

National Convention.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. THE CONVENTION.

It was a pleasant and animating spectacle to witness the meeting of the National Convention yesterday. We hazard nothing in saying that so numerous and respectable a body of delegates from the different States of this happy Union, was never before assembled in this country upon any former occasion, for any purpose. They appeared to be all animated with the same feeling, and seemed to look only to the selection of individuals as candidates for the two highest offices within the gift of the American People, who would be most acceptable to the majority, who will be most likely to carry out the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and whose election may be expected to conduce the most to the honor of the People.

Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May 20, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the place of worship of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. Stevenson accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following address.

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affectation in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise an honest effort to justify the choice you have made, in the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to you, I shall need and expect your firm co-operation and considerate indulgence.

Although I am quite sure that you require no admonition from me as to the manner in which your proceedings and deliberations ought to be conducted, I shall be pardoned by you, I hope, in seizing this occasion to offer one or two suggestions, for your consideration. The objects for which we have assembled, apart from considerations of personal honor and character, are of a nature which especially demand that the proceedings of this Convention should not only be conducted with deliberation, dignity, and order, but marked by a spirit of the utmost harmony and union.

We are here, gentlemen, to perform a high and important duty to our country! Our venerable Chief Magistrate, following the example of illustrious predecessors, and with a patriotism worthy of himself has already made known his determination, at the end of his present term, to retire to the shades of private life, and a successor is to be appointed. As the period for this important election approaches, efforts will no doubt be made to divide and distract the Republican party, and to put in jeopardy, and possibly defeat the election of a President by the People, in their primary colleges—a result deeply to be deprecated by all who love their country, its repose, and union. Under such circumstances, we must all be sensible, that the union of our friends, and an election by the People, can only be secured by harmony, and concert, and by an adherence to the good old usages of our Republican fathers.

The amendments to the constitution, securing to the people this important election, so often and so zealously pressed upon Congress and the nation by our venerable President, having failed, the Democracy of the Union have been forced to look to a National Convention as the best means of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect in the approaching election. It is in fact the only defence against a minority President; one which prudence recommends, precedent sanctions, and experience has proved to be effectual.

We have been sent here from different parts of our extended country, to interchange freely sentiments and opinions, and present to the people two of our fellow citizens for these high Executive offices. To do this with effect, and secure the triumph of our principles, we must avoid every thing like sectional feelings and jealousies, and be willing to sacrifice all personal predilections and preferences. We must endeavor to reconcile, rather than create partialities.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in regard to the election, however we may prefer a northern, southern, eastern, or western man, we cannot expect a gratification of them, by placing the decision of the question on sectional considerations. Nothing, gentlemen, can be more inconsistent with a choice itself, than to regulate it by views, which, if acted on in the four quarters of the Union, must inevitably prevent its being made at all; saying nothing of the fatal effects of geographical divisions, all must know that it is impossible to determine the balance of eventual numbers in the Union in favor of any one division.

It would be the height of visionary speculation to attempt to estimate the strength of this or that section as being superior to any one of the remainder, 18 months hence. Local views, in State politics, may not be dangerous, but they become highly so when extended to the nation at large, and on a subject of this character.

There was a time, gentlemen, fresh in the recollection of all, when they brought us to the very verge of a dangerous collision, and on a question too, much less calculated to enlist State prejudices than this! The lesson we received cannot so soon be forgotten. It should continue a long time as a political beacon, indicating on what occasion and to what extent our Union may be put in jeopardy. Wherever, therefore, it becomes necessary for numbers to co-operate, individuals ought not, and cannot expect to enforce their own views, but must unite with others at that point, which most nearly approaches the wishes of all.

Imagine for a moment (by way of illustration) that on an emergency, the gallant crew of a vessel should disagree about the course to be taken—what, gentlemen, would you think of the sagacity and prudence of that individual, who would propose the expedient of cutting up the noble ship, that each man might seize his own plank, and steer for himself! I leave the application to you! Democracy in our country, gentlemen, cannot exist and be effectual, without mutual concession and compromise; and if union is essential to safety, it must often be preserved at the expense of some sacrifices! On this subject no argument can be drawn, or means employed in reference merely to the locality of the individuals! The stations are to be filled, and they who fill them, should know that their elevation has not been caused by their being in this or that section of the Union, or their having been born near the spot where the first revolutionary blood was spilt, nor obstructed in consequence merely of their residence being on the waters of the far west! Far otherwise. Let the inquiry be, Who is he that will combine the greatest republican strength, in relation to the nation, and best preserve the unity of the Democratic party? Who is he that best understands the principles and nature of our Government, and will administer it in the true spirit of the constitution? Who will carry out the principles of the Jeffersonian era, and General Jackson's Administration—an Administration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, and place it on the noble eminence on which it now stands! Such men, the candidates of no section, but the candidates of the People, ought to be supported.

Gentlemen, to succeed we must continue to be united and vigilant; for it is only by perpetual vigilance that Liberty is to be preserved. The People are as yet victorious, and the Democratic spirit, like the Genius of Liberty, is pervading the land; but the enemy is still in the field and prepared for battle. If his motto be to divide and conquer, let ours be union and safety. This is the spirit and temper in which we should act, and these the considerations that suggest themselves to my mind. I throw them out for your consideration; you will give them the weight they merit. Let me, in conclusion, again remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the People, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that in our hands it receives no injury. I ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labors may promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently applauded by the assembly, evincing upon the part of the members, great unanimity of feeling, and a cordial approbation of the sentiments expressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent, feeling manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the committee of Arrangements.

On motion of General Saunders, of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the Government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Horn, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said committee.

The following persons were appointed said committee:

Maine.—Jabez Bradley. New Hampshire.—Ira A. Eastman. Massachusetts.—Jonathan Allen. Rhode Island.—Stephen Branch. Connecticut.—James G. Bolles. Vermont.—Charles Lindsley. New York.—Silas Wright. New Jersey.—Richard P. Thompson. Maryland.—Isaac M. Kim. Virginia.—Peter V. Daniel. Delaware.—George Reed. North Carolina.—Romulus M. Saunders. Ohio.—Samuel Medary. Kentucky.—Thomas J. Pew. Georgia.—William D. Martin. Mississippi.—John B. Nevitt. Indiana.—Samuel Milroy. Illinois.—Thomas S. Pew. Missouri.—Nathan Ranney.

On motion of Mr. John L. Graham, of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

NAMES OF DELEGATES. Maine.—Jabez Bradley, Nathaniel Clark, Nathaniel G. Jewett, Joseph Badger, Amos Hodgman, Jacob Smith, Chase Jarvis, Otis L. Bridges, Reuel Williams, Amos Nourse, Edward L. Osgood, Samuel Venzey, R. C. Johnson, Timothy J. Carter, Cyrus Moore.

New Hampshire.—Trestam Shaw, Moses F. Paslee, James M. K. Wilkins, Joseph M. Harper, Perkins Gale, John Peavy, Jos. H. Smith, Jeremiah Elkins, Ira A. Eastman, Charles G. Atherton, Stephen Peabody, Nathan S. Cobby, Jacob Strow, John H. Fuller, George S. Root, Douglas T. Clark, Blaisdell, Jared W. Williams. Massachusetts.—John Mills, Gayton F. Osgood, Josiah Dunham, J. L. C. Ames, Frederick Robinson, Eliphalet Case, George Swayne, James Russell, L. S. Everett, John Spurr, Samuel C. Allen, Jonathan Allen, W. W. Thompson, J. W. Crooks, Josiah J. Fisk, Ebenezer Seaver, Peter Peine, Geo. W. Leonard, John Thornton, Henry Crocker.

Vermont.—Charles Lindsley, Nathan B. Haswell, Winslow C. Watson, Fred. Pettis, Bernard Ketchum, A. W. Hyde, Daniel Baldwin. Rhode Island.—James Fenner, Stephen T. Northam, Thos. S. Taylor, Nehemiah Dodge, Benjamin B. Thurston, Stephen Branch, Charles M. Thurston, William Ennis. Connecticut.—James G. Bolles, John Cotton Smith, Jr., Henry D. Dekoven, Sands Adams, Epaphras Ruster, John C. Wheeler. New York.—Gileon Lee, William Baker, Singleton Mitchell, Nath'l B. Morse, Stephen Allen, John Targee, M. M. Quackebuss, John L. Graham, John Hunter, James Hooker, David M. Westcott, James C. Curtiss, Edward P. Livingston, William C. Bouck, William P. Haskin, Peter Wendell, Thomas J. Marvin, John Gale, Oliver Keese, Silas Wright, Jr. Abraham Morrill, Frederick P. Bellinger, Alexander B. Johnson, B. T. Anderson. New Jersey.—Edwin R. V. Wright, George Cassey, William P. Rathline, Prudden Alling, E. E. Boudinet, John Travers, Thos. D. James, Seth Baydue, J. T. Thompson, Richard Kidney, Edward C. Mayo, Andrew B. Pierson, Daniel Smith, William Munro, Edward Condict, David N. Bogart, Elbert Shoboff, James W. Todd, Joseph Northup, Jr. Robert P. Bell, William R. Winniss, David Ryerson, Pierson Heard, Phineas B. Kennedy, Peter W. Blair, John Young, Chas. J. Ishrie, Robert H. Kennedy, Joseph Justice, Benj. T. Vauclere, William Howell, Jeremiah Van Dyke, Martin Agenes, James S. Mannors, Peter J. Clark, Isaac G. Farlee, Aaron A. Siskle, Mathew Van Decker, Richard Cox, William McKnight, Wm. C. C. Carter, William H. G. Carl, G. W. Tucker, Burr J. Shinn, James H. Sterling, Peter Garrard, Daniel Holmes, James M. Hartstone, Daniel B. Byall, Thomas Arrow Smith, John W. Mickle, Samuel B. Wippico, Joseph C. Collins, Edward Martin, Joshua P. Browning, John H. Richardson, Stacy Lloyd, Richard P. Thompson, Thomas A. Sterrett, Thos. Whitaker, Gideon G. Westcott, William D. Barrett, Thomas Lee, William Love, Samuel Harris, John M. Tufts, Robert M. Watson, Joseph Pugh, Charles Swaing, Job Ridgeway, Edwin A. Stevens, Solomon L. Chester.

Pennsylvania.—George Kremer, Jesse R. Borden, Richard Peltz, John Miles, Alex. E. Dougherty, Geo. F. Goodman, Benjamin Champneys, Edward F. Evans, John L. Pearson, John B. Steriger, Wm. F. Swift, Nathaniel B. Eldred, Henry W. Smith, Herman Alricks, William S. Ramsay, Miller Horton, Robert T. Stewart, Benjamin Patton, Jr. John Bealin, John Mathews, Wm. F. Packard, William Seabright, Sam'l H. Stein, Charles Nace, David S. Hassinger, Sam'l C. Stambaugh, George B. Howell, Thos. Feran, Benj. Powell, Edward H. Masell, Jno. Galbraith, Henry Hays, John F. Stump, Frederick Stover, Wm. J. Leiper, Wm. H. Smith, Geo. G. Leiper, Thos. S. Bell, Henry Rogers, Joel K. Mann, Richard Broadhead, Edward B. Hubley, Thos. Ross, John Ritter, Ovid F. Johnson, Nathan Nares, Henry Sniser, Zephaniah Herbert, Jesse Miller, Andrew Beaumont, Wm. A. Petrick, Charles Chandler, Jos. M. Piolet, John A. Sangston, Henry W. Beeson, John Bradford, H. G. Rogers, John Irwin, Joel B. Curtis, P. S. V. Hamet.

Delaware.—Jno. Gordon, Wm. Hemphill Jones, George Reed, James Gardner, Wm. Kennedy, N. G. Williamson, Jno. E. Ward, Wm. T. Smith, Benj. Potter, Jacob Raymond, Abel Harris, Samuel Paynter, Thomas Robinson, Jr. Nathaniel Wolfe.

Maryland.—John J. Williams, Joseph Hutcheson, Thomas Williams, Wm. D. Fassett, Dr. Cathill Hanbrooke, Col. Robert Stewart, George F. Mason, Wm. Reich, Dr. Wm. Jackson, Matthew Hardestad, Thos. A. Edmonson, Thomas White, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Martin, John Batty, Charles Jump, Robert T. Keese, John Thrauly, William Baily, W. R. Sangston, Sam'l Roberts, Samuel R. Oldson, Wm. A. Spencer, James H. Wilson, Charles Stephens, Robert L. Moore, Dr. Wilson, E. T. Massey, Thomas H. Horsey, Wm. H. Wickers, Geo. Thos. M. Forman, John Evans, Jno. Stump, Jno. W. Thomas, Charles S. Seawell, Israel D. Mautsby, Thos. F. Forwood, John Robinson, Thomas Hope, Walter Price, J. E. Stansbury, B. L. Myers, John S. Heath, W. J. W. Mark Grafton, Wm. Frick, Wm. Krebs, Wm. Ball, Sr. Geo. Elliot, John C. Deshon, John Martin, Robert Welsh, Felix Herbert, Col. Hugh Elr, Dr. James B. Price, Col. W. Crooks, John Malehoun, John Beaver, Murry Shilling, Wm. Farnham, Wm. Houck, Daniel Hoover, Francis Shriver, Thomas Sater, Jacob Shower, Wm. Jenkins, Isaac Kirk, Geo. Smeal, Richard Frisby, John M. Wyse, John Ensor of Geo. Wm. Bosley of Jno. Walter Worthington, Joseph Bosley, J. T. H. Worthington, Dr. John Orick, Joseph Walker, Wm. Anderson, Bizon Stansbury, A. B. Anderson, Walter Peuple, Davis B. Powell, Daniel Fitzhugh, Tobias E. Stansbury, P. T. J. Woodward, William C. Weatherly, Stephen T. Grimes, Nicholas Gutch, Isaac Hoshall, James McCallister, Henry Kidd, Jacob M. Housher, John Withelm, Geo. Cooke, C. Hammond, Wesley Linthicum, Edward Alexander, Thomas Landisale, Abner Lincoln, John L. Moore, Thomas Snowden, Richard Higgins, Richard I. Crab, Jonathan Finkney, George W. Ent, Wm M. Beall, M. E. Bariggs, John Kinzie, Henry Kecke, John Sifford, Jacob Row, Abdiel Unkerfer, Henry Douter, Sr. John Harritt, George P. Fox, Daniel Kemp, Basil Root, Benedict Boone, Madison Nelson, Edward Shriver, Ezra Houck, Nicholas Holtz, Roderick Dorsey, John Fisher, C. Wm. Gunn, Brook Baker, John Thomas, Wm. Shaw, John Wigham, John Harbanus, of Chm. Joseph Wood, Adam Custard, Wm H. Bangerfield, Jacob Fitor, William Weitenbacher, Geo. Smith of Geo. Israel Rainsburg, Robert Watson, David E. Price, Geo. Feild, Jona. Nesbit, Joseph Holman, Andrew Rench, Dr. V. Robinson, Samuel Deitrich, Ely Carlie, Owen Barnes, David Brookhouser, Jonathan Shaffer, John Wilmer, Senr. Frederick Fisher, John R. Key, Frederick Hutchinson, M. N. Pate, Dr. J. Berry, Daniel Blucher, J. Mabury, William Van Buskirk, Dr. Washington Duvall, Dr. T. Viers, John Griffith, James Anderson, Lloyd Dorsey, Alexander Keech, Zedee W. McKnew, John B. Brooke, Henry A. Callis, Thomas S. Hardy, Thos. Wood, Walter H. J. Mitchell, James A. Waters, Dr. William Queen, John A. Mitchell, John R. Thompson, Dr. James W. Roach, Robert Turt, A. Thompson, Dr. Walter Briscoe, R. H. Miles.

Virginia.—Tucker Coles, T. W. Maury, T. Durrett, C. H. Harrison, W. H. Brockenborough, G. Carr, F. Lawson, H. M. Gatland, G. Ellis, M. Garbor, H. Hedges, G. Hedges, I. Sloum, O. Ansin, P. Lightfoot, B. F. Taliaferro, W. H. Dennis, T. I. Gordon, A. Buckner, T. B. Hall, G. Hall, C. F. Woodson, R. C. Mason, T. F. Pountney, G. A. Strange, N. Burwell, W. Wood, C. McCormick, J. F. Wall, B. Parker, J. W. C. Catlett, Jos S. Watkins T. Esaly, Andrew Stevenson, Peter V. Daniel, Wm. B. Randolph, Ro Butler, J. Holliman, M. Crumpey, B. Wagner, J. Morgan, B. Davenport, J. Gregory, J. A. Hawes, S. Downing, W. S. T. Masterson, W. A. Wright, Charles G. Layton, William E. Clark, William B. Mitchell, H. Clagett, C. M. Chickester, D. Cochran, C. Bostglass, J. T. W. Heaton, J. Shatt, H. Goodwin, S. Downing, Richard Baptist, Robert Park, J. Sherrard, N. G. Ogden, G. H. Fousher, W. B. Huddall, S. Blackwell, L. Neville, J. M. Smith, N. C. Whitehead, J. F. Taliaferro, G. Jordan, D. H. Branch, R. R. Collier, H. Hanes, M. R. Murray, E. Venable, R. S. Williams, M. B. Brockenborough, T. B. Barnes, N. Laylor, J. D. Williamson, William R. O. Grayson, J. S. Clarke, J. Hargrave, J. G. Ginn, C. L. Stevenson, W. Holladay, F. W. Taliaferro, A. H. Bernard, Chas. Mason, T. W. S. Gregory, R. F. Hubbard, W. F. Mosely, T. G. Banks, F. H. Muschett, A. G. Plummer, William A. Da-

vis, James T. Shadwick, Joseph Palmer, John Williams. North Carolina.—Robert Stange, Romulus M. Saunders, Louis D. Wilson, Wm J. Cowan, Josiah O. Wadley, Philo White, James Ranney, John D. Hoke, Henry E. Henry, Henry Blount, Daniel Turner, John M. Wheeler, John J. Lockhart, Alfred M. Slade, Wm F. Rerrand. Georgia.—John R. Stanford, William C. Lyman, William D. Martin. Kentucky.—Joseph Holt, E. F. Nuttall, T. J. Jew, C. Van Buskirk, E. Wagley, G. Wall, S. Penn, J. H. Taylor, L. Tyler, John Pruit, L. D. Rayne, J. R. Desha, J. S. Hitt. Ohio.—Wm. Kenyon, James B. Cameron, Wm. Concklin, Elijah Vance, David S. Davis, Samuel Medary, George House, Daniel Sifford, George Sharp, George H. Flood, John W. Warden, Rob't T. Lytle, Jonathan T. Tod, Chas M. Aten, William Loolburrow, Jao Lukenbeel, William Dunbar, B. T. Anderson.

Indiana.—Samuel Milroy, Daniel Reid, John Spencer, Alexander F. Morrison, John Cain, Livingston Dunlap, Thomas B. Brown, Jesse Jackson, Marinas Willet, N. Jackson, John B. DuBois. Mississippi.—John B. Nevitt, Samuel A. Cartwright. Missouri.—Franklin Cannon, Nathan Ranney. Michigan.—Andrew Mack, Thos C. Sheldon. Louisiana.—Martin Goudon, Sen'r B. Z. Canonge, Gilbert Leonard. Arkansas.—Judge Eskridge.

The convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21. The Convention assembled. Mr. Saunders, of N. C. from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the convention, made a report in part accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in the discharge of his duties.

2. Resolved, That four Secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government, be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously: JAMES FENNER, of R. I. 1st V. President. EDWARD CONDUCT, of N. J., 2d do do. UPTON S. HEATH, of Md., 3d do do. ROBERT STRANGE, of N. C. 4th do do. JOHN B. NEVITT, of Miss., 5th do do. FRANKLIN CANNON, of Mo., 6th do do.

In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention: CHARLES G. ATHERTON, of N. H. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Jr. of Conn. GEORGE H. FLOOD, of Ohio. THOMAS H. BROWN, of Ia.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Graham, from the Committee appointed yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made a report, accompanied by certain resolutions. The report and list of the Delegates having been read, before any action was taken thereon.

The President informed the convention that a more commodious room had been provided for its accommodation, and that the first Presbyterian Church had been procured for that purpose. On motion the Convention then took a recess for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Saunders from the committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, completed his report, by submitting the following additional resolution:

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, a majority of the delegation from each State shall designate the number of members who shall give the vote of the State.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each State in this Convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President, as such State is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of these officers by law, and that two thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination, and all questions connected therewith.

Mr. Saunders of N. C., remarked, that this resolution embraced two points: first, that each State should give the same number of votes in the Convention to which it would be entitled in the electoral College. Upon that part of the resolution, Mr. S. said he anticipated no difference of opinion, because it was in strict accordance with the constitution and law of the United States on the same subject. The second point was, that a majority of two thirds of the whole number should be required to constitute a choice of the distinguished individuals to be selected for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. S. was directed by the committee to say, that upon the second point there existed a difference of opinion in the minds of the members of the committee; a portion thereof being of opinion that a majority only should be deemed requisite to a choice. The committee, however, had finally come to the conclusion that it would give a more imposing effect to the nomination, that that nomination should be made by a majority of two thirds of the whole Convention. He was further authorized to add, that the object of this proposition, of requiring two thirds, was not only to give the nomination a more imposing effect, but also to produce greater harmony and union, and to avoid embarrassment. It was to be presumed that no one had the most remote desire to frustrate the proceedings, and provided a majority should on the first or second ballot fix upon an individual, it was reasonable to be expected that the minority would be disposed to yield, and unite with the majority, so as to produce the effect contemplated by the foregoing resolution. He trusted the Convention would adopt it, and make the motion accordingly.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. said he had the honor of being a member of the committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so upon the old republican principle. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was, that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number, he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes" of the constitution. It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received the votes of the majority of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed upon one man.

Mr. P. V. Daniel of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and Mr. Allen briefly rejoined. The question was then taken, and Messrs. Saunders of North Carolina, and Horn of Pennsylvania, having been appointed tellers, appeared Ayes 231—Noes 210, so the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Saunders begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usages of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted not only in the form but he believed in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still if the difficulty contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would be competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution. Mr. S. hoped therefore that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the Candidate for President first, by the ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in Convention, and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegations, shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. Saunders briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President; and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry, and unnecessary discussion that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention or both as the Committee shall think most advisable. Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with Prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty—agreed to.

Mr. Osgood, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee not feeling themselves authorized to act definitely, had reported the names of both delegations: in the course of their inquiries they had found that one Delegate appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. Bell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood, of Mass. Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Miles of Penn. Mr. Horn of Penn. Branch of R. I. Mr. Burden of Penn. Mr. Mann of Penn. Mr. Nathans of Penn. Mr. Steriger, of Penn. participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition or any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

The convention assembled, Mr. Kremer expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Steriger would be withdrawn, which was complied with, and Mr. Bell proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Ranney, which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members.

Mr. Watkins of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, but the called was not seconded.

The vote was then taken, upon the previous question, which was carried.

The resolution as submitted by the committee, was then adopted.

It was then moved that on all questions to be decided by the Convention, the vote shall be taken by states instead of per capita, if it be desired by any one state, each state to be entitled to a number of votes equal to their Presidential Electors, which was adopted.

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honor of being a member of the committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so upon the old republican principle. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was, that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number, he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes" of the constitution. It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received the votes of the majority of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed upon one man.

Mr. P. V. Daniel of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and Mr. Allen briefly rejoined. The question was then taken, and Messrs. Saunders of North Carolina, and Horn of Pennsylvania, having been appointed tellers, appeared Ayes 231—Noes 210, so the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Saunders begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usages of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted not only in the form but he believed in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still if the difficulty contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would be competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution. Mr. S. hoped therefore that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the Candidate for President first, by the ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in Convention, and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegations, shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. Saunders briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President; and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry, and unnecessary discussion that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention or both as the Committee shall think most advisable. Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with Prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty—agreed to.

Mr. Osgood, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee not feeling themselves authorized to act definitely, had reported the names of both delegations: in the course of their inquiries they had found that one Delegate appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. Bell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood, of Mass. Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Miles of Penn. Mr. Horn of Penn. Branch of R. I. Mr. Burden of Penn. Mr. Mann of Penn. Mr. Nathans of Penn. Mr. Steriger, of Penn. participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition or any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

The convention assembled, Mr. Kremer expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Steriger would be withdrawn, which was complied with, and Mr. Bell proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Ranney, which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members.

Mr. Watkins of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, but the called was not seconded.

The vote was then taken, upon the previous question, which was carried.

The resolution as submitted by the committee, was then adopted.

It was then moved that on all questions to be decided by the Convention, the vote shall be taken by states instead of per capita, if it be desired by any one state, each state to be entitled to a number of votes equal to their Presidential Electors, which was adopted.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. said he had the

honor of being a member of the committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so upon the old republican principle. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was, that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number, he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes" of the constitution. It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received the votes of the majority of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed upon one man.

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Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, gave notice, that on the assembling of the Convention to-morrow morning, he should move for going into a vote for President, and Vice President. A communication was then presented and read, which will appear in our next.

It was moved that the communication be laid upon the table, and be printed in the journal of the proceedings, which was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE. For our own part, we care little whether Mr. Van Buren, or any northern candidate is for us or against us on this point [slavery]; for he must ultimately yield to the force of circumstances around him; and, while we have no confidence in professions, unsupported by facts, and made merely to gain our support, we are satisfied that his opposition would be more counterbalanced by the unity it would promote among ourselves. It is but sheer justice, however, to say, that the following letter from Mr. Van Buren, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer, contains as clear an admission of our exclusive right and jurisdiction over our slaves, as the most captious slave holder could desire, and completely puts to rest all cause for preference of Judge White on this ground, even though the latter should make a similar declaration.

This letter we have published. In it, Mr. Van Buren remarks, that "the charge to which you have the goodness to call my attention, that I am in favor of an interference by Congress in manumitting your slave property," is destitute of foundation, so far from it, I do not see on what authority the General Government could interfere, without a change of the Constitution, even at the instance of either or of all the slave holding States."

More Whig Doctrines.—Among the very great men of the Whig party, Tristram Burgess stands conspicuous. We do not profess to be very ardent admirers of the Rhode Island Congressman. During the struggle of the recent Rhode Island election, this same Mr. Burgess delivered himself in the