

New Jersey—Edward Condit.
Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron.
Delaware—George Read.
Maryland—Thos. S. Heath.
Virginia—Philip N. Nicholas.
North Carolina—William S. Williams.
South Carolina—Daniel E. Huger.
Georgia—Wm. Thompson.
Alabama—Clement C. Clay.
Louisiana—Henry Carleton.
Mississippi—James C. Wilkins.
Tennessee—John H. Eaton.
Kentucky—Samuel Davis.
Ohio—John H. Keith.
Indiana—Samuel Milroy.
Illinois—John M. Robinson.

The Convention then took a recess till 1 o'clock.
 On motion of the committee re-assembled and was called to order by the President pro tem.
 The committee appointed in the morning reported, that in the progress of their investigation a difficulty had presented itself, which they did not feel themselves authorized to settle, in relation to the admission of delegates to the convention from the District of Columbia, and concluded to report the facts of the case, with the opinion of the committee in relation to it. The proceedings of the meeting were then read, which had been held at Alexandria, at which delegates were appointed to this convention, and the committee proposed that they should be admitted as members, under such regulations as the Convention should deem proper.

The names of the delegates were then read over in order by States, whereupon it was found that some of the names of delegates appointed from some of the States had been omitted.
 The report of the committee was adopted, and then, on motion, it was resolved that the lists of the delegates be amended by the members of the convention, whose names were omitted in the report, severally applying to the Secretary, and having their names inserted.

The resolution proposed by the committee for the appointment of a committee to prepare rules for the government of the Convention, the committee to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by each State Delegation, was then taken up and adopted, with directions to the committee to report this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following resolution, on motion of General Robert McAffee, was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, the only survivor of that devoted band of patriots who met and signed the Declaration of Independence, be invited to take a seat in the Convention, during its deliberations, and that a committee of three members be appointed to present this invitation.

In pursuance of which resolution the following persons were appointed by the chair to compose the committee, viz: Gen. McAffee, and Messrs. Fenner and Gierhart.
 The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Thursday, May 23.
 The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, in the Universalist Church in St. Paul's street.
 Mr. King, of Alabama, from the committee appointed yesterday, to nominate officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and to prepare rules for its adoption, for its government, reported that they had given to the subjects committed to their charge the consideration which their importance had demanded, so far as the time allotted to them had permitted, and reported the names of Gen. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, for President, which nomination was unanimously concurred in.

Gen. Lucas not being present, it was, on motion resolved, that a committee of three members be appointed to wait upon him, inform him of his election, and request his immediate attendance. Messrs. Clayton, of Georgia, Murphy, of Ohio, and Bradley, of Vermont, were accordingly appointed the committee, who having returned, conducted the president to the chair, whereupon, he addressed the Convention, in strong and forcible terms, expressing his deep sensibility for the honor which had been conferred upon him, in selecting him to preside over the deliberations of a body so honorable, and influenced by such patriotic sentiments as have always characterized the party to which they are attached, whose object it is to preserve the pure principles of republicanism, and to secure to the people the free and unimpeded enjoyment of their rights and privileges.

He adverted to the importance of the occasion which had called them together, and the propriety of sacrificing all personal feelings and local preferences, for the sake of the cause in which they are engaged, which is to preserve the harmony and advance the prosperity of the great Republican party throughout the Union.
 He expressed a consciousness of his inability to perform the duty assigned to him in a manner corresponding with his wishes, and his dependence upon the support and kindness of the Convention; and feeling no doubt, that it would be extended to him, he accepted of the nomination.

Mr. King proceeded with the report, which recommended the appointment of four Vice Presidents; which recommendation being unanimously concurred in, he named the following persons as proposed by the committee, and the question being severally taken up, they were appointed, viz: Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, 1st Vice President.
 James Fenner, of Rhode Island, 2d Vice President.
 John M. Barkley, of Kentucky, 3d Vice President.
 A. S. Clayton, of Georgia, 4th Vice President.

The committee recommended also the appointment of three Secretaries, which was unanimously agreed to, when the following names were read as proposed by the committee, and were unanimously approved, viz:
 John A. Dix, of New York, } Secretary.
 Stacy C. Potts, of New Jersey, }
 Robert J. Ward, of Kentucky, }

The committee reported the following resolutions:
Resolved, That each State be entitled to the nomination to be made of a Candidate for the Vice Presidency to a number of voters equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the Electoral Colleges, under the new apportionment, in voting for President and Vice President; and that from no other source shall any nomination in the Convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

Mr. King accompanied the reading of this resolution with some remarks, in which he observed that with regard to the candidate to be supported for the Presidency, he considered it the fundamental principle upon which our government is founded, which provide that the will of the majority shall prevail; and because it might possibly be found to be impracticable to unite the voices of so large a proportion in favor of any one individual, he suggested, accordingly, that a majority should be substituted for individuals. The amendment was, however, rejected, and the original resolution carried.

Other resolutions of the committee were as follows:
Resolved, That in taking the vote the majority of the Delegates present, or a majority of the persons by whom the votes for that State shall be given.
Resolved, That the meetings of the Convention be opened by prayer, and that the Rev. Clergy of this city be respectfully invited to perform the duty.

Mr. King then stated that the permission of the Convention, a further report would be made by the Committee, and asked leave for them to sit again, which was granted.
 The Convention took a recess till 12 o'clock.
 12 o'clock.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

In accordance with the last Resolution, adopted this morning, the meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner.
 The committee appointed to wait upon the venerable Charles Carroll, reported that they had performed that duty, and that he had desired the Committee to express his grateful acknowledgments, and to inform the Convention that owing to the state of his health, he would be unable to attend this day.

Van Ness, from the District of Columbia, said that he felt constrained to object to the course proposed to be pursued in taking the vote on the nomination; and had been urged by the whole delegation from the District to state the objection, and to ask for the adoption of a different mode of proceeding, which would be very wise, in that the people of the district in which he resided, were excluded from the privilege of participating in the election of national rulers, or legislating for the nation. He proposed against the course of the objection, but at the same time that question, it was to be considered that this was not a question upon the passage of any law, or the election of any man to office; but was merely recommendatory, and he conceived that they should be permitted to join in re-

commending to the people generally a national officer, fit common with the representatives from other sections of the country. As a matter of right, he thought they had strong claims. Delegates had, he remarked, been admitted from States, which in all probability would not give their support to the ticket of the party. As a matter of expediency, he said that some consideration was due to the zeal and efficiency with which the cause had been supported, by citizens the District the only way to confer power, and it had been usual in other conventions to admit delegates from the District to a participation in their measures, and he thought it would be proper to do so in the present instance.

It was remarked by a member whose name we did not hear, that the vote of that District could not be presumed to be likely to effect the general result; that they were so much entitled to participate in the proceedings of the convention as to be considered as members, and that the committee had agreed to recommend that two thirds should be necessary to make a choice, to provide against any objection which might arise against it from the fact of its being in part made by delegates from States which might not be entitled to the vote for the ticket of the party; whereas he moved that the delegates from the District of Columbia be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Lausette explained the grounds upon which the rule which had been adopted, was founded. It was said that could be fixed upon, which would not appear to operate oppressively and unjustly upon some; and that the one agreed upon was founded upon correct general principles, and admitted of no substantial objection. He admitted the zeal and ability with which citizens from the district of Columbia had given their aid to the cause, and felt for the situation in which they were placed, but could not consent to give up a correct general principle, because it might in some instances appear to operate oppressively upon some. Upon taking the question, 12 members voted in the affirmative, and 133 in the negative. It was consequently lost.

The Committee on rules and regulations reported the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the Candidate for the Vice Presidency shall be designated by the ballot or ballots of the person or persons selected for this purpose by the respective delegations without nomination in Convention—and that if a choice shall be made upon the first ballot, the members of the delegations shall retire, and prepare for a second balloting, and continue this mode of voting, until a selection is made— which resolution was adopted.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, That the Convention should proceed to ballot for the nomination of a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Whereupon the several delegations proceeded to deposit their ballots at the Secretary's table—and the balloting having been concluded, appeared upon the record as follows: MARTIN VAN BUREN had received the following votes:—From Connecticut 8 voters; Illinois 21; Tennessee 15; North Carolina 2; Georgia 11; Louisiana 5; Pennsylvania 30; Maryland 7; New Jersey 8; Mississippi 4; Rhode Island 11; Maine 10; Massachusetts 12; Delaware 3; New Hampshire 7; New York 42; Vermont 7; Alabama 1—being in all 205.

That Richard M. Johnson had received the following votes:—From Illinois 2 voters; Indiana 9; Kentucky 15—being in all 25 votes.

That Philip P. Barbour had received the following votes:—From North Carolina 6 votes; Virginia 23; Maryland 3; South Carolina 11, and Alabama 6 votes—being in the whole 49 votes.

It appearing therefore, that MARTIN VAN BUREN, had received a majority of more than two-thirds of all the votes given, he was declared to be selected as the candidate nominated by this convention for the Vice Presidency.

On motion of Mr. King, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, then adjourned, to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
 4 o'clock, P. M.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, presented to the Convention the following Resolution, which had been adopted by the delegation of that State, during the recess, and asked that it might be placed upon the records of the Convention, viz:—
Resolved, That the Delegation from Virginia to the Convention, concur in, and approve of the nomination of the President which has been made by that body, and will recommend the cordial support of it to their constituents.

Ordered, unanimously, That the same be placed upon the records of the Convention.
 Mr. Jefferson Phelps, of Kentucky, offered the following:
Resolved, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York has received, upon the first ballot, more than two thirds of all the votes given, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States—therefore—
Resolved, That this Convention unanimously concur in recommending him to the people of the United States, for this purpose.

Which preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.
 On motion, **Resolved**, That a committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, and that the committee be appointed by the president.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit:—Messrs. Robert P. Dunlap, W. Zanghara, Frederick Sumner, of New York; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; William Updike, Connecticut; Andrew T. Judson; Vermont; Wm. C. Bradley, New York; John A. Dix, New Jersey; Alexander Wurtz, Pennsylvania; Anthony Laussette, Delaware; John Cummins; Maryland; John T. Archer, Virginia; Wm. S. Archer, Jr., Carolina; John M. Saunders, Jr., Carolina; Joel R. Tolstedt; Georgia; James M. Wayne, Alabama; Clement C. Clay; Mississippi; Powhatan Elletts, Louisiana; Henry Carleton, Tennessee; Geo. W. Terrell, Kentucky; John Spence Smith, Ohio; Robert T. Lytle, Indiana; Samuel Milroy, Illinois; John M. Robinson.

The following preamble and resolution were offered and adopted unanimously:—
Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of the District of Columbia are not entitled to a vote for President and Vice President; and
Whereas, They have thought proper to send four Delegates to represent them in this Convention;

Resolved, Therefore that the delegates from the District of Columbia be granted the privilege of recording their votes for Vice President, and that the same be appended to the proceedings of the Convention.
 On motion of C. C. Clay of Alabama,
Resolved, That the Convention do the highest confidence in the purity, patriotism, and talents of A. Jackson, and that we most cordially concur in the repeated nominations which he has received in various parts of the Union, as a candidate for re-election to the office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

On motion, of Mr. Sheppard, of Ky.
Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be a committee to inform Martin Van Buren, in his nomination to the office of Vice President.
 On motion, Messrs. Joel R. Polstedt, William R. Johnson, and John Spence Smith, were appointed a committee to ascertain the expenses incurred by the Convention.

The following communication was received and read:—
 The following is the Delegation of the State of Indiana in this Convention, I am authorized to declare to the delegates of the several States: That the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, has their approbation, and will have their cordial support, and although Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, received their vote, so soon as the will of the majority of the Convention was indicated, they were disposed cheerfully to yield their preference, for the favorite son of the West, whose claims to the reward of his country they believe to be second to those of none, and unite with the elder States of the Union, in support of Mr. Van Buren, who we hesitate not to say will receive the electoral vote of Indiana; in pursuance of his resolution by this Convention, they have signed in behalf of the Delegates of the State of Indiana to the Baltimore Convention.

SAM'L MILROY, D. S. I.
Ordered, that the same be entered on the minutes of the Convention.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers thereof and published in the Baltimore Republican.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.
 The following table shows the number of votes given by each state, and the names of the persons voted for.

STATES.	For Van Buren.	For Johnson.	For Barbour.
Maine	10	0	0
New Hampshire	7	0	0
Massachusetts	12	0	0
Rhode Island	11	0	0
Connecticut	8	0	0
Vermont	7	0	0
New York	42	0	0
Delaware	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	30	0	0
Maryland	7	0	0
Virginia	23	0	0
North Carolina	2	0	0
South Carolina	11	0	0
Georgia	11	0	0
Alabama	1	0	0
Mississippi	5	0	0
Louisiana	5	0	0
Tennessee	15	0	0
Kentucky	15	0	0
Ohio	21	0	0
Indiana	2	0	0
Illinois	21	0	0
Total	205	25	49

POLITICAL.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The Convention met at the Athenaeum at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, when Mr. Sumner, of New Hampshire, addressed the meeting as follows:
 Gentlemen—The proposition for calling a general convention of delegates, to set on the nomination of a candidate for President, and to select a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, originated in the state of New Hampshire, by the friends of democracy in that state; and it appears that the proposition, confined within its legitimate sphere is the same, in the north, south, east, and west; that although designing men, ever since the adoption of the constitution, have never ceased in their exertions to excite sectional feeling and sectional interest, and to array one portion of the country against another, the great and essential interests of all are the same. They believed that the coming together of representatives of the people from the extremity of the Union, would have a tendency to soothe, if not to tone, the jarring interests, which sometimes come in conflict, from the different sections of the country.

They considered the individuals, who might be selected as candidates for office, to be of much less consequence than the principle on which they are designated; they thought it important to ascertain the facts, whether the people themselves, or those who might frustrate the voice of the people, should succeed in our elections.

They believe that the example of this convention would operate favorably in future elections, that the people would be disposed, after seeing the good effects of this convention in conciliating the different and distant sections of the country, to continue this mode of nomination.—And for the purpose of leading to a proper organization of this assembly, I would propose that the Hon. Judge Overton, of Tennessee, officiate as Chairman pro tem.

Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, remarked that Judge Overton, although in town, was this morning confined to his room by indisposition.—He thanked the convention, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation, for the honor that had been rendered to their venerable colleague, and concluded by moving that Gen. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, be substituted for Judge Overton, as Chairman pro tem, which motion was unanimously concurred in.

General Lucas, was accordingly conducted to the Chair, and returned thanks in a brief and pertinent address.
 On motion of Mr. Burke, of Ohio, John A. Dix, of New York, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. Stephen Haight, of Tennessee, officiate as Chairman pro tem.
Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to report to the Convention the names of the Delegates in attendance.

The following persons were then named members of the said Committee, by their respective delegations:
 Maine—John D. McCrate.
 New Hampshire—John Langdon Elwyn.
 Massachusetts—Ezraezee Sever.
 Vermont—Stephen Haight.
 Connecticut—John N. Niles.
 Rhode Island—Elihu R. Potter.
 New York—Asaiah C. Flagg.

Issue.—The Chronicle of yesterday morning, displays its usual vulgarity and abuse in its remarks respecting the Convention now in session in our city, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The extraordinary fact that the members from the southward, pursued in the regular route, through Washington city, to this place, is adduced as an evidence that they visited that place for the purpose of receiving instructions as to the particular individual whose nomination would be most agreeable to the President; and then follows a volley of the usual vulgar and disgusting slang about club law and the kitchen cabinet, with a repetition of the oft repeated slanders about the President being surrounded with bullies and bravadoes, who by means of threats and flagellations, enforce obedience to his will in all things, and upon all occasions, and that the members of the Convention passed through that city for the purpose, (if there be any meaning in the article,) of being forced into an obedience to his will in the nomination to be made, by the application of the discipline alleged to be usually applied to effect his purposes. And yet, if the assertions of the Chronicle and other kindred prints were to be considered as entitled to any degree of credit whatever, it would have been not only unnecessary for the members of the Convention to be flogged into the support of the President's views, but that it was quite unnecessary for them to receive any intimation respecting his wishes upon the nomination; since they have constantly averred that the President would not consent to have any other man than Martin Van Buren placed upon the ticket, and that the members of the Convention have been selected for their subserviency to the known wishes of the President upon this point.

When we look over the names of the members of the Convention, we find among them the brightest ornaments of the land, and such an array of talents and respectability as has but seldom been seen together in this or any other country; and no man, who had any decency, or any respect for himself, would attempt to speak of them in any other terms than those of respect. But it has become a regular system, with the Clay men, to heap upon the best men in the country, and those who rendered to it the most important services, such low and vulgar abuse as would degrade a Billingsgate fish-woman. This has become so common and so notorious, that there is no respectable man that pays any regard to their slanders; but their abuse is regarded as the highest praise, as it affords an evidence that the man who is the subject of it, is sufficient by prominent and worthy to become a mark for their poisoned arrows to be levelled at.

But the truth is, that the Opposition are reduced to desperation, and the constant stream of abuse with which the columns of their papers are teeming is nothing more than the overflowing of the bile with which they are charged, and which can find vent in no other way. The Convention now in session in our city, is no doubt a serious eye-sore to the factious spirits with which the land is filled, and who are using their utmost efforts to produce distraction and confusion in the country, and would evidently be rejoiced to divide the Union, if they could produce the impression upon the public mind that it was the result of the measures of the administration; and we doubt not that the result of the deliberations of the Convention will affect their hearts as much as its assembling together now pains their eyes. Better feelings and finer spirits we never saw in any body of men, than are evinced by the members of the Convention. They come together as the advocates of the great and sacred principles upon which our institutions are founded, and by which the Administration is influenced in its measures, resolved to present to the people as the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency, the man who shall appear to be most generally the choice of the people, and one who will be worthy to be supported in connection with the great and good chief now at the head of our government, and whom the people delight to honor; and their nomination will be received throughout the country, with such feelings as will draw out a support in its favour which will teach the disorganizing and factious spirits who are labouring to produce mischief and difficulty in the country, that they need never hope to receive countenance or support from a free and intelligent community.—
Baltimore Republican.