P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

For President J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. For Vice-President GEN. JO LANE,

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large: ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts: 1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford. W M. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.

W M. A. ALLEN, of Duplin THE National Union Democracy of Robeson will meet at the Court House in Lum-August 20, 1860.

For the North Carolinian.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Aug. 17, 1869.
Mr. Editor:—The friends of Breckinridge and night, 27th inst., it being the time of our next County on that day ; we propose, therefore, to rally at night. We would be pleased to see you down.

Please insert a card-calling a meeting-in your The following will answer: The Democracy of Robinson will have a Grand Breckinridge and Lane Rally in Lumberton, on Monday night of the next County Court, 27th inst.
MEVBER OF EXE UTIVE COMMITTEE."

A WORD ABOUT THE PROPOSED COM-PROMISE,

it is needless to say we favor it and will adarate ticket for Mr Douglas. If, as we believe and authorized State organizations? If not, let a committee be appointed to interrogate the electors aldoubt but, should the election go to the House, Messrs Douglas, Breckinridge, and Lincoln, would Now was presented to the country the sad spec-

stead of this, the committee has taken such action as will assist the Republican party in the election of Lincoln.—They seem to have utterly repudiated

No true friend of Mr Douglas can, with any consistency, favor this Harrisburg movement. It is, nomination of the Convention for the Presidency, interpretation of the Democratic creed, and a porto see him run on a minority ticket.

party, and by a simple arrangement it allows those also predominant in Massachusetts. any other candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Presidency, not the Presidency the man. But those who still hold out in favor of State dis-

organization, openly admit that they prefer Mr Lin-coln to any other democrat than Mr Douglas. Their tions as brothers, to consult together in a spirit of BO US DELEGATES—MASSACHUSETTS. partizanship for the man has swallowed up their harmony and concession -to by down the princi-

mislead by this Harrisburg movement. John Forney is at the head of it, carrying out his bargain the Democracy have repeatedly in National Condelegate, and gave the seat to the alternate! with the Republican party to foment divisions and sub-divisions in the ranks of the Democracy in Pennsub-divisions in the Pennsub-divisio sylvania for the benefit of Lincoln, and those who statesmen, and by the romination of others less Eighth Electoral district of Missouri. Mr. John-

of all the interest connected with it. We go simply as an individual, not as a delegate—there will be no labeled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate an individual, not as a delegate—there will be no labeled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate an individual, not as a delegate—there will be no labeled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate an individual, not as a delegate—there will be no labeled to take their at him, but nominated Mr. Polk, (against whom labeled to pause here and point attentions). The convention, regarding the option of the minority to his nomination as entities as a presiding officer, to dictate to delegates who were reaccredited to Baltimother the convention, regarding the option of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate whom less than the convention, regarding the option of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate whom the convention, regarding the option of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate whom the convention, regarding the option of the minority to his nomination as entities as a presiding officer, to dictate to delegates who were reaccredited to Baltimother the convention of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate whom the convention of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to delegate the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas?

LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA. as an individual, not as a delegate—there will be no tiled to consideration and respect to the second at the secon delegate in attendance from this county.

scarcely use it yet, and the little we do, it is with cession, of respect and consideration for the opin-great pain. We are anxious to be completely reliance to be completely reliance. The limit of the regular reliance to be completely reliance to be completely reliance to be completely reliance.

28 41 STREET, WASHINGTON CITY, July 1860. To the Democracy and the People of the United States:

Lane propose to have a GRAND RALLY on Monday | Democrat had solemnly pledged himself to abide by, ed, and then overruled, as it suited their purpose. Court. The Douglas men speak of holding a meeting faith. That august tribunal declared the Missouri ed, and then shamefully violated, as it accorded came to form a constitution, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

This was looked upon by all sound Democrats as the final settlement of the question, and it was believed that the agitation of slavery would be forever withdrawn from the halls of Congress. Who has vocate it. There can no benefit accrue to the cause kept up this agitation? Who has resisted this deof nationality, or to Democracy, by running a sep- cision? Who has declared that: "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or contend, Mr Douglas be a Democrat, why not trust | may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, his cause and the interests of the nation to regularly the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it, as they please." And, again: "No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, the right of the people to ready in the field—whethor they would cast the make a slave Territory, or a free Territory, is pervote of the State for either Mr Breckinridge or Mr feet and complete under the Nebraska bill?" Mr. Douglas-whichever it may elect. No one can Douglas thus, in his Illinois contest, set the people above the Constitution, and violated his own pled-

be the only contestants. We appeal to Douglas tacle of our once valiant champion exerting his enlation of that nature on Monday next. We know the Douglas men in this county and Robeson to be good, true, and loyal democrats; let them show a spirit of compromise and not of factionsness and discorption. We would like to write more upon the organization. We would like to write more upon the congruence of the congru Mr Douglas' strongest supporters, the Pittsburg collusion of the friends of Mr. Douglas. Thus was

of Mr Douglas, and an ardent desirer of his suscess, we condemn this movement. It was in the

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cess, we condemn this m great service to the Democracy by recommending their efforts to exclude from the Senate the two WIT a DRAWAL OF DELEGATES FROM THE the support of the compromise at Cresson. In- Democratic Senators from the State of Indiana.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. the idea of any effort to preserve the Democratic or- his competitor, Mr. Lincoln, to the position mainanization of the State, and by declaring against it, tained throughout that canvass, that no matter what from their constituents. The friends of Mr. Doughas given great satisfaction to the Opposition. By was the decision of the Supreme Court, the Legisopenly going over to the Republican ranks, this lature of a Territory could lawfully exclude slavery ever, are inadequate to express the bitterness of committee could not serve the cause of Lincoln therefrom by unfriendly legislation, he resolved to their animosity. Had not the Democracy of the more effectually than they have done by their effort to create and continue a division in the Demo- this was an exemplification, upon the creed of the they would hold fellowship with their sister States, Democrat c party; and he declared in his Dorr let- as Douglas had to dictate to them the platform of ter that on this con lition only would be accept the their democracy? The southern States gave their i clact, a Bolters' ticket. The ticket nominated at Thus one man undertook to lay down the platform tion of them insisted upon its recognition by the iteading is certainly the only authorized and regular ticket of the Democratic organization of the State. We do not wish the name of Mr Douglas to be associated with Linear ticket of the Democratic organization of the Senators; all but some half a dozen of its Representation. They at least did nothing more than pursue be associated with disorganization. We do not wish sentatives in Congress; to brand as anti-Democrat- the course which Mr. Daughas announced in his ic the platforms and the men of nearly every State Dorr letter he would pursue in the event of his However, we are well asssured that this Harris-burg movement will meet with a lean and slender where the party was in possession of the govern-temport from the followed as a condidate, it logi-

The Cresson Compromise, gives every Douglas man an opportunity to vote for Mr. Douglas and his principles. It simples to vote for Mr. Douglas and his proposed throughout the following resolution:

Sometiment states. It was water predering Government, at the instance of Mr. Hodge, of Virginia, the question was stance of Mr. Hodge, of Virginia, the question was had to Bultimore, under the following resolution:

Some of Mr. Hodge, of Virginia, the question was stance of Mr. Hodge, of Virginia, the question was the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas gives only a total of 205 given by the propounded from the Chair, whether the nomination of Mr. Douglas given by prin iples. It simply acknowledges what every man whose votes, with an almost united South, were es-

press these preferences for another, without grantpress these preferences for another, without granting that the other is in any sense entitled to claim graph, and every art of management was used to the other is in any sense entitled to claim the election of delegates favorable to his vention when it shall re-assemble."

mently urged for the Presidency. The press, televacancies in their respective delegations of the Conhist dissent. No delegate dissented; and thus, at vention when it shall re-assemble." a single Democratic vote. Under no contingency secure the election of delegates favorable to his vention when it shall re-assemble." which can possibly arise under the resolution, can nomination. The maxim of the immortal Jackson the Cresson movement possibly be of any benefit to was reversed, and the man was made to seek the

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. sylvania for the benefit of Lincoln, and those who go with him, are most, if not all, seeing a through which to sneak into the Republican party."

We expect to attend the Douglas & Johnston convention, next week at Raleigh, if our hand is in a fit condition. Our readers will be reconstructed with the contrary, the Convention, regarding the cop-into at the contrary, and the statesmen, and by the romination of others less on B. Garder, the regular delegate, was uncered third vote for Mr. Douglas!

Eighth Electoral district of Missouri. Mr. Johnston of the contrary, every and the son B. Garder, the regular delegate, was uncered third vote for Mr. Douglas!

Lighth Electoral district of Missouri. Mr. Johnston of the contrary, every and the son B. Garder, the regular delegate, was uncered third vote for Mr. Douglas!

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Lighth Electoral district of Missouri. Mr. Johnston of the contrary, every and the son B. Garder, the regular delegate, was uncered third vote for Mr. Douglas!

Under the decision of the convention, the two delegates, was uncered that Mr. Van Buren received at the Baltimore, Washington, and Herotore, it has always been considered that the alternate acted only in the contingen, voted in the alternate acted only in the absence of the principals.

Convention in 1844, yet no one time of their principles.

Convention in 1844, yet no one time of the decision of the convention, the two delegates, whose reported by the Suprement into this decision of the convention of the convention, the two delegates, Messrs. Flournoy and Stirman, who remain the decision of the convention of the conventio there was no objection,) and under his banner, the Our hand is recovering slowly. We can Democratic party achieved one of its greatest triumphs. It was this principle of harmony and congreat pain. We are anxious to be completely reions and views of the minority, which bound the
covered that we may begin the campaign in earncovered that we may begin the campaign in earnthem invincible on the day of battle. It was the
interest to be completely reby a new convention called by the Democratic com
interest to the state. The history of the case is
was 1814, and the whole number cast 196. How

National Democratic Executive Com- was their motto. They met the op nions and views of the seventeen reliable Democratic States, almost of united in opposition to the nomination of Mr Douglas, with insult and derision.

The Democratic States were wedded to no one of the United States:

Fellow-citizens: The election of the next President and Vice-President of the United States is at ted. They were willing to take any one of the ilhand. Four distinct organizations are in the field. lustrious and distinguished statesmen of our party, the field making hold and onen war The Republican party making bold and open war except Mr. Douglas. He had made himself obnoxupon the institutions of fifteen sovereign States of jous to them for the reasons already mentioned, and this Union. The Constitutional Union party, reputhey asked that he should not be thrust down their diating all platforms and standing simply on the catch words "Constitution and the Union." Two history as a party shows that it was not. Was the parties, each calling itself Democratic; one, how-ever, following the fortunes of one man, Mr. Doug-when they reflect that upon the States which made las, and differing from the Republicans in making it, chiefly desolved the task of electing the nomiinsidious, instead of open, war upon the South. The nees of the Convention? Yet the Douglas delegaother, standing inflexibly on the Constitution of the tes not only turned a deaf ear to this request, but country, makes no concealments as to its interpre- in the most high-handed and reckless manner with tation of that instrument, its rallying cry being the sacriligious hands tore down the landmarks of the equality of the States. We purpose, calmly and impartially, to survey the field, and to give the real usages, in order to foist that one man upon the sons why the latter party should be considered as Convention. With any other Democrat they could the Democratic party, and how the dearest interests have had harmony and union, and presented to-day of country, race, and of human progress, are conthe spectacle of a united and invincible party. We cerned in its success. honest man. Are they not guitty of setting up and its wings arrayed in bitter opposition to each this one man as paramount to the union of the other? Why is it that the veterans who achieved States? Are they not guilty of having divided its time-honored triumphs no longer move with the the party? Did they not thus take "the first faold energy and harmony to meet the antagonists tal, and irrevocable stride towards disunion of the they have so often defeated? What firebrand has States?" From this unenviable position no ingenbeen thrown into the r milst, lighting up intestine uity nor device, nor wholesale and reckless charges berton, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, to appoint Electors for North Carolina, who will advocate and support the claims of the regular nominees of the party, Douglas and Johnson, for President and Vice-President of the U. States.

been thrown into the r mist, igating up intesting the state, inguting up intesting the state of the regular nominees of sending Delegates to the Raleigh fires, and consuming as with a devouring flame? Let the plain, unvarished record answer.

In 1856 the Democratic party, after a most bitter contest, elected James Ruchanan President and Vice-President of the United States. The new administration was inaugurated dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the convention was inaugurated dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics, which mist are the contest of the United dates, and to this end the system of tactics of the United dates.

in a case before it, the Dred Scott case, gave its decision on the question of difference in the Democratic ranks—a decision which previously every as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as a thread and their firms as the authorisative as the a as the authoritative exposition of the Democratic The usages of Democratic Conventions were follow-Compromise act unconstitutional and void; enun- with their designs. Everything was made to bend ciated the right of the South to take and hold their to the one great purpose for which they assembled Denocracy of that State. Every shade of the slave property in the Territories; denied to the Ter- - the nomination of Mr. Douglas. It cannot cer- D ritorial Legislature any right to interfere with such tunly be considered strange that honorable men, property, and proclaimed that a Territory could unused to such scenes, should leave the Convenonly settle the question of slavery at the time it tion, and that it was finally virtually broken up.

The first act of injustice was THE UNIT RULE.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following rule, known as the unit rule: That in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote." This rule was in violation of the rule of all former conventions, which left to the delegation from each State the right to determine how the vote should be cast; and it was smuggled into the report of the committee and brought before the convention in the following manner: At the first meeting of the committee, when all its members were present, this rule was brought before the committee and rejected. The committee went on, dis harged their other business, and adjourned to an informal meetting in the morning, to enable the chairman to make out the report and submit it to the committee for its approval. At this latter meeting, when and Breckinridge democrats to agree upon a fusion as they have done in Pennsylvania. No true friend as they have done in Pennsylvania. No true friend honored him; and, with the mag of repennon and insurrection in his hand, endeavoring to seduce the the work as virtually finished the rule was brought. of Mr Douglas can object to this, and we would adparty from its principles. His friends have not hesithe work as virtually finished the rule was brought and in favor of the resolution; even admitting the Mr. Douglas would have gained 1 vo e in Main. vise our friends in Robeson county to pass a reso- tated to affiliate with the Republican party to comproposition that his mere ipse dixit had the power 21 votes in Connecticut, and lost 20 in Massachust-

CHARLESTON CONVENTION. The record of pr freedings shows this withdraw-Owing his election in Illinois to the Senate, over all was done in sorrow and not in anger; not for ate ticket in the State, and they will not support one placed in the field without the shadow of Democratic authority.

Came anarmed; and that it lost its confidence in him who once was by them trusted and admired?

Who once was by them trusted and admired?

It must be remembered, too, that the resistence to Mr. Douglas' nomination was not confined to the delegates, no nomination was no nonmination was no non

The Convention met at Baitimore. Most of the thirds of all the electoral votes, as the candidate of the Democrotic party for the Presidency of the Un-States responded to the invitation above recited, and their delegates presented their credentials, and

Benjamin F. Hallett was regularly appointed a fealty to the Democratic party. As for us, Democraty is first and democratic men afterwards. There is no Democrat of good personal character and reasonable capacity whom we would not prefer to see sonable capacity whom we would not prefer to see in the Presidential chair rather than Abraham Ling. in the Presidential chair rather than Abraham Lin-coln.

| District Charleston | C We warn our friends at the outstart not to be cratic Convention that was ever held in this coun- Mr. Hallett was present, but the Convention actual-

talismanic motto under which we marched to vic- this: After the secession at Charleston, the Demo | were 202 votes for Mr. Douglas to be manufactured We present our readers to-day with the ad-

the bogus delegates!

ARKANSAS. Arkansas, the Congressional Confor Congress, re appointed the the regular delegates so elected in i; while they declared that the regsted in the same manner, in the were entitled to their seats! and ention of Arkansas instructing the resolution, they divided the vote of the bogus delegates from the first meht to cast one vote, and the regular

the case of Georgia, Me Douglas men thempocratic party of the State participated in the ction of delegates. The Convention met, and um taking a vote, the seceding or regular delegawere sent back to Baltimore, by a vote of 299 The forty-one Douglas delegates then boltdand also appointed delegates. Yet the Douglas Pelaware, and seven from Missouri. Comittee on Credentials at Baltimore, in defiance intructing their delegates to vote as a unit, and in r violation of their own rule upon the subject, orted in favor of dividing the vote of the State, ing one-half to the regular delegates, and onef to the bogus appointees of the 41 bolters! this was too great an outrage even for this evention, and they voted to admit the regular brow of H. V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate Vice-President! Commenting upon this action,

an "extravagance of liberality!" thus were Democrats compelled to give up all two-third vote for Mr. Douglas! lowship with men so regardless of their own honand the welfare and unity of the Democratic

Douglas Executive Committee haracterizes it

IR. DOUGLAS NOT NOMINATED BY A TWO-

disorganization. We would like to write more upon this subject, but as this is our first attenued to Congress and the votes of the Republican party, and against the the votes of the Republican party, and against the votes of the Republican party and against the votes of the Republican party and against the votes of the Republican party against the votes of the Republi this subject, but as this is our first attempt since our finger was amputated, we must close. We however, recommend to our readers, the following extract taken from a paper in Pennsylvania, one of Mr Douglas' strengest supporters, the Pittsburg of the Republican party, and against the votes of the closed from 181], leaving 122 dectoral votes; being ten more it give Party and against the votes of the closed from 181], leaving 122 dectoral votes; leaving the majority in each State to determine in case of any secession, to cast the whole vote of Post. With a change of names and places, it would Arnold defeated in Connecticut, Hughes and Ray how the vote of the State should be cast, been ade their State, preferred only to cast that which would

	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.	Donelas
Maine,	000	000	
New Hampshire,	000	000	É
Vermont,	000	000	. 7 5 5
Massachusetts	000	000	10
Rhode Island,	000	000	4
Connecticut,	4	000	31
New York,	000	000	35
New Jersey.	000	0.0	21
Pennsylvania,	10	24	10
Maryland,	000	000	24
Virginia,	000	000	3
North Carolina,	. 000	000	
Alabama,	- 000	000	1 9
Louisiana,	000	000	6
Arkansas,	000	000	
Missouri,	000	000	1 <u>4</u> 4 <u>4</u> 3
Tennessee,	000	000	2
Kentucky,	000	14	9
Ohio,	000 -	000	23
Indiana,	000	600	13
Illinois,	000	000	ii
Michigan,	000	000	6
Wisconsin,	000	000	5
Iowa,	000	000	4
Minnesota,	000	000	4
On motion of 3		finana	

Southern States. It was wide-spread throughout and, after a struggle of ten days, an adjournment On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, at the in-"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns ination of Douglas should or should not be, without knows to be a fact, that there is a division in the sential to success in the coming election. It was to be a fact, that there is a division in the the 18th day of June next, and that it is respectful- vention and of all the delegates present; the Chairwho do not wish to vote for Mr Douglas to exated in a Conventi n representing more than two-

> Heretofore, the delegates chosen by the Democ. asked admission into the Convention. How were so, Lewis Cass was irregularly nominated at Baltimore, in 1848, which no man ever pretended, for the same method was adopted in his case.

First. It is not true that General Cass was nominated, in 1848, in a similar manner. Such a procedure, the nomination of a candidate by resolution prior to his receiving two-thirds of the vote of the Convention, where there was a contest, never before was witnessed in a National Democratic Convention. This resolution was another innovation upon Dem-

Second. It is not true that the Chairman notified the delegates that those who did not object should be counted as voting for the resolution. No published proceeding of that Convention puts any such to vote, or not to vote, as to him seemed proper; The next step was to vote out the regular dele- and of this he was the sole judge, answerable for gation from the State of Louisiana, who were re- his course to his constituency alone. The Conven-

This convention met, and delegates to Baltimore. A which e question was loudly called for.

Mr. Jones' of Pennsylvania, said he was ready to support the nominee of the Convention when he in the State, addressed in the State, addressed in the State of Alahama and the Charleston it was determined that two-Democracy of Alabama, set of hich met and appoints a Bernor a Democracy of whom never a Democracy of Alabama, set of an of whom never a Democratic party. At Charleston it was determined that two-party. At Charleston it was determined that two-party in the vote (18½) given by the Douglas, as hiving been cast for Mr. Douglas, is based on error. Let us ex-amine the matter.

Massachusetts is put down at 10 votes for Mr. Douglas, when they were only ten delegates entitled to cast five votes remaining in the Convention of the convention of the convention when he was ready.

except on one day's notice. "Mr. Church explained the action at Charleston, and said his resolution was intended to change the rule of instruction adopted at Charleston. New York had come here to pour oil on the troubled waters, and had faithfully endeavored to do so. re. Yet this Convention delibe- They had yielded everything except personal honor to heal the divisions which existed He proceeded .o condemn the action of the seceding delegates. "Mr W S Gittings, of Maryland, entered a pro-

e of the resolution of the Democrat-ention of Arkansas instructing the test against the propositions of Mr. Church, of two-thirds of all the votes of the electoral college drew from the Convention: was required to nominate a c ndidate for President. "The Chair explained, that at Charleston the then

president was instructed not to declare any one nominated unless he received two-thirds of the votes

told by the Douglas Committee we are ballots to see what gentlemen would do, and that are bloom that the report of the Committee we are ballots to see what gentlemen would do, and that are bloom tiberal and conciliators to

Yet, after this notice served upon these 18 delega es called a State Consention for the purpose of tes, they again refused to vote; and it is simply ridihang the seceding relegates repudiated by the culous to say that the President could record their boldly declared that the "resolution was intended to change the rule of instruction adopted at Charleston, requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate the

candidate. Of the 18 delegates who remained in the Convention as spectators, five were from Kentucky, six from

The five delegates from Kentucky filed a written agin of the resolution of the Georgia Convention protest, in which they stated that though they remained in the Convention, they "WILL NOT PARTICIPATE in its deliberations, nor hold ourselves or our constituents BOUND BY ITS ACTION, but leave BOTH at full liberty to act as future circumstances may dictate;" (sign- the 18 bogus delegates from Alabama, the 12 bogus ed by G. A. Caldwell, W. W. Williams, W. Bradley, delegates from Louisiana, and the 3 bogus delegates Samuel B. Field, and Thos, J. Young.)

Mr. Saulsbury; of Delaware, announced. in behalf of the six delegates from his State who remained in gates, and thus placed the brand of bogus upon the Convention, but refuse 'to vote, that "in future they should DECLINE TO VOTE, reserving to themselves the right to act hereafter as they deemed proper."

that they would remain in the Convention, but which the votes of 31 delegates from New York, in Thus was the Democracy of sovereign States would take no part in its deliberations. And these addition to the two above alluded to, 12 from Ohio, are the votes upon which this committee base their and 9 from Indiana making a total of 52 delegates

NO OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO DISSENT FROM THE RESOLUTION NOMINA! NG MR. DOUG-

But even admitting that the President did give notice that those who did not object should be cou- ed by the majority of the delegates, been followed,

Arnold defeated in Connecticut, Hughes and Ray in linding, Taylor and Russell in New York, Philiparticular:

Arnold defeated in Connecticut, Hughes and Ray in Indiana, Taylor and Russell in New York, Philiparticular:

Arnold defeated in Connecticut, Hughes and Ray in Indiana, Taylor and Russell in New York, Philiparticular:

By no rule of justice or of right can the 14½ votes be a fair proportion between the seceders and themperature of the resolution before the very meaning the defeated in Connecticut, Hughes and Ray in Indiana, Taylor and Russell in New York, Philiparticular:

Chairman of the Mass Convention, held at Harrisburg, met at that place on the 15th, and resolved, in secret session, as we are informed, to place "a clear Douglas electoral ticket" in the field. As the friend of Mr Douglas, and an ardent desirer of his sub-cess, we condemn this movement. It was in the content of the State should be cast, been ade their State, preferred only to cast that which would the resolution between the seceders and them be a fair proportion between the seceders an given for Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Guthrie be Dalaware, and a votes from South Carolina, who counted as having been cast for the resolution declaring Mr. Douglas the nominee. Having steadily, who before either Convention adjourned endorsed through repeated ballots, voted against Mr. Douglas, the action of the Maryland Institute Convention, they were not allowed to object to the resolution making in all 117 votes. of voting against it. Here are the proceedings at the endorsement of delegates after the reliourement

deney. [Applause-]
Mr. Hoge, of Virguia offered a resolution to that

effect, which was readwas adopted by a shout of Isayes and cheeers, which lasted a considerable time. The band of the Keystone Club appeared in the

The President (Col. Todd) declared Stephen A. forms of the two Conventions, and make some inqu-Douglas, of Illinois, the unanimous choice of the iries into the antecedeuts of its condidates and sup-

Democracy of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency. [Loud cheers."] The vote in facor of the resolution was alone taken! PLATFORMS OF THE TWO CONVENTIONS The negative vote was not put to the Convention! But, as if still further to demonstrate that the eighteon delegates from Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri, took no part at all in the proceedinge, we States, is as follows : call attention to the vote for Vice Presi lent, when

UNIT RULE.

they again refuse to vote!

But the nine votes counted for the 18 delegatewho refuse to vote, with the 141 votes cast for Mes ernment, in all it; departments, to protect when less than the vote claimed by this comittee. Where | thority extends. do they get the remaining seven votes? From "Third. That when the the settlers in a Territory Georgia and Arkanses. The State of Georgia was having an adequate population, to form a State entitled to 10 votes in the Convention, to be cast by 20 delegates. The Democracy of Georgia, however, appointed 40 delegates to cast the 10 votes, and instructed them to vote as a unit, the majority to determine the action of the State. Flower of the concept to the admitted into the Frederal Union, where determine the action of the State. Eleven of the ought to be admitted into the Frederal Union, whethirds of all the electoral votes, as the candidate of delegates remained in the Convention, but the majority who seceded protested against these eleven being stitution of slavery.' allowed to vote, and the Convention decided, by a vote of 148 to 100, that those remaining from that as follows:

reappointed by the State Convention, refused to tion of the resolutions unamiously adopted and detake their seats; but one of them (Mr. Gaulden) clared as a platform of principles by the Democratio however, came into the Convention, but did not Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believpretend to vote, because, under the decision of the ing that Democratic principles are unchangeable Convention, he was not entitled to vote, as the maj- in their nature when applied to the same subjectority had determined not to take their seats in the | matter.

And yet these are the persons decided by the interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, that dur-Convention to be mere spectators, and not delegates ing the existence of Territorial governments, the who had no right to vote, and never did vote in the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed Convention, who are now represented as delegates by the Federal Constitution on the powers of a by the Douglas Committee, and pressed into the Territorial legislature over the subject of domestic service, for the purpose of manufacturing a two- relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be

He is thus reported:

take their seats, and, under the unit rule. the mino- that the resolutions contain no such doctrine. rityhad no right to vote. Yet the committee have We present our readers to-day with the address of the National (Breckinridge) Central Committee—a great deal of information will be derived from it. We would be pleased if some one would send us the Douglas address.

We present our readers to-day with the address to our success. Far different was the spirit displayed at Charleston and Baltimore by the friends of Mr. Douglas address.

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Far different was the spirit displayed at Charleston and Baltimore cast and the Key-stone cast and the Key-stone cast and the Key-stone cast and the Mr. Salve an counted both the 1 vote of Mr. Stirman, who had withdrawn, increased the one vote awarded by the convention to the bagus three, to a vote and a half

on, at which the Democracy presented. In the case of ic Central Committee called celected by the Democracy Douglas the We quote the following proceedings from 205 to 212 totes.

In this way the Douglas Committee gut six additional votes from Georgia, and one from Arkansas in favor of the resolution that increasing their figures from 205 to 212 totes.

ACTUAL VOTE CAST FOR MR. DOUGLAS.

nomination.

"It was objected that debate was not in order.

"The President (Mr. Todd) so ruled.

"Mr. Jones raised a question of order—that the rule adopted at Charleston could not be repealed except on one day's notice.

"Massachusetts is put down at 10 votes for Mr. Douglas, when they were only ten delegates entitled to cast five votes remaining in the Convention from that State. Massachusetts had thirteen votes, represented by 26 delegates; sixteen of these delegates are represented by 26 delegates. gates withdrew, and joined the Breckinridge and Lane Convention, leaving we repeat, but ten delegates to cast five votes.

Vermont was represented by 10 delegates, with the right to cast five votes. She is reported as having given the whole five to Mr. Douglas, instead of 4½, one of the delegates (Mr. Stoughton) having with drawn, and joined the other Convention.

Minnesota is recorded as having cast her full vote

for Mr. Douglas, when three of her delegates entitl-

"Mr. Becker, of Minnesota, said he and two of his colleagues desired to announce the conclusion at which they had arrived; they went to Charleston and came to Baitimore, actuated only by a desire to promote the harmony, union, and integrity of the of the electoral college, (202 votes.)

of the electoral college, (202 votes.)

of the electoral college, (202 votes.)

"Mr Gittings said there were two-thirds of the electoral college here, and if gentlemen voted who declined to vote, Douglas would be nominated by a declined to vote, Douglas would be nore two-third vote. He hoped there would be more two-third vote. He hoped there would be more two-third vote. He hoped there would be more two-third votes and they now took this step in view of the responsibilities matters.

> 27, she cast one and one-half more votes for Mr. Douglas than her delegation were entitled to

Virginia appears to have given 3 votes for Mr. Donglas, when only five of the delegates, entitled to 21 votes, remained in the Convention. North Carolina had but one delegate, entitled to

cast one balf a vote in the Convention, yet he is recorded as having cast one vote. Tennessee, with oly five delegates in the Convention, is put down at 3, instead of 11. New York is put down at 35 votes, when it is well

known that two of her delegates withdrew from the Convention, and joined the other Convention. These make a total of 11 votes, which added to from Arkansas, counting 161 votes make a total of

27 votes to be substracted from the 1811, leaveing the vote of Mr. Deuglas at only 154! FORCED VOTES.

Rut even this was a forced vote-forced by a vio-The seven delegates from Missouri gave notice lation of the usages of the Democratic party, by entitled to 26 votes, hostile to the nomination of Mr. Douglas, were voted for him. Subtract these from 154, and it leaves 128, as the actual strength of Mr. Douglas in the Convention!

Had the rules and usages of former Conventions, weere by the vote of each State was tobe determin

105½ votes were east for President, to which By no rule of justice or of right can the 14% votes must be added & vote from Minnesota, 3 votes from

This number has been since largely increased by of the Conventions, who took no part in the procee-

Thus neither Convention has presented a candi-The resolution declaring S. A. Douglas the unanimous choice of the Convention for the Presidency to the support of the Democracy, as the emboliment of its principles, and as endorsed by the

weight and influence of the party? gallery and struck up a tune, which was greeted that we are the disunion party, and therefore are

IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

The platform of the Marylan ! ins it ite Convention, endorsed at Charleston by seventeen sovereign

"First. That the government of a Territory org. anized by an act of Congress is provi-ional and SEVEN VOTES FROM GEORGIA AND AR- the United States have on equal right to settle with temporary; and during its existence, all citizens of KANSAS COUNTED IN DEFIANCE OF THE their property in the Territory 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 Gov-

State were not, under the unit rule, entitled to vote.

At Baltimore, the seceding delegates from Georgia in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirma-

"Resolved, That .t is in accordance with the true

all." It may be well to pause here and point attention to the fact that this Douglas committee shrink "Mr. Stirman, of Arkansas, when his State was from the task of taking issue with these resolutions called, said, in justice to himself, and with sorrow and that they thus virtually admit that they contain appointed to Baltimore by the convention that originally appointed them, and also to exclude the reglished usages of the party, it required two-thirds Thus a majority of the delegates actually admitt-ed to the convention had withdrawn or refused to virtual admission of their Executive Committee

The committee were wise in not attacking a plat-