dr. W. L. Breckin- the stalks and gives but half a crop. ridge has accepted the presidency of Oakland oilege, Miss, and will remove his family to Oakland in a very few days.

Meeting in George:cwn.

We learn from the Pee Die Times that a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown District, There are many counterfeits of character, but the genuine article is difficult to be misopposed to the unconditional submission to the decision of the National Convention at Charlestaken. Some, knowing its money value, would ton, was held on the 10th inst. Mr. J. R. Easterling presided. The object of the meeting having been explained, the Hon. J. Izard Middleton, after a few prefatory remarks, explanatory of the propriety and importance of to the terms on which alone their District at Charleston, if needed it should consider itself vention, moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions upon the occasion. The Chairman appointed the

which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, a small meeting of citizens was recently held to appoint delegates to a Convencently held to appoint delegates to a Convention at Columbia, for the purpose of naming signs, "Thus, in all our emblems, our language "Thus," in all our emblems, our language United States. And whereas, said meeting

critical condition of our Southern country, the general sense of the whole community should admission, that the candidate shall be freebe consulted previously to any step being taken born, of lawful age, and in the possession of all that may involve the rights, and interests of his limbs and members, that he may be capa-

2. Unanimously Resolved, That we deny the right of any minor portion of our citizens to pledge us to any course of action in relation to State or Federal matters.

3. Unanimously Resolved, That with reference to the Election of President and Vice State unpledged until the period of our General Elections in October next, when our people can vote understandingly upon all the issues pro-4. Ununimously Resolved, That the State

Rights Democratic party of this State rests ipon the rock of strict construction of the Federal compact as its essential and defensive position, and can therefore have nothing in the less deeply, because unavailingly, that no common with the freesoil Democracy or the ray of that sun can illume the recesses of our Tariff and Internal Improvement Democracy of the North.

Democracy cannot exercise any influence withrespect, and what they say has but little weight; in our borders, unless it be laptized with the waters of repentance and be thoroughly regenerated-unless it purge off and climinate the destructive elements of Tariff protection, internal improvement, and anti-slavery extension, and coming out boldly as the advocate of strict construction, thereby unequivocally admits the political equality of the sovereign merties to the Confederacy, and the equal right

6. Unanimously Resolved, That with every position to exercise a catholic toleration in lors, three chambers, the front stairs and Itall, all minor differences of opinion, we cannot co-after which I lay down and rested until noon, operate with those whose political principles when I arose and eat a heartier meal than for are entirely the reverse of our own; nor can pied some portion of every day in active do- enemies, who by the potency of squatterdom or mestic labor, and not only are all my friends usurpations of the General Government would congratulating me upon my improved appear- cripple our energies, dwarf our growth, and

and proportioned to the growth and fattening spirit-do I experience a wonderful vigor, to 7. Ununimously Resolved, That we entertain which I have hitherto been a stranger. Young an equal detestation for Wilmot-proviso-ism and Squatter Sovereignty, believing them to be but parts of a scheme devised to weaken and degrade the South and prepare her for final subjugation. And when we reflect that these counterpart presentments of one idea are both bantlings (albeit illegitimate) of the National Democracy, we feel that it has no title to our

consideration-no just claim to our support. The Tomb of Rachel.

The Hon. James Brooks, the senior editor of the New York Axpress, writes to that jour-

the tomb of Rachel—a small building with a whitened dome, and having within it a high, oblong monument, built of brick, and stuccoed over. The spot is wild and solitary, and not a he retired in distress of mind. At the support tree spreads its shade where rests the beautiful mother of Israel. Christian, Jew, and Moslem all agree that this is just the spot where Rachel was buried, and all unite in honoring it. received a mortal wound. At the moment The Turks are anxious that their ashes may rest near hers, and hence their bodies have man," said he. "I repeat it," said she;" "I am several of his corps were struck to the earth by been strown under tombs all around the sim- heartily glad of it." He looked at her, astonished ple grave of Rachel. The sweet domestic vir- at her barbarity. "I am glad of it," said she, tue of the good wife have won their love and admiration, as the tomb of Absalom, near the seek and to save that which was lost." Just at that time a body of French soldiers brook Kedron, their detestation—upon the latthey wish when they die, their bodies may be worth fourteen years of service as a shepherd, hands, he has forgiven me." He soon after must have been a wife worth having. The went out, felt unwell, fell down and expired, whole life of Rachel is, indeed, one of the most touching in Biblical history. The sweet shep- become sensible of it, and are found before the herdess has left her mark upon the memory summons of death shall come. Let backsliders of man, as well as the place of her tomb. The take warning, and see to it that they return totribute to her is the tribute to a good wife, and the Great Shepherd ere their feet stamble on Infidel, and Jew, and Christian, all combine to the dark mountains of death. pay it. The great women of the earth, Zenohas and Cleopatras have died, been buried, and their very place of burial been forgotten but to-day, stands over the grave of Rachel, not the pillar Jacob set up, but a modern mon-rived, was sent to an intelligence office by the and reverence for the faithful wife and good 'stout help' was wanted, and while in conversamother in Israel.

applause by a large auditory in the court- Rhuburb beds should be made in March or the early part of April. Roots from last year's a help' from my office?" in ared the man. Delegates to Charleston. -St. Long, ran in getting an inferios article, as the seed April 12,-The Missouri State Democratic rarely produces its like. The surest way is to Convention nominated nine Presidential Electake old roots, separate them into as many tors and eighteen delegates to Charleston. - plants as they will admit of and retain a portion of core to each; plant in deep, rich soil, Its So, Ladies.—A well-dressed gentleman lows: Hunter 11, Douglas 3, Dickinson 2, the tops an inch under the surface, about two feet each way. Cover over in Autumn with manure. Unless seed is washed, they should not be permitted to run to seed, as it weakens cigar with it, right afore my eva face. He's

> Scours in Cows .- Mr. L. Pierce, of Putney, Vt., states that he has used green ten for scours Physicians in India raise blisters with red
>
> VI., states that he has used great to lot of states. Learn in childhood, if you can, that happy
> Thysicians in India raise blisters with red
>
> Physicians in India raise blisters with red
>
> The gives, for a dose to a call, a teanness is not outside, but inside. A good beauty hot trons, and dress them with cayenne perper. It such treatment does not make people
>
> By this rule, a cow might take two or three riches or circumstances and clear conscious trings hap meet; no don't know knowing that would.
>
> Takent, we don't know knowing that would.

The Ladies and Freemasonry.

Dr. Albert G. Mackey, one of the most learn ed and distinguished Masonic lights of the present sge, in his "Lexicon of Freemasoury," compliments the ladice, and thes accounts for their non-admittance into Masonic Lodges, which, it appears to us, should be quite satis factory to them:

"The objection so often made by the fair sez, that they are most ungaliantly regised an engiving utlerance to the sentiments of citizens as trance into our order, and a knowledge of our secrets, is dest answered by a reference to the should abide by the decision of the Convention originally operative character of our institution. - That woman is not admitted to a partias at all concluded by the action of that Con- cipation in our rites and ceremonies, is most true. But it is not because we deem her unworthy or unfaithful, or deny her the mind to understand, or the heart to appreciate our principles; but simply because, in the very or following gentlemen to act upon the said com-mittee, viz: Hon. J. Izard Middleton, Dr. ganization of masonry, man alone can fulfil the Charles Williams, Dr. Wm. M. Post, Richard duties it inculcates, or perform the labors it en-Dozier, Esq., Thomas R. Sessions, Esq., Dr. joins. Free and speculative masonry is but an O. H. Davis, Wm. II. Dorrill, J. W. Dawsey, application of the art of operative masonry to Joseph P. LeRebour, Thomas Mitchell, Wm. moral and intellectual purposes. Our ances-Capers, J. J. Richardson, Esq., A. J. tors worked at the construction of the Temple of Jernsalem; while we are engaged in the The following is the report of the Committee, erection of a more immortal edifice - the temple of the mind. They employed their implements for merely mechanical purposes; we use them symbolically, with more exalted de-

held in Charleston to nominate candidates for and our rites, there is a beautiful exemplificathe Presidency and Vice Presidency of the tion and application of the rules of operative masonry, as it was exercised at the building of undertook to speak for the Democratic Party of this District without sufficient warrant: Be in the construction of that edifice, only hale and hearty men, and cunning workmen, so 1. Ununimously Resolved, That in the present our lodges, in imitation of that great exemble of performing such work as the Master shall

assign to him.
"Hence, it must be apparent that the admission of women into our order would be attended with a singular anomaly. As they worked not at the temple, neither can they work with us. But we love and cherish them not the less. One of the holiest of our mysticrites inculcates a reverence for the widow, and pity for the widow's son. The wife, the mother, the sister, and the daughter of the Mason, exercise a peculiar claim upon each Mason's heart and affections. And while we know that woman's smile, like the mild beams of an April sun, reflects a brighter splendor on the light of prosperity, and warms with grateful glow the chiliness of adversity, we regret, not lodge, and call our weary workmen from their abors to refreshment."

To Promote the Health of Cattle.

Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four. five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse-raddish root is valuable for cattle. heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, ent it up fine and mix it with potatoes or meal.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only stomach indicates the want at the stated many a day. Since that time I have occu- we fail to resist the measures of open or covert period. Therefore feed morning, noon, and Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satiating with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality,

> milk, and to their labor or exercise. Animals. that work need more food, and that which is for more nutrations, than those that are idle In a dry time see that the animals have a good supply of water. When the fountains are low, they drink the drainings of fountains, streams and passages of water, which are un-

of animals, to their production in young, and

wholesome. If barns and stables are very tight and warm, ventilate in mild weather, even in winter, Exchange

THE LOST ONE FOUND .- Mr. Whitefield had a brother who, for some years, appeared to be an earnest, sincere christian. But he declined, and finally wandered far from the path of duty. table he groaned, and could neither est nor drink, saying, "I am a lost man." The Countess. of Huntingdon, who sat opposite, exclaimed, "I am glad of it! I am glad of it." "It is wicked in you to say you are glad I am a lost "because it is written, 'the son of man came to precious Scripture truth is that. And how is the disobedient son, while around the former, it that it comes with such power to my mind! Ole, madam," said he, "I bless God for that. interred. Nor is this wonderful. The wife, Then he will save me; I trust my soul in his.

We are all lost; happy will it be for usif we

Sourgeon's S.rmins.

Surrucaous .- A verdant Irish girl, just arument in its place, around which the pilgrims | Commissioner of Emigration, to find a place at from every land under the sun gather in respect service. She was sent to a restaurant, where tion with the proprietor, he took occasion to light his eigar by igniting a locofoco match on SCRATCHES IN HORSES .- A correspondent at the sole of his boot. As soon as she saw this, endered by the jury in the case of J. B. Portland, sends us the following: Take lime, she ran away half frightened to death, and when she reached the office was almost out of

> "Why, what is the matter with you?" said "Och, shure, sur, but ye's sint me to the old

Nick himself in human form." "What do you mean-has he dared to insult "Yes, sur," returned the girl-"he's the old

"What did he do to you-tell me, and I'll fix him for it," said he, quite exasperated. "Why, sur, whilst I was talking to Lim about the wages, he turned up the bottom of his fut and wid a splinter in his fingers, sur, he just gave one stroke, and the fire flow out of his fut, and burned the stick and he lighted his

the old Nick, sure, sir." New Orleans Picagune.