

The subscriber, having exclusive charge of the business department of the DEMOCRAT, requests persons who have advertisements to insert or payments to make to call at his Law office.

MERCER CANFIELD.

Notice to Advertisers. As we go to Press TUESDAYS at noon, advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be handed in on MONDAYS.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC RESIDENT COMMITTEE ROOMS, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

- C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Chairman. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana. THOMAS S. BOGOCCK, of Virginia. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana. WILLIAM BARKSDALE, of Mississippi. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York. M. W. CLUSKEY, Secretary of Committee. Rooms of the Committee, No. 8 44 street, near the City Hall. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, M. C., Chairman National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington, D. C.

ELECTORS:

Table with columns for ELECTORS and SUBSTITUTES. Lists names for various districts including O. S. ROSSEAU, PIERRE LACOSTE, B. AVEGNO, C. D. YANCEY, etc.

The Communication of Southerner is deferred till next week, on account of publishing the somewhat lengthy proceedings of the State Convention.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found the full proceedings of the Convention held at Baton Rouge. The Democracy of Rapides says to her immediate delegates, "Well done good and faithful servants." The proceedings themselves occupy so considerable a space of our paper, we defer comments.

"Money to Loan," see advertisement of the Private Bankers, Messrs. Atty, Evans & Co., New Orleans.

Mr. McNutt, having sold his celebrated Ned Beauchamp, has purchased Young Drennon. Read his advertisement.

Parish Tax Payers may read Mr. Tyson's Notice.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Messrs. GRAY & ROSKENTHAL, (Successors of I. Levy & Co.), are opening at their Grand Emporium, known as the Odd Fellows' Hall Building, a large and well assorted stock of Spring Goods, selected by one of the firm in person expressly to suit the wants of this market. An appreciative public will liberally patronize them.

The enterprising and truly deserving firm of Messrs. EYRE & CHAMBERLAIN, appears before the public this week in a new advertisement.

As regularly apprenticed, thoroughbred Machinists, these gentlemen have perhaps few equals and no superiors in the State.

Their experiment of a Machine Shop in Alexandria has been eminently successful—their business is based on a solid foundation, to wit: the confidence of the public in energy, industry and talent.

The road to fortune is plainly marked out for them.

A crime as black and foul as the fumes of hell itself, was attempted last night across the river, upon a child of only seven summers.

Hon. J. C. WISE, Member of the House, has placed us under obligations by sending the "Special Report of the Joint Committee appointed to Examine the State Land Office."

The Report is not at all complimentary to the actors in said office.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible, published in two parts monthly, on the 1st and 15th. The first part was issued on Feb. 15th, and will be continued till the whole Bible is completed, requiring about fifty parts.

Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Publishers, New York.

Terms: For a single copy forwarded on 1st and 15th of each month—

Table with 2 columns: No. of copies and Price. 1 No. 15 cts., 2 No. 30 cts., 3 No. 45 cts., 4 No. 60 cts., 5 No. 75 cts.

The first part of this publication, comprising the first xv. chapters of Genesis, has been received by us. The illustrations are exceedingly appropriate and instructive, and the notes appended throw a light upon Scriptural history that should shine in every house.

Nicola Vidrikin, commonly known as "old man Cola," who died on Friday last, was of Spanish parents, a native of this State, and was believed to be considerably past a century in years.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention we find in the Advocate of 7th inst.:

In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Central Committee, the State Convention met in the Hall of Representatives, at 12 o'clock of the 5th inst.

Gen. John L. Lewis, of Claiborne, arose and called the Convention to order. He stated that he had been authorized and requested by different committees, for the purpose of effecting an organization to nominate the Hon. A. G. Carter, of East Feliciana, as President of the Convention. This nomination was agreed to by acclamation.

Gen. Lewis, also nominated as Secretaries of the Convention, Messrs. York, of Concordia, and Dupuy, of Iberville, which nomination was also agreed to.

Mr. R. B. Todd, of Morehouse, moved that the roll be called by parishes, and that delegates should answer to their names as they were called.

Mr. York, of Concordia, being absent for the moment, Mr. Pearce, of Bienville, moved that Mr. Oscar Arroyo, of Plaquemines, be appointed to act temporarily in his stead.

Mr. Lawrence thought there would be no objection to Mr. Arroyo as Secretary of the Convention, although he was not a delegate. He hoped no objections would be offered, as he was a very competent gentleman.

No objections were made, and Mr. Arroyo took his seat in accordance with the above motion.

Mr. Todd withdrew his previous motion, and moved that the President appoint a committee of five on credentials.

Mr. Barbin, of Avoyelles, moved that the roll be called by parishes, and that as the different delegations were called, they should come forward and register their names.

Mr. Haynes, of East Feliciana, thought the best course was to appoint a committee on credentials.

This was the custom heretofore adopted. Mr. Dolony, of Carroll, moved to lay the motion to appoint a committee on credentials on the table. He called the ayes and nays on his motion.

He was unwilling to submit his credentials to a committee which would be appointed by the President of the Convention. The committee, he thought, were already cut and dried, and the President of the Convention would appoint a committee whose views conformed with the views of his side of the house.

Mr. Duncan, of Carroll, in reply to Mr. Dolony, said that the members of this Convention had assembled as Democrats and selected their President. He acquiesced in the choice of the Convention, and as far as he was concerned, was willing, on the part of the delegation from Carroll, to trust his credentials in the hands of the committee which would be appointed by the President of the Convention.

The remarks of these two gentlemen were received with applause from different sides of the house.

Mr. Gantt, of St. Landry, said the action of the proposed committee would not determine finally who were the true delegates to this Convention. All that this committee could do was to report who were delegates claiming seats without opposition, and where a confliction occurred to report the facts to the Convention, which would then decide who were the true delegates. The motion was perfectly plain and simple.

Mr. Lawrence trusted the gentleman would withdraw his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Dolony said he would withdraw the motion, (his remarks in so doing were inaudible at the reporter's desk.)

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary, said it had always been the course in cases like the present, that the President of the Convention appoint a committee on credentials. He saw no reason in this instance for departing from the established usages of the Democratic party.

Gen. Carter, the President of the Convention, here arose and stated that if it devolved upon him to appoint the committee he should appoint none but Democrats, and if any gentleman distrusted their Democracy they might be sure they would not be placed on the committee.

The question was here loudly called for, and the President stated that the vote of the Convention would be taken upon the motion of the gentleman from Morehouse, (Mr. R. B. Todd,) to appoint a committee of five on credentials.

This motion prevailed, and the President announced as the committee on credentials Messrs. John L. Lewis, of Claiborne, P. A. Morse, of Natchitoches, H. W. Allen, of West, Baton Rouge, E. D. Newell, of Tensas, and J. L. McCauley, of Orleans.

Mr. Tucker moved that the Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again assembled at about 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Gen. Lewis, on behalf of the Committee on credentials, reported that all the parishes were represented by delegates present, with the exception of the parish of

Calcasieu. The committee recommended that from the parishes whose delegations were contested the following delegates should be received, to wit:

From the eighth precinct of Orleans—Matthew Brown.

From the right bank of Orleans—Peter Marcy.

From the parish of Bienville—Messrs. Pearce, Gray, King and Head.

The committee also reported that they had rejected both delegations from the 2d precinct of Orleans.

Mr. W. W. King, of Orleans, moved the adoption of so much of the report of the committee on credentials as related to those delegates whose seats were not contested; carried.

Mr. Marks, West Feliciana, moved the adoption of the balance of the report; carried.

On motion of Mr. Tucker the officers of the Convention already appointed were declared the permanent officers of the Convention.

Gen. Carter then delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—In taking the Chair as presiding officer over the deliberations of this large and intelligent assemblage of my political associates, it is but proper, that I should in some manner, express my most sincere thanks for the distinguished evidence of your flattering confidence and regard.

In discharging the duties of the position, I confidently rely upon the assistance and forbearance of my fellow Democrats of this Convention, whose knowledge and experience in parliamentary usage are superior to my own. I shall endeavor to be just in my decisions and rulings, and to be free from partiality and favoritism. Trusting that our deliberations may be characterized by kindness and harmony, I again return you my thanks for this honor, and announce the Convention ready to proceed to business.

Mr. A. L. Gusman, of East Baton Rouge, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention call over the roll of the several parishes and as each parish is called the delegation of that parish be required to pledge itself to the support of the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be he who he may, Breckinridge, Dickinson, Douglas, Davis, Slidell, or any other Democrat, and that all delegates who shall refuse to give such pledge be excluded from this Convention.

Hon. H. R. Lott, of Carroll, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Gusman's resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates selected by this Convention, are hereby requested to use their best endeavors to embody into the Platform of the Charleston Convention, the principles set forth in the following resolutions offered in the United States Senate, by the Hon. Jeff. Davis on the 2d of February last—and should they be unable to obtain a clear recognition of the principles thus set forth, so far as they relate to slavery in the Territories, then it shall be the duty of the Louisiana delegation, to retire from the Convention, and refer the matter back to the people of the State for further action, to wit:

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow, and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate, either in relation to person or property, so as, in the Territories— which are the common possession of the United States—to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State.

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the Constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that as for other species of property the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. Resolved, That the inhabitants of an

organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time—like the people of a State when forming a new constitution—decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

6. Resolved, That the provision of the constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and, if persisted in, must, sooner or later, lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

All these resolutions have been submitted to a special committee of the Senate, who have not yet reported on them.

On motion by Hon. Henry Gray, of Bienville, both resolution and substitute were passed over informally.

Hon. E. Lawrence moved a call of the roll to ascertain the number of parishes represented in the Convention.

On a call of the roll the following parishes were duly represented.

[Same as reported by the committee on credentials.]

Mr. Gusman, of East Baton Rouge, called for the resolution by him introduced.

Hon. Desire LeBlanc, of Assumption, moved to lay both the resolution and the substitute on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered and being taken resulted as follows:

Yeas—44. Nays—307.

So Mr. LeBlanc's motion was lost.

Whereupon Hon. Andrew S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, moved to lay Mr. Lott's substitute on the table.

The Hon. B. W. Pearce, of Bienville, moved to lay both resolution and substitute on the table subject to call, which motion the President decided to have precedence.

Hon. C. H. Mouton, of St. Landry, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana pledge themselves to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, who will stand on the Democratic platform to be framed by said Convention.

On motion by the Hon. A. L. Tucker, of St. Mary, the President was requested to appoint a committee of seven to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

And the President appointed on said committee Gov. Alex. Mouton, of Lafayette, Hon. A. Talbot, of Iberville, John J. Pratt, of St. Landry, Hon. T. J. Semmes, of New Orleans, U. H. Morrison, of Ouachita, Hon. E. C. Davidson, of Sabine, and Hon. J. B. Matthews, of Morehouse.

On motion by Hon. B. W. Pearce, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted by the Convention so far as applicable to the government of the same.

The Hon. R. C. Bickham, of Washington, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all persons, except delegates and members of the press, be excluded from the floor of the House; withdrawn.

On motion by the Hon. E. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, the Convention took a recess till 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by its President, Gen. Albert G. Carter.

The question having been raised as to whether proxies should be entitled to vote, when a delegate or delegates were present in person, the Chair decided that, in accordance with precedents established by previous conventions, the delegate or delegates present should cast the vote to the exclusion of proxies.

Mr. Authur F. Knobloch, of Assumption, submitted the following protest, which was ordered to be spread on the Journal:

PROTEST. The delegates of the parishes of Lafourche, Assumption, Ascension and St. John the Baptist, in the Democratic State Convention this day assembled, consider it their duty to protest against the action of this Convention in rejecting Messrs. J. C. Murphy, E. Ames and E. P. Rareshide, duly elected delegates from the Second Representative District of the city of New Orleans, and this without a hearing before the committee of credentials; and notwithstanding the fact that, as appears by the certificate of election that they were duly elected delegates to this Convention by the Democrats of said Second Representative District, on the 13th February, 1860, by the following votes as published in the "Courier" of New Orleans in its issue of the 14th of February, 1860:

Second Rep. District.—H. L. Hunley, 116; D. De Ponte, Ad. Dem., 116; G. W. Dismeyer, Ad. Dem., 117; E. P.

Rareshide, Douglas, 205; J. C. Murphy, Douglas, 204; E. Ames, Douglas, 194—Ames, Murphy and Rareshide, Douglas, elected.

Also they protest against the action of this Convention through its President in entirely ignoring the demands which were made by members of their delegations to have the votes upon important questions pending before the Convention taken by parishes and entirely disregarding the rights belonging to them as delegates to this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pt. Coupee, the several Districts were called and made the following nominations for delegates to the Charleston Convention, one from each District for the State at large; and two from each Congressional District, to wit:

First District—E. LaSere, at large; E. Lawrence, and F. H. Hatch for the District.

Second District—R. Taylor, at large; John Tarleton and D. D. Withers, for the District.

Third District—A. Talbot, at large; J. A. McHatton and Charles Jones, of Catahoula, for the District.

Fourth District—R. A. Hunter, at large; B. W. Pearce and A. Mouton, for the District.

The nominations were confirmed by the Convention.

The following electors and sub-electors were then nominated and agreed to, to wit:

First District—O. Rosseau and Pierre Lacoste.

Second District—Bernard Avegno, and C. D. Yancy, of New Orleans.

Third District—Trasimond Landry and F. S. Goode.

Fourth District—B. B. Simmes and J. LeBlanc.

Fifth District—Jules Olivier and John K. Elgee.

Sixth District—Wm. M. Levy and Wm. R. Peck.

The names mentioned second in each District are those of the sub-electors.

On motion by Mr. Smart, of Sabine, said nominations were unanimously ratified.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gov. Alexander Mouton, of Lafayette, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then appeared and reported on behalf of said Committee the following resolutions, which have been adopted unanimously by the Committee, to wit:

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana appreciate and admire those patriotic men in the non-slaveholding States whose adhesion to Democratic principles, and devotion to the Democratic party, prove them to be lovers of their country, the supporters of the Constitution, and the friends of the rights of the several States.

2. Resolved, That the Democratic party of Louisiana feels undiminished confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan.

3. Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States as their common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any of the Territories of the United States and hold them there as property; and in case the people of the Territories, by inaction, unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other species of property in the territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose, by an active exertion of its Constitutional powers, to secure the rights of slaveholders.

4. Resolved, That our delegates to Charleston are recommended to adhere to the two-thirds rule, in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

5. Resolved, That the vote of the State of Louisiana, in the deliberations of the Charleston Convention, shall be cast as a unit by a majority of the delegates present.

6. Resolved, That in case of the election of a President on the avowed principles of the Black Republican party, we concur in the opinion that Louisiana should meet in council her sister slaveholding States, to consult as to measures for future protection.

7. Resolved, That while refusing instructions to our delegates, in the desire that they may proceed to Charleston untrammelled, yet the Democracy of Louisiana having the utmost confidence in the patriotism, ability, and statesmanship of the Hon. John Slidell, consider him eminently qualified for the office of President of the United States.

8. Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana pledge themselves to support the nominee of the National Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston.

Maj. Andrew S. Herron offered the following as a substitute for the 7th resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to Charleston, be required to vote for John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., for the nomination for President, as the first choice of Louisiana.

Hon. A. L. Tucker moved to lay Major Herron's substitute on the table.

Major Herron called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered and being taken resulted as follows, to wit: Yeas—229; nays—29.

So Major Herron's substitute was ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. B. W. Pearce moved the adoption of the resolutions.

The first resolution was read, and on motion by Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, the same was adopted.

The second resolution was read, and on motion by the Hon. B. R. Grant, of St. Landry, the same was adopted.

The third resolution was read, when Major Herron offered in lieu thereof the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is contended on one hand, upon the idea of the equality of the States under the Constitution, and their common property in the Territories, that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to them with their slaves, (and that the local Legislature cannot rightfully exclude slavery while in the territorial condition; but it is conceded that the people may establish or prohibit it when they come to exercise the power of a sovereign State,) and whereas, "on the other hand it is said that slavery can exist only by force of positive law; and it is denied that the Constitution furnishes this law for the Territories; and it is further claimed that the local Legislature may exclude it at any time after government is organized;" and it is contended that "that system of government, whether temporary or permanent, whether applied to States, Provinces or Territories, is radically wrong, and has within itself all the elements of monarchical oppression which permits the representatives of one community to legislate for the domestic regulation of another to which they are not responsible; which practically allows New York and Massachusetts and other Atlantic States to give local laws to the people of the Territories to whom our whole interests, wishes and condition they are strangers;" and that "should the domestic territorial Legislatures be left with their local Legislatures, it would transfer from the Halls of Congress the bootless sectional struggles which have created bitterness at home, and served to degrade our institutions in the eyes of the world; that it would leave local communities, Territories as well as States, to consult their own interests, wishes and sense of propriety, and to erect or prohibit, continue or abolish such institutions as may not be repugnant to the principles of the Constitution;" and whereas, "both parties appeal to the Constitution, and base their respective arguments on opposite constructions of that instrument;" and whereas, "we are willing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this question of the extent of the power of the Territorial Legislatures."

Therefore be it Resolved, That it is proper and wise to refuse to make a question for judicial construction the subject of legislative conflict, and that it is proper to refer to the tribunal created by the Constitution itself for the very purpose of deciding all cases in law and equity arising under it.

Resolved, That every vestige of Congressional dictation has been properly swept away, and that the free citizens of this Union are allowed to enter the common Territory, with the Constitution and the acts organizing the Territory they enter, alone in their hands, and to remit the decision of their rights under both to the courts of the country.

Hon. W. W. King, of New Orleans, moved to lay Maj. Herron's preamble and substitute on the table.

Maj. Herron called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered and being taken resulted as follows, to wit: Yeas—319; nays—34.

So Maj. Herron's substitute was ordered to lie on the table, and the third resolution was adopted.

The fourth resolution was read, and on motion by Mr. Gantt it was unanimously adopted.

The fifth resolution was read, and on motion by Hon. B. W. Pearce, it was unanimously adopted.

The sixth resolution was read, and on motion by Mr. Joseph Genou, it was unanimously adopted.

The seventh resolution was read, when Mr. A. L. Gusman, of Baton Rouge, moved to strike it out, and he called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered and being taken resulted as follows, to wit:

Yeas—The parishes of Ascension 5, Assumption 6, Bienville 4, East Baton Rouge 7, Lafourche 6, Livingston 4, St. John the Baptist 2—total 34 votes.

Nays—The parishes of Avoyelles 7, St. Bernard 2, Bossier 5, Bienville 4, Catahoula 6, Carroll 5, Caldwell 3, Cadeo 6, Concordia 2, Claiborne 9, DeSoto 6, East Feliciana 5, Franklin 3, Iberville 4, Jefferson 5, Jackson 7, Lafayette 4, Morehouse 4, Natchitoches 7, Ouachita 4, Plaquemines 5, Point Coupee 6, Rapides 5, St. James 3, Sabine 5, St. Martin 7, St. Mary 5, St. Landry 13, St. Charles 1, St. Helena 4, Terrebonne 4, Tensas 3, Union 7, Vermilion 3, Washington 4, West Feliciana 2, West Baton Rouge 2, parish of Orleans First Representative District 3, Third District 4, Fourth District 3, Fifth District 3, Sixth District 3, Seventh District 2, Eighth District 1, Ninth District 1, Tenth District 4, Orleans Right Bank 1—total 206 votes.

So Mr. Gusman's motion to strike out the seventh resolution was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

The eighth resolution was read, and on motion by the Hon. B. W. Pearce, it was adopted.

Hon. B. W. Pearce moved that the President of this Convention be requested to appoint a Democratic State Central Committee.

Maj. A. S. Herron moved to amend Mr. Pearce's resolution so that the President appoint said Committee at his leisure.

Hon. E. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gen. Albert G. Carter, for the able and impartial manner with which he has presided over this Convention.