agitation would have continued had the Compromise never been touched. As much as he was opposed to the Compromise he should be willing to restore it if gentlemen would cease to agitate the Slavery question. No; this was a war of extermination. Mr. Jones proceeded to show that the Emigrant Aid Societies were established for the express purpose of first making Kansas a Free State, and secondly making a money speculation out of this benevolent enterprise. Mr. Jones said, alluding to Senators whom he opposed: "The devil takes care of his own, and this accounts for their prosperity" [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—If it had not been for the Kansas Bill, I should not now be here. I owe my election to the President, who must be the only devil who brought me to Congress [Renewed laughter].

Mr. JONES—If that is true, the Senator is the most ungrateful witch that ever lived, as he continually attacks the President [Laughter, and applause in the galleries].

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. THORINGTON, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a military academy and school of practice in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. ORR asked leave to introduce a bill instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam-frigates, not exceeding 1,600 tuns burden each, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Objection being made, Mr. ORR moved a suspension of the rules, but no quorum voted. Adjourned.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship Daniel Webster from San Juan Nicaragua arrived here yesterday, bringing 80 passengers and California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 18th inst., with 300 passengers and about $500,000 treasure in freight.

THE ICE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Licking River, opposite this city, commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, thereby breaking up the ice in the latter. The steamboats Albertine, Flag, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem and Yorktown—all stern-wheel boats—sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamers were injured. A large number of barges and flatboats were also sunk.

The total loss so far is estimated at about $200,000, and the end is not yet. The Ohio River has risen about eight feet during the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Lawrence, Kansas, correspondent of *The St. Louis Democrat*, under date the 14th inst. says:

"The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying that they will avenge Cook's death by killing the friends of the murdered Brown. The Free-State men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. Dickey and Major Grover. A fight will probably occur."

FROM HAYTI.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Accounts from Gonaives to February 1, state that on the morning of that day a proclamation was published, and that the Haytian troops were on their way to their homes by order of the Emperor, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Major Heiss, recently of *The New-Orleans Delta*, goes to Nicaragua to-morrow, as bearer of dispatches from our Government. He is accompanied by Mrs. Heiss, and will be absent some months.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Joseph Oliver, one of our well-known citizens, formerly in the Merchants' Exchange, but recently Deputy Sheriff, committed suicide to-day while laboring under temporary insanity.

DEATH OF THE HON. E. B. HUBLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Hon. Edward B. Hubley, formerly a Representative in Congress from the Schuylkill District, and at one time Canal Commissioner of this State, died in this city on Saturday last.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac started this morning for sea on her trial trip.

The amount of insurance in this city upon the ship Great Duke and her cargo, the loss of which is reported by the Asia, is $112,000.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Cause No. 57—The Executors of Alexander Hunter vs. Philip H. Minor. Judge Catron announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia with costs and interest.

No. 141—James C. Converse, Administrator of the estate of Philip Greeley, jr., plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Burgess et al. The case was submitted to the Court on the record, and printed arguments by Attorney-General Cushing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Andros for defendants.

No. 68—Euphrasine Fourerque et al., vs. the City of New-Orleans. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lewis for appellants, continued by Mr. Janin for appellees, and concluded for the appellants by the Hon. Miles Taylor.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY—MONDAY.

From Our Special Reporters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Convention adjourned on Saturday, with a triumph of the purpose to stop platform-making, and go into nominations at once. Had the resolution been adopted to proceed immediately to that work, candidates would probably have been selected that night. But the Sunday caucusing has developed another change. The South are not satisfied to go on in the present condition of things, and are here in full force, bolters and all, to make a fresh effort in behalf of their pet Twelfth Section. The North is more than equally determined not to stand a nomination on the present platform, and have prepared their ultimatum, which being rejected, they will secede. Everything is at sea again, and the universal expectation is of a bigger row than we have yet seen.

The Convention opened at 10 o'clock, no persons being admitted to the hall save delegates and reporters. The question pending at the Saturday adjournment was on the new platform of Mr. Small of Pennsylvania. The prayer was a fervent supplication for the salvation of the Union by this Convention. If the one depends on the other, the Republic has a fearful fate before it.

In the struggle for the floor, Mr. SMALL of Pennsylvania obtained it, who insisted that his resolutions were now before the Convention.

Mr. ELAM of Louisiana made a point of order, that this Convention, deriving its existence and powers from the National Council, has no authority to repudiate the acts of that body; the power to do so rests only with the great American party in its primary assemblies. The President declined to entertain the proposition of Mr. Elam. Mr. E. appealed from the decision. Appeal laid on the table.

Mr. KILLINGER of Pa. proposed, and Mr. SMALL accepted the following resolution, as a substitute for his propositions:

Resolved, That the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this Nominating Convention, and that we will nominate for President and Vice-President no man who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of Slavery into territory north of 36° 30' by Congressional action.

This is the Northern ultimatum, and the previous question was moved upon it. The Convention refused to order the main question, and then a New-York delegate moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon it. This was accepted by the friends of the resolution as a test question.

A rule was adopted that no delegate should be allowed more than three minutes to explain his vote.

Mr. Thurston of Mass. was quite ready to accept this as a test question, and if the resolution was defeated he should retire from the Convention [Cheers from all sides].

Erastus Brooks, voting first of New-York, instructed his colleagues to vote Aye, and all did so like good school-boys.

Mr. White of Ohio and several other gentlemen voted Aye, on the special ground that this Convention had no power to make platforms or pass declarations of principles of any sort.

Mr. SHERTS of Indiana voted Aye, making a short doughface speech, in which he said, that though he thought the South was wrong in seeking to force Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., he could not consent now to make discord in the Convention, and for the sake of harmony he was willing to sacrifice the principle involved in his resolution, so far as this Convention was concerned. He contended that this question should be fought out in our Congressional Districts, and was ready to stand, in the election of President, upon the platform adopted by the Council last week.

Mr. WOOD of California, believing that the defeat of this resolution would have a tendency to nationalize the American party by driving out the ultras both North and South, voted to lay it upon the table.

Mr. WEBSTER of Iowa, upon voting, said that the Southern members stand up for their institutions and their interests with a firmness which entitles them to our admiration; and when we of the North have crushed out all the doughfaces among us, then we, too, shall command respect as men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. We of the North and great West stand upon the doctrine of Freedom in the Territories; and standing there, and regarding this as a test question, Mr. Webster voted "No."

Mr. CLARK of Iowa said that this was the great test vote; if this motion to lay upon the table prevails, there is an end of the American party at the North. He therefore voted No.

Mr. KILLINGER of Pennsylvania said that Pennsylvania will not stand upon this platform, nor upon the one adopted last week; if you send us to the people with such a platform—if you vote to lay this resolution on the table, Pennsylvania is lost to the American party; upon you, gentlemen, be the responsibility.

Gen. IRWIN of Pa. said that upon this most important question he must vote No. He could not be untrue to his principles, to Pennsylvania, to the Union and to his God; he regarded his vote as a solemn duty performed, and as he should answer to his God, he must vote No.

Gen. WILLIAMSON of Pa. voted No, and told a good story, the point of which was that the South might go its own way and we would go ours.

T. J. COFFEY of Pennsylvania said he was not a disunionist, but an American, and, as such, in favor of preserving national faith in compacts made by the North and South. In the North the American party in every State had repudiated the Twelfth Section, and taken distinct grounds in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We came here to maintain that ground, and he and his constituents meant to do it. We are Americans, and will fight for our principles; but we will not stand upon a platform which ignores our position upon the vital question of the day, and pledges us to the support of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He warned gentlemen of the South and Northern doughfaces that the outrage they were committing on Northern sentiment would result in their overwhelming and disgraceful defeat. They had given us a platform which either pledged us to admit Kansas and Nebraska as Slave States, if they desired it, or which dodged the issue, and which also surrendered the Northern position that Congress had the power to exclude Slavery from the Territories. They now intended to force upon that platform and upon us a man whom the North repudiated and despised. Your conspiracy will be a failure. I speak for Free Pennsylvania, and I tell you that your man will be beaten 50,000 in the State [Cries of "Yes, yes, 100,000," &c.] In my own county (Indiana), where we gave last year the largest American majority in Pennsylvania, he cannot get 500 votes. It is the same in other sections of the State. If the North is to elect your President, as you concede, we say we have a right to choose our own position and our own man. If you refuse us these, you must elect him yourselves. I vote against the motion to lay the resolution of my colleague on the table.

Gov. Colby and Mr. Emery, who have been here representing New-Hampshire, and acting with the North Americans, returned home on Saturday. This morning Messrs. Long and Ayres appeared as new delegates from that State, and voted against the Northern resolution and with the South. Their right to seats was denounced by several Northern delegates. One of them was declared a citizen of New-York. Nevertheless, objection was overruled, and they continued in the Convention voting with the South and Centrals.

The result of the vote was the defeat of the resolution. It was laid on the table. Yeas, 141; Nays, 59.

Mr. BROWNLOW of Tennessee moved that the Convention do now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

A strong effort was made to have read a communication from the American State Council of Georgia (not represented here), which, it is rumored, has a lively firebrand in it, but it was overruled; and the question was called upon Mr. Brownlow's motion, and taken by Yeas and Nays.

Many brief speches were also made during the roll call on this question. The Northern members all remained during it, and those who didn't intend to stand by the Convention voted No. This was really more the test vote between those Northern members who have determined to stand or fall by their resolution, as above defeated, than was the vote upon that. A number of Northern doughfaces voted Yes upon the resolution, for appearance sake, but without any purpose of standing upon it.

Mr. ARNOLD of Massachusetts voted Aye on the motion to proceed to a nomination, and stated that he regarded the unity of the party as of more importance than this question. He believed the snake of Republicanism was among us, and he despised and repudiated Black Republicanism. Massachusetts was loyal to the Union, and to the American party; he said he had come instructed to vote for a postponement; but he must disregard his instructions, and vote Aye. Mr. Arnold's remarks were in the most humble strain of a doughface and dirt-eater, and he was replied to by Mr. Thurston, one of his colleagues, in strong condemnation of his statements as false and misrepresenting the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Thurston, for himself, utterly denied all sympathy or communion with Republicanism; nor had he a particle of sympathy with Henry Wilson, to whom his colleague had alluded.

Mr. EAMES of Malden, Massachusetts, (substitute for Mr. Sumner, who has gone home,) coincided with Mr. Arnold, voted for a nomination, and pledged 20,000 majority in Massachusetts for the American candidates. Massachusetts demands a nomination at this time.

Mr. BALDWIN of Connecticut stated that upon this proposition, in which the feelings of every Northern man were deeply interested, he could give but one expression. We could not, in any manner, nor by any act, sanction the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The gentlemen of the South do not themselves affirm it, and we cannot submit to it without surrendering all our principles. The course pursued by the South and their allies from the North will necessarily drive the American party of the North to a union with the Republicans. It is the inevitable result, and on the gentlemen of the South will rest the responsibility of the defeat of the American party.

Mr. ROBINSON of Massachusetts was instructed to vote against the postponement of the nomination until June, but regarding an immediate nomination as the salvation of the American party, he should disregard his instructions, and vote Yes. He denounced Black Republicanism, and predicted a glorious triumph for the nominations which this Convention should make.

Mr. RICHMOND of Massachusetts earnestly opposed the making of the nomination. He had seen enough to convince him that there was no hope of the North receiving justice at the hands of this body.

A dispatch was read by one of the Pennsylvanian delegates, signed by all the American members of the State Legislature, strongly urging that no nomination be made here at this time.

Mr. KILLINGER of Pennsylvania said: When you demand that Slavery shall be extended over territory now free—territory consecrated to Freedom by the efforts and acts of Henry Clay—you ask that which Pennsylvania will not yield. We stand by the Constitution and its compromises, but we will not and cannot agree to the extension of Slavery. Pennsylvania will repudiate your action, and the American party of the great keystone State will not abide it. We will agree to anything that is fair; but when you ask us to eat dirt, to yield all our principles, we shall retire and leave you to your own ignominious defeat.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Penn., did not feel himself bound by the opinions of the American members of the Legislature, and favored an immediate nomination.

Gen. IRWIN of Penn., deprecated a nomination now, but from a conviction that there was an effort to force the Americans of Pennsylvania into a union with the Abolitionists, he should vote Yea with Mr. Campbell.

When Wisconsin was called an attempt was made to get the names of some bogus delegates upon the list; they had no credentials nor show of authority except the appointment by the President of the State Council, which was made after the Convention assembled. A great confusion resulted and a savage contest ensued; it was understood that the bogus men were George Lawites. They were finally shut out by the ruling of the chair, in spite of an apparent wish of the Convention to admit them.

The case of the New-Hampshire delegates was brought up again. Fresh explanations were made, showing pretty clearly that they were utterly counterfeit (probably manufactured by the Law interest), and the Committee on Credentials was instructed to investigate their claims. The gentlemen did not care to stand the fire of investigation, and backed down, and wanted to take back their evidently forged credentials.

The vote on Mr. Brownlow's motion to go into the nomination of candidates, was now announced—Yeas, 151; Nays, 51. It had all the Southern votes, all of New-York, half of Pennsylvania, a quarter of Ohio, two thirds of Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and part of Illinois, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusets furnished the votes against it.

When the Convention assembled last week, at least two thirds of the delegates were opposed to a nomination now. Nearly that number were instructed to insist upon postponement; but to-day, under the revolutions of the occasion, two thirds voted to go into ballots.

When the vote was declared, Mr. PERKINS of Conn. rose, and after intense confusion and excitement for some moments, commanded full attention. He had little now to say for the North, only he should speak a little more in earnest. Gentlemen of the South had before stated their position; he would now state that of the minority. It was generally conceded that if men participate in a nomination, whether a principle is involved or not, all who joined in making a nomination were bound by it. Now, that there may be no misunderstanding, I will, as a deputy by my friends of the minority, state our decision. We have come at last to a test question. There are two great questions before the minds of the people of this country; one is the issue of Americanism, which is simply the reform of Naturalization Laws; that we are agreed in. But, Sir, there is another question which must be an element in the coming canvass, in which the people are deeply interested; that is the question of what shall be done about the restoration of Freedom to Kansas; what shall be done to compensate the North for the loss of that guaranty for Freedom which has been stolen from them. The South admits that the Kansas-Nebraska act was a fraud; they cannot and dare not deny it. This question cannot be ignored; it must be met; no candidate can be nominated whose position in that question is doubtful. You must declare yourselves in this issue. The South would have seceded from this Convention had the Twelfth Section been repealed purely and simply; they owned it; and now will they expect us to do less than they would have done? The Free territory was ours by compact, by argument, by the most solemn sanction. You have stolen it from us by the treachery of Northern men; you admit that you ought to restore to us our own, but you refuse to do it. This is a practical question—it is no abstraction. Now what is your chance on your platform—which means nothing, or is a Pro-Slavery one? You cannot carry the South—not a single State, in any event. We could sweep the whole North on our platform, and you do your best to defeat us; you commit a suicide. You pretend that we are to be sold out to the Black Republicans; I know no such. But we shall—those of us who are driven away from you—go for our principles—our Americanism, our freedom; and the Republicans of the country will join with us. Mr. Perkins derided the idea of danger to the Union. No man on this floor believes a dissolution of the Union is possible; it is an idle dream—a silly fantasy. The Union is in no danger, and no man thinks it is. If you won't give us what we demand, we will take it ourselves, and the Union will not be dissolved. Every President from Washington to James K. Polk has done all we claim shall be done now; and yet the Union has not suffered. You cannot carry this Union on stars and stripes and the American eagle without something reliable to stand upon. We can save Americanism and secure freedom to the territories together, and we will do it. We are not going to sizzle and fade out; we are going out as the American party of the Union, standing upon the platform we have presented this morning, and calling a Convention of the whole Union upon our platform. We have got a Fugitive Slave law; we obey it; but we will not hunt niggers; there is no gentleman on this floor, North or South, who will engage in this business of hunting niggers—not one of you. We in Connecticut don't think much of this law—we don't think it constitutional, but we do not intend to dissolve the Union because of it. It was passed more as an illustration of favor, than as a practical measure—just to see how far you could crowd the North. Mr. Perkins concluded his most admirable and eloquent speech with the announcement that all Delegates of Connecticut, and others from the Free States who agreed with them, would now retire from the Convention.

A great uproar now arose. Various propositions were made for proceeding to ballot for candidates, and several names were nominated to the Convention. A motion of Mr. Ely of Mass., that the roll be called, and each man name his favorite candidate for President, was finally agreed to, and the roll commenced. Mr. Ely, in voting for Com. Stockton, took occasion to remark that if any man got a majority on this informal first ballot, that would settle the question. Col. Bolling of Va. said, with much excitement, that if that was so, he had been caught in a trap by Mr. Ely, and he must get out; and moved a reconsideration. A tremendous hubbub ensued, every man having a different notion of what they were about. Mr. Ely's motion was reconsidered. Col. Bulling proposed a substitute which nobody understood, and the whole Convention quarreled over it for an hour.

It was at last

Resolved, That an informal vote be taken; that the roll be called, and that each member be entitled to propose a name for candidate.

Mr. Richmond of Massachusetts voted, under protest against the whole proceedings, for Wm. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania. Mr. Trask of Massachusetts also voted for Johnston; Allen and Sawin of the same State for McLean; Ely for Stockton; and Brewster, Arnold, Robinson and Keith for John Bell—making nine delegates from Massachusetts who remained in and voted for President.

When Connecticut was again called, Mr. BOOTH wished to explain the reasons why he would not vote. More than half the Convention hooted him, and were unwilling to hear him, but he finally got a chance to make his protest, as follows:

The undersigned, delegate to the National American Convention from the State of Connecticut, respectfully submits the following statement to this Convention: That while the American party of the State of Connecticut is true and loyal to the principles of Americanism, and devotedly attached to the Constitution and Constitutional laws of our common country, it cannot and will not consent, by its action, to indorse the sentiments and doctrines contained in the Twelfth Section of the platform of principles adopted by the National Council in June last. Although that body, at its session recently held in this city, by abolishing the *whole* of that platform, also abrogated that obnoxious section, yet it adopted another declaration of principles containing, as is plainly apparent to me, in its Seventh Section, the prominent features thereof, to wit: the recognition of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Connecticut never has and never will consent to the recognition of a principle so odious and repugnant to her sentiments as that of Squatter Sovereignty. Believing that the nominees of this Convention, by accepting the nominations also accept the platform adopted for it by the National Council, and that as a representative of the American party of Connecticut by participating in a nomination in this Convention, I bind the party of our State to support the nominees thereof, I am reluctantly compelled to decline further action with this body. D. B. BOOTH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1856.

Mr. Knight of Rhode Island voted for Fillmore, and no other New-England delegates voted. New-York voted: Fillmore, 9; Law, 15; Houston, 6; Erastus Brooks, 1. New-Jersey swallowed Com. Stockton entire. Pennsylvania (that remained in) divided between Gov. Johnston, McLean and Fillmore. The few Ohio men remaining voted for Law or Fillmore. Kentucky went together for Garrett Davis, and, with scarce an exception, the entire balance of the Slave States voted for Fillmore.

The roll being called, no result was announced, as it was merely a nominating ballot, but the footings are as follows:

Millard Fillmore of N. Y.	71	Kenneth Raynor of N. C.	2
George Law of New-York	27	Erastus Brooks of New-York	2
Garrett Davis of Kentucky	19	Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio	1
John McLean of Ohio	7	John M. Clayton of Del	1
Richard F. Stockton of N. J.	2		
Sam Houston of Texas	6	Total vote	143
John Bell of Tennessee	5		

Before the conclusion of the nominations Gov. JOHNSTON of Pennsylvania peremptorily withdrew his name, and some who had voted for him changed to Fillmore and McLean.

The result of the voting was hailed with great satisfaction by the South and the New-York Fillmore men. The former had secured a better guaranty than any platform—than even the Twelfth Section—that their policy was to be protected by the great National American party. But the Law men drooped sadly; their bubble was burst; men had voted against them with their dinners and wine in their stomachs, to say nothing of money in their pockets.

The Convention then, at 4 o'clock, took a recess till 5.

When the Northern men seceded they were derided with insults by the Southern men and doughfaces of the North. Cries of "Good riddance," "Glad you are gone," "Black Republicans," &c., were heard in different parts of the house.

[By Telegraph.]

From Our Special Reporters.

EVEVING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock. Parson Brownlow of Tenn., moved that Gen. Call of Florida, Mr. Walker of Ala., and all other Southern gentlemen, who had felt disgusted last week and retired, be invited to come back into the Church now [Laughter, and cries of "Good"]. Adopted unanimously and uproariously.

Gen. Call came in, and he and Parson Brownlow fell into each other's arms, and indulged in a loving embrace. Gen. Call made a speech, saying that he was glad to come back again, and join with his brethren whom he had left hastily, but not in anger. He said if he got a standard bearer that suited him he would go in for him.

Mr. Percy Walker of Ala. also made confession of his wanderings, and returned to the fold of the K. N. Southern Church. He said he could not allow his love for Americanism or the Union to make him untrue to the South. He had left the Convention for this reason, and but for the entreaties of men from all sections he should not have returned. But this morning's session had been one of reform and returning good sense, and therefore Mr. Walker kindly and condescendingly came back.

Gen. PICKETT of Tennessee made a speech glorifying his friend Mr. Walker.

A Delaware Delegate withdrew the name of John M. Clayton as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Erastus Brooks's name was also withdrawn. It was stated that Commodore Stockton was no Commodore at all—only plain Robt. F. Stockton.

Then was had the formal ballot for candidate for President, and the result was as follows—the voting being, not by individual delegates, as in the informal ballot, but by States, according to their Federal representation:

Millard Fillmore	179	Garrett Davis	10
George Law	24	Sam Houston	3
Kenneth Raynor	14		
John McLean	13	Whole number	243
		Necessary to a choice	122

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York was then declared the nominee of the National American Convention for President of the United States.

Great excitement ensued, and the Convention was in a tremendous uproar for some moments.

ERASTUS BROOKS of New-York returned thanks to the South in behalf of Mr. Fillmore.

The Law men were terribly down in the mouth.

Gen. A. K. Call of Florida, Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, Andrew J. Donnelson of Tennessee, and several others, were named for the Vice-Presidency.

Speeches were made by Mr. Lake of Miss. in behalf of Percy Walker's nomination, and by Mr. Call of Florida for Major A. J. Donelson of Tennessee.

A scene of great tumult ensued; and at last the voting for Vice-President commenced. The struggle was chiefly between Donelson and Walker.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was as follows:

A. J. Donelson of Tennessee	181
Percy Walker of Mississippi	3
H. J. Gardner of Massachusetts	8
Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina	3

Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee received the unanimous nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Major Donelson was brought forward, and made a short speech, in which he accepted the nomination.

I just heard the Hon. Mr. Murray of New-York inquire of a Marylander if the Southern folks would consent to abrogate all platforms. The gentleman replied that he didn't know; but it didn't make a d—d bit of difference. This was a Law man, and not in very good humor.

The best feeling and much enthusiasm prevailed after the nominations in the evening. After the transaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE NORTHERN SECESSION.

The Free-State delegates to the American Convention, who left it when justice to Kansas was denied, and a Pro-Slavery nomination forced to their lips, have been holding a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, but have not yet issued the protest and address which they propose to put forth. It will state clearly the grounds upon which they stand, and make a strong issue before the people of the Free States with the Pro Slavery party that has obtained possession of the national organization.

The number of delegates who participated in this movement is not far from fifty. Gov. Johnston of Penn., repudiates the nomination of Millard Fillmore and the Squatter Sovereignty and Fugitive Slave law platform on which he stands.

Massachusetts is a black spot. Only about one quarter of the delegation stood firm in the hour of trial—the rest stayed by, and are training with the Southern secessionists and Northern doughfaces.

Thomas. H. Ford and Thomas Spooner, of Ohio have had no participation in the proceedings of the nominating Convention from the start. They saw and experienced enough to sicken and disgust them in the Council. Nineteen of the Ohio delegates to the National Council repudiate its platform, and seventeen of her delegates to the Convention form, with the entire Connecticut delegation, the body-guard of the Northern demonstration of to-day. They truly represent the American sentiment of their States, and the people will sustain them.

To the Associated Press:

The vote by States for each candidate was as follows on the informal nomination for President in the afternoon:

FOR MILLARD FILLMORE—Rhode Island 1, Indiana 1, Virginia 15, Tennessee 7, California 2, Delaware 2, Maryland 8, North Carolina 7, Louisiana 2, Missouri 4, Ohio 3, New-York 8, Pennsylvania 9, Illinois 2—Total 71.

FOR GEO. LAW—Michigan 1, Wisconsin 4, Ohio 1, New-York 17, Pennsylvania 1—Total 23.

FOR JUDGE MCLEAN—Massachussetts 2, Rhode Island 1, Indiana 2, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1—Total 7.

FOR COMMODORE STOCKTON—Massachusetts 1, New Jersey 7—Total 8.

FOR GARRETT DAVIS—Kentucky 12, Pennsylvania 1.

FOR JOHN BELL—Massachusetts 5.

FOR W. F. JOHNSTON—Pennsylvania 3. (Fourteen votes were cast, but Johnson declared he was not a candidate, and his friends changed their votes.)

FOR ERASTUS BROOKS—New-York 1.

FOR SAM HOUSTON—New-York 6.

FOR KENNETH RAYNOR—Pennsylvania 1, Arkansas 1.

FOR L. D. CAMPBELL—Ohio 1.

FOR JOHN M. CLAYTON—Delaware 1.

PROTEST

OF THE OHIO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1856.

The undersigned persons, delegates from Ohio to the National Council, which assembled in this city on the 19th inst. for the purpose of amending or altering the platform adopted in June last, having had forced upon the American Order a new one, as odious as the one repealed, the principles of which are widely different from those entertained by ourselves and the constituents whom we represent—therefore, we do hereby utterly repudiate its doctrines, and do not consider ourselves bound to support any candidate placed before the country on such platform.

J. H. Baker,	Thomas H. Ford.
Thos. Spooner,	A. D. Rogers.
David Ayres,	John Johnston.
Henry C. Hedges,	Thomas McLees.
D. W. Stambaugh.	B. S. Kyle,
W. B. Chapman.	Wm. B. Allison.
D. W. Swigart,	O. T. Tiebback,
E. J. Sturvivant,	R. M. Corwine,
L. H. Olds,	D. B. Thomas.

J. B. Potter.

KANSAS DEMOCRACY IN VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

A Pierce meeting came off here to-day, got up mainly for the good of New-Hampshire. Ex-Governor Seymour of your State did not appear as announced. Colin Ingersoll gave the political entertainment. His speech was a studied one. About one fourth of it was a glorification of Democracy in general, and the greater part of the balance was against Know-Nothingism. This is a chief staple in the New-Hampshire campaign, the rum-barrel furnishing the other half. When the chairman introduced Mr. Ingersoll, he told the audience he was going to show them a man who had been in Congress, and would be again soon. Near the end of the speech the speaker glanced at the Kansas business, and said he voted for the act repealing the Missouri Compromise. At this one half of his audience, who have Vermont souls, looked up in astonishment, and then hung their heads in shame for his impudent and shameless boast. His plea was, that of "popular sovereignty," for the sake of which principle a great sacrifice should be made. He said that the object, "pure and simple," of the Kansas act, was to give the same liberty to the people north of 36° 30', which was enjoyed by those south of that line. Altogether this was a very singular and complacent self-resurrection of the speaker from his political grave.

THE DRAMA.

BROADWAY THEATER.

At this house "Herne the Hunter" has been for the past week in the full tide of success, and bids fair to return to the treasury, with ample interest, the large sums which have been expended upon its production. The manager has spared no expense to make this piece attractive, by all the usual spectacular appliances of fine scenery, gorgeous dresses, magnificent trappings and decorations; and, although as a literary production, it challenges little commendation, it is surrounded with so much glare and brilliance in the representation, that it becomes really worth seeing. The actors, both human and equine, have become broken in, and perform their several parts with more resignation than at first; while the gentlemen whose vocation it is to change the venue by shifting the scenery, have become so accustomed to the complex indescribabilities of their department, that no delay is occasioned by their unseen performances.

Although one or two accidents, of more or less importance, occurred in the first representations of this play, there is little need to fear any repetition of them, as every precaution possible has been taken against like occurrences.

As show pieces seem to be the order of the day, the public can amply gratify its love of gaudy glitter by visiting the Broadway Theater, and in the grand procession and the tournament scenes of "Herne, the Hunter," satiate its peculiar appetite. Since pieces of this description depend much more upon the ability of the scenic artist than the talent of the writer, it may confidently be expected that it will not be long before, at the end of a new play, the audience will call the scene-painter before the curtain to bow his acknowledgments, and ignore the existence of the author altogether.

WALLACK'S.

Last evening a gay and crowded house was gathered to witness the production at this graceful house, for the first time in this country, of a drama, in five acts, entitled "The Knights of the Round Table." Though bearing the parental name of Mr. Planché, it has been simply adapted by him from a piece by Messrs. Granger and Montissin, produced some years since at the Ambigu Comique, in Paris, with a similar title, "Les Chevaliers de Lausquenet." Indeed it has the French soil visibly adhering to its roots, the two best characters, Tom Tittler and Peggy Popplin, being unmistakably French, and Mr. Smith being merely saved from Gallicism by Mr. Brougham translating him into an Irishman of the free and audacious school. It is a regular drama of the Boulevards, the interest being created less by the characters than the skill with which their adventures are made to succeed each other so as to maintain interest and satisfy curiosity. The story is simply that of two intended victims rescued from a gang of unprincipled adventurers, but as the plot proceeds it assumes various forms, and a series of tableau are unfolded full of interest and excitement. Indeed, if Mr. Planché has taken it from the French, he has made it his own by the skill and enterprise with which he has brought out the niceties of dramatic dialogue, the smoothness of phrase and the quick point of wit and repartee, which is the charm of French comedy. There was nothing particularly new in a girl stolen by a gipsy, or a benevolent old Colonel or a cool swindler like Colonel Camoens played by Mr. Lester with admirable ease, audacity and nonchalance, but they all talk pleasantly, keep the plot steadily moving, and bring it briskly and neatly to a close.

We are happy to pronounce it an entire success. Mr. Wolcot as Tom Tittler, was quite equal in freshness and vivacity and genial pleasantness to Harley, of whom he constantly reminds us. Miss Mary Gannon, too, whom we saw for the first time, was a little delight as Peggy Popplins, full of grisette archness and innocent vivacity, with just the precise dash of girl's coquetry to complete the charm. We envied happy Tittler when he took to his arms such a parcel of joy for wife.

BURTON'S.

Mrs. Charles Howard, a well-known favorite in the West and South, was added last evening to the list of Mr. Burton's attractions. Young, handsome and graceful, she possesses all the attributes the comic muse is supposed to require, and was more than once called before the curtain to receive the acknowledgments of a well-filled and much gratified house. Her debut was followed by a new farce, just imported, full of fun and merriment. The mirth revolves round a Mr. Dentatus Dott, a dentist, who has entered the militia service, much to his own discomfort but greatly to the delight of his wife, who in her enthusiasm for martial glory is so anxious to enforce regularity in his military duties, that he suspects she has sinister objects in getting him away. He accordingly returns one evening sooner than expected, when a whole host of contretemps occur, with the usual happy clearing up at the close. We left Burton in high feather, with his constituents shouting as usual at his fund of humor and exhaustless whim.

We are glad to find that we are still allowed to linger on the off-evenings over "The Winter's Tale." Though the houses have been for the last fortnight well attended, still the public have not thronged in such crowds as the beauty of the piece and the devoted attention and care bestowed on its production so richly merited. The ungenial weather may have had much to do with this, and now that we have come on a fairer time, we trust it will be shown that there are enough in New-York to appreciate and reward a liberal and artistic effort to produce a play of Shakspeare, in a style and form worthy of the play. For ourselves, each time we have gazed on this Shaksperean, we have but felt our appetite increased by what it fed on. We can hardly say we are so much surprised at the completeness of detail which characterized this last and other Shakesperean revivals of Mr. Burton since we have been permitted to view the valuable adjuncts he possesses to his industry. He has collected the largest and most valuable private library we have seen in this country—especially rich in Shakespeareana. His copy of the original edition of 1623 is one of the finest in existence, and his authorities in the way of costume, present an array of illustrated volumes delightful to the antiquary and artist. With every authority that can be adduced either in the way of pictorial or historical illustration, in his possession. Such a man ought to be certain to present a Shakesperean play in a correct and classic manner. We desire to offer here a tribute of commendation of the personations of Messrs. Moore and Setchell as Shepherd and Clown. They were effective in the highest degree by being that which is the perfection of acting—*natural*.

Of Mr. Bristow's overture and the music which accompanies the piece, we are perhaps not competent to speak. We can, however, feel effects, and we cannot think it expresses, as music can do and should do, the scene and time and thought, almost, indeed, every phase of light and shadow. The music should be something like the play—something to call up Shakespeare. It is not by adapting music to the words—as Purcell has done with such sweetness—that his intentions as to its agency can be carried out. His idea as to the extent to which it could be carried out was evidently poetic and prospective; and when his stage directions point to instrumental effects—such as "soft music," "strange, hollow and confused noise," "solemn music," and the like—he left a work to a future age. He never meant a few common chords from wind-instruments, after the fasion of "The Castle Specter," when the ghost rises to Jomelli's Choromini. Have we got in America a musical Shakespeare?

Speaking of the proposed Musquito-Crampton war with England *The Boston Chronicle* says:

"Suppose that the English should burn New-York—that is no more than the New-Yorkers do themselves once in every five years; and when they should have destroyed that village they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had burned $100,000,000 worth of property belonging to their own countrymen."

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETIES.

As to all practical matters the South, when it attempts anything of that sort, uniformly follows or tries to follow—though often with very tottering knees—in the footsteps of the North. Of this we have an illustration in the efforts now making at the South to muster recruits for the settlement of Kansas, and the upholding of the slave interest in that Territory. The North saw at a glance that under the Squatter-Sovereignty provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the decision whether the Territory should ultimately become a Slave or a Free State, depended very much on the character and sentiments of the first occupants. Upon this hint action was taken at once, and no sooner was the bill passed than associations were organized to facilitate the settlement of Kansas by Free-State men. This same pretty obvious idea is at last beginning to get through the thick skulls of our Southern brethren. It is seen that in spite of Border-Ruffian invasions from Missouri, and all the countenance given to those invasions by the Federal Government and a Federal Senate the majority of which is largely composed of Border Ruffians and Doughfaces, it will not be easy to force Slavery upon a Territory five sixths of the inhabitants of which are utterly opposed to it. This discovery has at last been made by the more intelligent of the slaveholders, and after all the hue and cry raised at the South against Northern Emigrant Aid Societies, great efforts are now making there to organize Southern Emigrant Aid Societies on what is supposed to be the same model.

Of course we do