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SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.

On our first page this morning will be found the correspondence between Gov. HARRIS, of Tenn., and Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, on the subject of the extradition of STEPHEN G. KENNEDY and MARY ANN C. HATCH, *alias* MARY ANN C. CALHOUN, and an interesting account of the movement of the Japanese in Philadelphia. Also "Notes on Printers and the Press in Mississippi," by the editor of the Vicksburg Whig.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It will be seen from our telegraphic dispatches, that a second attempt at harmonious action in the National Convention, is likely to prove quite as abortive as the first; we sincerely hope, however, that the facts will prove to have been much exaggerated, as the public would naturally expect in the midst of high political excitement. We cannot believe that a body of sensible men, assembled for the deliberate consideration of grave and vital principles and measures, will allow the discordant elements of excitement and passion to so forget the advantage of their better reason as to sacrifice all the interests of the party upon the altar of personal preferences and political animosities, or those vague generalities which mislead as to principle and confound in practice. Will the fleece of the wolf pay for the expense and danger of its shearing?

It is reported that if the DOUGLAS delegation from Louisiana is admitted to seats in the convention, fifty-five members threaten to leave the convention. Up to ten o'clock last night the committee on credentials had not handed in their report.

FREE BLACK LABOR IN JAMAICA.

Much has been said and written, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in reference to the emancipation of slaves, completed in 1838, in the island of Jamaica. The latest statement in reference to the present condition of financial and agricultural affairs in that land of tropical fertility and natural riches is contained in a volume entitled "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," written by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Mr. TROLLOPE is an Englishman of education, holds a lucrative position in the post office department, has written several exceedingly clever novels, and his travels in the West Indies were undertaken for "the accomplishment of certain affairs of State." He is an emancipationist on principle, and the credibility of the facts he furnishes is guaranteed by this circumstance.

He admits that the island, once so rich, is now one of the most poverty-stricken spots on earth, and that this change was brought about by the emancipation of the slaves. The English families are dying out; property has been abandoned as good for nothing, or left to an overseer who sends home no profits, and is ordered to apply for no subsidies. Estates which used to bring five thousand pounds a year, are not worth five hundred pounds in fee simple. More than half the coffee plantations and sugar estates have gone back into "a state of bush." Land thirty years since rich with the richest produce, has fallen back into wilderness, while "chaos and darkness have resumed a vast extent of the most bountiful land that civilization had ever mastered." Planters who have made five hundred hogsheads of sugar each year, now make but thirty, while it seems to be generally believed in Jamaica that the cane, from which the two great staples of sugar and rum are manufactured, cannot be made to thrive without slave labor. So true is this, that even Mr. TROLLOPE recommends that the cultivation of the cane be given up.

The cause of this ruin is simply this: Free labor in Jamaica cannot be commanded; it is unreliable, scarce, and high-priced. The free negro can live a week on half a day's wages; indeed, stretched out under the sun and stuffed with the yams, bread-fruit and plantains, which grow affiuently and spontaneously on the deserted estates, he frequently will not work at all. He squats on the enormous and fertile tracts which have been thrown out of cultivation as uncultivable, and so long as he can suck oranges, eat bread-fruit, and wear a white waistcoat, will not give up his indolent and luxurious life to help harvest the most valuable crop in the island.

From Mr. TROLLOPE's description of the Jamaica free negro, it is plain that nothing valuable can be obtained from him. He has no intelligible language, no real religion, no idea of country, no pride of race, hates his fellow "niggers," especially if a different shade of color from his own, makes no approach to the civilization of the whites, whom he "imitates as a monkey does a man." He is seldom grateful, although often thankful; covetous of money, but knows no way of making continual respect; has no care for tomorrow, but delights in being gaudy to-day; loves, but fearfully ill-uses his children, and sells his daughter's virtue for a dollar. "They laugh, and sing, and sleep through life; and if life were all, they would not have so bad a time of it." Physically, they are capable of the hardest work, but are idle, unambitious, sensual, and content with little.

Such are the character and position of the free negroes in Jamaica, and such the disastrous effects of free black labor, as described by an Englishman who believes slavery and believes in emancipation. The theories which Mr. TROLLOPE suggests as possible means by which Jamaica may be regenerated, are exceedingly crude and unsatisfactory. The intimation that the culture of the cane and the trade in sugar must be given up, because their production requires slave labor, suggests no permanent cure or permanent relief; for if the free negroes will not grow cane, neither will their labor be profitable in the production of other tropical staples. The advantages to be reaped from a compulsory system of labor may be as large as he supposes; but this apprentice system, when applied to full-grown men, is nothing but a quasi or modified condition of slavery which the English nation will never consent to. The only hope then left to Mr. TROLLOPE, is a new race springing from white men and black men. He claims that the blood of Adam may be mixed with that of Africa, but admits that a mixture of bread between the negro and the Coolie and the negro and the Chinese, is a thing as yet unknown. The amalgamation of these races is, in fact, impossible. Then he hopes that the 70,000 colored people, and 19,000 whites will create a new race, and anticipates that the Anglo-Saxons will yield to the race of mulattoes, quadroons, mustees and what-not. Of course, such an amalgamation would lower and ultimately destroy the whites; and even Mr. TROLLOPE admits that this hybrid race has "deteriorated, both in mind and body." If the negroes, as he asserts, are born to be servants and belong to a servile race, what can be expected of the promised motley and mongrel population, incapable of perpetuating itself except by a fresh infusion of white and black blood? These, indeed, are shadowy and unreliable theories for improving the condition of Jamaica, and present a picture of human civilization exceedingly unpleasant to contemplate, and degrading to the Anglo-Saxon.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The prospect appears to be much improved for a Pacific railroad bill. The recommittal of the subject to the select committee of the House in Congress was a presage of better things. It has resulted in the union of the friends of a northern and southern road, and thus greatly increased the chances of the passage of a bill this session upon this subject.

The select committee, by a large majority, has reported a bill providing government aid for two roads; and 50,000 copies of the bill and report have been ordered to be printed. The extension of the session of Congress, and all the facts, show an earnestness on the part of Congress to dispose of this subject at this session. The Southern route adopted is that of the southern Pacific railroad company through Texas, El Paso, and to the Pacific ocean. It is the best, most practical, shortest and cheapest.

The country and the South are largely indebted to those men who in the day of peril risked their lives, fortunes and all, to save the southern route from the embarrassments thrown around it by the bad management of its early friends; those men who threw their broad shoulders, strong wills, and inexhaustible energies under the fortunes of the Southern Pacific railroad company, and placed it before the country free of troubles, demanding justice from the nation in the grant of Government aid. Their labors are soon to be rewarded with success, and the greatest achievement of our century to be placed beyond doubt. Among these men no one contains so prominent a position and deserves more praise than our own townsman, Dr. JESPERA FOWLKES. He has shown himself possessed of great abilities for the management of difficult matters of business. He has energy and financial skill, and a firmness of purpose that never quails at obstacles. As president he has done more than any man could reasonably have expected; and the passage of the pending bill in Congress is another triumph of his genius. A man who has proven himself equal to every emergency, is the man to be identified as the head of a great company, with the success of this great enterprise. In any changes that may be made in the further management of this company, the services of such a man cannot be overlooked, if his services can be procured at any fair price at all.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1860.

EDITOR APPEAL: I arrived in the "Monumental City" this evening. When I left Washington, it was vocal with the voices of the seceders. The Richmond convention emptied its contents out into the "Federal City," and its streets are now hallowed by the footsteps of the great and mighty men who resolved at Charleston to go to Richmond and make nominations, but who, through the influence of John Slidell & Co., have ingloriously backed down from their position of lofty defiance, and now seek to be admitted into a convention upon which they have heaped every term of opprobrium and reproach. They come in with the demands:

First, They demand admission into the convention from which they seceded, and the adjournment of which, from Charleston to this place, they were the sole cause of.

Second, They demand that the convention shall repudiate the platform which it has already adopted, and substitute their platform.

Third, They demand that Stephen A. Douglas, the true Democrat, the champion of the people, shall be sacrificed by that majority who prefer him, and some man whom they prefer be nominated.

These are their demands, and in the event any one of them is not complied with, they say that they will repair to Richmond and make nominations, and endeavor to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives.

As well as I can judge from what I have been able to see and learn, during two weeks sojourn in the "Federal City," I am inclined to the opinion that not one of the demands of the seceders will be acceded to by the convention.

I think that the seceding delegates from Alabama and Louisiana will be refused admission, and that the national delegations from those States will be admitted. The seceding delegates from the other States will be virtually excluded by the adoption of a resolution pledging all who participate in the proceedings of the convention to support the nominees. The seceders are not willing to make this pledge, and will hence be excluded from the convention by their own unwillingness to agree to abide its action.

The convention will stand by the platform already adopted, without any modification. This is my opinion, based upon facts.

There is scarcely a doubt as to who will be the nominee. The most of the seceders admit that Judge Douglas will be nominated. His friends are confident of his triumphant success.

The seceders are scheming to get the delegates from other Southern States to leave the convention after the nomination of Judge Douglas. They have little, if any, hope of defeating him, but they hope, by their presence in Baltimore to induce other southern delegates to go with them to their disunion convention at Richmond.

My candid conviction is that Judge Douglas will be the nominee. But no man can know what the future holds until its map is unfolded. I await the result, hoping that it will be such as to redound to the interest and glory of the Republic.

The Democrats of this city hold a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, and declared for Stephen A. Douglas. There will be a large meeting of the Douglas men here to-morrow night.

None of the Tennessee delegates have arrived here yet. Dr. Moore, of the Seventh district, and J. E. Leath, Esq., were in Washington when I left. Col. Waterson, who is the alternate of Col. Shield, and will consequently be a delegate, owing to the inability of the latter gentleman to attend, is also in Washington. He is strongly for Douglas.

I have talked with Democrats, delegates and others, from Illinois and Indiana, and they say that without Douglas they cannot hope for success; with Douglas, they say, they are certain of victory.

In the present crisis, I cannot see how men who desire the defeat of Lincoln can oppose the nomination of Douglas. The misgivings of the times render his nomination a vital necessity.

There will be a large crowd here during the convention. It is said that there will be more than a thousand Douglas men here from Illinois alone. Ohio will also send a tremendous delegation of Douglas men.

Since Mr. Yancey arrived in Washington he has been canvassing with Slidell, Bright & Co. For what purpose can be readily conceived. It is strange how malignant these men are against Judge Douglas. They seem to be perfectly willing to pull down the very fabric of Government in order to bring about his defeat. But, thanks to a patriotic people, they will ingloriously fail, and Stephen A. Douglas will be the standard-bearer of the Democracy.

I trust that all will be well, and that the convention, which convenes here on Monday next, will vindicate the cause of justice, with the name of the "Little Giant" emblazoned upon our banner, and the great doctrine of non-intervention inscribed upon its folds, we can go forth into the coming contest with confidence of a glorious triumph, and with the proud consciousness that our country is safe from the rule of a sectional party, and that it will still move along the highway of glory and renown, accomplishing its mission of "teaching the nations how to live."

W. P. F.

WHO WILL BE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT?

EDITOR APPEAL: This day, (June 18th,) the national Democratic convention is to meet at Baltimore, for the purpose of effecting what they failed to do at Charleston, viz: to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. All parties will be anxious to hear the result, and before this communication reaches your office, the nomination will probably be made, and Douglas will be the choice of the convention, this is my opinion; and if so, what will be the result? Will they nominate sectional candidates at Richmond? I think they will. Does the Southern sectional disorganizers expect to elect a sectional man? They cannot. Where is their object then? what can they effect? Their object is to defeat the election of Douglas. They may possibly effect that object, but it is very doubtful, and if they should succeed, it will be at a fearful cost, *i. e.*, the election of a Black-Republican and the disruption of the Democratic party, North and South, which may finally result in disunion; but if these southern hot-eaters count on a united South in the present crisis, their treated political disorganizing blood will fall below zero at the November election. They will find they have calculated without their host even in the South, and that southern Democrats are not all serfs and vassels to political demagogues and conspirators, and that not withstanding the epithets of newspaper editors and electioneering politicians, there are in the country freemen who have not yet consented to bend the knee to factionism. Nor have they authorized little one-sided sectional conventions to publicate to the world their approval of the southern seceding delegates, and the setting up of a southern convention. From the criticisms and comments of the *Avalanche* on the meeting and resolutions of the Lonxahoma Democracy, and others of similar character in the South, persons unacquainted with the sentiments of the masses in the South, and with those independent Democrats who dare to meet and express their sentiments to the public, the public mind is liable to be misled, and hence the great disappointment when we come to feel the matter at the ballot-box; for I commesure the readers of the APPEAL and *Avalanche*, that these Lonxahoma Democrats are not solitary, alone all other DeSoto Democrats, the disappointment of the Southern seceding delegates being great. I know that the enunciation of approval has gone forth to the world from the expression of a few who met at Hernando, and assumed the responsibility of speaking for the masses, and doubtless this has been the case throughout the South. I know to my certain knowledge, that the Lonxahoma Democracy are not alone in their disapproval of our Southern seceders and sectional convention. The *Avalanche* may mislead the people for a while, by pronouncing national Democrats a set of sap-headed boobys, submissionists, Douglasites, etc., but the readers of such journals had better not put too much reliance on the fulsome and dictatorial fulminations of little town conventions, gotten up and controlled by cliques, for I assure you that the people, the masses in the country, have not yet consented to relinquish all their right, title and interest in governmental matters into the hands of irresponsible cliques, designing demagogues and hirling presses; and although they are slow in expressing their approval or non-approval of the acts of our southern delegates, when the time arrives to express their choice of a national or sectional man to preside over us as Chief Magistrate, they will speak in tones of thunder in favor of a national man. Yes, the Democracy North and South, East and West, will put to blush sectional disorganizers. The national Democracy are not to be bamboozled by such fulsome clap-trap, as clique conventions, section constitutions, newspaper acrimious abuse of all who dare think and act as freemen, and the stale epithet of submissionists. I have confidence yet to believe that Democracy will maintain its nationality in despite of all the issue and clamor. I know the prospect of a Democratic union North and South can hardly be expected at this time, but there is a conservative principle South—not submission—that I trust will not only assist in saving the Union, but the nationality of the Democratic party; and that principle is held by not only a few Lonxahoma Democrats, but by thousands in Mississippi, and other southern States; and the vote in November for the national Democratic nominee will tell a tale that will not only astonish sectionalists, but put to blush disorganizing presses and politicians; and you, Mr. Editor, and other presses who have advocated a national and conservative course, will receive the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant, we award to you not only our confidence, but our patronage for the faithful discharge of your duty as an independent sentinel and journalist, on the watch-tower of political freedom and national Democracy." But those sectional journals who have been so profuse in their abuse of conservatism and Douglas, and who have anathematized all who did not gulp down their dictum, we can only pitify them for their folly, for they know not what they were doing. We cannot charge them with the desire of aiding in the election of a Black-Republican and the destruction of Democracy, but their efforts undoubtedly tend to that point, and if either should be accomplished, southern disorganizing politicians will have to answer for the sin, if it is a sin. Their course also tends to disunion, but they disavow any such intention; but actions speak louder than words, and "by their fruits ye shall know them," and thus they will be judged and acquitted or condemned by the great Democratic masses. But there is an object that cannot be mistaken, viz: the defeat of Douglas. This they may accomplish by the division of the Democratic party and a sectional ticket, but I doubt it; for the efforts now being made, by some journals and politicians to kill off Douglas, is gaining him strength every day. I hear men say "I was opposed to Douglas previous to the Charleston convention, but now I want his nominated;" and such men are not few, and they are good and true Democrats.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

De Soto County, Miss.

XXXVI CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on elections, declaring that Mr. Anderson was entitled to retain the seat he now occupies as Representative from the fourth congressional district of Kentucky.

Mr. Crisman, the contestant, again spoke in favor of his claims.

Mr. Stevenson spoke for Mr. Stratton, opposing the contestant.

The question retaining Mr. Anderson in his seat was adopted.

The vote was: Yeas 112, comprising all the Republicans and southern Opposition present, against 61 nays, being all Democrats.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, it was resolved that compensation be allowed to Mr. Crisman to the present time.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, concurring in all reported in the committee of the whole on Saturday last, some of which were mentioned in that day's report.

Mr. Winslow made a minority report from the Choctaw committee. He made a personal explanation, to the effect that the charge against Mr. Scranton was from a writing communication giving the names of forty-four witnesses. In a conversation with the writer, he discovered that he had been somewhat deceived, and informed the committee that he wished to prosecute the matter no farther, and now took pleasure in saying that nothing whatever had been brought to light reflecting in any manner on that gentleman's character.

Mr. Campbell said this explanation was creditable to Mr. Winslow's honest heart, who could have been actuated by no other desire than to discharge his duty in the premises. The friends of Mr. Scranton anticipated such a result, as they knew as stale could rest on his public or private character.

Recess from half-past four to half-past seven o'clock.

Senate.—Several private bills were passed. The naval appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment, providing for three steamers for the suppression of the African slave-trade, was debated at length.

Letter from Judge Bates.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The *Democrat* of to-morrow will contain Judge Bates' letter in support of the Chicago nominee.

After declaring that he does not feel the least pique or dissatisfaction in not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter.

The Democratic party, he states, has mortgaged its existence on the one idea of negro slavery, and that it is wholly sectional, and has in various instances endangered the equality of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make it the passive register of party decrees in most, if not all things.

He considers the Republican party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, and feels that he has sufficient reassurer his supporting any man the Republican party might put forward, if he had no other good reason for supporting Mr. Lincoln.

The Union party he considers too weak to elect any candidate, or establish any principle.

He says he has known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage and moral stability; that he has talents, and will use them to the best advantage; he is honest, of the full vigor of his manhood, with an honest pride that he has made himself what he is. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and will be able to sustain himself; that he can advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used. That, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the broad valley of the Mississippi, and that, for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected.

The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to much of his Republican friends as have seen it.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mr. Hatch's report on the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces has been communicated to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the disastrous effects of the reciprocity treaty in our country, and says the only proper, radical and sufficient remedy, beyond a question, is the speedy abrogation. For course, another special commissioner, James M. Taylor, says he can safely aver that there is an entire sentiment, west of Buffalo, on the Niagara frontier, and that is hostility to the abrogation of the treaty. If any change is demanded, it is in favor of its territorial extension to the new province soon to be organized west of Minnesota, in British Columbia.

The national executive committee of the Union party, of which Hon. A. R. Retsler is chairman, hold meetings daily, and are now in preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

At the solicitation of the Hon. Mr. Farnsworth, the Post Office Department has determined to establish a branch post office at West Chicago.

The Japanese.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Japanese yesterday were wholly free from disturbance. They have passed no other day so quietly since their arrival. The arrangements of the hotel forbade intrusion, and no business of any kind was brought before them. The Embassadors and some of the higher officers will, at noon to day, visit the City Hall, and be formally welcomed by Mayor Wood. The possibility of a visit to Boston is yet doubtful. If made, it will be very brief and hurried. Unless some unexpected obstacle opposes, the embassy will certainly set sail for home in the first week in July.

The party consisting of 30 Japanese, left the Metropolitan Hotel at half-past one o'clock p. m., precisely, escorted by the Seventh Regiment, with full ranks. Only the high officials and a few subordinates are in the procession. Broadway is as densely crowded as on Saturday. The procession will reach the City Hall at two o'clock. The park is densely thronged.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS FOR CATTLE KILLED ON THE TRACK.—We notice the constant institution of suits in all parts of the State, against railroad companies to recover the value of cattle and other live stock run over and killed. There is much misapprehension in relation to the law bearing such cases, and such suits are almost uniformly denied against the complainants. The practice of allowing cattle to run at large upon railroads is in the highest degree reprehensible, and evinces an utter disregard of the safety of the traveling public, for often the most serious disasters result from this very cause. So far from the company being liable, owner of cattle so killed are without redress, but are in fact themselves responsible for all damages incurred in consequence of their cattle obstructing the track. In the case of Skinner vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad company, 7 Harris, Chief Justice Gibson held these views:

1. An owner of cattle suffered to go at large and which are killed upon the track of a railway, has no recourse to the company or its servants; on the contrary, he may be liable for damages done by them to the company or its passengers.

2. A railway company is a purchaser in consideration of public accommodation and convenience, of the exclusive possession of the ground paid for by the proprietors of it and of a license to use the greatest attainable rate of speed, with which neither the person nor property of another may interfere. No needless damage, however, must be done.

3. The question as to whether the owner of the animal killed knew of its jeopardy, was not a material inquiry in the case.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE FEELING ALL FOR DOUGLAS.

Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The convention has just adjourned to 5 o'clock p. m., the conciliation of a proposition to admit the southern delegates from the seceding States whose seats are not contested. To this there is also an amendment pending, offered by Mr. Church, of New York, to refer the matter of the contested seats to the committee on credentials, of which Judge Kenn is chairman, with the understanding that all delegates who participate in the proceedings of the convention agree to support the nominee.

A great deal of time was wasted this morning in the discussion of points of order, many members seeking to obtain the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Church's amendment will occasion a sharp debate, a motion for the previous question upon its passage not having been sustained.

Better feeling and consequently better order prevails than was expected.

Gen. Cushing's refusal to decide upon whether the seceders should be allowed to take seats in the convention, until the report of the committee on credentials is made, is understood to be based upon the wishes of the seceders themselves, several of whom are anxious that the report shall be adversely to their admission, as they think other States may be drawn to act with them at Richmond by that course.

The "outside pressure" and talk in the streets, at Barnholes's, and everywhere, is all for Douglas. His friends are firm, and very confident. His opponents are scattered and disunited. Several caucuses have been held with a view to concentrate upon any candidate against Douglas, so as to present a unanimous front, but thus far without effect.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The vote of the New York delegation this morning, in refusing to second the demand for the "previous question," on Mr. Church's amendment requiring each delegate to pledge himself to support the nominee of the convention, has been misunderstood. It did not arise from any want of fidelity to Judge Douglas, but simply because they were unwilling to stifle debate. Virginia asked New York not to put her in a false position, and New York yielded.

The discussion is now (6 p. m.) going on, on Mr. Church's proviso, to admit the seceders from non-contested States, and to refer the balance, where there is a contest, to the committee on credentials. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, has just made an eloquent speech against it, and favors Mr. Church's amendment.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The convention adjourned at 9 p. m., after an afternoon of specktikting. The "previous question" was finally seconded by a large majority, and in the morning a direct vote will be had on the amendment of Mr. Gilmore, to admit delegates from certain of the non-voting States.

To conciliate may possible lead to the adoption of this proposition—but the national Democrats of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana will be admitted, and Douglas will thus obtain the votes he needs.

Fernando Wood of New York, has written a strong letter in favor of Douglas.

A rousing Douglas serenade meeting is now being held in Monument Square.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS—DISCUSSION AS TO VACANT SEATS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18.

[The Democratic national convention assembled at the Front street theater, at ten o'clock this morning. The theater was not entirely filled at the morning session, but presented a handsome appearance.

Some pieces were cut, the president having decided not to pass upon the right of the new delegates to seats, and notwithstanding issued tickets to those States not represented at the adjournment of the Charleston convention.

At eleven o'clock the president called the convention to order, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. John A. Crow, an Episcopal minister at Baltimore.

On calling the convention to order Mr. Cushing stated that the hour of adjournment had passed, but as he understood a misunderstanding had occurred as to the hour of meeting, some supposing the adjournment to have been to twelve o'clock, he would dispense with the roll of the States to be called, in order to ascertain if all were present. The roll was then called, and all the delegates entitled to seats were found present, except a portion of the delegation of Connecticut and Delaware.

Mr. Salsbury of Delaware, stated that some of the delegates from that State were present; but had no tickets of admission delivered to them, and were waiting outside for admission.

The chair stated that tickets had been delivered to the sergeant-at-arms to hand to the chairman of the delegation. He supposed this had been done in every instance, since all delegations were represented on the floor who had been represented at Charleston at the time of adjournment.

Mr. Salsbury moved that all the members of the Charleston convention be admitted to the floor by the president.

President—The convention has not been regularly called to order, and no motion is yet in order.

Mr. Pennington, of Delaware, said the motion of his colleague was not properly understood. He desired the admission of those delegates who were present at the adjournment of the Charleston convention.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, asked if the chairman of the delegation had arrived, and the number of tickets to which he was entitled.

Mr. Salsbury said a majority of the Delaware delegation had remained in the Charleston convention, and resolved to stay there.

The chair said: Gentlemen of the convention—Permit me in the first place to congratulate you upon your being assembled here for the discharge of your important duties in the interests of the Democratic party, and I beg leave, in the second place, to congratulate the convention the state of the various branches of its business, as they now come up for consideration before you. Prior to the adjournment of the convention two principal subjects of action were before it; one was the adoption of a doctrinal resolution, constituting the platform of the convention; the other, voting upon the question of nomination of a candidate for the presidency.

In the course of the discussion of the question of a platform, the convention adopted a rule, the effect of which was to amend the report of the majority of the committee on platforms, by substituting the report of the minority of them, and after the adoption of that motion and the substitution of the minority for the majority report, a division was called for on the several resolutions constituting that platform, being five in number. The first, third, fourth and fifth of these resolutions, a motion was made in each case to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on reconsideration on the table, but neither of these motions to reconsider or to table was put, the putting of these motions having been prevented by the intervention of questions of privilege, and the ultimate vote competent in each.

Mr. Howard, of Tenn., moved to admit all the delegates that attended the Charleston convention.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. Church asked that the motion might be withdrawn that he might be enabled to offer an amendment, which he would read for the information of the convention.

It was to refer all the claims of new delegates to the committee on credentials, with instructions to report as speedily as possible the names of those who were entitled to seats, but with the provision that all the accredited seats in the convention are bound in honor to abide the action of the convention and support the nominee.

This was greeted with immense applause, which was checked in a peremptory manner by the chair.

Mr. Cavanagh withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question.

After a long debate on points of order, the amendment of Mr. Church was entertained, and the previous question sustained.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, rose to make an amendment, but was called to order, the previous question having been demanded. He then called for a division of the question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that no decision could be called until the question on a second to the previous question, had been put.

The president decided that it was so.

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, raised the point of order that no committee on credentials, existing the one which had been raised to decide on the regularity of the original delegates, existed, and that was now defunct.

The president said that was a question of fact, and not of order. If the committee were defunct, it could be revived by such a motion as that now before the house.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, begged the gentleman from New York to withdraw his resolution, or a portion of it, at all events, if he desired the harmony of the convention.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. Russell to order, the previous question being pending.

Mr. Russell. Then if Virginia is constrained to silence, that silence may be common.

A long discussion ensued on various points of order, when Mr. Salsbury, of Del., moved to adjourn till four o'clock. The motion to adjourn was lost, 734 to 1781, on the vote being taken.

A long discussion arose on a question between the Minnesota delegates as to the right of a substitute to cast a vote.

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, rose to a question of privilege, desired to present to the chair a communication from a State represented here on this floor—the State of Mississippi.

[Cries of "yes," "no," "shut it under," &c.]

The President. The communication can only be received by unanimous consent.

Cavanagh, I object.

The question was then taken on seconding the motion for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. Church, of New York, to the motion of Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, and the motion was refused to second the previous question, by ayes 107; nays 140—New York casting thirty-five votes in the negative.

Mr. Gilmore, of Pa., moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Church, instructing the president to admit the delegation where there were no contestants from the States of Texas, Florida, and Mississippi.

Mr. Randall moved to adjourn fifteen o'clock to-morrow.

A motion for a recess till five o'clock was adopted.

Special dispatch to the New Orleans True Delta:]

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Democratic national convention reassembled here to-day in accordance with an adjournment from Charleston.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. McCrae, the president, Mr. Cushing, addressed the convention. He referred to the action of the convention at Charleston in adopting the platform and statutes pending motions at the time of adjournment.

The resolution to adjourn from Charleston to Baltimore was then read, and Mr. Cushing continued his remarks. He said that the intention and effect of the resolutions were that the convention should decide who were entitled to seats from Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Delaware. There were contested seats, and the chair had been called upon to determine the question; he did not think that he possessed any such power, and, therefore, he referred it to the convention to decide upon their contested seats.

On the conclusion of the president's remarks, Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, moved that tickets to admission be issued to the delegates also seceded at Charleston.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Minnesota, moved to lay Mr. Howard's motion on the table, called the previous question, and demanded a vote by States.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, inquired by what right it had been decided who were entitled to seats as delegates.

The President responded that the Chair undertook to decide nothing. The right to seats depended entirely upon the convention; he had it to be a privileged question and wished the convention to decide at once, for Mr. Church, of New York, offered the following amendment to Mr. Howard's motion:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committee on credentials, and said committee are hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats; with the distinct understanding, however, that every person occupying a seat in this convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the convention and support of its nominees.

The previous question was demanded, but the convention refused to second the call—yeas 107½, nays 140½.

Mr. Gilmer, of Pa., then offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Church to Mr. Howard's motion, the following:

Resolved, That the President of this convention be directed to issue tickets of admission to seats in the convention to the delegates from the States of Texas, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which seats there are no contesting delegations.

Here the convention took a recess until five o'clock.

Convention resumed its session at 5 o'clock this evening. A fierce debate which still continues ensued on the preceding motions, with respect to the right of the seceders to admission. It was opened by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in favor of their admission. He was replied to by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who took bold, strong ground on the opposite side, then Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, pleaded for harmony and conciliation, but spurned the seceders. After him Mr. Russel, of Virginia, and Mr. Ewing of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the Gilmore amendment to Church's proposition to refer the whole subject to the committee on credentials, with the distinct understanding that every delegate from the seceding States seeking admission, should be pledged to abide by the action of the convention and support the nominees.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, replied specially to his colleague Mr. Randall, whose declaration was that he would not be pledged to abide the action of the convention. He denounced in great bitterness Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts.

The postmaster at Salem followed in a strong appeal for the seceders—he would welcome them with open arms.

Mr. Lorin was cheered by a double constituency, when he now misrepresents, refusing to obey instructions given since the adjournment at Charleston.

Mr. Merrick of Illinois, replied to Mr. Loring with great power and emphasis; he was surprised the southern delegates at Charleston, who acceded on a point of honor, would so humiliate themselves as to return to Baltimore.

Gov. King of Missouri, was the next speaker, and is now speaking.

The outside pressure for Douglas is immense, and he must be nominated, unless the seceding politicians have learned a lesson. If the humiliation, Church's proposition will be adopted, and the seceders excluded from a portion, if not all, of the Southern States.

The excitement is intense, and blood is up on both sides.

Secretary Cobb is here, in active participation with the seceders; and so, it is said, is Senator Toombs.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, withdrew his name as a candidate before the convention at 5 o'clock.

The convention has just seconded the demand for the previous question by a vote of 233½ ayes to 18 nays, and immediately after the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

TEN O'CLOCK, P. M.—A tremendous Douglas meeting is being held at Monumental Square, Soule, Forsyth, Flournoy and others are to speak. Yancey has been called for several times—he declined speaking, as it is a Douglas meeting.

Mr. Claiborne, of Missouri, and Reverdy Johnson are speaking for Douglas; and Meek, of Alabama, from Gilmore House, is defending the seceders; great excitement prevails, and both sides are loudly cheered. Mr. Claiborne goes for Douglas as a southern man, and Meek opposes him on principle, while praising him as a statesman. There is increasing doubt as to the action of the New York delegation on the propositions of Mr. Church. A rumor is afoot that the Dean Richmond friends will vote for the admission of the seceders, while it is denied with equal positiveness.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AT RALEIGH.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* gives the following synopsis of the recent sermon of Archbishop Hughes, before the senior class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill:

The text he chose is to be found in Matthew xxii, 34-40, viz: the reply of the Savior to the temptation of the lawyer. Concerning it he remarked that the injunction to love God implied that those enjoined were in a degraded, sinful condition. The angels who never fell need no such command. It implies that man has still a free will whereby he chooses or refuses. Were he not free, he could not receive commands either positive or negative, and his obedience would be only such adulation as that which arises in contemplating the minute precision with which the planets revolve in their orbits, or the other laws of nature are fulfilled. The obedience has no merit of reward. The love that our Savior demands for God is not a mere manifestation of natural affection, an outburst of the sensibilities. It is a calm and overpowering principle of the soul that is based on a recognition of God's most excellent glory—of his relation to his creatures, and of their responsibility to him. Nor would it at all interfere with a dread of him as vindicating the majesty of his law. On the contrary, this fear must be where authority is, and it is necessary as a stimulus that may secure from man the proper love to his fellow, and lead him to all holy obedience. Only he who loves God aright can love the law, the image of God's character, aright. So if one loves not his neighbor whom he hath seen, and whom God loves, he cannot love the invisible God nor keep another of his commandments.

Especially instructive was the archbishop's delineation of charity, as being a stream which so far from draining constantly, refreshed its own fountain, and increased its own volume; as being entirely unselfish in its origin and tendency, and as being simple and unostentatious, notwithstanding the diversity of its manifestations, like the dew drop which sparkles on the grass, or like a Bloxham on the rose and blushes on the lilly. Most earnestly then did he counsel the graduating class to avoid the teachings of infidelity which, misrepresenting our Savior's character, would destroy the source of its true life, and dividing man from man, tendeth to reduce our compact society to the disintegrated condition of heathenism. In striking contrast he set the glory and luxury of that love to God, which, apprehending the love and fear of God, restored the soul to his image, and that love to man which supports the soul amid the thousand schemes of an inexhaustless benevolence.

The clock told that the sermon was an hour and three quarters long. Yet it was listened to with the closest attention till its end. It contained nothing that could have offended the most fastidious Protestant. Indeed, were it not for his queer, cassock, with the doctor's cake, and his string of red buttons down the front, and the massive gold cross on his breast, and the flashing Episcopal ring on his finger, no one could have told whether the speaker was a Methodist, or a Presbyterian, or a Baptist.

GARIBALDI'S ULTIMATE PLANS.—Galignani's Paris Messenger thus speaks authoritatively of the real object of the expedition to Sicily:

The general plan of Garibaldi's movements appears to have been modified, as he is now directing all his efforts and resources toward Sicily alone, in order to make that island, if he should succeed in becoming master of it, the basis of subsequent operations against the kingdom of Naples. All volunteers are, until further orders, to be directed by small detachments toward Sicily. They will, it is arranged, land at points previously fixed on, and thence proceed to headquarters, where they will be formed into companies and battalions. If success crowns Garibaldi's efforts he hopes, the latest accounts from his friends state, to organize a formidable expedition, make a descent upon Calabria, raise the country, and extend the insurrectionary movement from the south to the north of the kingdom. The