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BY D. R. DURISOE. EDGEFEILD, S. C., JULY 18, 1872. VOLUME XXXVI.—No. 30.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Upon calling the convention to order, Mr. Belmont said;

Gentlemen of the Convention—It is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy who have met in order to present to the American people the candidates for President and Vice-President for whom they solicit the suffrages of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great Republic. At our last National Convention, on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of General Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the government by the Executive and by Congress, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism. The vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed with grief and sorrow the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us if, by the re-election of General Grant, the policy thus far pursued by the Radical party be continued. The thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many States of the Union; that by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of the States are infringed and trampled upon, and that Cæsarism and centralization are undermining the very foundation of our Federal system and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwark erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. These abuses have become so glaring that the wisest and best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the Radical wing, which is trying to fasten upon their country another four years' reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism; and whatever individual opinion we may entertain as to the course of the candidates whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictated their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidate. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country requires, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not men; and I trust that no personal predilections or prejudice will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier. During our civil war his stubborn and indomitable courage helped to crown the Union with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he has most signally and badly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this moment the very personification of the misrule which is opposed to us, and his re-election is fraught with most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberties of our people. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and the violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy and preference at my hands. But Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that, if elected, he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully. Should you, therefore, in your wisdom decide to pronounce in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall, for one, most cheerfully bury all past differences and vote and labor for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore and mean ever to support the candidates of the Democratic party. The American people look with deep solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the evils under which they are suffering; but, in order to obtain that, you are called upon to make every sacrifice of party preference. However much you might desire to fight the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition if the el[illegible]ion of a good and wise man outside of our own ranks offers a better chance of success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats, but as citizens of our common country, and that no sacrifice can be too great that she demands at your hands.

Mr. Belmont, after some further personal remarks, nominated as the temporary president of the convention, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, saying; "It is an auspicious omen that a scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land."

Mr. Randolph was elected by acclamation. He said:

"I am aware that the very great honor conferred upon me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but is a token of respect to the State from which I come, and is a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious. I am, perhaps, the oldest member of this body; and a life of eighty years with the Democratic Republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every Presidential contest, from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demands of our party and our people a calmer or more earnest recourse to prudential principles. It strikes me as the duty of this body, and of this hour, to wrest the government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders, and to place it in honest hands; to restore to the citizen everywhere the proud consciousness of personal rights, and to all the States perfect integrity of local self-government. This, with the recognition of the supremacy of the constitution and the law, will, in my judgment, discharge all our present duty.

The band played "Dixie" when Mr. Randolph took his seat as temporary chairman. [Cheers.] His speech was delivered with much energy and effectiveness, considering that the speaker is near an octogenarian. He was repeatedly cheered.

The Rev. Henry Slicer being presented, addressed the Throne of Grace.

The rules of the former Democratic Convention were adopted; also resolutions of thanks to Belmont. A recess was then taken to three o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

When the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for chairman. Senator Bayard and Governor Hoffman conducted him to the chair. He was received with great applause, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for this great honor. Words can hardly tell how much; but you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and the purpose which brings us here together. Nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, [applause,] feeling keenly all the evils of the proscriptive test oath, the hates and the strifes and the passions of the war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the Executive Federal power in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore Equal Rights to all our citizens, [applause,] white as well as black, [applause;] to restore local self-government, and to arrest the further centralization of federal power, [applause.] They then said this thing has gone far enough, if not already too far; the time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say Halt, and re-assert the vital doctrine of Republican government—that under the constitution the powers of the federal government are defined and limited, [applause and cries of good! good!] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of the equality of all the States, before the higher law, before the constitution, and the equality of all men before the law. (Applause.) Of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace; taking no steps backward; taking no right and franchise which had been secured the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor. They at the same time demanded in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people. (Great applause.) They organized nearly forty thousand strong, and called upon B. Gratz Brown (applause) to lead the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor. Then what followed? Eighty thousand Democratic Republicans, (cheers,) looking upon the success of that movement as above any party triumph, (cheers) resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of republican liberty, love of the equal rights of all men, inspired that union, and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times, and without violating honor, logic, conscience or consistency on either side. This patriotic union was based upon higher grounds than ordinarily control political action. (Great applause.) Even those who had fought against each other in battle "clasped hands over the bloody chasm," (renewed applause and, side by side like brothers, with hearts beating unison, beating strong with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag to a glorious victory. That, gentlemen, is Liberal Republicanism, (enthusiastic applause and that is Democratic Republicanism. (Great enthusiasm.) The victory which came from that union was the end of proscription, test oaths, of pain and strife, and of all disloyalty; in a word, the real end of the civil war came with that victory, and did not come until then in Missouri. (Intense applause.) It redeemed that State; it gave the right of freemen to seventy thousand men who had been bound and fettered. Missouri is now a free State in this Union, with all her rights, dignity and equality under the constitution, and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union Federal dictation in Missouri, in their local elections, was overthrown; and by that union strife and hate have given place to peace and to good will. By that union liberty, with equal rights for all, have given to the State unbounded prosperity, and to her people a joy almost unspeakable. So great was their joy and so complete their success, that the Liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of Liberal and Democratic Republicans, and with it the same blessing of liberty, peace and fraternity, to all the other States. (Rounds of applause.) Accordingly in State convention, on the 24th of March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in national convention in Cincinnati, on the first day of May. The invitation was accepted; there was indeed a great response. They came by thousands; in such vast numbers that a delegate convention of representatives of all the States was formed, both from principle and from necessity, to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men in the country, lately leaders in the Republican party, were there, and took part in its deliberations. They were assured that large numbers of Liberal Republicans in every State and from all portions of the country stood behind ready to sustain them, and they were morally certain that, if the millions whom we this day represent (cheers) would only come to their support, the number of Liberal Republicans would reach half a million or more. (Great applause.) That convention presented a platform and presented candidates to the country. For President, Horace Greeley, (long and continued cheering,) and for Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, (more enthusiasm,) and that convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared on that platform there enunciated, and the support of the candidates nominated by that convention, have invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation. Those principles were so clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself, and restated in the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, (more cheering,) and they are so well known to you all that I will not restate them. For weeks that platform and these candidates have been before the country; meanwhile the convention called to nominate General Grant, (hisses,) and to endorse and to continue the principles, practices and policy of his administration, has done its work. (Hisses.) As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant administration, the issue is clearly made up; it is Grant or Greeley. (Immense enthusiasm and cries of Greeley!) While these events were passing the Democratic representatives whom we represent held their conventions in all the States. The Liberal movement, the example of Missouri, the Cincinnati Convention, its platform and its candidates, with the letters of acceptance, were all before these conventions, which were very largely attended by the ablest men. The paramount questions before these conventions were: Shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans? (Great applause.) Shall we adopt their platform? [Loud cries of yes! yes! and some cries of never!] Shall we nominate the same candidates? [yes, yes!] and shall we elect them? [yes! yes! and loud cheering,] or shall we refuse to co-operate and nominate other candidates, [no! no! Greeley! Greeley!] and strive to elect them over both tickets already in the field. Gentlemen, these are the questions which you are to decide now and here. That you will decide them wisely, I cannot doubt. Nor can any one doubt who looks over the body of men, representing as they do three million of citizens, and who feel, as every one here must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great and rising movement which we everywhere see? What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans with a million, it may be, of Liberal Republicans? What means this union, upon a common platform, and proposed union upon the same candidate; a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest, as to surprise its friends, and to confound its enemies? [Applause.] Which comes as the winds come; which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion, as the great storms always run to the surface currents? What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. [Applause.] It means no union of the dead upon dead issues; but union of the living issues of the present. It means no union for the spoils of office [applause;] but it means a union of men with the same faith upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour—a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men, who have the sagacity to see, and the moral courage to accept, the situation. [Good! good! and loud cheering.] It means a union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past and dead with the issues of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God and their fellow-men. The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, nor the question of slavery in the Territories, upon which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed when the Lecompton constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order or by constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864; nor yet is it the question of reconstruction, or of the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments; nor the question of negro suffrage; nor the establishment by federal power of universal negro suffrage, as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights, or any existence even as States in the Union. It is none of these questions that is now in issue. All of these have been issues of the past; great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or parties; but they are all past issues, they have been fought out and fought to the end, in the forum or in the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war or the far-off rebellion. [Applause.] We could not re-open them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purpose who say that we would re-open them if we could. This great union, therefore, means no step backward. [Cheers.] Forward is the word. [Loud cheers.] And, first of all, it means to-day, for all the other States of the South, what it has already done in Missouri. Instead of proscription, test oath, suspension of habeas corpus and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual and Republican good for all. [Loud applause.] Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by the proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men, white as well as black. [Loud applause.] Instead of thieving governments, organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the dominance of intelligence and integrity. Instead of strife, hate and robbery, it means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good-will; and, gentlemen, for our whole country, East, West, North and South, it means, instead of a War-President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life; instead of this, it means the election of a Peace-President. [cheers] Trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and Republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom. [Loud cheers.] Of peace, not enchained. Of liberty, not under arrest, awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drum-head court-martial, but that liberty and peace which the constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword. [Loud applause.] By preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and by the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all—it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government. [Loud cheers.] It means to assist the vital principle of our Republican system, in which it moves, and has its very being, that constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defending and limiting the powers of all governments, State or National. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congress and State Legislatures, and every department of the government shall obey the constitution. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Doolittle in conclusion said: "Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purpose which brings us here. A great responsibility rests upon this convention. If its action shall be such as to put an end to this misrule which for the past few years has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the convention at Baltimore on the 9th of July, 1872."

Amid loud and long continued applause, Mr. Doolittle took his seat.

All resolutions were referred, without debate, to the committee on resolutions, and the convention then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The delegates were generally in their seats in the hall of the convention by ten o'clock A. M. A fine brass band located in the upper gal[illegible] the audience with [illegible] convention adjourned and arrived, and, calling the convention to order, called upon the Rev. Dr. Leburne, of Baltimore, who addressed the Throne of Grace. The chair then announced that, for the convenience of the members of the convention and the press, every person rising to make a motion or speak should announce his name and State.

Cabell, of Arkansas, asked for seats, by courtesy, for five delegates from Arkansas in excess of their regular number. Agreed to.

Mr. Burr, of Connecticut, announced that the committee on resolutions were ready to report the platform, and, at his request, Reading clerk Perrin read the report, recommending the adoption of "the resolutions already adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati." [Cheers.] In order that there should be no misapprehension as to these resolutions, Mr. Burr called for their reading in full to the convention, which was done, each plank in the platform being received with applause. The "one-term" plank was especially well received. A call for three cheers at the close elicited a partial response. Mr. Burr explained that the resolutions were the Cincinnati platform exactly; nothing added and nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in the committee by all the States except Delaware and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and upon that moved the previous question.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, inquired whether the previous question, another name for the gag-law, had became the law of a Democratic convention, without notice to the delegates. The chair said the convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representative; so the motion of Mr. Burr was in order, and not open to debate. Various gentlemen appealed for a withdrawal of the motion, in order to allow a short debate. Burr said he felt compelled to decline. A scene of great confusion followed. Calls of "question," "debate," added to the din. On the motion to sustain the previous question the call of States was ordered, and, being taken, resulted yeas 553, nays 76. Governor Hoffman in casting his united vote of New York in the affirmative, said that some of the delegates, himself among the number, were opposed to the previous question. Hanck, of Ohio, denied the right of his delegation to cast the vote as a unit, and asked to have his vote recorded. The chair announced that Mr. Burr, of Connecticut, was now entitled to one hour to debate the resolutions; also that the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes. Burr conceded this request, as Bayard is a member of the committee on resolutions.

Bayard took the platform, and said that while there was no disposition to carp at, and oppose, men, because of former political opinions, he hoped the great Democratic organization would be allowed to have an independent expression of its own honest sentiments. [Cheers.] Why take, cut-and-dried, the resolutions of another organization? [Applause.] Why have the opinions of other men, not chosen by us, forced down our throats as our expression? It is proposed here that we shall go before the country, for the first time, without our own independent expression of principles. It is not just or wise to ask us to go into this campaign under the clothing of a minority. [Calls of Time, Time.] The chair announced that Mr. Burr, out of respect for the minority, consented to give Bayard ten minutes more. Another Connecticut delegate objected to any man's occupying the time of the convention in this way. [Applause and hisses.] The chair called the convention to order, and reminded the delegates that "this is a deliberative assembly," and urged a respectful hearing of any one who occupied the floor, whether they approved his sentiments or not. Bayard finally resumed, arguing the necessity for some expression of opinion upon the question of the exercise of Federal military power, under the color of legislation, to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments. If the convention failed in this there would be a serious disappointment. In conclusion, he entered his protest against the pending motion to adopt the report as a whole, and asked for a separate vote on the several distinct propositions pending.

Mr. M. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, regretted that there should have been any difference of opinion here. All other issues should be merged in the single one of defeating the re-election of the present national administration. He said that the reconstruction acts and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments had been accepted. Public opinion was higher than governments, and superior to any declarations of a convention. [Applause.] There was nothing left as an issue now, but to save the nation from destruction by corruption. He reviewed and criticised the foreign policy of the administration, and urged a union of the whole nation to defeat the unhallowed purposes and shiftless policy of the present government. [An allusion to the prospective election of Greeley was received with great applause.] As to the fifteenth amendment, he said he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from the four millions of freedmen the right of suffrage. [Great applause.]

Judge Regan, of Texas, followed, and said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could not succeed at this election with a distinct Democratic party; therefore they had come here to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such an arrangement as will unite the Democrats with all the honest opponents of the administration. It was wisdom, therefore, to take the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation [illegible] Bark-dale [illegible] "I ask for the unanimous consent of the convention to a division of the vote." [Cries of No! No!] McRae, of Tennessee, made frantic efforts to obtain the floor, and was finally recognized by the chair, and proceeded with an excited protest against the cutting off of debate. [Cries of "Sit down!" "Call the roll!" "Call the roll!"] The roll of the States was called on the main question, the adoption of the platform, which resulted —yeas 662, nays 70.

We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to just government:

First. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States' self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, to remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or submit to what is wrong.

Twelth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

At the close of the calls, when Delaware voted No, there were loud hisses. The chair appealed to the convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State. The delegates said the disturbance was in the galleries. Before the vote was announced, permission was asked by the chairman of the Alabama delegation to make an explanation of a change which he desired to make in the record of Alabama's vote. Objection being made, the chairman ruled that while Alabama had a right to change the vote, he could not explain the reasons. Subsequently, unanimous consent being accorded, Shorter, of Alabama, took two minutes to explain that there were in the pending resolutions some statements rather than declaration of principles which some of his delegation could not endorse without explanation or without stultification. Having said this, he changed the Alabama vote from 12 ayes and 8 noes to 20 ayes. [Cheers.]

The nays on ordering the previous question upon the adoption of the report of the committee were: Alabama 10, Arkansas 2, Delaware 6, Florida 2, Georgia 21, Louisiana 10, Maryland 2, Missouri 4, Navada 6, New Jersey 18, Oregon 6, Pennsylvania 21, South Carolina 11; Texas 16, Virginia 22, West Virginia 2.

The nays upon the adoption of the platform were: Delaware 6, Florida 2, Georgia 19, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, New Jersey 9, Oregon 6, Pennsylvania 7, West Virginia 2.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, presented the petition of fifteen thousand Germans of the City of New York, relative to a nomination of a candidate for President. It was sent to the desk where it was read by the secretary. It recommends the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expresses belief they will receive the hearty support of the Germans, regardless of past party affiliations, as the best nominations that can be made. [Cheers.]

Ray, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the rules providing that on [illegible] brook, of Illinois, presented the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. [Cheers.] The roll was called, and each vote for Greeley was received with cheers. The ballot resulted: Greeley, 686; James A. Bayard, 15; J. D. Black, 21; Groesbeck 2.

All the votes cast for Greeley, except the six votes of Delaware and nine of New Jersey, which were cast for Bayard; two votes of West Virginia cast for Groesbeck, and twenty-one votes of Pennsylvania cast for Judge Black. Pennsylvania cast two blank votes.

When Governor Hoffman rose to cast the vote of New York her delegation were greeted with three cheers. Order being restored, Governor Hoffman disputed Missouri's promise to give Greeley the largest majority of any State in the Union, and said that New York's majority would be larger than Missouri's total vote. He also expressed his regret that there had been any division of vote here. He knew that those who did vote for Horace Greeley were acting conscientiously, but he desired to appeal to them. New York is a Democratic State. It had more than four hundred thousand Democratic voters, and, when these were ready to sacrifice personal preferences and prejudices on the altar of the country, he hoped their brethren elsewhere would do the same. [Great cheers.]

After the chair had announced the result of the ballot, Wallace, of Pennsylvania, took the platform and was received with cheers. He said: "In obedience to the decision of public sentiment in his State their delegation had cast part of their vote against the gentleman who, by the usages and customs of the Democratic party, is now the nominee for the Presidency. They would yield to the decision, and accept the result which the great high court of appeal of the party had decided." In conclusion, by instructions of his delegation, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous. [Wild cheers, music, "Battle Cry of Freedom," followed by "Hail to the Chief."] When the music ceased a scene was lowered at the rear of the stage, presenting a view of the White House. [Applause.] Order being restored, the motion of Wallace that the nomination be made unanimous was put and carried, with one or two dissents only.

B. Gratz Brown was nominated for Vice-President, and upon a call of the States received 713 votes, Stevens of Kentucky 6, and blanks 13. The blanks were Florida 2, New Jersey 9, and West Virginia 2. Delaware voted for Stevenson. On motion of Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

Bouck, of Wisconsin, moved a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State, to be named by the respective delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nomination. Payne of Ohio, moved to amend by adding "the president of the convention to be chairman." Agreed to. On motion of Leahan, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that, on adjournment, the convention would, with music, escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their quarters. A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next national convention to be decided by the national committee; also, resolutions of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Raine and to Baltimore, for courtesies; also, thanks to Mr. Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the convention. Thayer, of New York, made a few remarks eulogizing Greeley. The chairman returned thanks for the kind expressions towards him, and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the convention.

"Paddle Your Own Canoe."

As an incitement to individual effort, this piece of nautical advice will do very well. No young man ought to expect his canoe to be paddled by anybody else as long as he is able to paddle it himself; and no young man ought to be content to have his canoe drift idly with the current while everybody else's dug-out is shooting swiftly past him. But when the saying is made by the strong as an excuse for not assisting the weak and unfortunate, it is execrable. There is many a one who can't paddle his canoe: his craft may have been cracked in a financial tempest, and he himself escaped in a crippled condition; or it may have been beached high and dry on the banks of misfortune; or it may have struck a hidden rock or sawyer, and started a leak. All round us there are canoes in some such distress as this. They may not be firing minute guns to attract attention, but they are floating helpless on the tide, and it is easy to be seen that they are in trouble. We can steer clear of them and leave them to their fate if we will; we can disregard their signals and keep on our course and leave them a prey to the next tempest that rises on the horizon; but this would be unsailor like, and on the actual sea, would be called inhuman. A manlier way is to make for them, and with a hearty "ship ahoy," ask what's the matter with them. It may be that a word of encouragement, a direction, a trifling assistance, or a new start they require; and by every obligation of humanity we ought to give it to them. The voyage of life is not an independent individual enterprise, in which every man is for himself. It is a brotherhood business. Our canoes are in one human flotilla, and while each of us should paddle his own canoe without looking for aid to others, we ought to esteem it a duty to look for opportunities to relieve and succor those who are in distress, to cheer up those who are disheartened, and to aid those who have met with misfortunes. Success is gratifying to those who achieve it—a sweet reward of strength, patience and skill. But the greatest glory of success is the power it affords of ministering to the wants of those who have not been successful. The rule of gen[illegible] human philosophy [illegible] strong should lend a share of their [illegible] from the poo[illegible] the skillful should [illegible] ward, and the wise should [illegible] the ignorant.

Confession of an Indian Murderer.

The murder of a family named Cook, at Oak Lake, Minn., which took place some months ago, has been confessed by a Pillager Indian known as "Bobolink." He says: "I camped alone the night previous to the murder. Started in the morning towards Cook's place; called at Little Sioux's camp; his boy walked with me a short distance; we talked about nothing but hunting. They asked me where my partner was; I said I did not know. After leaving Little Sioux's camp I made up my mind to commit this crime, because I was poor and wanted clothing. I arrived at Mr. Cook's a little after dark; I opened the door without knocking and immediately shot Mr. Cook, who was sitting and reading. Mrs. Cook seized Mr. Cook and held him on the chair until I reloaded my gun and shot her, when they both fell together. I then went into the house, taking a stick in my hand, where I found three children. I struck each of them on the head with my stick and killed them. They did not cry or moan. I then took the furs and threw them out of doors. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were dead. I took the gold ring from Mrs. Cook's finger; then went into the other room, where I got the clothing and other things; I took these things all out of doors and packed them to carry. I then put some hay against the door and set it on fire; the house was old and was in flames before I got away. I do not consider the above a brave act, and have never felt brave until to-day—since I have told the truth. I know I will be hanged, and I intend to give the warwhoop on that occasion.

CAUGHT BY HIS OWN JALAP.—A little while since Ned Foster got the idea into his head that whiskey was doing him harm and determined to "shut off" on it. "But," as he sagely remarked, "it will not do to make too great a change in personal habits suddenly. I must do this by a gradual taper." So he gave up his habitual little comforters at Hazeltine's, shunned bar-rooms, sickened his friend by an assumed fondness for Ottawa beer, and only drank when he felt that he absolutely needed to do so, from a little private bottle in his desk. It was strange, he thought, how rapidly that bottle became emptied. He was very sure that he was not doing all the drinking out of it himself, and rightly surmised that some of the boys had discovered his stock of fluid and made it their prey. Quite unsatisfied with this system of appropriation, he procured two bottles, exactly alike, one filled with Simon pure Bourbon, the other also containing good Bourbon liberally dosed with jalap. The latter he left in the accustomed spot for the benefit of the marauders, while for the other he found a new hiding place. The prospective joke was too good to keep, so he whispered it to somebody who betrayed the secret. As soon as he left his office for a few moments, the bottles were changed. The good one was empty when he came back. While he waited chucklingly to discover the victim of the snare, he took a big drink, and in a few minutes after formed a sudden resolution to go home for the day. He never left his office in so lively and moving a way before, and now he says he has given up his "budge" altogether, as he doesn't think it agrees with him.

A Dutch Justice of the Peace.

To old Jake S——, a J. P. in Dresden, Ohio, belongs the honor of deciding a case in favor of both parties.

Some twenty years ago Jake was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and in due time he docketed his first case on the fly-leaf of a Dutch almanac.

One neighbor had sued another for trespass and damages, and the case was set for hearing one day in August, when the dog star raged in all its pristine fury.

Although the amount involved did not exceed twelve dollars, each party employed the most eminent counsel at the Zanesville bar to look after their respective interests; so it came to pass that on that annealed August day, Messrs. C—— and G—— appeared "fernist" each other in old Jake's court.

Each lawyer came armed with a stack of law books, embracing almost every work on law from Blackstone to Walker's American law. As they deposited them upon a wooden table in the centre of the room, 'Squire Jake eyed them earnestly, and, excusing himself for a moment, hastened to the cellar, where he imbibed one or two quarts of beer, to brace himself against the storm of legal lore which he felt intuitively must come.

Finally the case was called, and Mr. G——, who appeared for the defendant, arose and moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the title to the lands claimed by the plaintiff upon which the trespass was committed, was in doubt. Then followed a three hours' discussion of the law, *pro* and *con.*, between the attorneys.

During the progress, Jake broke out into a terrible perspiration, and each moment became more hopelessly muddled as to to the real point under discussion. Finally the lawyers were overcome by the heat and sat down, after having marked about five hundred passages of law each—supporting their views of the case.

Without glancing at them, and after wiping the perspiration from his massive brow with a coarse linen towel, Jake rendered the following decision:

"Vell, Mr. G——, I gifs you your gase."

"But, your honor!" exclaimed Mr. C——, "you have not looked at the law!"

"Now, shust geep shtill, Mr. C. ——, and not git up your pack. [illegible] vay. I gif you your gase too, und the conshtopple he bay the gose[illegible] [illegible] Goat House [illegible] nonsense [illegible] in the mont of August. Git right avay out of here, gwick now. Dis gase is ofer, und I vant some peer."

Messrs. G—— and C—— got "right avay gwick," and the next day Jake went down to "Sanesfeele" where he saw "leetle Sam Cox" (S. S., the Deputy Clerk of the Court) and resigned his commission, remarking, as he handed in his "bapers:"

"Dere be more tam drubbles mit a Shoostice of the Beace than he bays for himself like doonder. Dem *liars* dey shust talk about *drover* und *dort* und *gonversion* und all dem dings, vile it ish so hot as never vash, und gif you no chance for peer nor noddings."

DIDN'T LIKE MUTTON.—A good story is told of the recent excellent performance of Handel's Messiah at the Broadway Baptist church. A farmer took his wife to hear the grand music, so splendidly rendered on that occasion, and, after listening with apparent enjoyment, the pair became suddenly interested in one of the grand choruses: "We all, like sheep, have gone astray." First, a sharp soprano voice exclaimed:

"We all, like sheep—"

Next, a deep bass voice uttered, in the most earnest tones:

"We all, like sheep—"

Then all the singers at once asserted:

"We all like sheep—"

"Darned if I do!" exclaimed old rusticus to his partner. "I like beef and bacon, but I can't bear sheep meat!"

There was an audible titter in that immediate vicinity, but the splendid music attracted attention from the pair, and they quietly slipped out.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE LAST TIME.—There is ever something solemnizing in the thought it is the last time. The last gleam of the day—the last word before parting—the last look of life. All these acquire an importance and interest vastly beyond any which they would possess in and of themselves. The sun shone bright before he approached his setting, and the farewell word spoken was some ordinary one, of no real weight; the parting look was one which we would otherwise have forgotten. But no noonday splendor was so cherished in memory as that disappeared in a spark of gold over the western hills, and no one tone in all our converse dwelt on the ear so long and clear as that one word, "good-by." No look has been so often recalled as that smile of recognition of the pallid face from whence life was taking its flight.

BEAUTY IN A WIFE.—Remember, that if thou marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which perchance will neither last nor please thee one year, and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all; for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.—Sir Walter Raliegh.

☞ In New Hampshire, the following is posted on a fence; "Nottis—Know kow is alloud in these medders, eny men or women letten thare kows run the rode, wot gits inter my medders aforeseed shall have his tail cut orf by me, Obadiah Rogers."

Brevities and Levities.

☞ A romantic couple, not a great way from Boston, named their infant daughter Caressa. That was eighteen years ago, and the boys are at it now.

☞ The stories of the man and wife who came to grief in a dispute as to whether it was a rat or mouse that crossed the room, and of that no less historic couple who died the death, in a quarrel, of "knife or scissors," are both put to shame by a married twain in Jackson, Tenn. Having a little dispute as to which way a bed should be placed in an apartment, the husband convinced his unruly spouse simply by beating her to death.

☞ A man in town, who does his own milking, was told by a five year old girl to run the cow and she would "let her milk down." He tried it, but became so weak he couldn't milk that night. Next morning he concluded to make things easier, so he tied the milk-bucket to the cow's tail, and gave her a kick as he leaned on the fence to await developments. By the aid of a negro the fence is up again. A reward of $5 will be paid for the return of said cow. For description apply at this office.

☞ No man is so poor that he has not friends whose happiness is linked with his fate, and whose heart will be wrung with anguish at his punishment or his suffering.

☞ They have a man in Lock Haven whose name is Gaudam. His would be a nice name for a church deacon. For instance, the preacher would say: "Gaudam, you pass the plate." It sounds like "cussin'," don't it? If we were that fellow we would have our Gaudam name immediately changed to something more reverential.

☞ A Paterson boy put a lighted match into a nearly empty powder keg, to see what would happen. He won't do so again, as his curiosity is satisfied, but the girl who sits next him in school thinks he looked better with his nose on.

Advertised by Smiles

Is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentifrice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties.

Save and mend pieces, use Spalding's Glue.

Fathers and Mothers.

If you occupy these relations now, or are about to do so, study well your constitution. If you have acquired or inherited Scrofula or any disease which may be transmitted to your offspring, it is your solemn duty to eradicate it. Thousands of children are now suffering from the effects of poisonous disease transmitted to them from their parents. The thought is terrible. You can save yourselves much sadness and solicitude and your dear little ones much pain and unhappiness by the timely use of Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It will surely eradicate the taint from your system, or if it has already been entailed upon your child, give it at once. this valuable preparation and its system will be renovated and restored to sound[illegible] [illegible] boy has been afflicted with Scrofula ever since his birth, and after trying every remedy that was recommended, and several physicians had pronounced him past all hope. I accidently heard of your Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It was so highly recommended that I concluded to try it, but I must confess with very little faith. He has taken nine of the bottles you sent me, and I am happy in being able to say that he is almost well; and I believe by the time he takes the dozen he will be perfectly restored to health. He has gained flesh, has a fine appetite and now walks two miles to school. I shall always remember you with gratitude. ANN MURRAY.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is used in Europe and America.

ON EVERYBODY'S TONGUE.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *viva voce* advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor. But it is a well-known fact that the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS have never relied upon newspaper bolstering to establish the success of a preparation which owes its astonishing popularity mainly to the oral testimony of the thousands who have either experienced or been the eye-witness of the immense physical good it has wrought throughout the length and breadth of the land.

DON'T HAWK, HAWK, SPIT, SPIT, BLOW, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive ordor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge and cure you.

Midsummer Maladies.

The hot solar rays that ripen the harvests generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and gentle exhilarant, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain, and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposition from innumerable quarters, stand, after a twenty years trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of California, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remittent fever. The people who inhabit those districts, place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—a confidence that is increased every year by the results of its operation.

As bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are springing up like fungi on every side, the public is hereby forewarned against the dram-shop frauds. Ask for Hostetter's Bitters, see that the label, etc., are correct, and remember that the genuine article is never sold in bulk, but in bottles only.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.—It should not look like a barn or storehouse. It should be a building, the very sight of which would cause devout feelings in the breast. A well-carved cross should point to heaven; massive paneled doors should impress the visitor with the solemnity of the place into which he is entering; stained glass should throw a mystic light athwart the aisles; pulpit, altar, ceiling and galleries should be ornamented with figurative mouldings, and the columns that support the galleries, and the balusters that rail them in, should be of classic patterns. Any congregation wishing such a church should send their orders for finishing material to Mr. P. P. TOALE, importer of French stained glass, and manufacturer of and dealer in Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c., No. 20 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C.