Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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MODE OF VOTING IN THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

There are many persons, no doubt, unable to explain how the "half votes" are given in the Charleston convention. For the information of such, let us illustrate it: Each congressional district sends two delegates, but under the rules adopted by that body, a district is entitled to only one vote. When, therefore, the two delegates vote as a unit—for instance, for Mr. DOUGLAS—they are counted as one, but when they divide, one for Mr. DOUGLAS, and the other for Mr. GUTHRIE, they are set down as half for each.

This mode of voting secures to each congressional district the full vote to which it is entitled, whereas, in case the two delegates disagreed, there would, under a different rule, be a tie, and therefore no vote be given. There is nothing new, however, in this mode of voting, as the same course has been pursued by previous Democratic national conventions.

THE SPEAKING LAST NIGHT.

About 12 o'clock yesterday it was ascertained that a number of delegates from the Charleston convention were in our city on their return home. At the earnest solicitation of a number of Democrats, they consented to remain over, and a meeting was called at Exchange Building for 7 o'clock. The large hall was filled at an early hour, and the meeting organized by calling Hon. JOHN A. MOORE to the chair, and the appointment of Col. J. P. PAYNE and Jno. R. MCCLANAHAN, as secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained, Gov. KING, of Missouri, was introduced to the meeting and delivered a very clear and forcible speech on the leading political topics of the day, interspercing his remarks with historical sketches of the proceedings of the convention at Charleston.

Gov. KING was followed by Gen. N. C. CLARKENS, of Missouri, who enchained the audience for an hour in one of the most stirring and eloquent speeches we have had the pleasure of listening to for many years.

Mr. CLARKENS was followed by Col. T. B. FLOURNOY, of ARKANSAS, who spoke warmly in defense of the action of the convention in Charleston, but the lateness of the hour prevented his entering into a discussion of the questions that at present agitate the public mind. He was followed by Col. PAYNE, who treated the audience to one of his most forcible and eloquent impromptu speeches. All the speakers were warm in their defense of Mr. DOUGLAS and his claims to the confidence and support of the South. The lateness of the hour at which we write, however, prevents a more extended notice of their remarks.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY.

We publish in this issue of our paper the names of the gentlemen composing the organization of this company for the present year; and so far as our acquaintance with them extends—for energy, ability, and experience in railway matters—they have in a single guarantee for success to any enterprise in which they may engage.

The charter of this company, we understand, was amended by the last legislature, securing the road to a central location through the several counties to be traversed by it, and through one of the most productive, wealthy, and populous districts in West Tennessee, and will, when completed, confer substantial and enduring benefits on citizens and property, in both town and country. We apprehend the policy of the company in changing the location of the general route of this important road. We say important road, because we have no inconsiderable knowledge of a large portion of the country through which it will run, and of illimitable capabilities of production, a high, healthy, beautiful country, possessed by citizens of intelligence, wealth and enterprise—men who know their wants and have the liberality and courage to announce and secure them—the developing of large and fertile regions in both Tennessee and Kentucky, which are now isolated from this market for lack of the necessary facilities to reach here, and which by the opening of this line will bring them, their produce and their trade in close connection with it; the through connections formed by it with the northern, eastern, and southern railway systems, the greatly shortening of distance between the gulf, the lakes and all the North-western States over that of any other route either in progress or which can be built, together with many other very essential and very mighty considerations—if all these combined, give character and value to a railroad, then we are correct when we call it an important road.

We understand the line will be located somewhat as herein indicated, commencing at Memphis, it will run by Porterville and near Covington, in Tipton, thence to or near Ripley, Dyersburg, Troy and Union City, in Obion, at which point it will cross the North-Western and Mobile and Ohio roads, thence in a direct line to Clinton, in Hickman, on to Blandville in Ballard, and thence to a point opposite either Cairo or Mound City, Illinois, and connecting direct with the Illinois Central road.

By reference to the map it will be observed that the line from this place to Union City forms a perfect tangent, requiring scarcely a variation to the right or left, in order to touch at the points indicated above; and from the latter place to Blandville a similar tangent line will be secured, and with equally favorable results; then we shall have an air line road, opening up all that beautiful and fertile region between Memphis and the Ohio river, and the northern and eastern railway connections terminating on its banks.

As to surface of country and its susceptibility to cheap and easy railway construction, our information is, that perhaps for no similar distance in any portion of the Mississippi valley, is there a more favorable route for building a railroad. A careful reconnoissance of the line has recently been made by an experienced gentleman, fully acquainted with railway surveys, who reports in addition to a straight line road, that it can be built with a grade not exceeding thirty feet to the mile in any one instance, and at an average cost for graduation of not more than $3,500 per mile. It is the opinion of the company that they can reduce the distance between Memphis and the mouth of the Ohio by one hundred and fifty miles by adopting the line of survey now proposed.

By running the line to cross the North-western and the Mobile and Ohio roads at Union City, it will have the advantage of forming connections with both those roads at that point, and giving them at the same time similar advantages by connecting with this, besides, it will connect direct with the Paducah road, which will also terminate there, and thus open close intercourse between Paducah and the intervening country in Kentucky with Memphis, which must result mutually advantageous to all interests.

We understand there is a general desire for the building of this road manifested by the citizens along the entire line; they are anxious and solicitous for railway facilities connection with this market; these they have never had yet, and never can have until this road be built. To them we say the great thing needful for developing their lands and increasing the value of their property is cheap and convenient railway conveyance for the transportation of their produce and the obtaining of their supplies with those markets possessing the largest capital and commercial arrangements for purchase, sale and shipments abroad. We believe Memphis to possess peculiar advantages for the receiving, forwarding, sale and shipment of every variety of produce grown in our country over almost every other southern or south-western market. It has this, character and we believe justly. We therefore invite you to take hold and help to build this road. Without it your progress will be slow and dispiriting; with it you will have a country, and will among a wealth and a character for intelligence and enterprise unsurpassed by any people or section of the Union. Take hold of it boldly and manfully; railroads cannot be built without much labor and money; but they will accomplish all human undertakings when wisely and properly directed. The citizens of Memphis are aware of your locality and your wants, and though many of them may not now be fully acquainted with your beautiful and fertile country, they appreciate the importance of your enterprise; they have interests identical to their location, which demand that this road shall be built. Besides, your interests and theirs are identical in value and importance, so that an enterprise so novel of your interests will be promotive of theirs; therefore, we say again to you, go ahead, and when the time arrives for Memphis to make a show of her energy and back up her action in this important road, you will find her ever slow or backward in the performance of a necessary duty.

D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1860.

To day at 11:30 P. M., the Democratic national convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June next. Never before in the history of the party has its representative delegates been forced to confess their inability to make a choice of candidates for its support, and to postpone their deliberations with a view to compose the irreconcilable differences which seem to complicate it. When we reflect upon the vast interests which were trembling upon the result of the Democratic convention—the very fate of the Union "hanging and hovering thereon," awaiting a solution from Baltimore, we may well sympathize and deplore the condition of things which has forced itself to exist in our party, "disappointment sinks the heart of man; but the removal of hope gives consolation." So with the action, disappointment sinks its heart; but it looks with hope to the adjourned meeting at Baltimore to relieve its fears, and aid in perfecting the blessings which now encircle it.

The causes for the difficulties in the Democratic convention here were obvious and twofold in their characters. An antagonism in principle, upon a question deemed by some to be a material, and by others, immaterial, was one. Personal rivalry constituted the other. A majority of southern delegates believed in a recognition of the doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories as the paramount object of their mission. Many of them were honest in their exaction of this principle.

A few, constituting the artful and unscrupulous of them, covered under this honest claim of their colleagues a deceitful devotion to principle to accomplish the destruction of a distinguished statesman in the North-west, because he was in the way of the promotion of men of whom they were partisans and from whom they expected to meet reward if elevated to power. From the North a large number of the delegates believed in popular sovereignty, and deemed it a sacrifice of honor to surrender it. Therefore, they tenaciously clung to Judge Douglas. Another part of the North favored a southern candidate as most conducive to their interests, and pertinaciously opposed Douglas. And a smaller portion favored other northern candidates, who, envious of his position as leader, desired to supplant him in the power he has acquired, and, I will say, were ambitious to fill the exalted station of President. These were the causes of the failure of the Democratic party to come to an understanding at its recent convention. They are much to be deprecated, and we strongly recommend to the people the propriety of impressing their delegates before the next meeting with such a conviction of their wishes in the premises as will insure harmonious action at Baltimore.

The Charleston convention was marked by several incidents interesting in their character. The one was the adhering devotion to principle which characterized four-fifths of its members, one half of them maintaining the extreme southern doctrine, and the other half the northern radical view; but few of them actuated by the sordid motives which necessarily inspire some of the men who smuggle themselves into political conventions. Look at the demands of the South. Look at the persistent adherence of most of the North. Look at the more extreme northern men yielding because they could not get what they asked. Look again at those in the North who clung to the southern view of the question. Except from this view the few at the South and at the North who bid with the clerk of principle the base motive of revenging the personal disappointments of their masters, and the sordid, selfish desire of going for this or that man to appreciate their private interests, and who can present as brilliant a panorama of fidelity to conviction of principle as this convention enforced.

Another striking incident was the action of the convention after most of the Southern States had seceded, to make the requisite number of votes to nominate the same as if the convention was full. In other words, to sustain a palpably erroneous decision of the chair that the two-third rule required two-thirds of the aggregate votes of the electoral college, instead of two-thirds of the vote present. They sustained it to prevent the seceding delegates cause to argue an invalidity of nomination by reason of the declination of the seceders, and to give the nomination of the body all the force of one made by a full convention. And how was this object accomplished, which left room for no grumbling on that score? By the vote of the New York delegation, thirty-five in number, which determined it, and which thirty-five votes were persistently afterwards cast for Douglas. This evinced a disposition to impose difficulties, if they were honest in their wish for the nomination of Douglas, as their constant vote for him in fifty-seven ballots would seem to credit, that may well give hope to the country that though everything is stormy in the beginning, yet all will end right.

The erroneous decision thus sustained was another incident. While it was ably sustained by the metaphysical declaration of it by the distinguished president, no man of common sense can look at it and indorse its soundness. Yet the desire of a large majority of the convention—many of whom were in favor of a candidate whose fortunes would be subserved by its reversal, with a view of closing every avenue of complaint against the final choice of the convention—sustained it.

A singular feature in the convention, was the interest with which the northern delegates listened to a speech in behalf of the reopening of the slave trade by its distinguished and original champion, Col. Wm. C. Godfrey, of Georgia, as was also the boldness with which he denounced what he deemed the abstraction of protection for slave property when they had no slaves to take to the Territories, and the manner in which he advocated the doctrine of non-intervention in its most comprehensive scope, so as to embrace the repeal of all laws prohibiting the States from escaping in the slave trade as well as non-legislation for protection in the Territories, but leaving it to the people thereof to regulate the same, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Many of the northern members were struck with the ingenious manner in which he exposed his philosophy. Not a man on the floor perhaps, agreed with him, and yet the most profound attention was paid to every thing he said.

Considering that the convention was composed of over six hundred men, it was singularly free from the excitement of personal difficulties. Though it was in session ten days, some of these days of great excitement, there was not a single personal collision, and but one or two breaches of parliamentary decisions. I state this because the impression has gone out otherwise.

The tenacity with which the friends of Douglas adhered to him, proves how deeply he is enshrined in their affections. Commencing at a few votes of a majority, he soon got over that number, and never fell off over two votes during the whole of the balloting.

There was a man once who aroused from his slumbers by the hideous howling of cats, as if engaged in deadly conflict with each other, imagined that in the morning he would discover in his yard the limbless and other wise mutilated carcasses of murdered cats. What was his surprise upon an examination the next day, to discover the cats all alive and perfectly exhausted. Upon examining into the philosophy of what was to him an object of so much surprise, he justly concluded that the noise was merely the result of the manufacture of more cats. So with the country, if it apprehends from the recent proceedings of the Democratic convention here, the destruction of the Democratic party, let it dismiss its fears. It will discover the noise to have been only the incident of the making of more Democrats.

The convention of the retiring delegates will likely adjourn sine die to-night, to meet at Richmond on the 11th June. I do not think they will make nominations here. And generally it is regarded as "flash in the pan." They have adopted the majority report rejected by the Democratic convention, as their platform, and no doubt will issue an address to the people. Mr. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, a clamorous Union shrieker in 1850, seems to be the most rampant fire eater in it, and is anxious to have a ticket now. Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, who, when there was a practical cause for the maintenance of southern ground, (1850) was a gallant champion of her interests, favors a suspension of action until the convention at Baltimore adjourns, so as to know whether or not to approve its action.

Although in the midst of exciting circumstances I feel that I have preserved a calm judgment, my conviction is that under all the circumstances of the case, Judge Douglas is the only man of the Democracy to be elected. Four times he received more than a majority of the convention. The defeat of the Democratic party would be the election of a Black-Republican, and the election of a Black-Republican, I am now convinced, would be a dissolution, not only of the Democratic party, but of the Union itself. We have now time afforded by the adjournment to calm our feelings, and to correct whatever of errors of judgment we may have committed, and I hope and trust that when our family council shall reassemble at Baltimore, we will be in a better mood to settle the question of differences, both as to principle and men, which have caused the adjournment of the Charleston convention.

D.

SHELBY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Shelby county Democratic convention assembled at Raleigh on Monday, the 7th inst.

On motion of the Hon. W. C. Dunlap, J. S. Dickason, Esq., was called to the chair and Edward Pickett, Jr., appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the district convention, called to assemble at Grand Junction on the 29th inst., to nominate a candidate for elector, J. W. Royston, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every Democrat of Shelby county be appointed a delegate to the Democratic district convention to be held at Grand Junction for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Presidential elector for the Tenth Congressional district.

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizen, Gen. Thomas H. Logwood, as candidate for elector for the district.

On motion of Hon. W. C. Dunlap,

Resolved, That we recommend to the members of the Democratic central committee for this district to postpone the convention at Grand Junction until after the sitting of the Baltimore convention.

On motion of S. T. Morgan,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Memphis *Avalanche* and APPEAL.

After an able and eloquent address from Judge Dunlap, on motion, the convention adjourned.

J. S. DICKASON, Chairman.

EDWARD PICKETT, Jr., Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held in this city on the 7th inst., in conformity with previous notice, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the current year: WILLIAM D. FERGUSON, F. M. COPELAND, THOMAS JAMES, ANTHONY STAREY, R. D. NABERS, E. A. CRANDALL and JOHN BARRING, for Memphis and the county of Shelby; WILLIAM COWARD, for Tipton; ALLEN BARRIS, for Dyer; Col. H. PARKER, for Lauderdale; S. W. COCHRAN, for Obion; H. E. MCLEARN, for Fulton; E. R. RAY, for Hickman; and JACOB CORBITT, for Ballard county.

On the assembling of the directors, Col. WILLIAM D. FERGUSON, of Memphis, was elected president, Col. F. M. COPELAND, secretary and treasurer, E. A. CRANDALL, general agent, and H. C. SMALL, Esq., attorney for the company.

The amendments to the charter made by the legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky at their recent session, authorizing the construction of the road as near as practicable through the centre of the various counties between Memphis and the Ohio river, and making Dyersburg and Troy points in the line, were adopted unanimously by the board, which secured the road to one of the finest and most productive agricultural regions in the Union. It is the intention of the company to take immediate steps for a survey of the route, with a view to placing a portion of the work under contract early this fall.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

TENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 3.

MORNING SESSION.

The convening assembled with a lighter attendance in the galleries than on any former day, and was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock.

Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Winkler.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, and Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, rose at the same time, and the floor was awarded to—

Mr Russell desired to make a motion and on a privileged one too, and occupied not over a few remarks. It was stated in the morn ng papers that Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, had offered a resolution, which appears in print, and that stated that other States, including the State of Virginia, concurred in recommending its adoption. The resolution as published was not the one agreed on by the Virginia delegation. That resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the territories of the United States, and that no law of any State, nor decision of the Court of the United States, which are too general as a rule of decision for the Constitution of the United States, to alter the rights of persons or property can be declared or suspended by congressional or territorial legislation.

All the Southern States, he believed, had agreed on this, and he understood the State of New York had given her assent to its adoption. He now offered the further—

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns to-day it adjourns to reassemble at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, the 18th day of June, and that it be recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in the delegations to this convention, where it shall occur.—[Applause.]

Mr. Montgomery moved the previous question. [Not in order, Mr. Russell having the floor.]

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order, that the resolution must lie over one day.

The President. As much of the resolution as relates to the adjournment to a certain time, will be in order, but so much as names a place is not in order.

Mr. Russell. Will it be in order to move that the present order of business lie on the table?

The President. It will be in order.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, called for the vote by States. [Cries of "No, no."]

The President. The State of Kentucky has called for a vote by States, and the chair has no discretion but to order the calling of the roll of States.

The roll was then called, and the motion to lay the present order of business on the table was carried by a vote of 199 to 55.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, then renewed his motion or adjournment to Baltimore, on Monday, the 18th of June.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, took the floor.

Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not in his place.

Mr. Randall, I ask leave to stand here. It is a painful way of interfering with the business of the convention.

The President. The chair must enforce the rules unless the convention decide otherwise.

A dozen gentlemen took the floor, and a dozen voices were speaking at once.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan. The resolution has not been read through yet.

The President knows the fact, but there is so much confusion, that the chair cannot be heard.

Mr. Montgomery. I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Randall. He's out of his place and can do not call him to order. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Mr. Cochrane, and three or four delegates from Tennessee, strove for the floor at once.

Mr. Peck, of Michigan. I raise the point of order to solve the difficulty, that no point of order can be raised until the resolution has been read through and is properly before the House.

The President. The point of order is well taken.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, moved to substitute Philadelphia.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, moved to substitute the city of New York.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, obtained the floor.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania. I want to know how the gentleman can get the floor from me. I have not yielded it.

Mr. Montgomery. I move the previous question.

The President. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania are both out of order. The chair is a man from New York, Mr. Ludlow, has the floor.

Mr. Ludlow. Before proceeding, I desire to ask the chair what is the question now before the convention. Is it on the amendment of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Seymour?

The President. The question will first be on that amendment.

Mr. Randall. I want to know what is the reason I have not the right to the floor?

Mr. Ludlow. I believe I have the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. Randall. I ask the chair if I have not got the floor?

The President. The chair rules, as he was bound to do, that the gentleman was not in order, being out of his place.

Mr. Randall. We'll leave the floor after the gentlemen has got through.

Mr. Wright, of Maryland. Mr. President, if the gentleman from New York is in his place—[Much confusion, and cries of "Question!" "Question!"

Mr. Ludlow. I beg to say that I am in my place.

The President. (Rap, rap.) The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. Ludlow. Then, sir, if I have the floor, I move the previous question. [Applause and excitement.]

Mr. Randall. Mr. President, have I not got the floor? [Great laughter, and cries for the previous question.]

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee. I beg to remind the gentleman that the motion to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia was made before the previous question was called. [Cries of "No! No!"]

The President. If the convention will only be in order the chair will put the question as it is before the house, and all will understand it.

Mr. A. Smith, of California. I would suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee to substitute San Francisco for Philadelphia. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is the birth-place of independence, more precious than the gold of the Pacific State. [Applause, and hoot calls of "Question!"]

The President [rapping to order.] It is impossible for the chair to be heard, or for the convention to complete its business properly, unless order is restored.

Mr. Randall [in a loud voice.] Mr. President, I claim the floor. [Laughter, and cries of "Go to Randall!"]

Mr. Moffitt, of Virginia. Mr. President, I interrupted the gentleman from New York, Mr. Ludlow, called the previous question.

Mr. Randall—[in a still loud er voice]—Mr. President, have I not got the floor? [Shouts of laughter.]

The President. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will please to say what he wishes to say.

Mr. Randall. I move to strike out all of the resolution after the word resolved, and add—that this convention, when it adjourns, will adjourn to meet on the Fourth of July in Independence hall in the city of Philadelphia. I think this will produce a spirit of harmony and patriotism in the Democratic party, and I call for the yeas and nays. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky. I desire simply to ask, Mr. President, if this motion is in order?

[Cries of "Question question!" and much confusion.]

The President. The chair can decide no point of order, nor put any question, till the convention comes to order. The motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randall, is out of order, there being two amendments pending. Is there a second to the previous question?

The previous question was seconded, and ordered by a large vote.

Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware. Mr. President—

The President. The gentleman will please give way. The chair must do his duty and put the question to the convention. The clerk will read the resolution and amendments.

Mr. Salisbury. That's just what I wanted.

The question was then put for substituting the city of New York for Baltimore, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order that the question must lie over one day. [Cries of "No! no!"]

The President. The chair decides that it is too late to take the exception now. [Cheers.]

Pennsylvania demanded the vote by States on the next amendment.

The question was now put on substituting the city of Philadelphia for Baltimore, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	4	4
New Hampshire	5	1
Vermont	6	5
Massachusetts	12	4
Rhode Island	0	4
Connecticut	5	1
New York	2	35
New Jersey	5	1
Pennsylvania	26½	6
Delaware	0	6
Maryland	1	7
Virginia	15	1
North Carolina	0	9
South Carolina	8	0
Georgia	9	0
Florida	3	0
Alabama	9	0
Louisiana	6	0
Mississippi	7	0
Texas	4	0
Arkansas	4	0
Missouri	1	7
California	10½	1½
Kentucky	11	2½
Ohio	2	21
Indiana	0	15
Illinois	0	9
Michigan	0	7
Wisconsin	0	4
Iowa	0	4
Minnesota	1½	0½
California	3	2
Oregon	0	3
Total	198½	252

The question recurring on the original resolution,

Mr. Bidwell, of California, asked consent to make the day of meeting later, so as to give longer time to the delegations to go home and return. It was impossible for the California delegates to go home at all, if they desired to attend the adjourned convention. [Cries of "No! No!" "Question! Question!"]

The roll of States was called, and the motion that when the convention adjourn, it adjourns to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, was adopted by the following vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	5	3
New Hampshire	5	1
Vermont	6	5
Massachusetts	4	12
Rhode Island	4	0
Connecticut	6	0
New York	36	2
New Jersey	7	5
Pennsylvania	32½	0
Delaware	5	2
Maryland	8½	0
North Carolina	9	0
South Carolina	8	0
Georgia	9	0
Florida	3	0
Alabama	9	0
Louisiana	6	0
Mississippi	7	0
Texas	4	0
Arkansas	4	0
Missouri	8	0
Tennessee	9	0
Kentucky	13	0
Ohio	23	0
Indiana	15	0
Illinois	9	0
Michigan	6	1
Wisconsin	4	0
Iowa	4	0
Minnesota	2	0
California	3	0
Oregon	3	0
	196	35

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that this convention do now adjourn. [Cries of question! question!]

Gen. Pratt, of Connecticut. I first propose three cheers for the great Democratic party.

The cheers were heartily given.

Great confusion, which the President was for some time unable to check.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, asked leave to move that the proceedings of the convention be printed.

The President. The chair will understand the secretaries have instructions to have the proceedings printed.

Mr. Bidwell, of California, rose to a question of privilege, or instructions, given to them by the Georgia convention for that purpose. The convention, however, by a vote of that body, declared that it was insanely as the resignation from Georgia were required to vote as a unit, and a majority of the delegates having, by their vote, withdrawn from the convention, and having made that fact known to that body, the minority could not cast the ten votes of Georgia in the convention upon any question before it. We have only to add that, if the Democratic party of Georgia is not represented in the Charleston convention, it is not the fault of the undersigned; we have done all that we could do honorably to perform our duty and execute the trust devolved upon us by the March convention. We, therefore, without further comment, report our action to the Charleston convention to those who conferred the trust upon us to represent them in that assembly.

Hiram Warner, Henry Cleveland, S. C. Candler, J. W. Burnett, H. R. Casey, W. R. Goulden, Jas. A. Reader, James L. Seward, James Thomas, L. Nelms.

Charleston, May 3d, 1860.

Mr. Solomon Dodson, who acted with the minority of the delegation throughout, would, no doubt, have signed the above if there had been an opportunity to have presented it to Hiram Warner for signature.

It is due to the majority to state, that several of them were opposed to withdrawing from the convention, and that part of the minority were influenced by the other withdrawing States, and others by the idea that the majority of their own delegation had a right to govern its action.

The London Underground Railway.

The London *Illustrated News* contains a description of the tunnel now being built underneath the metropolis for the purpose of connecting the city with the series of railways at the north of the Thames. To have a railway after the American fashion, passing through a densely populous district, and crossing on a level an over-crowded thoroughfare, was considered utterly out of the question. Therefore, the plan was resorted to of avoiding the surface altogether, leaving that to the ordinary local traffic, and travel, and going entirely under the city with all the passenger and freight trains. The plan adopted was similar to that recently suggested in Philadelphia as the best one to cross from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. The London railroad tunnel was constructed by making an open cut from the surface of the street down the distance required, building the archway, and then replacing the surface—a cheaper mode than tunneling. The work has been contracted for and is now in progress, the company engaged in it having a capital of four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. To avoid any annoyance from smoke or the combustion of fuel in the tunnel, the traffic is to be worked by light locomotives of novel and ingenious construction. They have no fire box; but will be charged with hot water and steam at a certain pressure, to be supplied by fixed boilers at the terminii, and will be furnished with a large heater to assist in maintaining the required temperature. It is believed that such locomotives can be supplied with power sufficient to run the whole tunnel distance. The tunnel is expected to be finished and in working order by 1862. The work is evidently the best one which can be devised for passing over the space occupied by crowded cities. It will ultimately have to be resorted to wherever practicable by all roads which enter populous centers of such spaces, no matter what the cost may be.

The Prince of Wales' Tour—Official Programme.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The date of his departure from England is to be the middle of July—the fifteenth, with a fleet as before published. His first port on this side of the Atlantic will be St. Johns, New Foundland. The lieutenant governor of that island, as we have already announced, has received a letter informing him of the intention. "Thence he will proceed to Halifax, and thence cross over the country and visit St. John, N. B., and Frederickton. If practicable, he will then cross over to Portland, where his fleet will go round to meet him, and proceed up the river to Quebec. If he finds difficulty in getting to Quebec, he may cross to Portland and come over the Grand Trunk railway to Quebec or Montreal. From this city he will go to Kingston; and thence to Ottawa, from Ottawa to Toronto, thence across the lake to the falls; and back by rail to Hamilton. He will go to Sarnia to see the grand trunk works there, and travel over the Western railroad to London. Go to Washington and be the guest of the President; thence visit the Atlantic cities and have his fleet meet him at Portland, or probably if he comes by Portland he will go to Boston, and then go to Portland, may take the Grand Trunk from Portland after the completion of his tour in the United States. Tentative arrangements may alter this programme of proceedings. August will likely be well advanced before His Royal Highness reaches Montreal.

One Hundred and Fifty-three Guns.—The friends of Judge Douglas in this city, though disappointed in not being able to hail his nomination for the Presidency, determined to manifest their appreciation of the gallant conduct of those who voted for him in the convention, by firing a salute of one hundred and fifty-three guns. This was done yesterday from the battery near the Lucas market. No one pretends to say that Mr. Douglas does not now be seven out of ten of all the Democratic votes in the electoral district, besides a great many outside of the party, although the vote of the district was not cast for him entire. It was proper to manifest their feelings on this occasion in any way they please. They yet hope that a fair representation at Baltimore, and a little less jugglery than was practiced at Charleston, will give them an opportunity of firing salutes to announce his nomination and election.—*St. Louis Republican.*

COLLIDE'S FOOT HER.—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* tells an interesting story of a company of young ladies and gentlemen of that place who took to the river beneath Brown's Ferry from a social party to walk near the cemetery. As they approached the ghostly place a lady screamed. All eyes turned to the point indicated by her, there, and saw a ghost coming toward them, apparelled in orthodox white. They all ran, but one sturdy woman of the stout-hearted class, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her, when she relented, and threshed out of his frightful disguise a mischievous fellow who had heard the project of walking about the graveyard discussed, and hid himself there to give the party a fright. She led him back to the house and in reply to the questions that poured upon her, said—"Call I tell you, I've shot too many men in sheets to get frightened at them?"

To the Democratic Party of Georgia.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The undersigned delegates, appointed by the March convention to represent the Democracy of Georgia in the Charleston convention, took their seats in that convention for the purpose of executing the trust confided to them with their associate delegates appointed by the convention of Georgia. By a resolution of that convention, the vote of Georgia was to be cast as a unit, upon all questions legitimately to be presented to the convention at Charleston, for its consideration and action; but not for the purpose, as the undersigned believe, of defeating the main object of that convention, nor to demoralize, or destroy the Democratic organization of the United States. The committee on resolutions appointed by the Charleston convention, reported three sets of resolutions for the action of the convention. First, the majority report of the committee. Second, the minority report of that committee, presented by Mr. Samuels. Third, another minority report, presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, which alone embraced the Cincinnati platform, coupled with a resolution for the protection of native and foreign born citizens.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Butler's report. A majority of the Georgia delegation voted in the affirmative, and a majority of the delegation, for the reason that they did not think the resolutions went far enough for the protection of slave property in the Territories, and preferring the resolutions of the minority of the committee, reported by Mr. Samuels, to the Cincinnati platform alone. When the vote was taken on the last named resolutions, a majority of the Georgia delegation voted in the negative, the undersigned voting in the affirmative. A motion was then made to strike out, or disagree to the preamble, and several resolutions contained in the minority report—which it was followed.

I. Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party of a character and extent, as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon these questions of Constitutional law.

Upon the question of adopting or rejecting this second resolution, the majority of the Georgia delegation declined to vote—the undersigned voting in the delegation in favor of its adoption, and against striking it out. The result of the vote, in the convention, was in favor of striking out the second resolution, so that the platform finally adopted by the convention contained nothing upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, except what is contained in the Cincinnati platform. The undersigned had no agency in producing that state of things in the convention, for they voted against the adoption of the Cincinnati platform standing alone, without pledging the Democratic party to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and in favor of pledging the party to stand by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as made in the Dred Scott case; and this we supposed to be in accordance with the wishes of our people, as expressed in the resolution adopted at the December convention held at Milledgeville, which was the only expression of opinion upon that subject for our guidance, the March convention not having expressed any opinion in regard to a platform.

After the adoption of the platform by the Charleston convention (the action the Georgia delegation in relation thereto being as before mentioned in detail), a majority of the delegation adopted a resolution to withdraw from the convention. In the absence of any instructions to the effect, the undersigned did not feel themselves at liberty to leave the convention, and thereby disrupt and disintegrate the Democratic party, or to impair its organization and moral power before the country; but on the contrary, felt bound to remain in the convention, and execute the trust devolved upon them by the convention of Georgia, to the best of their ability, for the welfare and the prosperity of the Democratic organization, which, in our judgment, is so essentially necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our common country—we repeat, especially did we desire to aid in the nomination of a southern man for the next President of the United States. Accordingly, we took our seats in the convention, with the firm resolve to act, as in our judgment would best promote the honor, interests, and harmony of the Democratic party, as well as the interests of those who delegate us to act for them, and in their name, to sacrifice no principle, but to maintain right, justice, and truth, as well as our political interests, and that of the Democratic party of Georgia—not believing it to be within the legitimate power of the majority of the delegates, by their vote, to disfranchise the Democratic party of Georgia from being represented in the Charleston convention, by the undersigned delegates, in the absence of any such authority, or instructions, given to them by the Georgia convention for that purpose. The convention, however, by a vote of that body, declared that it was insanely as the resignation from Georgia were required to vote as a unit, and a majority of the delegates having, by their vote, withdrawn from the convention, and having made that fact known to that body, the minority could not cast the ten votes of Georgia in the convention upon any question before it. We have only to add that, if the Democratic party of Georgia is not represented in the Charleston convention, it is not the fault of the undersigned; we have done all that we could do honorably to perform our duty and execute the trust devolved upon us by the March convention. We, therefore, without further comment, report our action to the Charleston convention to those who conferred the trust upon us to represent them in that assembly.

Hiram Warner, Henry Cleveland, S. C. Candler, J. W. Burnett, H. R. Casey, W. R. Goulden, Jas. A. Reader, James L. Seward, James Thomas, L. Nelms.

Charleston, May 3d, 1860.

Mr. Solomon Dodson, who acted with the minority of the delegation throughout, would, no doubt, have signed the above if there had been an opportunity to have presented it to Hiram Warner for signature.

It is due to the majority to state, that several of them were opposed to withdrawing from the convention, and that part of the minority were influenced by the other withdrawing States, and others by the idea that the majority of their own delegation had a right to govern its action.

A Horrible Murder—A Woman Kills her Husband.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times* furnishes the details of one of the most horrid crimes that we have been called upon to mention:

The murdered man and the murderess were husband and wife, and had maintained that relation to each other for a period of upward of fifty years. They resided on a small farm, which they owned, in DeKalb county. Mrs. Knapp informed her son "Jakey" of her intention to kill the old man, and requested "Jakey" to hold the old man's hands, while she would choke him to death; "Jakey" refused. So she said no more about the matter until next morning, when she persuaded Knapp, under some pretence, to enter the milk house, and as he was in the act of stepping out of the building, she struck him on the back of the head with a heavy club. She then seized the axe, which she had ready, and struck him on the forehead, fracturing the skull. She then dragged him to the well and threw him in, and as he went down he grasped the top of the gum, which grasp she forced him to release by striking him upon the hands with the end of a heavy board; he then sank to the bottom of the well.

She then threw a number of chunks into the well, remarking to her son at the time that in case search was made for the old man, his body would not be discovered. There being some stains of blood upon the dress she had on at the time, she placed a second dress over it, directing "Jakey" to hide the axe and club with which she had committed the deed. She went to a Mrs. Smith's, living about a mile distant, and spoke to her of "Jakey" in obedience to her command, she spent the day away from home. She met her son-in-law, Place, and told him that she had just learned that the old man was lost, and inquired his way home. Place and a