

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Stormy Session of the Know Nothing National Convention.

An Attempt to Postpone Nominations Defeated.

Failure of the Delegates and Character of the Debates.

THE NEGRO WORSHIPPERS' CONVENTION.

THEIR PROGRAMME AND THEIR PLATFORM.

A NOMINATING CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 17.

Col. Fremont and Live Oak George in the Field.

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1856. The Convention assembled at Sanson Street Hall at 10 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment—President MANN in the Chair.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL was invited to address the Throne of Grace, which he did most eloquently, reminding the members of the Convention that they were as nothing but vanity in the sight of God.

The CHAIR—The Chair wishes it understood that this is a nominating convention, called for that special purpose, and has nothing whatever to do with the discussion of these distracting questions.

Resolved, That we regulate all platforms adopted by the National Council. Resolved, That this Convention put forth as a single platform of the American party—the Bible and the constitution.

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found standing as one man; and when she is overcome by numbers, her sons will stand like the Old Guard at Waterloo, of whom it was said, "They know how to die, but know not how to live."

At the close of this protracted more than twenty men sang hymns to their hearts' content, and simultaneously shouted, "Mr. President!"

Gov. CALL—I am not yet done, gentlemen. I have but a word more to say, and I am done.

Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania—I am willing to strike on every word in the resolutions I have offered, after the words "constitution of the United States," if that will suit my friend from Florida.

Gov. CALL—I desire only to say a parting word to my friends of the North. He had no doubt they were as sincere as he in their opposition to slavery as he was in the expression of his own views.

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of "Vote, vote," and, at the earnest solicitation of the Chair, voted "aye."

During this debate, which ought to have been all cut off by the Chair, the majority of the members amused themselves by reading the HERALD. The Convention was now in the seventh hour of the morning session.

Mr. WELLS said he came from the hotbed of abolitionism in Ohio, but he came here as a conservative national American, and voted "aye." He hoped the New York Tribune would continue to abuse the party, as that would secure its success.

When New York was called Mr. BROOKS said the voice of New York was unanimous against postponing the nomination, and all the delegation voted that way.

Mr. GOSSETT led off the Pennsylvania delegation by voting "aye," and then Mr. HANSELBURN made a speech about Sam. Another Pennsylvania delegate was opposed to a postponement, because if such a motion prevailed the vote of the party might not have time to let of their superfluous gas.

Mr. SEWELL made a speech to the South, insisting that Pennsylvania was not an abolition State, and that William F. Johnson was not an abolitionist. He voted "aye." Mr. WILLIAMSON who represented a district where they did not know an abolitionist from a sparrow hawk. (Great laughter.) He voted "aye."

Mr. STEWART did not think that the party would be any nearer harmonious in July than it was now; but in the hope that it might, he would vote "aye."

Mr. FOWLER, of Arkansas, said the South only wanted the North to let her alone. He said if the party ever wanted to do anything as a national organization it must put up a good candidate, and put him up now. He said Arkansas was a conservative law and order-loving State, and voted "aye."

Then the SECRETARY called the absentees. Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, wanted to change his vote, because he did not desire to appear on the record voting with negro worshippers—(applause)—and also to give the reporter of the Tribune an opportunity to call him a "double-dealer," as he believed he had not much of an opportunity to-day. Mr. ELY defended New England from the charge of abolitionism, and said that New England wanted a national man, who was not committed upon any subject. He would rather trust a Southern man to defend the rights of the North than a Northern man. He said he intended to come future time to propose a resolution denying the rights of the National Council to make a platform for the National Convention, and that the last named body should make its views known to the people. He changed his vote to "aye."

Mr. SUNNER, of Massachusetts, also changed his vote. Mr. RICHMOND, of Massachusetts, attempted to get the floor. The Chair ruled him out of order.

Mr. RICHMOND insisted on being heard. Considerable confusion ensued.

A VOICE—Choke him down if you dare! Order! Order!—Call the names! Hear him! Sit down! Repeat—repeat—repeat! You're out of order!

Mr. FANWORTH, of Massachusetts—Stand your ground, Richmond. I move he be heard.

Somebody seconded the motion. Mr. MURRAY, of New York, said Mr. Richmond had no right to speak.

The Convention was now like a mob, many members rising to points of order. The Chair vainly endeavored to restore order. Mr. Richmond still held the floor, many disorderly members crying order, others crying out for the vote to be declared, four or five people talking at once, and altogether a pretty row.

A SOUTHERN DEMAGOGUE—Hear him. Don't stop the liberty of speech.

Order! Order!—Repeat—repeat—repeat! The Secretary, Mr. Gossett, of Pa.—I intend to proceed with the calling of the roll.

Cries of "good"—"call the roll." Mr. Richmond gave way.

The SECRETARY—Mr. Brewster. Mr. BREWSTER, of Massachusetts, was instructed to vote to postpone the nomination. Massachusetts stood as an anti-slavery State, but not nigger worshipping. He voted "no."

The Convention had now been engaged seven hours in calling the roll, the time being taken up by profuse and personal explanations.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Massachusetts, said his State was opposed to making any nomination at the present time. He was willing to make any compromise in arrangement of the matter that would not be a sacrifice of his anti-slavery principles. He gave notice to the Convention that, whatever the nomination may be, if it does not come up to the anti-slavery standard of Massachusetts, she will repudiate it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Massachusetts, followed. He expressed his surprise that the same courtesy had not been extended to Northern men, that had been given to Southern gentlemen. He desired that Massachusetts should be heard a little more, and in a different manner from what she had been in the speeches of some of his colleagues. He was for free soil slavery. He considered it a disgrace that to be an anti-slavery man should exclude a man from being national.

The calling of the roll was concluded at seven o'clock, nearly eight hours having been consumed in going through with the several States. The Clerk declared the vote to be 123 yeas and 73 nays; and the motion to adjourn until July next was accordingly laid on the table.

Immediately upon the declaration of the vote, a stampede was made by two hundred to gain the floor. The scene was a lively one.

Mr. PICKET, of Pennsylvania, got the floor, and offered a resolution that the Convention proceed immediately to ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Cries of "no," from every part of the House. A motion was made to adjourn, which was not entertained by the President until presented by Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, when it was carried, and the Convention adjourned to Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, amidst the most intense excitement.

There was a meeting of the George Law lobby to-day, at which about seventy brothers attended. Law's stock has been going up; but the Fillmore men have strong hopes of the ultra South, who changed their minds during the debate to-day, and went against the postponement of the nomination.

The Convention will, it is generally conceded, unite upon two able conservative men, and the opinion seems to be prevalent that George Law, of New York, and Judge Smith, of Alabama, will be the nominees.

Mr. GILMAN voted in the negative. Mr. STAMBAUGH said he was prepared to find a man who would bet from one to five hundred dollars on every candidate in Ohio, that it could not be carried for any candidate on the platform adopted this week. Mr. Stambaugh continued in a strong negro worshipping speech, declaring that Ohio would sectionalize on the platform.

The speaker was frequently interrupted, and the Chair said that if order was not preserved he should be obliged, on the first motion to adjourn, to adjourn this Convention sine die.

Mr. STAMBAUGH said that this platform would make a feeling almost bitter enough for the knife. (Hisses, and cries of "Shame!" and raps to order from the Chair.) He had no such feeling, but it was too evident that it existed here, and it was absurd to make a nomination in such a state of things.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Gossett, of Pennsylvania)—How do you vote?

Mr. STAMBAUGH—"No." You might have known that half an hour ago. (Laughter.)

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tion men, who were admitted from this State, only received three or four affirmative votes. That vote was too firm for even the great Brooks to move it, and the Convention for several minutes refused to hear his staff.

The sessions through the week have been very stormy, and never fewer so many bad speeches made and so few good ones as are contained in the fact that this party did well to keep its doors closed, and that it was unwise to admit the reporters. On the Northern side, Mr. Ely, of Massachusetts; Hon. Austin Baldwin, speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives; Mr. Reynolds, of New York; Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Governor Ford, of Ohio, and Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, have made good speeches. I think Mr. Baldwin's the best. Governor Ford gets excited and abusive; Governor Johnson made a capital argument in favor of his delegation, but it was absurd to go into a protracted debate on a subject, when it was well known that these were counted on that it could go but one way. The North had the numerical superiority, and was as insolent as imperious usually are.

On the Southern side, Mr. Perry Walker, of Alabama, made several capital speeches. He withdrew from the Convention to-day. Mr. Ennis made a good argument in favor of the admission of the Louisiana delegation, and then, I presume, returned to his Congressional duties, as I did not see him in the nominating convention. Like several other sensible Southern members he was very much disgusted at the proceedings of the North, but thought it was not worth while to make a fuss about it.

Patron Brownlow has said a good many good things. When he came to vote on the question of expunging the twelfth section, he said he would tell a story to illustrate his position. In Nashville, he said, there were two men—Ham Scott and John Smith—bitter enemies. Ham was a hard-bellied Baptist and John was a hard-bellied Presbyterian. They had been laying together and had not spoken to each other for years. Ham, who was a very profane and wicked man, was sick, and John, who was a very pious and upright man, went to see him, putting out his hand, John, and I die in peace with you; but I want you to know that if I get well, I—n, you, things stand as they always did." Now, the South is sick, and John is dead, and therefore I shall vote "yea; but I want you to know, if you get well, things stand as they always did." I would follow this, and the section being stricken out, Mr. Walker's name was called on the final vote, he said, "Ham Scott died about half an hour ago, so I vote aye."

Governor Call, of Florida, having in vain attempted to conciliate the North, withdrew quietly and with dignity. The debate to-day on the question of adjournment to July, was lengthy, but not brilliant. The ultra Northern men wanted to adjourn, so as to see if they could do something with the nigger worshippers, while the South and conservative North generally, agreed with Mr. Smith, of Alabama, who said that the adjournment of this Convention would be the death knell of the American party. Mr. Smith's speech was able, conciliatory and patriotic, according to the Know Nothing idea of patriotism.

At 10 o'clock (three P. M.), the calling of the roll on the motion to lay on the table the motion to adjourn to July third, has not been more than half completed. Every one is making a speech, and when we will get through, Heaven only knows.

It would be impossible at this time to say anything definite about a nomination. The admission of the Erie delegate is supposed to be a triumph for the Law men, because their opponents were all Fillmore men. The advocates of the Sage of Erie think they have about one hundred and twenty votes, and the Nestor of the Fifth Avenue court up sixty. A few refer to John McLean, of Ohio, against whom it is urged that he is seventy-one years old, (born in 1786), and is not a member of the Order of the Bell, Freeman, and Crittenden, or of Kentucky, having many friends, and some people talk about John C. Fremont.

CONGRESS.—G. W. Brown is a delegate from the Tenth district of Indiana, misprinted Born, and W. D. Belote from Tennessee, instead of Betote.

THE NEGRO WORSHIPPERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1856.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. In the absence of the President, who was in attendance at a meeting of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, Mr. Sherman, of New Jersey, took the chair at the opening of the session.

The following are among the delegates present:—

- At Large: Eliahu Sherrill, Henry W. Keogh, J. D. La Montagne, John S. Gould, J. J. Viole, Charles Reynolds, Bradford R. Wood, Clarkson F. Crosby, Aaron W. Hall, Samuel Freeman, Jas. S. Whelan, Amasa Moore, Charles G. Myers, Ezra Graves, Platt Foster, Aaron W. Hall, Z. Goodrich, Levi C. Turner, Samuel V. Kellogg, Richard Burbit, Benj. F. Rexford, Benj. H. Hotchkiss, De Witt G. Littlejohn, Luke Hittcock, Daniel Wardwell, C. A. Brown, Virrus W. Smith, J. J. Briggs, Christopher Morgan, John W. Burroughs, William A. Sackett, Wm. M. Oliver, Charles G. Myers, Charles Cook, Daniel H. Bissell, Andrew H. Williams, Wm. S. Bishop, Wm. Bull, Trumbull Bell, Philip Church, Jr., Silas M. Burroughs, H. J. Stone, David Ripley, Philip Deshaime, Reuben E. Fenton, H. A. Riley.

At Large: Hon. Anson P. Morrill, Edward Keot, Hon. Noah Smith, Hon. Ezra B. French.

District: D. E. Bury, Charles Hill, Hon. H. H. Boydy, H. B. Hunt, Nehemiah Abbott, Joseph Clark, Amos Coburn, Marshall B. Hager, George M. Weston, H. W. Norris, T. J. Albee, Andrew Peters.

District: John W. Burroughs, Hon. C. C. Stratton, Wm. P. Sherman, Jos. Whitaker, S. R. Ransom, C. M. K. Hawless, H. M. Low, David Ripley, Daniel F. Sompkins.

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