The greatest enthusiesm prevailed, and the delerations as they entered the hall were greeted with inuse. The Hon, John J. Crittenden, and Genral Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, were loudly seed as they entered, and were evidently much

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the Hop. J. J. Critten-den took his seat at the President's desk, and was received with deafening applause. As soon as it subsided, he called the meeting to order, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Jas. D. Mc-Cabe. The prayer was one of a most patriotic character, fervent and impressive.

HON. WASHINGTOF HUNT CALLED TO THE CHAIR. At the conclusion of the prayer, Pon. J. J. Crittenden, remarked that, as Chairman of the Crittenden, remarked that, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Union Party, it became his duty to call the Convention to order; he would do so briefly, as no words were required. In obedience with instructions given him, he would nominate for temporary Chairman of the Convention, the Hon. Washington Hunt, formerly Governor of New York.

The question being taken, the nomination was uvanimously confirmed amidst great applause.

On motion of the Hon. Thos. Swann, W. T. Switzer, of Missouri, was elected temporary Sec-Ex-Governor Hunt took the chair and was received with enthusiastic applause. He proceeded to address the Convention as follows, and was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the as-

The Chairman said-Gentlemen :- I find myselfmost unexpectedly called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of this Convention. It is a call which I do not feel at liberty to refuse, yet I regret that some other name has been proposed. The proud and animating spectacle presented here on this occasion revives cherished recollections, and kindles feelings and sentiments

of patriotic hops.

It carries the mind back to those days of blessed memory, when the fathers of the country as-sembled in council to form a more perfect union, and establish the foundations, broad and deep, of a political system, which should preserve forever American liberty, union, and independence.—

[Applause.]
The spirit which animated them will inspire us on this occasion, I-trust that it will be our object and aim to strengthen the institutions which we received from their hands, and to strengthen that feeling of union and fraternity which conwould be impossible. [Applause.]
We have come together on this occasion from

all parts of our widely extended country—from West-to deliberate and take counsel together have come on a mission of peace, to strenghthen the chains of union and to revive the spirit of national affection in the land, and to proclaim that we are, and ever intend to be one, bound

We are brought together by no partisan influences, for in times like these the interests of party, and the schemes of personal ambition become ntterly insignficant and worthless. [Applause.] They are too fleeting and too contemptible, I trust, to impede the action of a free pople in preserving their rights and freedom. [Applause.] Let us

know no party but our country, and no platform but the Union. [Applause.]

It has long been apparent, and of late become too painfully evident, that we have no party is this country at the present moment, unless it be the friends of the Union, who are already here, capable of furnishing a remedy for the distempers under which the country is suffering. [Ap-

The once proud and invincible Democracy, which has wielded the powers of government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fell spirit of sectional discord, and has run aground upon the shoals and breakers of popular sovereignty, and the mysteries of territorial government. [App.] fear it is beyond the power of any surgical of

I think there is no soreery or witchcraft left by which the political cauldron can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we once saw in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.] We have another party, which proposes mainly to deal with this same subject of popular sovereignty, and the management of the Territories; and the question is presented to us, as the great and pertinent lisue of the day, whether slavery shall be extended into regions where the widter temperature is many degrees below zero, and in which, I will venture to say, no slave owner could be induced to emigrate and

And while we are called upon to discuss this miserable abstraction, and enter into the Presi-dential election upon it, nothing is stated, nothing proposed, in regard to the great functions and duties of the Government, which concerns the people and the United States at large. While a portion of our records are straining their ristor to ortion of our people are straining their vision to listern a black speck on the territorial extremities they seem to forget the rights, honor and welfare of the whole country. I have said ours is a mission of peace. Be it our task to revive the national spirit of concord which the Constitotion was made to secure. Very solemn and important responsibilities rest upon this Conven-

From the character of those whom I see precent-from the patriotism and intelligence of the people, I am sure that the deliberations of this Convention will have an important influence in siding and protecting our country from the dan-gers to which I have referred.

I hope the spirit of forbearance and modera-tion which prevailed in the early days of the Re-public will inspire our council to-day. I trust it will be the first and foremost desire in every heart to cultivate sentiments of affection and mutual good will, that we may all feel, both North and South, that we belong to one family of freemen—[Applause]—that we are resolved to discharge all the duties which appertain to our Constitution as citizens of a free and independent Bepublic, not fearing the power of man, but trusting in the overruling i rovidence of God to crown our efforts with his blessings. [Im-

mense applause.]
At the conclusion of the President's address General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, moved that a committee be appointed to nominate perma-nent officers for the Convention, and that the several State Delegations each nominate from its

The motion prevailed, and the Secretary pro-ceeded to call the States, at the conclusion of which the following Committee was announced: COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Arkanes C. C. Danby.
Connecticut—Hon. John A. Rockwell.
Delaware—William Temple. Georgia J. S. Fanning. Indiana John J. Hayden. Illinois Gen. John Wilson. Kentucky-John W. Finnell. Maine-George E. B. Jackson auther V & Bell. -J. J. Barrett Missistippi—John K. Yerger.
New York—B. Davis Nixon.
New Jersey—John W. Allen.
North Carolina—Hon. Nathaniel Boyden. Ohio-Hon. W. A. Trimble. Pennsylvania—Col. Joseph Parton. Tennessee—A. J. Donelson. Vermont—John Wheeler.

Virginia-William L. Goggin.
When the names of William L. Goggin, Thos.

Swann, A. J. Donelson and others were announced, they were received with enthusiastic cheers

and applause. The committee retired, when the chair stated that by a telegraphic despatch just received, dated from Grafton on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that there were some twenty delegates, representing six States, detained on account an accident on the road, and that they would be

present to morrow (Thursday) morning.

This announcement was received with applause, and the President remarked that he was sorry for the difficulties experienced by the absent delegates, but felt glad that they were coming, and wished them a happy deliverance from all their troubles.

The Hon. Thomas Swann moved that the subect of credentials be referred to the committee apointed to report the permanent officers for the Mr. Paxton, of Pennsylvania, hoped the moion would be withdrawn. As there was no one

contesting the seats of any of the delegates, such reference would be unnecessary. Mr. Shippen, of Pennsylvania, moved as an the Secretary of the Convention.

The amendment was adopted. Several motions were made to adjourn but lost, and finally after some further discussion the chairmen of the respective Committees proceeded to hand in a list of their members.

The following is the list of de egates and alternates from North Carolina: State at Large. Hon. John M. Morebead, Hon. Nathaniel B. yden

Hon. Richard S. Donnell. Districts David A. Barnes, Hon. Robert B. Gilliam,

D. D. Ferebes, E. W. Jones, Ricaard H. Smith, Joseph B. Cherry, W. H. Clark, John H. Haughton W. Foy, Walter Dunn, homas Sparrow, C. Vellowley Daniel L. Russel E. J. Hale, Giles Leitch, A. M. Waddell, John G. Blue.

Rufus Barringer, Samuel H. Walkup, Tod R Caldwell, Wm. M. Shipp, A. S. Merrimon. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re assembled at 4 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the Chair. The crowd of visitors was even greater than at the morning session, and many left unable to obtain admittance, whilst a number of persons, not withstand ing the inclemency of the weather, remained outside the building, witnessing the proceedings of the Convention through the windows of the church,

Wm. H. Harrison,

John Manning,

John M. Cloud.

T. C. Ham,

R. W. Wharton,

Thomas S. Ashe,

Hon. J. M. Leach,

Hon. Edwin G. Reade,

which, fortunately for them, extend almost to the Mr. A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Organization, reported the followng as the permanent officers for the Convention PRESIDENT. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York

VICE PRESIDENTS. Hon. S. R. Hanson, of Maine. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusett; R. M. Ormsby, of Vermont. Austin Baldwin, of Connecticut. Frederick A. Tallmadge, of New York Peter J. Clark, of New Jersey. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. Dennis Claude, of Maryland. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia. Robert B. Gilliam, of North Carolina. James M. Calhoun, of Georgia. John Q. Dure, of Alabama. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana David A. Sayre, of Kentucky. John Scott, of Missouri.

Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee

Joseph P. Comegys, of Deleware.

John Scott Harrison, of Ohio.

" Q. K. Upderwood, of Arkansas. SECRETARIES. A. C. Long, ot Maryland. Jessie E. Payton, of New Jersey. Ezra Clarke, of Connecticut. D. J. Snow, of Illinois. Leverett Salonstall, of Massachusetts. W. Syme, of North Carolina. Davis, of Kentucky. J. P. Early, of Indiana. Adolphus Musser, of Missouri Dickson Bell, of Mississippi. John H. Callender, of Tennesse Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania. During the reading of the report, the names of

the officers, as they were announced, were received with loud applause. Mr. Robert McClure, of Pennsylvania, moved that the nomination of the Hon. Washington Hunt, for President of the Convention, be unani-

nously confirmed. The nomination was confirmed amidst enthusi estic cheering. On motion, the remaining officers, as reported

by the Committee, were also unanimously confirmed, and took their places on the platform amid

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT The President addressed the Convention as fol-

Gentlemen of the Convention:- I thank you for this unexpected manifestation of your kindness to me. It fills my breast with emotions which rende me utterly incapable of uttering my feelings of gratitude. The being called upon to preside over such an assemblage as this, embracing so many gentlemen eminent for public service, for patriot ism, for high intelligence, for public and private virtue, is an honor which I most highly prize and which I shall remember with profound gratitude during my whole life. [Applause] I cannot but regret that this honor had not fallen upon ome one or more worthy better and able to fill I feel you have given me a double portion of kind ness to-day, and I could wish that it had been otherwise; but, since it is your pleasure, I feel bound to respond to your call, and, according to the best of my ability, I will endeavor to discharge the duties devolving on me in the position to which you have assigned me. I feel I may rely with perfect confidence upon your kind co-operation and courtesy for the preservation of the spirit and order which should pervade this body. I see before me gentlemen who, I know, justly estimate the importance of deliberation, of order and decorum, in transacting the business of deliberative assemblies, and I trust that, under the course of our proceedings, we may be able to impress the country that it is not yet too late for gentlemen to come ogether and deliberate with sentiments of mutua

We come here as the representatives of the independent States of the Union, States which have united their doctrines together for great and noble purposes. But, gentlemen, we will not dism'ss the fact that we come from States widely separated by distance, separated by dif-ference of institutions, clime, and social organ-ization, and that our Union embraces two classes and sections of States, which are sometimes, at this modern day, placed in an attitude of antagonism and hostility to each other. I mean the pecultar differences which exist in social and democratic organizations. There are those who would mag-nify and exaggerate these differences to such a degree that the people shall no longer regard themselves as friends and brothers. Yes, there are such in both sections of this glorious. Union of ours. I grieve to say it. There are men in this country who will organize strife into a system, but God forbid that the people of this broad land, either North or South, or anywhere else, should give their sanction or approval to those who would kindle those fires of domestic discord and sectional

On the other hand, there is a class of people North and South, (I rejoice to see them represen-ted to-day,) who desire to put away these causes of contention, and who feel and understand and know that our Government and Constitution were not intended to engender these antagonisms and distrusts between sections, but to promote peace and harmony and unity between these members stood through life a defender of the Constitution of the confederation. [Applause.] There are as it is, and of the Union as one and indivisible. those (I am one of them gentlemen,) who would, He therefore con if possible, bring back the public mind of the country to the consideration of those great and harmomous principles on which we can all stand together—one and inseparable.—[Applause.] Be it our part, however, to promote and diffuse a spirit of broad and generous national feeling of forbes rance and moderation. So far as the broad question is and moderation. So far as the broad question is concerned, which has been made the bane of our politics, it has furnished to a class of politicians the fiercest elements of strife and discord. But let us mittee the general opinion of his delegation.

remember that, from our positions, differences of educations, of surroundings, of habit, of social interest, and domestic construction of society, there will still be certain shades of difference. It was always so. It was so from the beginning; but did that prevent the great men of the Republic from coming together to form a system of political freedom and of self-government which shall enable us to move on as one nation; to protect us from all external assault, and to cultivate amongst ourselves peace, concord, and domestic tranquility?
[Applause.] These differences that estrange and divide the people of this country should not pre-rent us fr m going forward to discharge the great work of self-government, and to encounter all the responsibility relative to those great interests which are national, which are commercial, and which we all hold in common; which we are ready to sustain and defend in common, and which possess the strongest claim upon our loyalty, patriotism, and allegiance to the Constitution and the Union,-which we have received from the hands

of our patriotic ancestors. [Applause.]

A few days ago, having occasion to visit one of the Western States of the Union, I was tempted amondment, that the chairman of the respective to extend my journey farther on, and, for the lirst delegations, hand in a list of their members to time, I saw the glorious Mississippi—that noble and magnificent river which connects the North and South, and which, by nature's organic law, has declared that we are to be one. As I floated upon the placid bosom of the Father of Waters, in my reflections I could not but think and feel that, since the beneficence of creative power has given us such a bond of union, intended to carry civilization, prosperity and happiness to a kindred people, from its mouth to 'ts source, how vain, how preposterous is the folly of man, which would separate those whom God hath joined together .-[Applause.] How small and pitiful the effort seems of those who would divide the Mississippi and interpose commercial regulations, and custom-house and tonnage duties upon the people of this American Union! God forbid, gentlemen, that any of us, or any considerable portion of the people of this country, should ever give their sanction to sentiments of such a nature. We are one people and one country; we go forth under one flag; we stand upon national ground, representing the interests of a great continent which Providence has entrusted to our charge; and I believe the people will yet prove themselves equal to the des-tiny which has been given them, and hand it over, as one harmonious nation, to those who are to come

after us. [Applause.]
I am detaining you too long, gentlemen, for I have no thought of making a second speech. In conclusion, I will only repeat the sentiment I expressed on a former occasion-that is, that our delib erations and proceedings may be characterized by narmony, by decorum, and by dignity, and that no disturbing element may come in. I trust we shall not be very much embarrassed in the construction of a platform. (Laughter and appliause.) We ought not to endeavor strongly to establish uniformity of opinion on a question which we all know and understand -s question that every man will at least th nk and feel according to his own judgment. We have not come here to contest the difference between the various distinctions and the shadowy forms of popular sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction which have for some time been presented, and occupied so large a part of the atention of Congress and of the country. This is not the question which we have come to settle, and I do not think we can settle it if we would. I prefer to leave them all where the Constitution tas left them-(Applause)-leaving every State in the full enjoyment of its own rights and its own independence. All we ask, gentlemen, (I speak now of conservative me ; in that portion of the country from which I come,) is that you will manage, govern, and regulate your own internal affairs according to your own will and pleasure. On the other hand, we propose to do precisely the

same thing for ourselves. (Appliuse.) We do not intend to with your offences, neither do we want you t. burden yours with ours, but let each and every part answer for itself. -That is the sentiment which ought to pervade, and which, I trust, will once more pervade, the people of this country. A spirit of generous deliberation will then once more become the order of the day, and I think I see signs that such is to become the pervading spirit+ a spirit that has been going on ever since the re-peal of the Missouri Compromise. I trust the time is come when the people will not be disposed to encourage their representatives, in either section, in hurling invective and reproach upon the people and representatives of other sections-to place themselves upon judgment of the conduct of other section of our country, but will consult and deliberate upon those great measures which concern the welfare and prosperity of the country at large, North or South, East or West. (Applause.) Once more I invoke the spirit of harmony and union to preside over our deliberations, relying upon your and aid and co-operation to enable me to discharge theduties which it has been your pleasure to de

volve upon me. (Applause)
At the conclusion of the address a motion was made to proceed immediately to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. [Cheers.] Mr. Shippen, of Pennsylvania, offered the fol-

owing as an amendment: Resolved, That each State shall now nominate one person as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and one person for Vice-Presi dent, and that this Convention thereupon proceed to the election of such officers from the nominations thus to be made, and that after the first three ballots, the candidates having the lowest number of votes on each successive ballot shall be drapped, and the ballet continued until a candidate shall be duly elected by a majority of the whole number of

votes cast. Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, would be; leave to interrupt the regular course of business to state that he had just conducted to a seat by the side of the President, one of the oldest, most esteemed and most honored citizens of New Jersey; a man afficiently old to have been the companion, associate and compatriot of Madison, Jefferson and Monroe; one who had never allowed fanaticism or sectionalism to swerve him from his love of the Union and the Constitution, and who stood now, as he had stood in the early days of the Republic devoted to all sections of his common country. He therefore moved that the Hon. Lewis Condit, of New Jersey, be declared an honorary Vice President of this Convention. [Cheers.] The President then presented to the autience the

veteran Vice President, who was received with Thomas A. Harris, of Missouri, thought that committee should be appointed to take into consideration and report to the Convention the na nes of candidates for President and Vice President .-He was in favor of Millard Fillmore. [Cheers]-He was the choice of Missouri, but I have no choice that I cannot yield, and Missouri has no such choice. And if I can by him down I can lay any man down who will be brought before this Convention. We, of the Missouri delegation. kuow who would be acceptable in Missouri; we have no doubt on that point. But we want time to consult and ascertain who will be the most preferable candidate in all the States. We are forming a party that is to continue, he hoped, to the and of time, not a mere ephemercal organization for the present moment. We, therefore, have other duties to perform basides those of seeking to nominate our personal favorites. Our aim should be to nominate those who will meet with the heartiest support from the people of the whole Union. We look to no section for countenance and support, but to each and all; and in the selection of

didstes we should have a similar object in view. Mr. Littell, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the resolution of his colleague would not be laid on the table. He thought we all had sufficient time to consult as to the character, standing and fitness of the distinguished statesmen who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination. What further do we want to know of that distinguished man, John Bell, of Tennessee? [Cheers. He has been before the country for a quarter of i century. We all know him, and the country knows him. He has been tried in high positions both by his State and the Union-his record clear and unmistakable, without a stain or blemish to be discovered by his bitterest political opponent. With such a man we want no platform ald see no reason for delay, and no

tee on Nominations. Mr. N. G. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered the following amendment to the resolution, striking out all after the word resolve, and inserting-Resolved, That the delegations from each State

possible reason for the appointment of a Commit-

Mr. Grayson, of Pennsylvania, said: Mr. Presdent and gentlemen of the Convention-I wish to speak my individual opinion, and not utter one word as the mouthpiece of the delegation from Pennsylvania. When I came here, sir, I came with the expectation that we had an infinitely more important work to do than to nominate a andidate for the Presidency of the United States. take it, sir, that we are about to initiate a great conservative national party. [Applause.] And, sir, whether we are successful to-day or next year, or in the next quarter of a century, I for one wish it to be understood, that when this party of ours brethren, South, North, East and West with a proshall triumph, it shall triumph, not upon men, but per spirit. This course will also promise a degree upon principle. [Applause] I am here not for or success before the people which shall establish upon principle. [Applause] I am here not for any nomination. I know, sir, that the Constitutional Union party embraces within its ranks s host of men, either one of whom would dignify and do honor to the high office of the chief magstrate of the United States. [Applause.] But, sir, in these political days upon which we have fallen (and they are days of trouble and distrust,) I tell you that whatever may be the antecedents of any statesmen, I would not, looking to the doubtful future, trust him, unless he puts himself upon a definite platform. [Applause.] I am here, ir, with my whole heart swelling within me with but one feeling, and that is a feeling for the Contitution and the Union. [Applause.]

What is the position occupied to-day by the Reide? It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that the only issue that has engrossed the whole attention of the people of the United States in so far as they have acted through their Legislatures and their great National Convention at Washington, is one single question which involves nohing more nor less that the interpretation and meaning of the Constitution of the United S.ates; and that question is this: Whether or not the Congress of the United States, under the Constiution, has or has not a right to legislate in regard to the subject of slavery in the Territories? (Hisses.) am not going to introduce this at all. (Laughter.) What I mean by that, Mr. Chairman, is form should be adopted, or at least some action this, that we may avoid this whole difficulty sim- should be taken on the subject. ply by enunciating, before we go into a nomination of candidates, a plain platform of principles which shall leave totally out of view this distrac'ing question. (Applause) I want to shut that question entirely out of this coming contest, in so far as the Constitutional Union party is concerned; and I trust that, before we appoint a committee for the purpose of going into a nomination of a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we should, either in general Convention, or by Select Committee appointed for the purpose, declare that we are for the Union and the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the enforcement of the laws. (Ap plause)

General Leslie Coombs said: Mr. President and gentlemen-I have given much thought to the question now presented for the consideration of this Convention. So deeply have I been impressed with the importance of a platform to a great political party that'I have taken upon myself the abor of preparing three-(laughter); one for the barmonious Democracy-(laughter) -who have lately agreed together so beautifully at Charleston-(laughter); one for the "irrepressible conflict' gentlemen, who are about to assemble at Chicago—(laughter)—and another for the National Unionists now before and around us. (Applause) First, then, for the harmonious Democracy, I propose the Virginia and Kentucky reso-'98-'99; one in favor of excluding slavery from the Territories, and the other in favor of forcing it into them-(laughter)-both to be adopted unanimously, without debate, under the previous question, and no questions asked afterwards. (Laughter.) For the "rrepressible conflictists," about to assemble at Chicago, I suggest the Blue Laws of Connecticut; first, in reference to the right of a m n to kiss his wife on Sunday--and the second, in reference to the burning of witches; provided, that wives shall have the privilege to be kissed, and old witches to be burned. (Laughter.) The third is the Constitution of the United States as it is, and the Union under it, now and forever. (Immense applause. I will not speak with reference to the first, at large but I will venture to say that it will be as intellihas been heretofore-(laughter); and, being as intelligible, I venture to state, on all that I am worth hundred understood them. (Laughter and applause.) In reference to our platform, the legislative, judicial and executive departments sha'l be independent and supreme. I think that will be platform enough for a Union party to stand upon. (Applause.) The Congress of the United States to indicate the laws; the judicial department to interpret them, and the executive to have them executed. That is all we need. Why, sir, if I were in an assemblage of Christians about to astablish a platform, do you think I would take Esq., of New York, regretting their inability to "sprinklings" or "dippings" for its planks? Not I would take nothing but the Bible as it is, and leave all to construe it, and be responsible to God

for the construction. (Applause.) Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, said : There is a ven erable friend of mine, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, that I would respectfully suggest be invited to take a seat on the platform, and I do so in the

name both of the North and the South. The announcement of this was received with applause, but it was found that Mr C. was not in the all to take the seat which had been unanimously

secorded him by the Convention. Mr. Bresler, of Pennsylvania, asked the reading of the resolution of Mr. Shippen, and on its being read, stated that he would preface his motion with he remark that he was desirous of casting the vote f his district on this floor, and not to vote by States in making a nomination. He therefore proand Vice President, without the intervention of any committee.

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, thought the best course to pursue was "to make haste slowly." He would therefore propose that we resolve to proceed to ballot at ten o'clock to-morrow. All we want is to be better acquainted with each other before we proceed to business. Down where I live we have been so long abusing Masachusetts and Massachusetts has been so long abusing us that a thought when I arrived in Baltimore I would like to ascertain for myself what kind of men there were way down East (Laughter.) In accordance with this determination, I paid a visit last night to the Massachusetts delegation, and a nobler set of men I have not met with lately. also compared views on the exciting topics of the day, and I found that their views were my views, and that my views were their views. I could not find one point of difference between us. All we wanted was the Union as it is, and the Constitution and the laws. I therefore came to the conlusion that we should remain for a little time to onsult together, and all will he well.

Mr. Switzer, of Missouri, was about to speak, when the Chair announced that the delegation rom Texas were at the door of the building and lesired admittance. This announcement was received with deafening applause, and the delegation proceeded to the Sec-

rotaries desk and presented their credentials. The Chairman of the delegation, A. B. Norton, wore beard reaching nearly to his waist, which atracted great attention-whereupon General Leslie Coombs rose, and thought roper to account to the Convention for the exraordinary hairy appearance of the gentlen from Texas. Some fitteen years ago be had made yow that he never would cut his beard until

Henry Clay was elected Pre-ident of the United States -and it will be perceived he has most religiously kept his vow. [Vociferous applause.] Mr. Switzer, of Missouri, then proceeded He said that he spoke as the representative of a State which had been overridden for the last 25 years by political demagogues. The question now was platform or no platform, and he would would say in this connection that the Missouri delegation stood two for and twelve against adopting any platform. The people of Missouri wanted no better platform than the Constitution and the Union, and with such a one it would be an easy matter to override the political plunderers

Mr. Hopkins of Georgia, desired to say a few words on this question of platforms, and he would in so doing, detain the Convention but a few minut s. He would suggest a platform in a very few words. That platform was the record of the Hero of San Jacinto, General Sam Houston. [Applause.] I ask gentlemen from Indiana, from Kentucky, from Tennessee, if he is not the man

unfortunate. I think I may be permitted to say, for thirty-five delegates, and for the thirty-five al ternates seventy men upon this floor from the State of New York-with one heart and one voice, that they have resolved to ask this Convention to present no platform to the country save the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] A union of the States and the and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] And on that platform, interpreted by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel that we can meet our authorities of the land, we feel that we can meet our the fact, that neither the extreme party of the North or South shall longer administer the affairs

of this country. [Applause.]

There are five propositions before the Convention. Obviously two or three of them are out of order. For the time, at least, all I hope will be withdrawn, in order that I may submit a motion which will be covenient to the Convention, and which is that until otherwise authorized, the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives be the rules for the government of this body .-[Applause.] The several resolutions were then withdrawn by their movers, and the question was taken on

Mr. Brooks' motion to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they may be applicable, for the government of the Convention. COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS. Mr. Brooks then moved that a committee o one from each State here represented be appointed by the several delegations, which shall be in-

structed to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention, which will doubtless be prepared to report by the hour of assembling tenorrow (Thursday) morning. Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, desired no platform better than that proposed by Mr. Coombs, of Kentucky. He thought, however, that a pint-

The President explained that the Committee on Buiness, just ordered, would attend to that

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of States, when the following gentlemen were named by the respective delegations as the Committee on Business :

Alabama .- A. F. Alexander. Arka isas .- M. Kenna-d. Connecticut-Austin Ba'dwin. Delaware-Charles F. Cullon. Georgia-Hon, Joshua Hill. Indiana-R. W. Thompson. Illinois-John Wilson. Kentucky-C. F. Burnham. Maine-George E. B. Jackson. Massachusetts-A. S. Lawis. Minnesota-F. J. Burnett. Maryland-G. A. Pearre. Mississippi-J. W. C. Watson. Missouri-Thomas A. Harris. New York-Erastus Brooks. New Jersey-Jos. F. R. ndolph North Carolina-Richard G. Donald. Ohio-N. G. Pendleton. Pennsylvania-los. R. Ingersoll. Texas - A. B. Norton. Tennessee-Bailie Pey'on. Vermont-John Wheeler.

Virginia-Robert F. Scott. The President announced that the Committee on Business would meet at the Eutaw House at 8 o'clock last evening. On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10th. The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the Chair. As on yestorday, the building was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A large number of ladies filled the west gallery, and viewed with intense interest the deliberations of the Convention. Scattered around the hall was a printed letter from gible hereafter to the wide-spread Democracy as it | General Houston, dated Austin, Texas, March 25th, in which he declines to be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, as also a ticket headed resolutions; and of those who did, not one in five People's Union Ticket, with the name of Gen. Sam Houston inscribed upon it for the Precidency, and that of the Hon. Edward Everett for the

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McCron, of this city, and was listened to with marked attention.

Letters were then read from Judge E. T. Chambers, of Maryland, and Wm. C. Hasbrouck, attend the Convention, and sympathising with the

Mr. JOHN S. LITTELL, of Pennsylvania, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that some remarks which his colleague made yesterday were attributed to him- However willing he might be to take the credit pussively of the very excellent speech, in many of its particulars, made by my very amiable and estimable colleague, I am unwilling to be placed in the false position in which the reporter has placed me. While he gives me the credit of his speech, he also gives me the credit of the demonstration which was made on the occasion of its delivery-of the hisses which were general throughout the Convention. I wish posed an amendment. That we should immediate that the reporter may make the correction, and ly proceed to nominate candidates for President that he will not place me in a position so exceedingly painful to my feelings.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE. Mr. BROOKS, of New York, stated that the Hon. Joseph B. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, had been chosen as Chairman of the Committee on Business, and he was informed was now prepared to report:

Mr. INGERSOLL then rose and addressed the Chair as follows:

I have great pleasure in communicating to this large and most respectable assembly a report which will be very brief, because the resolutions I have to present here are sufficiently comprehensive to meet every possible object which we have in view. [Cries of take the stand.]

Mr. INGERSOLL having ascended the platform, amid great applause, proceeded as follows:

I take great pleasure in communicating the result of the proceedings of the Committee that was appointed yesterday upon what was called the business of the Convention. They met with entire cordiality; they proceeded with entire good feeling and they terminated their proceedings with their unanimity, and I may say with patriotism. [Applause.] I would not venture to present as an example at all to a great and highly respectable body like this the feeling and the courteous deportment of the gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to sit as Chairman last evening, but I would say that a more entirely respectable set of men-in manner, appearance, and in result I never saw. [Applause.] You will find, gentlemen, that all those who are in favor of the name of this body, "Constitutional Union," will not be disappointed in what your Committee did last night. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM. Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partizan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the crea-

tion and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore-Resolved, That it is both the part of pratriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles,

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY. THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS; [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

and that, as the representatives of the Constitufor the time?

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the New York delegation, said: Mr. President—The discussion of the questions, either of men or of platforms, even to the extent already indulged in, is premature and and national safety, against all enemies, at home,

and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country just rights of the People and of the re established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which under the example and constitution of our fathers, solemnly bound ev-"a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the com-mon defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves

and our posterity." [Prolonged cheers.]
I have, Mr. President, said Mr. Ingersell, still farther report to make, which will be reerived, I am sure, with great kindness by this Convention, and perhaps, is of equal importance with a view to carry into effect the great objects and motives that are there suggested with the motives and objects themselves. It was with regard to the mode in which the business was to be conducted. It was very briefly announced, and was received and adopted with the same condiality and the same unanimity which the important ure which I have just read to you was passed. It Texa

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its electoral vote, and that each delegation shall for itself determine in which way its votes may be

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice-President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; that the candidate for President | remarks. The vote for Mr. Crittenden was cast shall first be balloted for and selected, and then the candidate for Vice President.

A delegate from Tennessee desired to know if it

was understood by that resolution that the majority of the Convention should control the vote of the minority? Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that as there ppeared to be some diversity of sentiment on

e question of the last resolution, he moved that he vote be taken on the Platform and the reso-The vote was put by the President and declared manimously adopted, amid much enthusiasm and

Several delegates thought that the resolution was liable to be so construed as to silow the maority of a delegation to control the minority and declaring their opposition to such a con

Mr. N. G. PENDLETON, from Ohio, could not imagine how this resolution could admit a double interpretation. The only question was, how and in what manner the delegations should vote, whether the State should decide for themselves, or the Convention decide for them?

Mr. WARREN, from Massachusetts, protested against the adoption of the resolution. If his State had instructed him to cast his ballot for any one he would do so, but he came here untrameled and it would not be right to let a majority of the delegation rule the minority. He was epposed to this resolution; first, from principle, and secondly for adopting a policy which would be unjust to the minority, and be viewed as a party trick. Mr. PEARRE, from Maryland, stated that h

had, as a member of the Committee, reported this resolution last evening to the Committee, and the gentleman from Massachusetts was mistaken if he supposed it was a party trick. Mr. WARREN replied that he had no such intention: he opposed it from principle.

Mr. Pearre said that then the only question was one of expediency. The Committee had thought that for the sake of harmony each State should decide how it would cast its vote They had imagined that there might be a difference of opinion among the delegations, and had never wished so tyranically to rule a minority by a majority, but thought they could harmonize and agree among themselves. Only last night, Maryland had decided not to smother a minority, had we not better leave each delegation to decide

for itself? Mr. G. H. Clarke, of Georgia, as one of the Committee, on Business, concided with the gentlemen last up. Mr. Partridge, frem Mississippi, moved the

revious question, remarking that the only quesion was whether each State shall decide themselves or have the Convention do it for Mr. Morehead, from North Carolina, hoped the notion would be withdrawn, and let there be a free

Mr. Partridge withdrew his motion. Mr. Morehead said that he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Maryland, and hoped that there would be unity and harmony, but he was

not for suppressing a free expression of opinion and was not willing to allow any one to decide for him how he should vote. He would give an illustration. The State of New York had in this Convention 35 votes: the State of North Carolina 10. North Carolina would probably vote as a unit, but if the delegation did not, he was willing that each member of it should vote as he

But, sir, suppose New York should vote 18 for one and 17 for another, would it be right to allow the majority to rule, for Tenuesse might cast 10 for one, and the 17 votes added on it, would be thus virtually excluded? This would not be true Americanism, and he hoped that the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Comegys, of Deleware, stated that there was but one Congressional District in Deleware, and if we are to vote only by districts, we can cast but one vote. My idea is that each delegate on this floor shall vote his own sentiments. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, thought there would be no lesire in the several delegations to prevent each

telegate from voting his sentiments. Mr. Brooks said there was no desire in the Committee to coerce any of the delegates as to the anner of casting their votes. So far from New York desiring to establish such a rule, the delegation on this floor will cast their votes for such andidates as the individual members may desire. The vote will not be given as a unit un'ess with the unanimous consent of each member The following was offered as an amendment to

the Committee's resolution: Provided, That each State represented shall b ntitled to two votes for State Electors, and that each district delegates shall be entitled to one vote o be given by the Chairman of the State delegation, or by the delegates, as the State delegation Mr. Warson offered an amendment:

Provdet, No delegate be deprived of his vote vithout his individual consent. Mr. Googin, of Virginia, suggested a resolution hat each Chirman shall east the vote of the State accordance with the views of the individual del-

egates, and when there are districts unrepresented he majority of the delegation shall decide how the unrepresented district shall vote; and when the scaffold as lightly as the bridegroom goes to there are two delegates from a district, that each the bridal chamber. He prayed God that he lelegate shall cast one-half vote. The proposition was received with great enthusiasm, and briefly opposed by Mr. Rockland, of Conneticut. The other amendments were voted

down, and the question recurring on the resolution as amended by Mr. Goggin, it was adopted unan-The resolution offered yesterday by Sol. Smith,

rder, as follows: Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for President of the United like a thing of life. States, and if no nomination be made in three allotings, the person receiving the lowest number of votes on the third ballot shall be dropped, and

so on, dropping the lowest on every third bailot, until a candidate be nominated by a majority ali the votes cast. A delegate from Missouri moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed. A motion was then made to proceed to the

nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, which was unanimously adopted. The President requested the various delegations to consult together prior to easting their votes, and

be prepared in a few minutes.
On motion the President appointed Mr. Brooks,
of New York, Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, and Mr. Pickett. as tel-

The Convention at first refused to excuse him, be allowed to use his own pleasure.

	2	1				1	_	_	_	_
A ROLL		FIR	ST B	ALL	OT.					-
stes.	Everett,	Houston,	Bull,	den	Goggin,	Graham,	McLean,	Botts,	Scarkey,	Rives, Va.
ms,	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nsas,	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	:0:	0
ecticut,	0	21	24	1	0	0	0	0	Ü.	0
vare,	0	0	3	0	0	.0	0	0	0	
ia,	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.
ţin,	0	.0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
na,	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	- 23
is,	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	.0	10
ucky,	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	(1)	0
iana,	0	0	8	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Θ,	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
achu'ts,	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
land,	0	1	74	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	6
ssippi,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
mrt,	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
York,	0	28		1	0	2	0	0	- 0	0
Jersey,	2	- 1	2	0	0	0	. 2	0	. 0	t)
arolina,	. 0	. 0	0	. 0	0	10	. 0	0	0	
3 4 6	- 1	5	11	0	- 0	0	4	2	0	0
sylv'ia,	0	71	171	0	0	3	. 0	0	0	0
s,	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
essee,	0	0	13	9	0	0	0		0	0
nont,	0	0	0	5	0	0		0	0	0
inia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
stal,	25	57	761	16	15	24	19	91	4	13

The Chairmen of the different States in an nouncing their respective votes made appropriate despite the announcement made that he was not and would not be a candidate.

NOMINATION OF HON. JOHN BELL. OF TENNESSEE.

Service States		BECON	D BA	LLOT						
States.	Everett,	Houston,	Bell,	Graham,	McLean,	Crittenden	Goggin,	Botts,	Sharkey,	
Alabama,	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0-	
Arkansas,	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut,	0	21	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Delaware,	0 .	0	3	0	-0	0	0	0	0	
Florida,	0	0	3	0 -	0	0	6	0	0	
Georgia,	0	31	0	61	0	0	. 0	0	0	
Indiana,	1 .	0	12	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois,	0	54	0	0	0	0	.0	54	0	
Kentucky,	14	6	4	0	0.	0	.0	0	1	
Maine,	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Massachu'ts,	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maryland,	0	1	71	.0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi,	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Missouri,	6	1	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	
New York,	0	29	4	1	0	1	0	6	0	
New Jersey,		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	
N. Carolina	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio,	0	5	18	.0	0	0	0	0.	0	
Pennsylv'a,	0	7	19	0	1	0	0	0	U	
Texas,	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee,	0	0	12	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont,	0	0	5	.0	0	0	0	0	()	
Virginia,	0	0	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	
114 974	91	69	138	181	1	ī	2	51	81	

On motion of Col. Q. K. Underwood, of Ark, his vote and that of Mr. Keatles, were changed from Houston to Bell. Each State, then, with appropriate remarks

made the nomination unanimous, amidst contin ued rounds of enthusiastic cheering. RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION. The various States responded to the nomination through their chairmen, endorsing it warmly and enthus sticully, during which a pew crashed in one of the galleries, causing considerable conser-untion undernbath, but the excitement was soon

Mississippi changed her 7 votes to Bell. Massachusetfs her one vote given Housten to

North Carolina changed her 10 votes given Gra ham to Bell. Virginia changed her 2 votes given Botts to

New Jersey changed her 2 votes given Everett and Crittenden to Bell. Ohfo, Missouri, Hiinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Georgia, made their votes uranimous for Bell. Several Yew York delegates who voted for Houston

changed to Bell.

The announcements of the changes of the various votes to the Hon. John Bell were received with loud applause and cheers. During the changing of the votes several beng proke down in the east gallery, causing quite excitement for a few minutes, a number o

sons underneath making their exit through the windows into the yard. No harm was done to any Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, moved that the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, be declared the unanimous choice of the convention as the candi-

date of the Constitutional Union party for the Pro-President Hunt put the question on Mr. Brooks' motion, and it was adopted by a umanimous

He then declared the Hon. John Bell the unanmous choice of the convention as the candidate for the Presidency, which was greeted with loud Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, rose and acknowledge

ed the compliment to his State, and tendered the profound thanks of the State for their support -He declared John Bell sound and able, and the country could not do better than elect him Presi dent of the United States. The speaker had watched his whole political life, and it was spotiers—always devoted to the common weal and good of all America. He would prove a sound, faithful and economical President. John Bell had deen esiled slow; but he who was cautious rarely erred He was a fit representative of the party assembled; they were not partisans, but Union men—and John Bell is a Union man. The speaker could fight under no other banner; the revolutionary blood that beat and throbbed in his veins would not permit him to battle under any other banner. A voice, "A grandson of Patrick Henry." Ap-

Ought they to sit idly and see the Union dis olved? to see the beautiful fabric torn down? No t was the duty of all to stand by the Union to the death. The most glorious and independent country on the earth, the lovers of the Union should defend it with their blood, with their lives. The Southern men married the daughters of New England, and should their children be brought into deadly strife upon the dissolution of the Union? He had a brother in lowa, and in the even of a disruption he would be called upon to dee his blade in the blood of that brother, or be hung as a traitor to the South. But, by the eternal God, he would be heng before that prother should fall by his bands. He would mount might become blind before such a fraticidal warfare shall take place. If our beloved country should come to this, never let freemen meet and look to future years. Give to the flames the sacred instrument of confederation-scatter the dust of Washington whon this shall come to pass. There was now a chance to redeem the country. The democratic party had broken down at Charleston on squartter sovereignty, and in a few days the reof Missouri, was then declared the next business in the "irreprestible conflict; but the vessel which bears the Union party will float upon the waters

He was no officeholder, and wented no office or, rather, he would like to hold an office for thirty days. He would like to be President for thirty days, and he would have the busiest administration that ever was known. He would put a card in the newspapers for the vampires who suck the life-blood of the nation to take up their beds and march, but would be mighty clear of saying, "thy sins be forgiven thee," and would place a guard on every avenue from Washington, with

Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, of Miss., was intro duced to the convention and was received with cheers. He congratulated the convention on the nemination of John Bell. He had been kept in durance by the partiality of his friends, but he was glad that he was relieved from embarrassmen Mr. Swann asked permission to allow the Maryland delegation to retire for fifteen minutes to
consult as there was account to the state of party, and account to the state of the state of

consult, as there was some mi understanding with freemen. The country had been given us as an interpretate to the Resolution of Mr. Goggia. Mr. Burnett, of Minnesota, said as he was the only delegate here from that State, and as he was here by proxy, he desired to be excused from votbeen built on the ruins of freedom. He called upon them in the name of Washington to retheir country. He did not want to hear any but the President decided that the gentleman must of a North and South. There was no North and South in the days of the revolution, nor in the