session, twelve votes for a candidate for Presi- an extent that no other purpose in my life

dent were taken with bit slight difference as ever has reached. Then, in taking the position

to their result. On the twelfth trial the vote in which you have placed me, I can only beg

## VOLUME XXI.

Reported for the Courier.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. Seventh Day. MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, April 30, 1860. The Convention was called to order at half-

past ten. Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dans

of the Central Presbyterian Church. Mr. Phillips moved the reading of the Journal of Saturday be dispensed with. Agreed

The President. The Chair desires to say that on Saturday last, after a warm debate and a protracted session, at the time of the adjournment some little tendency to disorder, which it became necessary for the Chair to check. The Chair is perfectly conscious that in using peremptory language to an assemblage composed of so many high spirited gentlemen he may have given umbrage, although not designed. His remarks had been rendered necessary by the confusion that prevailed, but he deemed it proper to disclaim any intent to give offence to any member of the Convention.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, rose and asked the in-

dulgence of the Convention for a personal explanation. He discovered in the Courier of Monday morning a remark attributed to him which would seem to reflect upon every Southern gentleman in the Convention, except the gentlemen from Alabama. He would not un-dertake to say what his language was, because the had attempted no preparation before com-mencing his remarks. The language read thus: "Thank God, that they have found one able, honest man from the South to speak to them in plain terms." The word "honest" is italicised, and would seem to make a distinction. He would not stand upon words, but he hoped the gentlemen from Alabama would understand him to disavow any invidious or offensive allusions. He thought, however, an explanation due, as there was certainly no reflection intended on any member on the floor. Mr. E. Barksdale, of Mississippi.

the members who have addressed the Convention, in behalf c'the Majority Report, I deem it proper to state, in response to the gentlemen from Ohio, that I did not understand his re-marks to have been used in an offensive sense; and I am gratified that, with his accustomed frankness and courtesy, he has disavowed such

The President. At the time of the adjournment, the Convention had ordered that the main question be now put. A motion to reconsider and to lay on the table had been adopted. The question then was upon taking the main question, which is a series of resolutions to be voted upon.

The majority of the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Avery, reported the resolutions adopted by that majority. Thereupon Mr. Samuels moved to amend those resolutions by substituting the report of the minority. Mr. Butler moved, in behalf of another portion of the minority, to substitute their amendment by the adoption of the amendment of that minority. The first question would be upon the amendment of Mr. Butler, then upon that of Mr. Samuels, then, if both fall, upon the adoption of the majority report.

The question was then taken by States on

1. Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the Resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a Platform of Princi ples by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we .ecommond as the only further Resolutions we .ecommend the following:

2. Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Levislature. and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Terri-

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions of Constitutional Law. 3. Resolved. That it is the duty of the Uni-

ted States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born. 4. Resolved. That one of the necessities of

the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a rail road to the Pacific coast, at the earliest 5. 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. 6. 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 revolutienary in their effect.

The vote was taken upon the above with the

following result.		
表表 表 3 4	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine New Hampshire	 8	0
New Hampshire	 5	0
Vermont	 5	0
Massachusetts		6
Rhode Island		0
Connecticut	 6	0
New York	 35	0
New Jersey	 5	2
Pennsylvania	 12	15
Delaware	 0	3
Maryland		41
Virginia		14
North Carolina	 0	10
South Carolina	 0	. 8
Georgia	 0	10
Florida	 0	3
Alabama		9.
Louisiana		6
Mississippi	 0	7
Texas,	 0	4
Arkansas	 0	4
Missouri		5
Tennessee		11
Kentucky		91
Ohio		0
Indiana	 13	0
Illinois	 11	0
Michigan		O
Wisconsin		0
Iowa		0
Minnesota		0 .
California	 0	4
Oregon	0	**

165 138 So the amendment proposed by Mr. Samuels (the minority report,) was agreed to.

The final vote was then taken on each o the resolutions of the minority of the committee separately, and, with the exception of the third of the series, pledging the Democratic party to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject of slavery in the Territories, which was rejected, they were adopted by

nearly unanimous votes. the Convention, declaring that she could no do we believe that we can safely linger under longer act with that hody. The States of the shade of the upas tree this day planted

Mississippi and Texas, and a portion of the certainly. Delegates from the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, also withdrew from the Convention.

the action of the Convention, giving the reasons for their withdrawal. The comm were read, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes, and then the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The protests of the States are as follows:

To the Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Democratic National Convention, now in Session in the City of Charleston, South

The undersigned Delegates, representing the State of Alabama in this Convention, respectfully beg leave to lay before your honorable body, the following statement of facts:

On the eleventh day of January, 1860, the Democratic party of the State of Alabama met n Convention, in the City of Montgomery, and dopted, with singular unanimity, a series of solutions herewith submitted.

[Then follows the Resolutions of the Demoeratic State Convention of Ala., which we omit.] The two majority Reports are also inserted

in the protest of the Alaoama delegation, but we omit them here, and continue the language of the protest. These Reports received the endorsement, in

the Committee on Resolutions, of every Southern State, and had either of them been adopted as the Platform of principles of the Democratic party, although, possibly, in some respects subject to criticism, we should not have felt ourselves in duty bound to withhold our acquies-

But it has been the pleasure of this Convention, by an almost exclusive sectional vote, not representing a majority of the States, nor a majority of the Democratic electoral votes, to dopt a Platform which does not, in our opinion nor in the opinion of those who urge it, embody in substance the principles of the Alabama Resolutions.
The points of difference between the North-

ern and Southern Democracy are:

1st. As regards the status of slavery, as olitical institution, in the Territories, whilst they remain in the Territories, and the power of the people of a Territory to exclude it by unfriendly legislation.

And 2d. As regards the duty of the Federal

Government to protect the owner of slaves in the enjoyment of his property in the Territories, so long as they remain such.

This Convention has refused, by the Platform dopted, to settle either of these propositions in favor of the South. We deny to the people of a Territory any power to legislate against the institution of slavery; and we assert that it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect the owner of slaves in the enjoyment of his property in the Territories. These principles, as we state them, are embodied in the Alabama Platform.

Here, then, is a plan, explicit, and direct

ssue between this Convention and the constituency which we have the honor to represent in this body. Instructed, as we are, not to waive this issue,

the contingency, therefore, has arisen when, in our opinion, it becomes our duty to withdraw from this Convention. We beg, Sir, to communicate this fact through Butler, and the same, you, and to assure the Convention that 7e do

-properly appreciating its responsibilities, and cheerfully submitting to (Signed,) L. P. Walker, Chairman, and all

Delegates from the State. Judge Meck offered the following resolution

which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the event the Alabama Delegation should withdraw from the Convention, no Delegate or any other person shall henceforward have any authority to represent | Alabama upon the floor of the Convention, or to cast the vote of Alabama therein; and that | braced in two resolutions, which set forth the our Chairman be instructed so to inform said Convention.

Then follows the protest of Mississippi, which those announced in that of Alabama, and i signed by D. C. Glen, Chairman of the Mississippi delegation and all the members of the same. To the Hon. Culeb Cushing, President of the Democratic National Convention :

The undersigned Democratic Delegates from he State of Florida enter this, their solemn protest, against the action of the Convention voting down the Platform of the majority. Florida, with her Southern sisters, is entitled to a clear and unambiguous recognition of her ights in the Territories, and this being refused by the rejection of the majority report, we

form with the interpretation that it favors the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the Territories, which doctrine, in the name of the people represented by us, we repudiate. T. J. EPPES. B. F. WARDLAW. JOHN MILTON,

protest against receiving the Cincinnati Plat-

J. B. OWENS, C. F. DYKE, Delegates from Florida. The Delegates from Florida, before retiring, ave adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That no person not a regularly

appointed Delegate has a right to cast the vote of the State of Florida in this Convention. JOHN MILTON, Chairman Delegation. The Arkansas delegates after a recapitula tion of the circumstances and causes which im-

pel them to withdraw, conclude as follows:

We declare, therefore, that we believe ou mission to this Convention at an end. 1st. Because the numerical majority have usurped the prerogatives of the States in setting aside the Platform made by the States, and have thus unsettled the basis of this Convention, and thereby permanently disorganized its Constitution. Its decrees, therefore, become

2. Because we were positively instructed by the Democracy of Arkansas to insist on the recognition of the equal rights of the South in common Territories; and protection in those rights by the Federal Government prior to any nomination of a candidate, and asthis Convention has refused to recognize the principle required by the State of Arkansas, in her popular Convention first, and twice subsequently reasserted by Arkansas, together with all her Southern sisters in the report of a Platform to this Convention, and as we cannot serve two the meantime he moved a recess for one hour. masters, we are determined first to serve the (Cries of "No!" "no!") He then asked leave Lord our God, we cannot ballot for any candidate whatever.

3d. In retiring, we deny to any person or persons any right whatever to cast hereafter, in this Convention, either our vote or the vote of Arkansas in any propositions which may or can possibly come up for consideration. The Delegates of Arkansas cannot take any part in blacing a sound candidate on an unsound Platorm, because it would disgrace any sound Southern man who would consent to stand on sich a Platform : and as a Squatter Sovereignty Platform has been adopted, we believe good faith and honor requires that the Chief of After the adoption of the Platform, the State Squatter Sovereignty should be placed on it, of Alabama, taking the lead, withdrew from we wish no part or lot in such misfortune, nor

P. JORDAN, B. BURROW: VAN HI MANNING. The several States presented protests against To the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of the Charleston Convention:

We, the undersigned, Delegates appe by the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, beg leave respectfully to state that according to the principles enunciated in their Platform at Columbia, the power, either of the Federal Government, or of its agent, the Ter-ritorial Government, to abolish or legislate against property in slaves, by either direct or indirect legislation, is explicitly denied; and as the Platform adopted by this Convention palpubly and intentionally pretermits any expression affirming the incapacity of the Territorial Government so to legislate, they would not be acting in good faith to their principles, or in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, to longer remain in this Convention. They,

> JAMES SIMONS. S. McGOWAN, B. H. WILSON, R. B. BOYLSTON, Delegates from the State at large. J. H. WITHERSPOON, E. W. CHARLES,

Delegates from 1st Congressional District. G. N. REYNOLDS, JR., THOS. Y. SIMONS, Delegates from 2d Congressional District.

JAMES PATTERSON, B. H. BROWN. Delegates from 3d Congressional District. J. A. METTS, Delegate from 4th Congressional District.

JOHN S. PRESTON, F. GAILLARD, Delogates from 5th Congressional District. The Texas delegation follow in an earnest protest against the action of the Convention

oncluding as follows: Recognizing these declarations of principle as instructions to us for our government in the National Convention, and believing that a repudiation of them by all of the Northern States except the noble States of Oregon and California, the whole vote of which is than doubtful in the ensuing Presidential elecion, demand from us- our unqualified disap-

The undersigned do not deem this the place or time to discuss the practical illustration that has been given of the irrepressible conflict between the Northern and Southern States, that as prevailed in this Convention for the last

It is sufficient to say, that if the principles o the Northern Democracy are properly represented, by the opinion and action of the majori ty of the Delegates from that section on this floor, we do not hesitate to declare that their principles are not only not ours, but, if adhered to and enforced by them, will destroy this

In consideration of the foregoing facts, we cannot remain in the Convention. quently respectfully withdraw, leaving no one anthorized to cast the vote of the State of

GUY M. BRYAN, Chairman.

Eighth Day. MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at ha past 10 o'clock. Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. In

Mr. Benning, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege. Yesterday evening the Georgia Delegation begged leave to retire, to consult on the course they would pursue in relation to the events of the day. They had considered the questions involved, with as much deliberation as they could bestow upon them. The conclusion at which they had arriven was emaction of the Convention, and declared the determination of the Delegation to withdraw from the Convention, and act no further with it .contains substantially the same sentiments as This resolution they had directed him to comnunicate to the Convention. The resolution was signed by twenty-two of the Delegates without any reservation. Two of the remain der had added an explanatory note. The Dele gation consists of-thirty-six. He had now dis harged his duty. Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, said he was instruc-

ed, by a portion of the Delegation of Arkansas, to submit the following communication to the Convention:

To the Hon. Caleb Cushing, President Nation al Democratic Convention :-

The undersigned, Delegates from Arkansas sk permission to make the following statement:-We have thus far abstained from taking any active part in the measures which were consummated on yesterday, in this Convention, by the withdrawal, in whole or in part, of several Southern States. We have counseled our Southern friends to patience and forbearance; and while we were conscious of causes sufficient to induce them to this step, vet we still hoped some more auspicious event would transpire that might avert its necessity. Nothing has occurred to palliate these causes. Hence we cannot hesitate in our course, and, therefore, ask permission to withdraw, and surrender to our State the high trust reposed in us.

To you, sir, who have with so much ability resided over our deliberations, and meted out astice with an even hand, we part with sorrow, hoping that the cloud which now hangs over our beloved country, may be dispelled and her counsels directed by some statesman

like yourself-able, honest, just and true. FRANCIS A. TERRY, Vice-President. J. P. JOHNSON, Chairman of Delegation F. W. HOADLEY, Sec'ty from Arkansas.

Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1860. Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, had intended this porning to be heard on the present condition of the party. But he understood there was a roposition to be submitted to this Convention which might reconcile the present difficulties. His Delegation desired to retire now to consult

on the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, said that Virginia was at the present time occupied in considering the important events which were transpiring around them. They would take their ourse deliberately and firmly, and when taken t would be found consistent with the honor of the State, and would be firmly maintained. In for the Virginia Delegation to withdraw for onsultation.

The President. The Chair will understand that the Delegates have leave to retire. Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, said that the Centucky Delegation asked, leave to retire a few minutes for consultation. The President. The Chair will understand

that leave is granted.

A Kentucky Delegate, from his seat. Only portion, sir. Some do not desire to retire. The Delegation of North Carolina also ask-

The Maryland Delegation asked leave Nothing of special importance occurred during the balance of the day, and at the evening upon my heart and upon my brain to

ed and obtained leave to retire for consulta-

Hunter......28

The Convention assembled at the usual hour.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1860.

olinson......12 Whole number of voter..........253 Necessary to a choice. 202 Ninth Day. MORNING SPESSON WEDNISDAY, May 2, 1860.

the body was called to order.

The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Kandrick. therefore, respectfully announce their with-The Convention they sumed the execution of its order to vote for a didate for the office of President."

Up to the time of adden iment for the morn ng session, the 34th vot had been taken with the following result :

Dickinson, 5; Davis, 12 No choice.

Mr. Krum, of Mississ pi. Mr. President, I rise to a privileged question. My attention has ocen called to the preceedings of the City Council of Charleston in respect to the Hall occupied by this Convarion. The very magnanimous and liberal clion of the Council seems to render it proportion that it should meet with an appropriate resonance from this Convention. I therefore most the adoption of the following reconsting.

following resoultion: Resolved, That the the iks of the Convention be returned to the City fannel of Charleston for the liberal appropration made by said Council to defray the expenses of the Hall of the South Carolina Incitate, in which the sessions of this Conventish have been held.

The resolution was unnimously adopted. The Convention ther took a recess until

EVENING The Convention was called to order at 5 the duties you have assigned me.
O'clock, and proceeded to hallot for a nominee Mr. Yancey had no doubt thi for President. The 57th ballot was Liven, with the follow-

ng result: For Douglas, 151 1-2; wthrie, 5 1-2; Dick-on, 4; Hunter, 16; Land 14; Davis, 1. So son, 4; Hunter, 16; La there was no choice. Mr. Ashe, of North

Apon that motion. the Convention adjourn, he called for a vote by Mr. Gittings, of Mary's moved that when they adjourn, it be to me in Baltimore the first day of June next, and by States.

On motion of Mr. Mo

of Mr. Gittings was laid The question was the Mr. Ashe's motion to adi ing result: Yeas, 14

VENTIO

Monnay, April 30, 1860. A large concourse of delegates and citizens sembled at St. Andrew's Hall, this evening. At 8 o'clock Hon. II. D. Smith, of Alabama

alled the meeting to order. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, remarked that this vas a grave and important crisis, not only in the history of the South but of the whole counry; and it should be inaugurated with that lignity and with that mederation which ought to attend so great a movement. He suggested, therefore, that those who were not delegates or alternates to the National Democratic Convennon should retire from the Hall until the Conion could organize.

The meeting thereupon gave three theers or Mr. Yancey, and generally retired from the Hall, with the exception of the delegates pre-Mr. Yancey moved that Senator Bayard, of

President. Mr. Bayard excused himself on the ground

of physical inability. Mr. Yancey then moved that Col. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, be elected temporary President. The motion was agreed to, and Co! Prestor orocceded to call the Convention to order.
On motion, Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, wa

lected temporary Secretary.

The President protein, then addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen: The call you have given me to

reside over your deliberations in the temporay organization, was so unexpected that I can arely find words to express to you the ensations I have in taking the Charto preside wer this meeting. I certainly should accept the position you have assigned me, were it not for the fact that, in doing so I to do. occupy a mere sinceure; that it is only for the Mr. fulfillment of the forms necessary to effect a permanent organization of the meeting—a necting of patriots, engaged, in my judgment, the gravest mission that has been presente to our people since the existence of this Repub-

lie. (Applause.)

We come here to night, gentlemen, not as sectionalists—not as partizans—but we come here as the representatives of the Constitution -lovers of this Republic. We own here and know no latitude-uo longitude. We know no East, no North, no West; we only know the unperilled institutions of our country under its constituted form. (Applianse.)

Gentlemen, it is a strange spectacle, this

We came here to Charle ton beleiving, and as I think, truly believing, that the Democratic party of the Union had but one avocation here; that its sole, life-giving element was the protection of our constitutional rights, and the re-dress of our greviances under the Constitution that if you take away that from it, it has no other being, no other purpose, no other attribute—that it has no other name than that which came of this sacred purpose. That is the purpose for which we came here; that the purpose, in my conception, for which the Denocratic party came li

cohorts stand alone The Black Repulican upon the avowed purpose of destroying the I the rights of equal equality of the States, a party-and that is The Democratic proved by our being true to-night-exist alone for the purpose of preserving our rights and redressing our wrongs. at purpose; they have which depended en-They have failed in t

the existence of thi of us believe, will deport Republic. is the reason of our Such then, gentleme As I said, it is a grave

e party, and, as some

ailed in the mission or

tirely the integrity of h

those who are round me to come up to the many who, after long years of struggle, have reached this point. It does not become men who are engaged in the grave purpose of maintaining, or pulling down, or changing empires, to permit the angry passions of a mob to influence them in their action. In all times past the selfish passsions of men have driven them forward with spasmodic and futile efforts, or driven them backward into reaction. Thus, in the position in which we are now, we are called upon to exercise all the virtues we can summon to our aid, by the largest application of patriotism which belongs to our nature. The issues which we are called upon to initiate Gilmore's Band was preent in one of the galare those effecting life, land, and liberty; for if leries, and played several national airs before we had submitted to go before the country with the issue presented to us in the Convention we have left to-day, we should, by that act, have done that which, in my judgment, eventually would have driven us from the land of our fathers and from the liberty which they bequethed to us that which would have denied to us the air which we breathe, and which we fall know would ultimately have driven us from watching over the graves of our fathers, which the following result:

For Douglas, 152 12; Guthrie, 47 1-2; have been consecrated by their ashes. (Great Hunter, 22 1-2; Lane, 2 1-2; Johnson, 11; applause.) Now, gentlemen, it is on this view of the

matter that it does seem to me we are met as our fathers met, nearly a century ago, to achieve, to protect and to preserve our liberties. But in doing that, we must have regard not only to our own feelings and our own sentiments, but to the feelings, sentiments and hopes of those whose interests are coincident with ours. We cannot, in the issue that is before us, separate ourselves from those whose interests, whose vital interests, are coincident with ours. Therefore, I call upon you, gentlemen, to night, in your deliberations, in whatever you do, to have regard to the union of the States which have united with us in this Con-

vention upon the great matter at issue. I have thus, without attempting to indicate to any extent the manner of action you are to pursue, endeavored to express the feelings and profound sensations which have been weighing upon my mind under the circumstances in which we are placed, and I now enter upon

Mr. Yancey had no doubt this movement was so patent to the whole country it could not be misunderstood. The true position of the South was always to be understood-to have nothing equivocal, everything open, frank and trothful. Mr. Y. then went on to state the issues that

were before this Convention. He did not understand its object to be to make any separate nominations unless the circumstance should equire it. He desired to perfect the in Baltimore the organization, and then remain inactive, a watch-guard upon the proceedings of the other Convention, and so that the Republic shall receive no detriment at its hands. If that Convention, however, should go on, as indicated by what take by States on has occured to-day, to consummate the purpassed, and put upon their platform one who accords with its principles in his action—one at till Thurs- accords with its principles in his

who, he might any originated that platform-then he should conceile it the highest duty of this body to recommend to the people of the President, upon what is not alone a Southern basis—a broad constitutional basis. (Applause.) They could not do it by authority, as delegates representing the States from which they came, out simply as citizens in the performance of a great and patriotic daty.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, entirely approved

of the remarks which had been made by the gentleman from Alabama. He was in favor of no leasty action, but he believed that if the Convention acted wisely and prudent it would be joined by the delegates from many of the other Southern States, if not by the entire 17 States, which signed the unjority report. Mr. Pierce, of Louisiana, asked the Conven

tion not to decide upon any definite course of action until the delegations could have time to deliberate upon the proper course of procedure. On motion of Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, the States were then called and delegates and alternates invited to come forward and register Dr. Salmon Skinner, of New York, appeared,

and was greeted with enthusiam. He explain-Deleware, be called to the Chair as temporary ed the position of the delegation from New York, which had been rejected by the Democratic National Convention, and believed that the delegation, of which Feanando Wood was Chairman, standing alone upon principle, would unite with this Convention in support of the constitutional rights of the South.

Mr. Reed, of South Carolina, as one of the delegates who had not signed the protest of South Carolina to-day, explained that the reason why, he had not done it was, that it was hastily drawn up, without time for deliberation. He was with his brethern of the South, heart and soul, and cheerfully now enrolled his ame as a member of the Convention.

Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, said the delegation from that State were in consultation, and it was his belief that in the morning a large majority of that delegation would enroll their names in this Convention, as he now proposed

Mr. Milton, of Florida, pledged the Conven-tion that Florida would rally under their ban-

Mayor Wood here entered the Hall and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Greenfield, of Kentucky, was unable to state what would be the determination of the

Kentucky delegation in reference to its with-

drawal from the National Convention. Calls having been made for the Hon. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, he rose in the back portion of the hall, and addressed the Convention for ten minutes, upon the issues before it. Mayor Wood stated that if his delegation

had been admitted into the National Convention they would have cast their thirty-five rotes on every question with the delegations now assembled in this hall. They had always stood manfally, and at every sacrifice, for the constitutional rights of the South. He was authorized by the entire delegation to register their names as members of the Convention. (Great applause.]

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Alabama Chair was authorized to appoint a committee, to consist of one from each State represented here, to report permanent officers for the Cou-

The President thereupon appointed the following gentlemen to constitute such committee: From Alabama-J. W. Porter. From Texas-G. M. Bryan, From Arkansas - N. B. Burrow. From Missouri-Thos. S. Sneed.

From South Carolina-R. B. Boylston. From Virginia-M. W. Fisher. From Deleware-W. H. Whiteley From New York-J. A. Green, Jr. On motion of Mr. Walker, the committee

From Mississippi—Beverly Matthews. From Florida—Jas. B. Lamar.

From Louisiana-Jno. Tarieton.

until that hour.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, May 1, 1860. The Convention re-assembled at Military Hall, Wentworth-street, between twelve and one o'clock, and was called to order by Hon John S. Preston, President pro tem. Some discussion of an unimportant charac

ter occurred in regard to the place of meet-

Mayor Wood, of New York, desired, in be-half of the New York Delegation, to offer a few remarks. Upon consultation, his Delegation doubled very much the propriety of their participating in this seceding body. It was only after repeated personal applications to himself that the New York Delegation had consented to repair to the Convention in session at St. Andrew's Hall. They had been well received, and had understood that the meeting was composed of seceding delegations, and such other delegations as deemed themselves entitled to seats at the Institute Hall. Now, his delegation not only believed themselves entitled to seats in that Convention, but they knew they were, as the only gentlemen who represented the several Congressional districts of their State. But upon very careful reflection, they had concluded this Convention should be composed entirely of seceding delegations. With this view of the subject, the delegates from New York felt that they should no longer participate in the deliberations of this Convention until they were here by some Government, in all its departments to protect, official action of the Convention itself. They when necessary the rights of persons and prodesired to say further, that none of these gentlemen who had seceded from the Convention were more earnestly in favor of the great principles for which they contended, than were the delegates from New York, and if they had been admitted as they should have been, New York would have cast her whole 35 votes on every question as the South had done. (Cheers.) Under all the circumstances of the question however, they thought it best to withdraw from the Convention as the representatives of the great State of New York.

Mr. Yancey said that when it was announced

that the seceding delegates would meet at St. Andrew's Hall, there was a great desire manifested to meet there the delegates from New York, and without much consideration, he, in company with his brother delegate from Alabama, Mr. Brooks, had called on the delegation from New York with a personal reques that they would attend that meeting. confessed he had not reflected much at that time upon the subject, and whilst he regretted that the character of the assembly was such as to compel the New York delegation to withdraw, he recognised the propriety of their course. In conclusion, Mr. Yancey expressed the hope that a fitting greeting would be accorded to those delegates from Illinois who were present, and had been refused admission

o the other Convention. (Cheers.) Dr. James Macauley, of the Clarendon Ban er, and Chairman of the South Carolina Press, who had been delegated by the Illinois dele ration to represent them in their absence, came orward, and, in some appropriate remarks, returned thanks for the warm reception given to the National Democratic delegation of Illinois, from the Convention, and gave the following greeting as the embodiment of the sentiments a Pacific Rail Read from the Mississipp) River

was right, but the numbers-"popular sovereignty"-was against it. The Records of both contions were set aside, and the fact that the Douglas delegation had seized upon the organization of the State, was alone considered Principles were ignored, and expediency inaugurated in their stead. We will redeem Ilois under the banner of any National Demo crat-but never for Douglas and "Squatter Sovereignty."

Mr. Porter, of Alabama, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the follow ing report of permanent officers :

FOR PRESIDENT. Hon, JAS. A. BAYARD, of Delaware. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon, Jas. Simons, of South Carolina. I. T. IRWIN. Georgia. RGDT. G. SCOTT, Alabama. JAMES DRANE, Mississippi. EMILE LESERE, Louisiana. John Milton, Florida. John A. Jorden, Arkansas. H R. RUNNELLS, Texas. WM. G. WHITELY, Delaware.

M. W. Fisher, Virginia. For Secretaries -Thos. P. Ochiltree, of Texas; A. A. Allemong, of South Carolina; N. H. R. Dawson, of Alabama; F. W. Hoadley, o Arkansas; D. D. Withers, of Louisiana; and W H. H. Tison, of Mississippi.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of the rules of order adopted by the Cin cinnati Convention of 1856.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Moutor f Louisiana, and Milton, of Florida, were ap pointed a Committee to conduct the Presiden

Mr. Preston, on retiring from the chair said that in presenting to them their permanent Chairman he might be permitted to remark that it was a beautiful spectacle in our system to see the representative of the smallest State of the Union acting as a co-equal with the largest sovereignty within the limits of the Re public. He trusted that before their delibera tions proceeded much further all the Southern States would be represented here, for since

they had been in this hall they had heard like

one standing on the Alps, avalanche after aval-

nche falling from Northern ice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bayard, on taking the chair, was received with lond applause. He said that he accepted with unfergued reluctance the position which they had chosen to place him .-Those who had secoded from the National Convention must meet the responsibility. It was a bold step to take, and they must rely apon their own consciousness of right, and the fact that they were sent here to represent principles and not merely to select men. The movement they had taken was one of responsibility. Elected as delegates to the regular action as they thought necessary, in view of plain enunciation of the principles of the South tion of slavery. vas voted down by that Convention, and in its place they had adopted an ambiguous platform to which different constructions were given .-It only remained for them now to place on that platform the known expounder of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Should they do this, he was free to say for himself that he would unite with this Convention in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. (Loud cheers.) If, on the other hand, they should nominate a man whose known opinious were in accordance with their construction of the platform, it would be left with them to excuse the inconsistency of their position.. It was, therefore, the place of this body to meet the action of the Convention.—

vention, they had taken the responsibility of secession; they had, therefore, no right to nominate candidates, but under certain circum stances and in certain contingencies they might ecommend candidates for President and Vice President. In conclusion, he thanked the Convention for the confidence reposed in him selecting him as their presiding officer.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries there took their places on the platform.

Messirs J. W. Portis, Crosby, of Texas, and
Boylston, of South Carolina, were appointed
an Executive Committee for the Convention. Mr. Yancey moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State represented. on resolutions, all resolutions to be referred to

said committee without debate. Mr. Yancey then offered the following reso-

utions, which were referred to the commit-Resolved, That desiring to base its action en-

tirely upon the Constitution, this meeting styles itself the Constitutional Democracy. Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati, be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions:

First. That the Government of a Territor organized by an Act of Congress is provision al and temporary; and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal

right to settle with their property in the Ter-ritory, without their rights, either of person or

property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation Second. That it is the duty of the Federal when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else it

onstitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers in a Territoy, in pursuance of proper legal authority, liaving 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 foot. ing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recogni s the institution of slave

Resolved, That the Constitutional Democrata are in faver of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practical moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State egislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolu-

ionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Constitutional Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect he naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens. Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of

the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication tion between the Pacific and Atlantic coast Resolved, That the Constitutional Dente cracy do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage

of some bill, to the extent of the constit

of the delocation, and bogged leave to with to the Partin Ocean, at the earliest practicawas then announced: W. G. W. ware: Sam'l McGowan, South Carolina: IC S the ground of "irregularity." The platform Stockdale, Texas; John Erwin, Alabama; Heury R. Jackson, Georgia; Robt. A. Hunter, Louisi-

ana; E. Barksdale, Mississippi; W. E. Burrow, Arkansas; Chas. E. Dyke, Florida. On motion of Mr. Diamond, the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to meet at such hall as the Executive Committee may select.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May, 2, 1860-The Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Theatre. The officers of the Convention and the reporters for the press occupied the stage; the parquet was set apart for the delegates, of whom there were about forty in attendance; the ladies, of whom there were a large number present, occupied the dress circle and private boxes; and the family circle and gallery were devoted to other spectators, and were densely crowded.

The roll of States was called by the Secretary, and the following States were found to have epresentatives present : Deleware, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louistana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Virginia, The minutes of vesterday's proceedings were Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to correct

the journal by substituting the words "retiring delegations" for "seceding delegations," as there was some odium attached to the word "seced-Mr. Winston, of Alabama, suggested that the word "withdrawing" would be better than retiring," as the Alabama delegation were

Mr. Walker remarked that the words were The motion to correct the journal was agreed Mr. Burrow, of Arkansas, from the committee on Platform, reported the following

nstructed to "withdraw" from the Convention,

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

tory without their rights, either of person or

property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation, Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect when necessary the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its

constitutional authority extends, Third. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population from a State constitution in pursuance of law, the right of overeignty commences, and being consumma-Convention, and having seceded therefrom, ted by admission into the Union, they stand on they had no authority to bind their constituents. They could, however, recommend such and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union; whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institu-

Fourth. 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.

Fifth. That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character. ubversive of the Constitution, and revolutions. ry in their effect. Sixth. That the Democratic party of the Uni-

ed States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PASE.)

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