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THE PRESIDENCY.

American Anti-Fillmore Nominating Convention.

Secession of the New Jersey and Delaware Delegations, and of Delegates from New York and Pennsylvania.

Informal Ballotting for Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

RESULT ON THE NINTH BALLOT.

FOR PRESIDENT,

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. F. JOHNSTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Speeches of Ex-Mayor Conrad, Wm. F. Johnston, Candidate for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Ford, of Ohio.

PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

Internal Improvements and the Pacific Railroad.

Appointment of Committee of Conference to Wait on Mr. Banks.

ADJOURNMENT TILL THURSDAY,

&c., &c., &c.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention of the anti-Fillmore wing of the American party re-assembled at noon to-day, in the Apollo Rooms. At 12 o'clock the attendance was much slimmer than it had been on any of the previous days—probably not more than one-third of the number of delegates being present. The outside pressure had almost entirely been withdrawn; and so much did the interest in the proceedings seem to have been diminished, or absorbed in the Convention of the republican party, to be held in Philadelphia to-morrow, that the numerous representatives of the provincial press had, with one exception, disappeared from the scene. "Live Oak" George Law was among the earliest in the room, and his famous speech of Saturday was the great theme of conversation. He was much pleased with the report of it that appeared in the HERALD, because, he said, if it had been polished up, the reporters, and not himself, would have got the credit of making it.

It is whispered about that a general bolt is imminent, on the ground that the Convention is in the interest of black republicanism instead of Americanism. The leader of the secession movement is pointed out as George O. Jones, of New York.

At half past 12, before the Convention had been called to order, the delegates had considerably incased in number, and an intense degree of interest seemed to have grown up as the news of the projected bolt spread. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions were not yet prepared to report, and, in fact—although the platform and resolutions were drafted and in the pocket of one of the members—the committee had not yet held a meeting, the motive of those controlling the Convention being to gain time, so as to be able to co-operate with the republicans.

The Convention was called to order at half-past 12 o'clock.

The minutes of the proceedings of Saturday were read very slowly by the Secretary, this being the first occasion during the sittings of the Convention when that ceremony was observed—another dodge towards delay.

Mr. HALSTEAD, of N. J., arose to address the Chair.

The PRESIDENT stated the question to be on the adoption of the minutes.

Mr. COVODE, of Pa., had something to say on the adoption of the minutes. Since the adjournment on Saturday, a demonstration had been made, much against his will, for Pennsylvania, which he thought would fully settle the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. HALSTEAD, of N. J., raised a question of order.

Mr. COVODE—Oh, I understand, my friend. It was evident, he said, that on Saturday the Pennsylvania delegation had abandoned the man whom they had first resolved to support.

The PRESIDENT asked the opinion of the house as to whether the gentleman should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. HALSTEAD rose to a point of order.

Mr. COVODE contended that at least it was in order to call the yeas and nays on the previous question.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is on the adoption of the minutes.

The minutes were adopted.

Mr. HALSTEAD, of N. J., presented the following communication.

Mr. President—Being convinced from the proceedings of this Convention, that it is guided by the counsels, governed by the will, and that its action will be referred to the decision of the Republican Convention about to be held at Philadelphia, thereby violating the integrity of the American party, and merging it into an organization which may prove to be nothing else but that of the abolition party, the New Jersey delegation have instructed me to withdraw the name of Robt. F. Stockton from the list of candidates before the Convention. We do so because, having been ourselves elected as representatives of the American party, and having nominated him as an ardent and illustrious member of that party, we do not feel authorized to subject his name or claims to any Convention avowing different, and it may be, hostile principles. (Applause.) We now respectfully beg leave to retire, and we respectfully invite all who concur with us to meet immediately at Palace Hall, at the corner of Walker street and Broadway.

The New Jersey delegation retired amid great excitement and plaudits on the part of the outsiders.

A VOICE—Damn the abolitionists.

Capt. C. HINCKLE, of Pa., presented to the Chair another communication in the form of a resolution, that as Millard Fillmore had received the American nomination, this Convention do now adjourn until after his arrival from Europe, so as to ascertain his views on the subject of Americanism.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Pa., did not know the contents of the paper just presented to the Convention, and had he known the contents of that presented by the delegation from New Jersey, that paper would not have been, by his consent, read before the Convention.

The PRESIDENT ruled the communication out of order.

Mr. JOHNSTON hoped they would not be deterred from the performance of their duties by what had taken place. He regretted that the delegation from New Jersey had been permitted to place upon record what they had no right to say. There was no ground for the statement that this Convention was under the control of any faction or party save those with whom he was here associated. (Cheers.) Was it not singular that those who professed to hold sacred the constitution under which they were organized could not patiently listen to the deliberations of their fellow men. He doubted the friendship to their institutions of those men who would he attempt to strike down the liberty of speech. They were called on here to elect a President. In relation to one or two party questions—the first—the policy the country ought to adopt in reference to her foreign policy, and secondly, her policy in relation to her domestic affairs. Without a united effort they cannot strike down the sham democracy of the United States. Because they asked the aid of the opposition elements in the North were they to be branded with abolitionism? was he to say to those men, because they differed slightly on some subjects, that hence they were abolitionists and enemies of the constitution? Because he could not concur in the nomination of Millard Fillmore, (applause,) was that any reason why he should not unite with the opposition to the democracy? He then made an appeal to the Convention to consider to what this dissension, arising as it did from a quarrel on men only, would lead. He did not believe that New Jersey would approve of the action of her delegates here, for the great cause of freedom had called them together, and no quarrel as to this man or that man could turn the people from their great object. That object was the overthrow of the present administration. He denied that this Convention was sold out to any party or influenced by any party. He was an independent man himself, and he stood, as he believed every honest man in this Convention stood, upon the great principles of Americanism and freedom. He trusted that this Convention would not be prevented from doing its duty, but would proceed to nominate a candidate. If its choice should be endorsed at Philadelphia, he had no doubt of being able to carry with it the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCHAFFER, of N. Y., said that the action of the New Jersey delegation was a proof of the bad effect of working on Sundays. The New York delegation had not done any work yesterday, and came here this morning with clean hands and a clear record. He had heard that the gentleman who read the documents from the New Jersey delegation was not a member of the American party.

A DELEGATE rose and said, that the New Jerseyman who had acted as spokesman for his delegation had told him this morning that he was a straight whig, and not a member of the American Order.

Mr. SCHAFFER continued—He had been anxious to bring this matter before the Convention, in order that at the same time that the news went forth to the public that New Jersey had withdrawn from the Convention, might also go forth the fact that those who thus endeavored to obstruct the action of the Convention were not Americans, and could not speak for the free Americans of New Jersey. The American party had been swerved from its legitimate purpose in this city, and played into the hands of the slave drivers. The withdrawal of one delegation from this party was not to frighten them. The weasel that went down the Alps in an avalanche, said, "We'll come down with a terrible crash." (Laughter.) If there were men in the Convention who loved liberty better than office, let them come and fight with this Convention, and if they died they would have a part in the resurrection of the just. (Laughter.)

The question was put and carried, that the Convention do now go into the fourth irregular ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. RAUCH, of Pennsylvania, said that in view of the fact of the American principle being lost sight of in the Convention, he begged leave respectfully to withdraw.

Mr. Rauch and some others of the Pennsylvania delegation withdrew, amid great applause on the part of the outsiders, and three cheers for Fillmore and Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT, in an excited tone denounced the manifestation as a disgrace to the city of New York, but consoled himself and the Convention with the fact that he had sent for the police.

The Convention then proceeded to the fourth irregular vote for a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. JONES, of New York, (pending the call of the roll,) rose to address the Convention.

The PRESIDENT directed Mr. Jones to take his seat.

A motion was made and agreed to, that Mr. Jones be allowed to explain his vote.

Mr. JONES, of N. Y., thereupon said, when he came to the Convention under the call issued at Philadelphia on the 25th February last, he supposed that he was coming to meet a body of men devoted to the principles of the American party. (Applause on the part of the outsiders.)

An EXCITED DELEGATE—I move that those who are not members of the Convention be turned out.

Another DELEGATE moved they send for the police.

The PRESIDENT—They are sent for.

Mr. JONES, (addressing the outsiders)—I would request ——

Several DELEGATES—No, sir, we don't put it on that ground.

Another DELEGATE moved to suspend all business until after the arrival of the police.

The CHAIRMAN decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. JONES proceeded to say that he expected to have met here a body of Americans devoted to the principles of Americanism as enunciated—in one particular item—in the call issued. He meant that relating to the Louisiana delegation. He had come to meet here a manifestation of that spirit which the proceedings in Philadelphia had failed to satisfy him with. He meant an adherence to the real principles of Americanism. He must say, with all respect to the members of the Convention, that he had yet to hear—except, he believed from one gentleman from Pennsylvania—the first speech referring directly or indirectly to the great principles of the American organization. He could, in his admiration of some of his colleagues, have remained here longer, but that he was impressed with the conviction that in the action of the Convention Americanism was to be ignored and swallowed up in that false sentiment which had gained such force in the North. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN called Mr. Jones to order. He had a right, under the action of the Convention, to explain his vote, but nothing further.

Mr. JONES continued. He was convinced that this Convention was not inclined to make any nomination. (Several delegates interrupted, and there was tremendous excitement throughout the hall.)

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman is not in order. If he intends to vote, he can proceed to explain his vote. If he purposes to pursue a different course of conduct, I am constrained to order him to take his seat. Cries of "Does he intend to vote?" "Free speech," "Free speech for Kansas," &c.

The CHAIR—If it be the object of the gentleman to explain his vote, he may proceed; otherwise he cannot do so.

Mr. COVODE—A single objection is enough to prevent his proceeding.

The CHAIR repeated that if Mr. Jones did not intend to vote he could not be heard.

Mr. JONES—One minute further.

The CHAIRMAN—No, sir, not a minute further.

Mr. JONES (resolutely)—Then, Mr. Chairman, I beg most respectfully to decline further action with this body.

Mr. Jones withdrew amid tremendous applause. Hip, hip, hurrah for New York, and demonstrations of great enthusiasm on the part of the outsiders.

The vote of New Jersey was called, there being nothing in the record, said the Chairman, to show that there has been any withdrawal of that delegation.

Of course there was no response.

Mr. HINCKLE, of Pa., on his name being called, stated that as his choice had been taken away from him in the withdrawal of Mr. Stockton, he would set the ball a rolling and record his vote, though solitary and alone, for Millard Fillmore. (Great excitement and cheering, in the midst of which Mr. Hinckle stepped out.)

On the name of Mr. Robinett, of Delaware, being called, he said:—I beg to decline my seat in this Convention. (Applause.)

The result of the fourth irregular vote was announced as follows:—

John C. Fremont, of California	37
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts	47
John McLean, of Ohio	29
Whole number of votes	187

It was then moved and agreed to that the Convention proceed to a fifth irregular vote for a candidate for the Presidency.

The SECRETARY called the roll.

Mr. WAGNER, of New York, asked that his name be stricken out as an alternate to this Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. SHANCKLAND, of KANSAS, would like to give the reasons for his vote.

The PRESIDENT stated that it was not in order unless he had the consent of the Convention.

The permission was given.

Mr. SHANCKLAND said—He had arrived here this morning from Kansas direct, and they were there in such a situation that they could not gather the sentiments of the settlers of the Territory. Col. Fremont had explored that Territory, and was popular there. Others looked to Mr. Banks as the representative of the great principles for which they were now contending in Kansas. Others were looking to the great contractor, Mr. Law, of New York. (Applause.) He (Mr. Shanckland) wished that unity might prevail here so that they might present to the world their principles and the man representing them. He knew that his colleague (Mr. Perry,) had voted for Colonel Fremont. He (Mr. S.) visited Colonel Fremont this morning, to satisfy himself in regard to his principles. He, however, was not in, and therefore, in accordance with the sentiments of the people of Kansas—so far as he understood them—he cast his vote, and would again do so, for Nathaniel P. Banks. (Applause).

Mr. PERRY, of Kansas, asked leave to address the Convention, and a motion was made and carried, giving him leave; but the mover, on learning that Mr. Perry had twice already addressed the Convention, withdrew his motion.

The following is the result of the fifth ballot:—

For John C. Fremont	31
N. P. Banks	46
John McLean	33
Thos. Corwin, of Ohio	1
Whole number of votes	111

The Convention then proceeded to the sixth irregular vote for a candidate for the Presidency, with the following result:—

For N. P. Banks, Jr.	45
John McLean	40
J. C. Fremont	29
George Law	2
Total	116

Mr. Law's two votes were given by the delegates from Kansas.

Mr. Law stated that he had already positively declined to be a candidate.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the seventh ballot, with the following result:—

For N. P. Banks, Jr.	51
John McLean	41
John C. Fremont	29
Whole number of votes	121

The Convention then proceeded to the eighth ballot:—

For N. P. Banks, Jr.	50
John McLean	40
John C. Fremont	27
Whole number of votes	117

There was no choice.

It may be necessary here to remark that the Secretary—without any direction from the Convention, whatever he may have had from the President—substituted names instead of the delegates who had retired, (excepting for those of New Jersey,) and recorded the votes of the persons answering thereto. For instance, instead of Mr. Jones of New York, one of the bolters who had voted for Col. Fremont, the name of George P. Bull, ex-door keeper of the State Senate was called, and he voted for Banks. That accounts for the small diminution in the votes registered to-day, as compared with those of Saturday.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the ninth ballot with the following result:—

For N. P. Banks, Jr.	50
John McLean	30
John C. Fremont	28
Whole number of votes	108

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS, of N. Y., a recess was, at 2½ P. M., taken to 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the Apollo Rooms at 4 P. M., great excitement prevailing throughout the hall.

The outsiders were, as usual, in strong force, and ever and anon gave vent to their feelings in cheering Fillmore, and damning the abolitionists.

The Convention having been called to order, proceeded to the ninth ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, with the following result:—

For N. P. Banks, Jun., of Massachusetts	53
John McLean, of Ohio	34
John C. Fremont, of California	18
Whole number of votes cast	95
Necessary to a choice	

There was great applause as the Secretary made known the vote, which the President suppressed until the result should be formally announced.

The PRESIDENT asked whether there were any members who had not voted and who wished now to vote?

Several delegates objected to the suggestion.

A MEMBER moved that the Convention, for the purpose of removing any objections to the vote taken, proceed now to another informal ballot. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. COVODE moved that a unanimous expression be given to the views of this Convention, indicating the choice of Mr. Banks as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. RAY, of Pa., in seconding the motion, said, will the President allow me to state that the motion and second was by Pennsylvania. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT announced that fact.

The question was put and carried, and Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, as its candidate for the Presidency.

There were then three enthusiastic cheers given for Mr. Banks.

Mr. RAY, of Pennsylvania, moved that John C. Fremont, of California, be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, for its candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Wisconsin, moved as an amendment that the Convention do now proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. RAY, of Pennsylvania, withdrew his original motion, and the amendment fell with it.

The amendment question was renewed as an original motion and agreed to.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New York, asked that five minutes should be allowed for consultation and interchange of sentiment between the delegates.

The CHAIRMAN—There must be a regular motion for that purpose.

Mr. ANDREWS—Then I move that there be a recess of five minutes, to allow delegates to consult.

The motion was agreed to.

The recess having expired, the Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for the candidate for Vice President, with the following result:—

For Wm. F. Johnston, of Pa.	59
John C. Fremont, of Cal.	12
John Bell, of Tenn.	1
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.	7
Anthony Colby, of N. H.	5
Lewis C. Campbell, of Ohio	7
Thomas Ford, of Ohio	16
Chauncey Schaffer, of N. Y.	1
Whole No. of votes cast	108
Necessary to a choice	55

The following is the vote by States:—

States.	Hamlin.	Fremont.	Ford.	Colby.	Johnston.	Scattering
Maine	6	—	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	1	—	2	1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	3
Connecticut	—	6	—	—	—	—
New York	1	—	6	7	4	17
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	1	—	17
Ohio	—	—	—	6	—	4
Michigan	—	—	3	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	1	4	—	1
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	1
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kansas	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	7	7	12	18	6	59	2

The PRESIDENT announced that Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, having received a majority of the entire number of votes polled, had received the nomination of the Convention as its candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In doing so, he, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, returned the heartfelt and cordial thanks of the Keystone State. (Applause.)

Mr. ANDREWS, of New York, moved that the Convention declare the nomination of Wm. F. Johnston to be unanimous.

The motion was agreed to, and Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The President, Ex-Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia, rose and said—I congratulate you most cordially, gentlemen, on the result, for I can say, in the name of Pennsylvania, that it will be hailed there with universal gratitude. You know Wm. F. Johnston. (Cheers.) You know his truth to our cause, for he is here, and has shown it. (Cheers.) His courage, his devotion, his ability, have long been known to Pennsylvania, and his reputation has been cherished as a thing which does great and glorious credit to her history. Wm. F. Johnston will do more to buoy up this ticket than any other name could have done in Pennsylvania. (Bravo, bravo.) That he will be true to you, his whole life proves. That his services, in whatever station he may be placed, will reflect credit on the country, all his past declares. And now, gentlemen, with these few words, permit me to state that a summons from my home will render it absolutely necessary for me to vacate the chair. I have every reason to thank you for the kindness and forbearance extended to me, in the performance of duties somewhat arduous during the session. I trust that your councils will be hereafter, as they they have been hitherto, auspicious and satisfactory to yourselves.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New York—Before leaving the chair, Mr. President, I beg you to lead us in three heartfelt cheers for the ticket of Banks and Johnston.

The PRESIDENT—All you who are in favor of the ticket, cheer.

Three enthusiastic cheers were given, but it was remarked that the President neither led nor joined in them.

Mr. CONRAD having vacated the chair, it was filled during the remainder of the session by Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire.

There were then loud cries for "Johnston," "Johnston," and that gentleman being led forward, patted on the back by enthusiastic friends, loudly cheered and otherwise made very much of, mounted the platform and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have no words to express the deep feelings of gratitude which fill my heart for the confidence which has been reposed in me by the preference which you have given to me here to-day for the second highest office in the gift of the American people. And I must here say in frankness that I almost regret that that choice has fallen upon me. I do so, because I am satisfied that there are so many others who are more competent to discharge the great duties which will be imposed upon that officer, than the humble individual who addresses you, in the event of success at the next national election. This, however, my fellow citizens, I can say to you, that I shall endeavor, to the extent of my humble abilities, to discharge all the duties which the voice of the contry may call upon me to perform, whether as a candidate of a great party, whether as the representative of a great principle, whether as the defender of our institutions, or in the discharge of the duties which may devolve on him who is called upon to preside over the Senate of the United States. (Applause.) It is, however, proper for me to say to my fellow citizens that I have no desire to conceal my opinions on any subject. I would not feel that I was doing justice to myself, or to the republican institutions under which we live, if I could conceal from any of my fellow citizens who should be called upon to vote for me at the election, any opinions which I entertained on any public question. You are aware that I belong to that organization of the American people called (The conclusion of the sentence was drowned in the cheers)—I belong to that portion of the American people who are arrayed against the present corrupt and imbecile national administration. (Cheers.) I am willing to extend the right hand of fellowship and co-operation to every man who is willing to put that dynasty out of power. (Hurrah.) And I am willing, so far as I am personally concerned, that there shall be nothing in the way of a cordial co-operation—a cordial union of all the elements which can be concentrated in this great country to rescue our institutions from the wrong and from the imminent danger in which they now stand. (Cheers.) What are those dangers, my fellow citizens? If I understand them, our national Union is on the very brink of destruction. I am not one of those who heretofore have been fearful of a dissolution of the national Union. But I am one of those who, looking to the signs of the times, believe that unless the principles which we advocate prevail, unless we can rescue and save our institutions from outrage and from wrong, they are not worth preserving to the American people. (Cheers.) If our fathers have expended their blood, their wisdom, and their energy, in the establishment of a government of free institutions, of free men, it is absolutely necessary that we, their descendants, shall maintain those institutions in their purity, and save them from being wrested to purposes of personal, and of sectional, and of universal wrong. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, we desire to do—what? To bring into our American institutions an American feeling and an American heart. We desire to surround these institutions by men who feel that they are influenced by no other motives than those which are associated and connected with American institutions. We desire that those who would court an influence which is beyond your control a American citizens—outside of your jurisdiction—should cease to have influence or control over you. (Applause. We are desirous at the same time to see that the institutions of the country guarantee to her citizens the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of holding property, secure from violence and from wrong (A voice, "Good for Johnston.") We believe that if you extend over the territories of the United States which are now free an institution which has constantly produced but one result, and that result the retarding of the progress of the human race, of human improvement—of intellectual as well as social improvement—if you extend that institution over the territories of the United States, you are doing a wrong and violence to the institutions under which we live. (Applause.) We ask that the government, while in the hands of the party with which we are associated, shall be firmly maintained, and that the contracts made between different portions of it, shall be faithfully and inviolably kept. (Applause.) We intend that our treaties with foreign nations shall be fairly observed; we intend to do no oppressive wrong on a weak nation, and we intend to submit to no wrong from any nation, however strong. (Cheers.) We intend to go further. We intend to preserve the Union in spite of all opposition that can be raised to its integrity, come from what quarter it may. (Applause.) And further, sir, if we are successful, and if I know the opinions of the party with which I act, we intend to preserve intact and inviolate the constitution under which we have grown great and strong. (Cheers.) Now, fellow-citizens, in holding these opinions, I would say that if they are not the opinions of those who have placed their confidence in me, by extending to me the preference which they have shown, they have it within their power to dissent from them, and I will be very willing to withdraw; for certainly it would be no personal unkindness to me under such circumstances if they would withdraw the preference they have expressed. But if I have anything to do with the government of the United States, I shall be guided and controlled by the principles which I have avowed this day—that we shall have free conscience, liberty of opinion, free speech, free press, free Territory and free States. ("Hurrah," "hurrah.") I shall further, my fellow citizens, maintain that this government was instituted for the general benefit of the entire community which composes it. I shall, therefore, be in favor of the improvement of our rivers and harbors; and I shall make no difference—so far as I am concerned—whether that river rises in the mountains to flow into a Southern gulf, or whether it rises in the mountains to flow into a Northern lake. (Tremendous applause.) I can see no distinction in the constitution, and being a part of the country controlled by the constitution, I can see no right that you should protect the harbors on your sea coast and neglect them on your inland seas. I believe that we can have nothing which would so thoroughly bind together this great confederacy; which will bring all its parts so immediately together, as the construction of a line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Loud cheers.) And in pursuance of that I believe that the public money, as well as the public land, would be better used in promoting a grand national object of that kind than in squandering it on favorite or local objects, which have no general value whatever. (Applause.) These opinions I shall entertain. These opinions I shall advocate. These opinions, I trust, my fellow citizens, will be supported and maintained by the American people, and I trust that at November next, whether I shall or shall not have the honor of being then a standard bearer, there will be on the part of the American people a declaration in defence of the principles which I have avowed, such as will forever silence opponents, and restore the government to its purity in the days of its founders. (Applause.) Once more, thanking you for the kind preference you have expressed in my favor, I beg leave to retire. (Applause, and calls for Ford.)

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, moved the appointment of a committee to wait on Mr. Banks, to inform him of his nomination, and ascertain whether he accepts it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN *pro tem.* stated that that committee had been provided for in the resolution reported on Saturday.

In response to the call, Lieut. Gov. FOSTER came forward. He said—That after a year's service with the party, they ought to be able to recognize him without a formal introduction. (Laughter.) He was glad, indeed, that they had at length reached a result. (Cheers.) They all had more or less of human nature about them, and that was more or less made up of selfishness, which had tainted the whole race of Adam. They had all had their individual preferences for candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and they had all urged them with more or less selfishness. He wanted the Ohio delegation to be relieved of that charge. (Laughter.) They had shown no selfishness whatever. Many men in the Convention had had much to yield, and he could not but admire the self-sacrifices which were shown by the men of New York. (Cheers.) They had had a "Live Oak" here, with timber enough to construct a ship of State to carry them all over, and yet they put him not forward. The friends of Mr. Fremont had much to sacrifice, too. He (Mr. Fremont) was a gallant young man. He was a man destined to fill one of the proudest pages of American history. (Applause.) Other candidates had been brought forward; among them Judge McLean, of Ohio, a man in whom there was no guile—who was great in goodness and good in greatness. (Applause.) They had all tested their strength dispassionately and fairly, and the choice had fallen on Nathanial P. Banks Jr., of Massachusetts, as the candidate for the Presidency, and Wm. J. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. With Mr. Banks he had no personal acquaintance—but he had an historical acquaintance that was worth a personal one of twenty years—(Applause.)—He (Mr. Banks) had for the last five months filled a bright page in American history, and showed that he was a man peculiarly fitted for the time. He (Mr. F.) did not know how any man was going to dodge Mr. Banks, for the republican papers and the American papers throughout the length and breadth of this land had been ringing his praises for the last five months and could not back out now. (Laughter.) He did not see how either Americans or Republicans should "Feehaw" or "back over." He had not been his (Mr. G.'s) personal choice, but he was his personal choice now,) Applause.) There had endorsed him both as a republican and as an American. Nathaniel P. Banks was eminently an American, and eminently a republican. That was not all. He was "Young America." (Applause.) He sprung fresh from the people. (Applause.) He was a young mechanic, who by perseverance and honest industry had raised himself from the humbler walks of life, till he was now in a fair way of becoming the chief of a mighty nation. (Applause.) He knew all about domestic manufactures from the cellar to the garret. His opponent, James Buchanan has never given evidence that he was in favor of domestic manufactures. (Laughter.) I mean my fellow citizens, (said Mr. Ford,) not legitimately. (Roars of laughter.) If there had been any illegitimate products, they were, in the language of a Pennsylvanian "forneust them." He would say no more about Mr. Banks. Of his friend, Gov. Johnston, he could speak more familiarly. He had long been his (Mr. Ford's) true and tried friend—a man every inch of him, true and tried in all the walks of life. (Applause.) It was not necessary to talk long about him, for he had been endorsed by this Convention; and he ought to say that with Banks and Johnston they might expect just such a majority in Ohio as they desired. (Cheers.) He would tell them that there was a strong popular current setting in in favor of freedom and the right against slavery and the wrong. (Applause.) It was the duty of them all to throw themselves into the current, for the people had well declared that slavery was sectional and freedom national. (Great applause.) It was not worth while for them to attempt to stem the current. They were going to teach those fellows down South that there was some place besides the South. (Applause.) This was but the commencement of a triumphant march to the White House. There was one thing on which they all agreed, and that was that they presented a first rate ticket. (Applause.) They presented "Young America" in contrast with old fogyism. He would tell the young men that if this ticket succeeded, there would be no digging up of old fossil remains. "Young America" would take hold of the reins for a short time, and let old fogies ride in the wagon if they pleased. If this nomination were ratified, success would then be certain. Politicians generally counted too little on the intelligence of the people, and the democratic party would, in their feeble attempts to stop the success of this ticket, be like a little dog sticking up against a stump and barking at a railway train. (Laughter.) All they had to do was to will success, and success was certain. (Applause.) In the South religion amounted to nothing more than a slave—the constitution to nothing more than slavery. Should they not have the nerve to say that the Territories would be devoted to freedom? ("Yes!") All they had to do to make it so was to will it. (Applause.) If the North were not to have votes based upon their products, the South should have no votes based upon chattels. ("Hurrah!") If they wished to kill out slavery, they must restrain it. They had but to stop the hole, and it would be stinked out presently, and before five years Kansas would resound with the shouts of freedom. Let them, then, go forward in the work with self sacrifice and devotion. There was no fear of the Union. If the Union were dissolved to-day, it would rise again to-morrow in all its greatness and glory, simply because the people would submit to no other form of government. The South had no such desire as to see the Union dissolved. Ohio would steal them out of niggers in a week, if the Union were dissolved. (Laughter.) Let them, then, not give themselves any trouble about the South. The South would yield. Hitherto old Mother America, when she was pregnant, had to give birth to two babies at a time—one black and one white (laughter), but old Mother America would live hereafter, after giving birth to two twin white babies. (Laughter.) If there were a dissolution of the Union, the South would not have to look North for black republicans, for they would have a black republic of their own. (Laughter.) Ninety-five out of every one hundred negroes in the South would be found to be of mixed blood; and unless the state of things were altered, they would bleach them out very soon. (Laughter.) There was no fear of the result of the election, if they were true to themselves. Let every man but resolve to make himself a committee of one to push on the column and they had in Nath'l P. Banks a man whose backbone had not an inch of whalebone in it. It would neither break nor bend. Let them, then, roll up their sleeves and "at them." There was not a State north of Mason & Dixon's line but they were sure to carry; and in the name of God, said he, who wants a single State South? He was in favor of the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever. It was the hope of struggling freedom everywhere. But let them go on and make their country great, and the opposition of the South would amount to nothing. Let them improve their rivers and harbors, and not pursue such a course of policy as the democratic administration did, for if they voted to improve a river or harbor North, the bill was vetoed; and if they voted to improve a river or harbor South, the bill was signed. Tom Corwin had once said that the question of river and harbor improvements by the government of the United States had become a question of chemical analysis, for if the water were salt then the improvement was constitutional, but if the water were fresh it was unconstitutional. But under the administration of Franklin Pierce another question was asked, and that was, whether the banks of the river to be improved were settled with whites or were settled with blacks. Buchanan would be sure to follow in the same steps; Buchanan was now a nonentity, and was merely the personification of a platform concocted by Pierce, Douglas and the Devil. He had pledged himself to carry out all the devilment they had begun. If the administration succeeded they would not have a fair division of women in the country, for, under the squatter law principle, Brigham Young would be in with his followers, having some thirty-nine wives apiece. (Laughter.) What great work did the administration ever perform?

A VOICE—Greytown.

Mr. FORD—I thank the gentleman for the suggestion. Aye, they sent down a fellow of the name of Borland to Greytown. He got drunk, of course, went into a cellar and was knocked on the head with an empty bottle. He told Frank Pierce how these naked fellows had treated him, and Frank Pierce said that this great country would submit to no such indignity—(laughter)—and he sent down Captain Hollins to demand an apology. "Bless your soul," said the naked savages to Capt. Hollins, "we have no one to make an apology for us." "Well," said he, "if you have no one to make an apology, you must pay $10,000 for reparation." "$10,000," said they, "why, we could not give you five dollars." So Captain Hollins and his force set to work and battered down their mud ranches, and drove away the naked savages, with their wives and children. This was the conquest of Greytown, which was only complete after they had stolen the pigs and chickens, and then returned in triumph to the United States. (Great laughter.) There was another great act of Frank Pierce's administration. Down in "Ole Virginny" there lived a man whose skin probably was no more dark than yours or mine, Mr. Chairman, and yet if it was he was to be pitied—(laughter)—and he dreamt there was, somewhere North a place of freedom, and rising from his dream he followed the star—the North Star—and following it, he came to that village of Boston in which the voice of a Jay and an Adams had rung for freedom and right; and he thought that in Boston he was safe. But presently a man with the warrant of Franklin Pierce made him a prisoner; the soldiers and marines were called out, and in one night that peaceful city of Boston was glittering with bayonets, simply because a negro had "roosted" in Boston. (Laughter.) And that poor slave was placed on board a ship with the national flag floating over it, and carried off in triumph. These were the achievements of the army and navy under the command of Franklin Pierce. (Laughter.) The third prominent act of the administration was the forcing of freedom out of Kansas, and of slavery into it. With all these acts before them, the democratic party came and passed resolutions that they were in favor of the Union and of peace, but while they talked of peace there was no peace. Now, however, they would rebuke them. He (Mr. Ford) would do his duty. The people of the North had this one time more to erect barriers against the encroachments of slavery. If they did not, city, cottage and fields would be cursed with slavery's desolating influence. (Cries of "Colby," "Colby.")

Governor COLBY (in the chair) said that it would be more interesting for them to have a committee appointed, according to the resolutions adopted on Saturday, to wait on their candidate and inform him of his nomination, and also to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Republican Convention.

The Convention then went into the appointment of the committee, each State selecting its own representative. The following is the construction of the committee:—

New York—George Law, Chairman.
Maine—Benjamin D. Peck
Ohio—Thomas H. Ford.
Connecticut—Ezra Clarke, Jr.,
Massachusetts—W. S. Thurston.
Rhode Island—E. J. Nightingale.
California—W. A. Howard.
Pennsylvania—R. M. Riddle.
Michigan—S. A. Baker.
Oregon—C. Power.
New Hampshire—G. W. Riddle.
Illinois—W. C. Greer.
Wisconsin—John Lockwood.
Minnesota—E. Webster.
Kansas—J. Shankland.
Iowa—Charles Porter.

The report appointing the committee was agreed to.

Mr. COVODE moved to reconsider the vote, as the Territories were not to have a member on the committee.

The motion was not put.

Mr. SHANKLAND, of Kansas, claimed the right to be placed on the committee instead of Mr. Perry.

Mr. PERRY, of Kansas, denied the right of Mr. Shankland to represent Kansas in the Convention.

Mr. C. SCHAFFER moved that both the delegates from Kansas be placed upon the committee.

That motion was not agreed to, and finally the name of Mr. Shankland was placed upon it.

Mr. FORD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported the following as the platform of the party:—

First—Liberty now and forever—one and inseparable.

Second—Freedom of the ballot box from foreign influence; freedom of conscience; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; free territory and free Kansas; no advantage to slavery from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the improvement of rivers, and the construction and improvement of harbors as well on the great lakes as on the ocean; the immediate construction of a railroad across American territory to the Pacific States, by such aid on the part of the government as may be necessary to accomplish such result.

The question was put, and the above platform was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pa., spoke in favor of rescinding the last resolution adopted on Saturday, providing for the Convention remaining in session during the present week.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Conn., hoped the resolution would not be rescinded until the coalition of the elements of freedom should be complete.

A delegate moved to adjourn till Thursday, at ten o'clock.

Another delegate moved to amend, that the Convention adjourn till Wednesday.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was put and carried.

So the Convention, at 20 minutes to 7 P. M., adjourned till Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CONVENTION OF BOLTERS' NO. 2.

The seceders repaired in a body to Palace Hall, but owing to some misunderstanding they were denied the use of the hall. Groups were gathered about the door and upon the sidewalk in earnest and animated convertion, and great excitement prevailed. After some little delay, it was announced to the persons in waiting that a hall had been secured directly opposite the Apollo Rooms

On entering the hall, which proved to be the Lodge room of the American Chapter, No. 6, O. U. A., we found some forty or fifty persons assembled.

The Convention was called to order by Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, who nominated, for the purpose o organization, Joseph Franklin, of Gloucester, New Jersey, as Chairman *pro tem.*

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. BAYARD, on taking the chair, said that he now began to feel at home, as he now found himself in an American Convention. (Applause.) He hoped they would now act like Americans, and Americans only. He had no speech to make, and he only wished to express his gratitude