

## THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The committee on permanent organization on assembling at 10 a.m., April 24th, reported in favor of Hon. Caleb Cushing for President of the Convention; and one Vice-President and one Secretary from each State in the Union. The committee also reported an additional rule, to wit:—"That in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by a state convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognise the right of each delegate to have his individual vote."

The report, so far as related to the presiding officers, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Cushing was then introduced to the Convention, and on taking the chair, made an eloquent speech, in which he alluded to Mr. Calhoun, and his motto of "Truth, Justice and the Constitution," which, as reported, produced a happy effect. It was the destiny of the Democratic party, he said, to stand upon this, and strike down and conquer the traitorous fanaticism arrayed against it in one section of the Union.

He was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

As soon as the permanent organization was completed, a warm debate was had on the rule reported by the committee on organization, many opposing it, among whom was Mr. Randall, who, in the course of his remarks, expatiated somewhat on Democratic principles to the discomfiture of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who rose, and asked Mr. Randall, who made him an expounder of Democratic principle and precedent? How long had the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

This caused cries of order and great excitement.

Several persons rose to points of order.

The chairman decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled to the floor, and then changed his decision denying his right.

Mr. Richardson, standing on a chair in the centre of the hall, with his sleeves rolled up and determined to be heard, was finally allowed to go on, and again attacked Mr. Randall, as having recently come into the fold, alluding to his political antecedents, as entitling his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday.

After much contention and many acrimonious expressions, the rule was adopted. The Committee on Platform was then announced, and a resolution that no voting should take place till after the report of the committee, was adopted. The ministers of the gospel were invited to open the Convention with prayer. The committee on Credentials was not ready to report and the Convention adjourned.

April 25th.—The Convention met at 10 a.m. The galleries were crowded with ladies and several hundred standing outside were admitted to the floor.

At 4 p.m., the Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland were entitled to their seats. A minority report was also made by the members of the committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi. The report of the majority was finally accepted, but the bonds of union was not thereby materially strengthened.

The death of Gov. Robinson, chairman of the Vermont Delegation, of apoplexy, was announced, and the usual resolutions passed.

26th.—The Committee on Platform not agreeing were not ready to report, and the day was spent in presenting and referring State Platforms and introducing sundry resolutions, which were also referred. Much bitterness and excitement was manifested throughout the day. In the evening, Mr. Douglas telegraphed his friends to accept of the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision, but to go no further in making concessions.

27th.—The committee on Platform reported the majority from 17 States, in favor of affirming the Cincinnati Platform with the addition that the national democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories—first, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor prohibit the introduction of slavery therein, nor any power to destroy it by any legislation whatever; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect when necessary, the rights of persons, or property on the high seas, in the Territories or

wherever its Constitutional jurisdiction extends.

Oregon and California voting with the South.

The majority report was read by Mr. Avery who intended to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolution.

The first and third resolutions in relation to slavery in the Territories and the duty of the general government to protect the rights of persons, were adopted by a large majority of the Convention.

The second resolution, in relation to the fugitive slave law, and the fourth, in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously.

The fifth, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without division.

There were two minority reports made, one by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, re-affirming the Cincinnati Platform and declaring Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subjects—only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati Platform, a resolution recommending the protection of all citizens, whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, was signed by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania.

The points were—

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati Platform.

2d. That all rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledge themselves to the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject.

3d. Ample protection to citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

4th. Pledges Government aid to the Pacific Railroad.

5th. Approving the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable and just to Spain.

6th. That all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary to the Constitution.

At four p.m., Mr. Bayard of Delaware presented another platform or series of resolutions:

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

2d. Declaring that Territorial governments are provisional and temporary—that during their existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle the Territories without their rights of either persons or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

3d. Declaring it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

4th. Declaring that when the settlers in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States, and that a State thus organized has to be admitted into the Union slavery or no slavery.

28th.—After much speechifying, wrangling, sparring and twisting, the platforms were all referred back to the committee without instructions, but subsequently they were by resolution instructed to report at 4 p.m.

At half past five Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the majority of the committee, and in doing so urged upon the delegates of northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow the cotton in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia are the children of slaves who were formerly slaves in their own States. The report of the majority is a combination of the resolutions of Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, Cochrane, of N. Y. and Bigler of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented a resolution eschewing Congressional interference.—Mr. Butler of Massachusetts presented another minority report signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and the minority reports.

The ball being then fairly opened, every fellow that could obtain the floor pitched into his opponents without stint, and the several platforms were raked fore and aft.

Resolution after resolution was introduced and a scene of indescribable confusion continued till ten o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

30.—The scenes of Saturday were renewed. The Butler platform was the first to go overboard, 190 to 105. The Cincinnati platform was affirmed, ayes 233, nays 70, and the minority report was substituted for the majority report, ayes 165, nays 138. The delegates from a majority of the Southern States withdrew from the convention, and a meeting at

St. Andrew's Hall was called in the evening for all who sympathized with the retiring delegates.

Subsequent accounts received by express state that, before the convention finally broke up, fifty-three ballottings were taken without effecting a nomination, two thirds of all the votes being necessary to a choice. Douglas led but could not win the race.

## Departure.

It is reported that D. R. Eckels, chief justice of the supreme court and judge of the first judicial district court of the United States for the Territory of Utah, and John E. Risley, clerk of said courts, both from Indiana, who resided in Camp Floyd during their temporary sojourn in the Territory, and kept the offices of said courts within that garrison, left for their homes in Hoosierdom by the St. Joseph stage, on Friday morning last.

The question has been repeatedly asked, where and with whom have the records of said courts been left? In reply we say that we do not know, consequently cannot give the inquirers a definite answer. They may have taken the records and papers of both courts with them to the States, or forwarded them to New Mexico or Arizona by the army for aught we know, and they may have left them with some one to keep for their successor in office, when appointed and qualified. That they have been burned up, we do not believe.

"Richard," the notorious lying correspondent of some of the Eastern papers at Camp Floyd was also a passenger, so says report.

## The Democratic Conventions.

The Democratic party, South, have appointed the 11th day of June as the time for the meeting of their convention at Richmond.

The Democratic party, North, will hold their convention at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

The re-union of the great Democratic family is not anticipated very soon. The future will disclose the sequel of the division.

THE MISSING MAIL.—We have not seen the announcement in the papers, but have been informed by Mr. Bell, of the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co., that the letter mail which left this city on the 24th of February last, and which was supposed to have been lost, arrived at and was distributed in St. Louis on the 21st of April. If so, which is probably true, the valuable letters and packages forwarded on that day have unquestionably reached their destination some weeks since.

Better late than never.

ANOTHER NEW SETTLEMENT.—By letter from Mr. James McFate we are informed that a new settlement has been commenced on the Rio Virgen, above Virgen city in Washington county, called Grafton. A dam across the river has been built, and the water taken out to irrigate the land, intended principally for the production of cotton, as it is said to be well adapted to the growing of that useful article; other crops had been put in which looked well on the 28th ult.

All was peace in that region and many of the Lamanites were at work, assisting the farmers in their agricultural labors.

THE EASTERN MAIL.—On Saturday evening, the 19th inst., the St. Joseph Mail arrived, of course several days within time. The latest dates from New York were to the 28th of April, and from St. Louis and St. Joseph to the 1st of May.

The news does not appear to be very important. The great fight between Sayers and Heenan was a drawn game, neither winning, consequently no money changed hands.

The weather was cold in the Eastern States and snow fell to the depth of several inches on April 25th, in several places in the State of New York.

The rush of gold diggers towards Pike's Peak continued unabated.

—It is announced that Prof. Greenough, of New Orleans, has succeeded, after much investigation, in impregnating common burning fluid, or camphene, with carbonic acid gas as a neutralizing agent, which, leaving the inflammable nature of the fluid unchanged, makes it unexplosive, and consequently harmless.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—If a man's aim in this world be good, the chances are that he will miss fire in the next.—[Vanity Fair.

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday morning, May 20, at 10 a.m., Elder Nathaniel H. Felt related some interesting incidents connected with his experience in the church of Christ; testified to the truth of the gospel revealed in this dispensation; alluded to the growth of the church and kingdom of God in the last days, especially since the assembling of the people in these valleys.

Elder Orson Hyde called the attention of the audience to the mission of Noah and compared the preaching of the gospel to the antediluvians with the mission of the Latter Day Saints, and reasoned upon the scriptures and a revelation given to Joseph Smith in 1832, speaking of the troubles and wars that shall come upon the earth in the last days.

President Brigham Young said he had felt for many years that he would be perfectly satisfied to live with the Saints, with those that will live in peace and adhere to all the principles of the gospel, for he had no desire to associate with the wicked. Observed that if he could have things as he wished them he would devote one seventh part of the time for rest, for that such was necessary for the health and comfort of man, and then he would hold meetings of that kind in the six days. He spoke of the duty of the Saints to live in that manner that would renew their age, that they might remain long upon the earth to counsel and instruct their posterity.

In the afternoon, President Daniel H. Wells and Elder James W. Cummings addressed the congregation.

## A Sleepy Deacon.

There are times and seasons when sleep is never appropriate, and with these may be classed the sleep of the good old Cincinnati deacon:

The deacon was the owner and overseer of a large pork-packing establishment. His duty it was to stand at the head of the scalding trough, watch in hand, to "time" the length of the scald, crying "Hog in" when the just slaughtered hog was to be thrown in the trough, and "Hog out!"—when the watch told three minutes.

One week the press of business compelled the packers to unusually hard labor, and Saturday night found the deacon completely exhausted. Indeed he was almost sick the next morning, when church time; but he was a leading member, and it was his duty to attend the usual Sabbath service, if he could. He went. The occasion was one of unusual solemnity, as a revival was in progress. The minister preached a sermon well calculated for effect. His peroration was a climax of beauty. Assuming the attitude of one intently listening, he recited to the breathless auditory:

"Hark! they whisper; angels say—"

"Hog in!" came from the deacon's pew in a stentorian voice. The astonished audience turned their attention from the preacher. He went on, however, unmoved—

"Sisters, spirits, come away!"

"Hog out!" shouted the deacon; "tally four."

This was too much for the preacher and audience.

The latter smiled, some snickered audibly, while a few boys broke for the door, to "split their sides" laughing outside, within full hearing. The preacher was disconcerted entirely—sat down—arose again—pronounced a benediction, and dismissed the anything else than solemn-minded hearers.

The deacon soon came to a realizing sense of his unconscious interlude, for his brethren reprimanded him severely; while the boys caught the infection of the joke, and every possible occasion afforded the man opportunity to say, "Hog in"—"Hog out!"

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.—The crown worn by the Queen of Great Britain at the opening of Parliament is composed of hoops of silver, which are completely covered and concealed by precious stones, having a Maltese cross of diamonds on the top of it. In the center of this cross is a magnificent sapphire. In front of the crown, above the rim, is another Maltese cross, in the middle of which is the large unpolished ruby which once graced the coronet of the chivalrous Black Prince, and underneath this, in the circular rim is another immense sapphire. The arches enclose a deep purple, or rather blue velvet; and the rim of the crown, at its base, is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with 'fleur-de-lie' and Maltese crosses equally rich. There are many other precious gems—emeralds and rubies, sapphires and small clusters of drop pearls of great price. The crown is altogether valued at over half a million of dollars. Indeed, were it possible to recollect and again bring together such precious stones; this estimate would fall much below their intrinsic value. The old crown of England, made for George III, weighed upwards of 7 pounds, but notwithstanding the gorgeous display of jewelry, independent of the gold cap, the present crown only weighs nineteen ounces and ten pennyweights. It measures seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim is five inches.—[N. Y. Sun.