VIRGINIA. SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

THE CONSTITUTION—STATE RIGHTS.

RICHMOND WHIG.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ *Letters on business must be addressed to the Editor of the Whig.*

Articles written on both sides of the paper will not be published. This is a rule of long standing, ought to be known to all, and will in no case be departed from. Obituary notices exceeding eight lines are charged for as advertisements.

☞ *We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Corruption of the Buchanan Administration. Thousands upon thousands of the patriotic and well-meaning citizens of this country were deceived by the Democracy in 1856, and induced to cast their votes for JAMES BUCHANAN. He was represented as an honest, upright, conservative man, and a steadfast and reliable friend of the South, while both FILLMORE and FREMONT were denounced and vilified without stint. The fears of many were aroused for the safety of the Union, and for the safety of the South, and it was openly and every where asserted that upon the election of BUCHANAN rested the preservation of the Confederacy. This misrepresentation of the Democracy effected the purpose designed, and BUCHANAN was elected. How has he conducted himself in his great office? Have the expectations or the wishes of those who voted for him been realized? Has he given peace to the Union? Has he done aught for the advantage of the South? Above all, has he proved himself honest and honorable in his administration of the affairs of the Government?

Look at the startling and disgraceful revelations that have recently come to light, and let each of our readers answer for himself the questions we have propounded—and especially the one concerning the President's integrity. We ask, in all candor and sincerity, do not these revelations show that the "old public functionary," as his retainers delight to call him, from the period of his accession to office down to the present moment, has been guilty of "deep corruption" himself, and exhibited a disposition to prefer corrupt to honest men in conducting the affairs of government? Have not thousands, and even millions of the people's money been deliberately stolen from the public treasury, by the Presidents agents? Is not public plundering the order of the day, and does not BUCHANAN himself connive at the wholesale swindling of his office-holders? Look at a single development, and say whether BUCHANAN himself is not as deep in the mud of corruption as his retainers are in the mire.

It has recently been shown by the evidence of Mr. WEBSTER, late Democratic District Attorney of Philadelphia, before the Covode Committee, that in December, 1857, he (WEBSTER) flattered himself that he had hit upon a plan for reconciling the difference between Colonel FORNEY and the President, on the Kansas question. It occurred to him that the printing of the postoffice blanks—a job worth some $80,000 a year—had not yet been given out, and that if the Government would agree to offer, and Mr. FORNEY to accept, this job, it might reconcile the contending parties. He therefore wrote to Mr. ATTORNEY General BLACK on the subject, who replied as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come say so by telegraph. Yours, ever,

D. WEBSTER, Esq., J. S. BLACK.
December 18, 1857.

Mr. Webster immediately left for Washington, and an interview took place between him and Mr. Black, at which interview Mr. Webster testifies Judge Black expressed himself as follows:

"He expressed great regret at the course Col. Forney was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it, a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col. Forney's bones would whiten, along with Wilmot's, on the shore of Black Republicanism; he wanted Col. Forney to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was, nevertheless, a question to be settled within the organization of the party, and that all good Democrats would abide by the decision of the party on that subject. He wanted him also to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. Forney) intend to become a Black Republican."

Mr. WEBSTER then inquired of Mr. Black what portion of the job would be given to Col. Forney, the whole $80,000, or only a part of it? The Attorney General replied unhesitatingly, "The whole of it." Mr. WEBSTER continues:

"I telegraphed over to Col. Forney that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge Black's and my views agreed, I advised Col. Forney to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge Black that if a life-time spent in the Democratic Party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his continued adherence to it, he had lived in vain.*

Col. FORNEY would not accept the bribe, but Mr. Webster tells us:

"I added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. Forney's answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Postoffice blanks, as the position was such a prize that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter."

There is the manner in which Attorney General BLACK, with the evident knowledge and consent of the President, endeavored to buy up Forney. Failing to effect his object through BLACK, we learn from this strange history how BUCHANAN tried to make a private purchase of FORNEY, by offering him a foreign appointment, with twenty-five thousand dollars in addition, as testified to by WEBSTER. Mr. WEBSTER himself testifies that he had "heard Col. Forney read the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and himself at the time it occurred, in which the *President offered him the Liverpool Consulate, and stated that over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in the receipt of other means.*"

Is it any longer to be wondered at that our "old public functionary" should have resented with so much patriarchal dignity the appointment of the Committee to which we are indebted for such glimpses of his "inner life" as these?

Here are the highest Executive officer and the highest legal officer of the Government conspiring to use the public money for the purpose of bribing a public journalist to acquiesce silently in the perpetration of the grossest frauds. Is it any wonder that the people have become disgusted with the shameful lack of virtue in our Government officials, and are resolved to drive out the present Democratic Administration, and replace it with an honest Opposition one?

In view of all these appalling disclosures, can any virtuous, patriotic voter refuse to vote for BELL and EVERETT?

Wants it Expunged.

We are not surprised that Buchanan should want the record of the Covode Committee, and the crushing censure of the House, expunged. A Washington correspondent relates that a few days ago while old Buck was bewailing his fate in the midst of a circle of devotees, he exclaimed, in the agony of his feelings, "Oh, that I had a Benton in the House!" whereupon that generous and gallant champion of the distressed, Colonel Florence, who formed one of the coterie, rose in the majesty of just indignation, and striking his breast in an impulse of inspiring self-sacrifice exclaimed, "I will be your Benton!" Whether the President took the excellent Colonel into his arms and bedewed his handsome face with warm and gushing tears our informant was not able to say. Ah! Mr. Buchanan, there are some things that cannot be eradicated. There are some spots that even the most industrious seas cannot wash away. You cannot pluck from the hearts of the people the judgment which their representatives have pronounced against you. You cannot raze away the ineradicable stigma that has been affixed to your Administration and yourself. Even Colonel Benton himself, if he could be restored to life, and were willing to respond to your appeal, would find his tones falling upon leaden ears and give up in utter despair.

And yet Buck's man, Florence, has since had the audacity to introduce "expunging resolutions" into the House of Representatives, and the Opposition were anxious to vote upon them, but Florence would not let a vote be taken, knowing well what the result would be.—Poor old Buck! Is not the way of the transgressor very hard?

Desperation of Douglas and his Friends.

The organ of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington—the *Star*—lets out some secrets, which serve to justify the desperation of DOUGLAS and his friends, touching the Presidential nomination at Baltimore. In its issue of Tuesday morning, that paper, speaking of DOUGLAS, says:

Knowing well that he never can be nominated with the assent of the *bona fide* delegation from any Democratic party State, we have not the least idea that he can carry a single electoral vote in November next. But his position as a political gamester is a very desperate one, and he is accordingly playing for his last possible stake. He has doubtless spent in his canvass for the Presidential nomination, and previously for the Senate, more than a hundred thousand dollars more than he was worth when his senatorial canvass commenced; the extra hundred thousand having been advanced by friends, principally, who seek to make "good things" by speculating upon the National Treasury in case of his election. But the amount indicated above does not cover the pecuniary cost of his electioneering expenses; as thousands on thousands of dollars worth of matured but unredeemed "paper" now afloat, made to cover such expenses for his benefit, prove.

Without stopping to estimate the pecuniary and political loss that must come upon him by his defeat to-day, to-morrow, or next day, at Baltimore, we may safely say that such a financial and political slaughter as it will result in, will have been previously unheard of in this country. The massacre of the Innocents was nothing to what it will be. Thousands of pestiferous, speculating, treasury-plundering and in all respects untrustworthy politicians will die in a day, like winged maggots—May flies—in April. Honest men, to whom some of them may owe money, may be losers by their demolition. But the country will be so infinitely the gainer from the lesson it will teach, as that the day should be welcomed when their politically dead bodies may smell as unmistakably in the nostrils of the public, as their corrupt practices and purposes do now, while they fancy themselves on the high road to success in their schemes.

We have heretofore heard similar rumors in respect to the desperateness of DOUGLAS's fortune. It is stated that he owes BELMONT, the Jew Banker, several hundred thousand dollars; and as BELMONT was at Charleston industriously "lobbying" to secure the nomination of the "Little Giant," it is very generally supposed that he expects to save his large debt in peculiar favors shown to him by the DOUGLAS Administration. Certain it is, as the little Democratic organ at Washington states, that the administration of DOUGLAS would over-top even BUCHANAN's, if that were possible, in the matter of official swindling, stealing, and general corruption.

Position of Old Buck.

It is said that an important document prepared for Charleston is still in existence, and has been lately amended and extended, and will be read at Baltimore. An intrepid delegate is willing, Curtius-like, to throw himself into the chasm, and to vote for Mr. Buchanan—a single vote which will give him an opportunity of reading this important document. Bigler carried it in his pocket for some time, and returned it to the President. It is said that the Chief Magistrate will dilate upon the degeneracy of the times, the corruptions of politicians and will conclude with his usual appeal to Divine Providence.

There is another rumor to the effect that the cock-eyed old bachelor President has come to quite a different conclusion, since the vote of censure passed upon him and the Secretary of the Navy by the House of Representatives. It is intimated in some quarters that, since the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, he has prepared a letter to be read before that body, in which he demands, in the name of justice, decency and the universal Democracy, that he shall be re-nominated for the Presidency and Toucey for the Vice Presidency, in order to rebuke the representatives of the people for their vote of censure upon the President and a member of his Cabinet. That would be a splendid ticket, on a splendid platform, and would no doubt run like wild-fire. We commend it to the Democracy and their delegates at Baltimore.

A Dead-Lock at Baltimore.

From the telegraphic despatches of last night there appears to be a perfect dead-lock at Baltimore. The Committee on Credentials have been in session for two whole days and nights, trying to dispose of the question of the admission of the Seceding delegations, but thus far nothing has been done towards untying that very hard knot. There has already been one fight in the Committee room—the lie being boldly given, and faces violently slapped, and pistols drawn and aimed in the most desperate manner. We look out for the spilling of a great deal of precious Democratic claret before the adjournment of the Convention. What a happy and splendid consummation it would be, if, like the Kilkenny cats, the twenty or thirty thousand Locofoco spoilsmen at Baltimore should annihilate each other! How the honest and patriotic men of the whole country would halloo and clap their hands for joy!

We invoke the yeomanry of the land to resolve at once to trample this mobish demagogical party in the dust, and to rally, as one man, to the support of those high-toned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen, BELL and EVERETT.

Why Is He Not Dismissed?

Notwithstanding the grave charges preferred against the Sixth Auditor, by the Postmaster-General, involving the most culpable delinquencies of duty, if not something worse, no movement has yet been made to judge it by the only proper remedy. This shameful disregard of opinion and propriety, after the recent revelations concerning Fowler's long and systematic robbery of the post office, is well calculated, if there was no other cause, to bring the Administration into deserved disgrace and contempt. What confidence can be reposed in public functionaries who tolerate such abuses, or who permit one of the safeguards of the Treasury to be under the ban of such discredit as Mr. Holt's official letter to Congress exposes?

Why has not the Sixth Auditor been dismissed from the office he has proved himself so unworthy to fill? Why have not steps been taken to prosecute him as an accomplice in the defalcation of Fowler? Is there no limit to the audacity and shocking depravity of this Democratic Buchanan Administration?

Government Printing Office.

The bill recently passed by Congress, establishing a Government Printing Office, does not go into effect until March, 1861. The purchase of the establishment is to be made by the Superintendent of Printing, under the supervision of a Joint Committee in Congress; and $150,000 is appropriated for the object. The rates of printing for the present Congress are reduced 40 per cent.—The two Houses have shown equal wisdom in the proposed work of reforming the abuses in the Printing of Congress. The saving of money will be considerable, and the saving of national and private character incalculable.

Congressional Insurance.

It is stated that a cunning member of the lobby has invented a scheme by which he proposes to secure votes in the House of Representatives for schemes "engineered" by him. He undertakes, for the payment of $100, to guarantee any member's re-election, or to forfeit $5,000. Having invested his premium, he represents to his insured clients that they must vote for such and such bills, or they will injure their chances. If they decline, he threatens to cancel the obligations, retaining the bonus.

Return of Delegates.

The South Carolina delegation to the Richmond Convention returned to this city on yesterday, together with several of the Alabama delegates. The former did not "check their baggage through" to Baltimore—the latter did, but becoming disgusted with the delay attending their admission, even if admitted at all, they turned about and are now in Richmond. The adjourned Richmond Convention will perhaps not re-assemble for several days to come.

Poor Hunter!

The Alexandria *Gazette* remarks that the *Pennsylvanian*, the Administration organ in Philadelphia, takes up Senator Hunter's recent speech on the Tariff, in which he gave his opinion that no change in the revenue laws was necessary, and tartly declares that all (save one) of the Senator's assertions in defence of his position, "are flatly contradicted by results,"—and that his arguments are "all false and untenable." And this is the way the Administration organ in Pennsylvania treats the opinions and views of a Democratic Senator who claims to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party of Virginia!

Established A. D. 1751.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and BRANDRETH'S Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Pottsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859.

"I met with a man three weeks ago, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep.—The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."—Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by all respectable dealers in medicines.

je21—d&wlm

PLASTER YARD.—Having leased the lot next to my Warehouse on the Dock, I shall keep constantly on hand a supply of the best LUMP PLASTER, which I will sell at the lowest wholesale rates. All Plaster sold by me will be WEIGHED OUT AS DELIVERED, so there will be no loss in weight to the consumer.—Orders from the trade filled on accommodating terms.

je15—d&eod3m A. S. LEE.

SWEDES IRON.—25 tons assorted, receiving and for sale by EDWIN WORTHAM & CO.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled this morning, and was called to order by President Cushing at half past ten o'cloc..

Long before the time for opening the doors, the street in front of the Theatre was densely crowded, and upon the opening thereof the struggle for admission was of an exciting character, and in a few minutes the galleries of the house were filled to repletion with an anxious multitude, it being generally regarded that the proceedings of the day, at an early stage, would prove the turning point in the Convention, and either divide the body or shut out all chances for the success of the "Little Giant."—His friends evidenced, before the opening of the session, much anxiety as to the result of their most anxious hopes, their movements indicating adticipations of defeat and stoical determinntion to "die game."

Order being restored the President introduced the Rev. Dr. Fuller, who delivered an impressive and zealous prayer, invoking the blessings of God upon us a nation and as a people, and also upon the proceedings of the Convention, that they might redound to the honor and interest of our whole country.

A MOVEMENT TO HARMONIZE.

The President stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Howard, of Tenn., the amendment of Mr. Church, of New York, and the amendment to the amendment submitted by Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania.

The President then stated the first question in order to be, "shall the main question be now put."

Pending the consideration of which,

Mr. Church, of New York, asked unanimous leave to make a proposition which he thought would harmonize the Convention.

Leave being granted, he then stated that an agreement had been entered into between him and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gilmore,) that they each withdraw their amendments, and that he (Mr. Church,) then modify his resolution withdrawing the binding or pledging clause of it, and bring the Convention to a direct vote upon that portion of his resolution which provided for the referring of the credentials of all persons claiming seats from the seceding States to a committee on credentials.

Leave was granted by the Convention that these gentlemen carry out their arrangement, by such withdrawals and modification.

Mr. Gilmore then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Church modified his, as proposed, and it was submitted to the Convention.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION DEMANDED.

Mr. Church and Mr. Gilmore both then called for the previous question upon this modified resolution.

Some colloquy here ensued as to how the question should be put.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, urged that as the modification was made by unanimous consent, no further amendment could be introduced, but that the Convention must vote directly upon the proposition, "Shall the main question now be put" upon the amendment of Mr. Church.

The President sustained this gentleman in his views, and submitting the question, "shall the main question, now be put? the vote was taken *viva voce*, and decided unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Ward, of Ohio, before the vote was taken, desired to know whether Mr. Church's amendment was a substitute for the original one of Mr. Howard.

The chair answered affirmatively.

The amendment of Mr. Church was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table, which motion prevailed.

AN ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved that the convention do now adjourn.

Cries of No, No, No, from various parts of the house.

Mr. Broadhead moved to amend by naming 4 o'clock.

Another gentleman named 5 o'clock.

The President stated the motion to adjourn not to be amendable.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the convention adjourn, it stand adjourned until five o'clock, and urged that his motion took precedence of the orginal motion.

The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn, and the motion of Mr. Phillips was declared to be in order.

Several gentlemen asked Mr. Phillips to withdraw his motion, and much confusion ensued, the President rapping loudly with his gavel to quiet the convention.

A number of delegates continued for some time to endeavor to speak, amid loud cries of "order," the Chair ruled them all out of order.

Mr. Sterne, of Arkansas, at length obtained leave to present a paper relative to the delegation from that State, but permission was not obtained to read it.

The President then ruled that the motion of Mr. Phillips was now in order, and that gentleman claimed that it must be voted on without debate.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, contended that the rules of Congress were not applicable to this body, Mr. Phillips urging that under them, the motion could not be discussed.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of Congress, so far as applicable, be adopted.

Mr. Stuart moved to lay the proposition of Mr. Philips on the table.

Mr. Cochrane urged that the motion of Mr. Philips was a privileged one and could not be thus suspended.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, obtaining the floor, stated that he was a delegate elected from that State to the Charleston Convention, but being unable to attend, he requested another gentleman to act in his stead there.—He had, since that adjournment, notified this substitute that he would be in attendance here, but had been informed since he came here, that this substitute claimed his right to continue to act asa delegate. He asked that this case be also referred to the committee on Credentials.

[It appears that Mr. Hallett is an anti Douglas delegate, and that his substitute had deceived him and voted for Douglas, in Charleston.]

Mr. Claiborne, of Mo., asked unanimous consent to refer a similar case from his State to the committee.

Mr. Driggs, of N. Y., contended that the motion to refer credentials in disputed cases to a committee embraced all existing cases, and that the propositions to refer special cases were not in order.

Several gentlemen expressed a different opinion.

Unanimous consent was then given to refer all disputed cases to the committee.

At the request of several delegations, a number of changes were made and vacancies filled in the committee on credentials.

The motion of Mr. Phillips was then stated to the convention.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, made a motion that the convention adjourn.

The President ruled it as out of order, and that the vote must be taken on the motion of Mr. Phillips, which was then taken *viva voce*, there being but a few negative voices.

But, before the result was announced,

Mr. McCook called for a vote by States.

Several delegates contended that it was too late, and there was much confusion.

The President ruled that the demand was made in time, and the vote was then taken, with the following result—yeas 185, nays 66.

The convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. The attendance of spectators was larger than at any previous sitting. The dress circle was well filled with ladies, and the house presented altogether a fine appearance.

BLUE VS. RED TICKETS—AN AMUSING EPISODE.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia—Mr. President, I desire to know whether the members of the Convention are to be excluded from seats on this floor by any police that may be established or organized in the city of Baltimore? If it is so, I can only say, for one, that I will have no connection with this Convention. [Laughter.] I know, sir, that there are representatives from different portions of the country outside, who cannot get admittance, because your police have the physical power to keep them out of this body. I recognize physical force wherever I meet it. Moral force I am ready to meet; but, sir, so help me God, whatever you may do—you may station your guard—when I have been commissioned by the people of Virginia to come here—and I have that commission in my hand—they shall not resist my entrance. [Renewed laughter.] And yet I know the fact that now only by the courtesy of your Sergeant-at-Arms am I on this floor. There are fifty or a hundred gentlemen outside who cannot get admittance because they have not red tickets instead of blue.

Sir, I am not complaining of the President; I did not say anything discourteous of him, but I do want this body to organize. I am exceedingly anxious that we should all be together here in harmony. But, how is it possible that this thing should be done when every gentlemen is insulted at the door whenever he demands admission to enter the convention? I make the suggestion so that this thing may be corrected, and that some thing may be done to relieve those who are on the outside now seeking admission here. I do not recognize in volunteer associations that there shall be trained bands to bar gentlemen from admission to the body. I do not care from whence they come. Baltimore has had, I know, an unfavorable name, but she has an administration now, as I understand, which is conservative in its character and calculated to promote the great interests of our country. But do not let any trained band remain on the outside to refuse admittance to the representatives of the country. I ask you to correct this thing.

Mr. Stetson, of New York.—Mr. President, I confess that I feel a little humiliated in attempting to occupy the floor at all upon a mere question of personal privilege.—I stand in the same position with my friend from Virginia in matters of personal grievances on the outside, but I hope with a different temper in throwing the matter before the country. I met my friend from Virginia on the outside, and we both struggled hard to procure admittance here, and, for a moment, I felt with him that there had been some gross neglect on the part of the officers of this convention in depriving us of the legitimate means of entrance; and perhaps I may have used some expressions of the character he has used here. But, sir, I resorted to the same means he did, and on proof of my identity, the Sergeant-at-arms got a passport that was effectual and procured me an entrance here. Now I mean that that shall be the end of it. We have sources of discomfort and agitation and annoyance enough without accumulating these incidental matters on the outside, either as grounds of secession from this convention or causes for the dissolution of the Union. [Laughter.] By these remarks I do not mean to raise any cause of offence between myself and the very respectable, learned and influential gentleman from Virginia, but I am reluctant to allow these indirect reflections.

Voices from the rear of the hall—"Louder."

Mr. Fisher—Turn round and let us hear you.

Mr. Stetson—I say I am reluctant to allow these little matters of private grief to affect the harmony of this Convention, much less to awaken apprehension that few are likely to have a secession or a dissolution of the Union. [Great laughter and applause.] Now, sir, I do not doubt that there has been every intention on the part of the officers of this Convention to perform their legitimate duties, to execute the orders of this house, and I will be the last man, though, I have suffered in the very way my friend has, to throw upon subordinate officers the responsibility of executing their duty; for it must be apparent that unless they do execute it to the very word and letter, there can be neither order nor propriety here. With these few remarks, more for the purpose of meeting the implication thrown upon the officers of this body than anything else, I yield the floor.

Mr. King, of Missouri—I wish to state that there are some delegates here from Georgia that did not secede from our Convention at Charleston. They were accredited delegates. The question arose in the Convention whether they had the right to cast the whole vote of Georgia. It was decided that they could only cast their own votes. Now these gentlemen are refused tickets.—I presume they have not applied to the President, but they are here without them, and I ask if they are not entitled to have their tickets?

The President—If those gentlemen will communicate their desire to the Chair, he will attend to the matter.

Mr. King—That is all I wish to know.

Mr. Stuart—Mr. President I rise merely to state that, according to my understanding, there can be no business that ought to occupy the attention of this convention this evening. The Committee on Credentials will not report till to-morrow. I therefore move that the convention adjourn.

The President—The Chair requests the gentleman to withdraw his motion for a moment, that the Chair may present a communication he has received to the convention.

Mr. Stuart—Certainly.

The motion to adjourn was accordingly withdrawn.

The President—Before proceeding to make that communication, the Chair desires to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Fisher,) and at the same time to make a suggestion to the convention itself. At the assembling of this convention at Charleston, a system of organization was adopted which involved the delivery of tickets for admission of members to the floor, the hall, and to their seats in the hall. That system was resumed at the assembling of the convention in the city of Baltimore; and the duty devolved, as a matter of necessity, upon the chair to direct the distribution of those tickets of admission. Was the chair to give direction that all persons assuming to be members of this Convention should be admitted without tickets? Gentlemen, have we not been occupied in a debate of an entire day, the whole of which assumes that no gentleman shall come into this hall as a member, and take the seat of a member, without such a ticket of admission? What would have been the condition of things in this hall if there had been no system at the door of checking the admission of persons, and discriminating between those who were recognized as of right members of this Convention, and those who were not so recognized? Would it have been possible to have continued the deliberations of this body, with the free admission of persons at the doors of this hall, without any check or guard to their admission? The Chair submits it to the good sense of every member of this body that it would have been materially and morally impossible to go on without some provision for the delivery of tickets of members of this body at the door of this Convention.—In this state of facts, in this evident necessity for some such provision, it appears that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Fisher), had not obtained the ticket which, as the Chair is informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, was, in the ordinary course of business, delivered to the Chairman of the Virginia delegation. If that was so, surely the Sergeant-at-Arms and the officers of the Convention can only regret that the accident occurred.

But beyond that fact, the chair will submit to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Fisher,) that the solemn appeal he has made to the country against this ordinary expedient of tickets for the admission of members to the convention, is an appeal to the country against a primary and obvious necessity of order in the convention. If the convention shall desire to change that system, no person will accept that change more gratefully than the chair. [Cries of "no change," "no change."] The duties devolved upon me as the presiding officer of this convention; the necessity of preserving order in the convention; putting motions; hearing and deciding questions of order and the other necessary duties of the chair, are quite enough occupation for him, and he deeply regrets, that in addition to that occupation—in itself quite enough for him to discharge—there is devolved upon him, in regard to the admission of members and spectators an amount of duty incomparably greater than all the other duties of the chair. He deplores this, and would be deeply grateful to the convention if they would adopt some other order, if any other order be possible, by which there can be regularity of admission to the convention.

With these remarks, the Chair submits the whole subject to the Convention; and if the Convention will be good enough to pass an order designating some other person to attend to this duty, the Chair will be deeply gratified to be relieved from this, the most onerous duty devolved upon the Chair.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—I wish to state to the Convention that there is no possible blame to be imputed to the Chair. [Cries of "right!" "right!"] For the purpose of convenience and avoiding difficulty, a change was announced this morning. The members of this Convention were requested to exchange their blue tickets for the scarlet ones, some of the members did not make the change, and the consequence was that when they came with their blue tickets, they were refused admittance; but as soon as the doorkeeper understood the matter, they were admitted without any difficulty, and if any member has been refused admission, it has been his own fault. [Applause and some hisses.]

Mr. ——, of Pennsylvania—I was present at the time the member from Virginia (Mr. Fisher) demanded admission. He had a blue ticket, and was denied admission on that blue ticket. He stated there that he was a member of this Convention, and I pledged my honor to the gentleman who was acting as officer at the door that I knew Mr. Fisher to be a member of the Convention, and asked him to allow Mr. Fisher to come in. But he denied him admission, and pushed him back rather rudely. I do say that Mr. Fisher had some cause of complaint at such treatment. As far as I could, I endeavored to obtain admission for him. When I could not succeed in that, I came into this hall, went to the Secretary of the Convention and asked him to endeavor to hunt up the Sergeant-at-Arms and send him out.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan—I think this whole subject is satisfactorily disposed of, and hope the Convention will now adjourn.

The President—The Chair begs leave, before that question is put, to read a communication from Mr. Krum, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Secretary read the following letter:

Hon. Caleb Cushing, President, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR—I am instructed by the Committee upon Credentials to say they will be unable to report at the afternoon session of this day, and beg permission of the Convention to continue our session during the sitting of the convention. Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN M. KRUM,
Chairman.

19th June, 1860.

The President—As no objection is made, the chair will take it for granted that the permission is given.

Mr. Steuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention do now adjourn.

Cries of "Hear Mr. Fisher" and "adjourn."

Mr. Rynders, of New York—I rise to a point of order. I submit that it is out of order for the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Steuart) to move an adjournment when the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Fisher) is upon the floor. [Laughter.]

The motion to adjourn was agreed to.

And the convention accordingly adjourned to 10 A. M., to-day.

After the adjournment of the Convention loud cries were made for Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, who was one of the Charleston seceders, and also one of the Vice Presidents of the Richmond Convention, but has been allowed to resume his seat in the Convention without his right being questioned. He responded briefly to the call, and said he regarded the fact of his having seceded at Charleston as one of the proudest acts of his life. He could not have died with a clear conscience had he have remained. [Laughter.] He, however, was devoted to the Constitution and the Union. He thanked the Convention for the honor done him, and sat down amid shouts of laughter.

Marshal Rynders, of New York, was also loudly called for, and said he would announce to them to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the name of the next President of the United States. [Cries of "name him now, don't keep the secret to yourself."]

Col. ——, of Alabama, an eccentric old gentleman, with a flaming red vest, then amused the audience for a few minutes, proclaiming himself as an admirer of Thomas Jefferson and General Jackson. He kept the house in a roar of laughter for some time, the crowded dress circle of ladies enjoying the scene very much. A heavy shower of rain kept the vast crowd of spectators and delegates from dispersing and the amusement was kept up until the lights were extinguished by the economical superintendent of the house.

THE VOICE OF ILLINOIS.

Speech of R. T. Merrick, Esq.

The following are the full remarks, but incompletely reported yesterday, made by R. T. Merrick, of Chicago, in convention on Monday:

Mr. Merrick, of Illinois—I do not propose to trespass very long upon the time of the convention, but since the discussion has taken so wide a range, I feel it to be my duty to say a word for the State which I represent, and in explanation of her position. In her behalf I speak:

Gentlemen have said, upon this floor, that in requiring from the delegates now asking seats in this body a pledge to abide his action and support its nominees for President and Vice President, we are drawing an invidious distinction between them and those who remained in the Convention at Charleston and now hold their seats by an unbroken and uninterrupted claim. Sir, I cannot appreciate the force of the argument, nor see the distinction attempted to be drawn between the obligations under which we are, and the obligations under which they will be after the pledge demanded has been given.

Illinois came to this Convention to abide its decisions and support its nominees. [Applause.] She asked no new test of Democracy; she had upheld and borne the old standard triumphantly through many hard fought fields and she was content with the principles inscribed upon its folds and reflected from the hearts of her people. [Renewed applause.] She asked nothing new and was willing to walk upon the old ways of Democracy, recognizing all as Democrats who agreed in the fundamental principles of the party and not caring how widely they might differ upon abstract, and incidental questions. [Applause.] This was her view when she came into the Convention and this is her view now. But, sir, independent of this view, she is bound by the action of this Convention, for the reason that having voluntarily participated in its deliberations she thereby assumed an obligation of honor to submit to its determinations.

This obligation extends not only to her, but to every man who remained in the Charleston Convention, and binds him in faithful allegiance to this Convention by a bond as sacred as the pledge we propose to require from those gentlemen now seeking admission. What, sir, was the history of the Charleston Convention and the most unfortunate withdrawal of certain States from its deliberations?

We met as Democrats presumed to hold the same creed and presumed to try the truth of that creed by the same tests.

A demand was made by the delegates from certain Southern States that we should incorporate with the creed of the party what we regarded as a new article, and apply what we regarded as a new test. They told us boldly and frankly that unless we acceded to their demand they could not continue to act with us, but would withdraw from the convention. We told them with equal frankness *we would not grant their demand.* [Applause.] They carried out their purpose and withdrew. They said, and their protests left upon the records of this convention set forth the fact, that their commissions by which they were accredited to Charleston required them in a certain event to end their connection with this body. They were the sole judges of when the contingency arose, and they determined that it had arisen when we refused to acquiesce in the demand they made upon us to modify the Cincinnati platform, and having so determined they have left upon our records the solemn declaration that their commission had expired by their own limitation, and that their honor required them to secede from the convention.

Shall we now admit them? Who can revise the authority of those commissions? Who reinvest the delegates holding them with the powers they themselves tell us have become extinct? Sir, when they withdrew at Charleston, they blotted their names forever from the records of this Convention, and I must confess my amazement at their demand to be re-admitted. The gentleman from Massachusetts has expressed his surprise that we should for an instant refuse to throw open the doors of the Convention and receive these gentlemen with a fraternal embrace. I am equally surprised, with him, that they should stand at these doors when I reflect that they have avowed and recorded the fact that their honor demanded a withdrawal from among us, and I must say, sir, that if they are willing to suffer the humiliation of asking permission to return, I am not willing to suffer the degradation of granting that permission. [Applause.]

But the gentleman from Massachusetts says that these gentlemen now present themselves and insist only on claiming their rights, and that they had no right to resign to this Convention. Who made the gentleman from Massachusetts the judge of other men's conduct and other men's rights? By what authority does he assume thus to pronounce upon another's acts? These gentlemen declared they not only had the right to resign their positions, but that they were instructed by their constituents to resign them, and they did so because so bound to do from considerations of public duty and personal honor. Who, sir, has authorized the gentleman from Massachusetts to sit in judgement upon the representatives of Alabama and pronounce that they were faithless to the constituents they represented? [Applause.] Their duty was a matter for them to determine and not for him, and they did determine it, and I am not willing now to question the propriety of the decision they made. They went out of the Convention, and under the commissions they then resigned, they shall never return by my vote, unless they will pledge themselves to abide by the will of the body in which they seek membership. [Cheers and applause.]

The gentleman from Massachusetts speaks with great devotion for his brethren in the South who are now seeking admission into this Convention after having retired from the Convention at Charleston. Has the gentleman no brethren at the South except the Seceders—Sir, when the Seceders retired from the Charleston Convention they organized a seceding, disunion party, and the Union-loving Democrats of the South unfurled against them the standard of the Union Democracy and that Union Democracy is represented here in Baltimore today. They have commenced the contest, and grieved as I am at the dissension which has occurred, I say, sir, if the contest must come, why let it come. [Applause.]

Let us end all child's play and talk as man to man—and for myself, sir, I say, I will never vote to admit any delegate in this Convention whose commission accredits him to another Convention in any alternative whatever. Before he can come into this body he must exhibit a commission to this Convention and to this Convention alone. [Applause.]

But, says the gentleman from Massachusetts, if Florida is declared by a vote of this Convention not to be represented, he will resign its seat and never be bound by its action. Well sir, let him go. [Applause.] It is only one seceder more. [Applause.] The Democracy will probably survive it.

Mr. President, as I have said, Illinois asks no new tests of Democracy and is bound by the action of this body. If gentlemen are determined to rush in upon the usages of the party and organize a rebellion in its midst, let us meet it fearlessly. Let us at once understand each other. The tests of Democracy most important to be considered in this discussion are faithful acquiescence in the determinations of National Democratic Conventions, and allegiance to the Union of the States. [Applause.]

THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Progress of the Investigation—A Fight in the Committee Room—Probable Duel.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention yesterday morning, the committee on Credentials were called together by the Chairman, Mr. Krum, of Missouri, and retired to their room.

The Committee resolved that the rules of the convention, so far as applicable, shall be the rules for government of the committee, and further resolved that the contestants shall first have fifteen minutes allowed to state their claims, and their opponents the same in reply. Members of the Committee were to be confined to five minutes each. They also resolved that no case should be decided upon until the credentials of all the States were examined. They agreed to take up the cases in the following order:—1, Mississippi; 2, Florida; 3, Texas; 4, Arkansas; 5, Louisiana; 6, Alabama; 7, Georgia; 8, Delaware. Afterwards States where individual delegates are contested will be presented.

In the case of Mississippi, a letter was received from the Charleston seceding delegates asking admittance. No contestants appeared.

Messrs. Barry and Birkedale appeared and claimed seats, being delegated to Baltimore, and having come here in good faith, and desirous to make a nomination and a platform acceptable to the Democratic party.

Inquiry having been made under what authority the Convention met which re-elected the delegates from Mississippi, Mr. Barry replied that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the only legal one possessing the right to call Conventions, issued the call.

A question was asked, what course the delegates were instructed to pursue in case the majority report should now be adopted.

Mr. Bar