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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

OF MISSOURI.

This ticket, nominated unanimously by the National Democratic Convention, and receiving all over the Nation the hearty support of those who are in favor of CIVIL LIBERTY and the RIGHTS OF THE STATES, as opposed to the RULE OF THE BAYONET, and a CENTRAL DESPOTISM, announced amid salves of artillery at New York, flashed over the wires with lightning speed to every hamlet of the United States, and as a harbinger of better days to come, will be gloriously victorious at the ballot box next November.

Book Notices, &c. THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Farmers and Stock Breeders, who look to their own interests, should send for a copy of this interesting Monthly Magazine. Specimen copies free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

THE COLLEGE COURANT.—Published Weekly at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., by Chas. C. Chatfield. Terms, \$4.00 per year. Edited by the publisher assisted by a large corps of contributors from many of the first colleges of the United States.

AMERICAN FARMER FOR JULY.—The first number of volume 3, sixth series, contains, besides the Monthly Farm and Garden Work, articles on: Mares and Cows—Shying Horses—Essay on Colic and Dots in Horses (continued)—Hill Bound—Deep Culture—Deep and Thorough Culture—Fruit Culture—Profits of Farming—Buckwheat—Power of Recovery in Land—To Improve Poor Land without Rest or Clover—Have we the Rinderpest?—Hog Raising in the South—Seventeen year Locusts—Extracts, from Correspondents—Sunday Reading—Review of Baltimore, Markets, and various other articles of interest. Terms, \$2 per year. Address: Worthington & Lewis, Publishers, Baltimore.

FROM THE CHARLESTON NEWS.] District Democratic Club. At a regular meeting held on the 6th at the Court House, President F. M. Wannamaker in the chair. A large attendance of the citizens from every part of the district, evinced the interest manifested.

A communication was read from the Orangeburg Proselet Club on the subject of foreign immigration, also a letter from General Wagner, bearing upon the subject (which were both received as information, and resolutions setting forth the importance of earnest co-operation and action by the citizens for the introduction of labor, were adopted. From the great interest shown it is evident that the planters are alive to the importance of this movement, and doubtless a general scheme will be agreed upon to further this all important work.

WHEREAS, We, being fully aware of the vast indebtedness of the country, consequently of the probable ruin of very many worthy and respectable families. Be it Resolved by this Club, that the representatives of the same, to the Central Club, ask of the latter through their proper officers, to communicate with the Sub Clubs, and to request that the matter be agitated among the people, and at the next regular or subsequent meeting to report upon a plan by which the people may be in some measure relieved from a danger so impending.

This action of the Club looks to a plan of arbitration for the adjustment of difficulties which if carried into court must involve heavy costs and bitterness of feeling, it is believed that many cases now seeking litigation, would be satisfactorily adjusted on reference to disinterested and prudent arbitration.

One of the resolutions adopted with reference to foreign immigration is specially noteworthy; its spirit will explain its sincerity. Resolved, That while the Democratic party of this district will do all in their power to invite white immigration, it will always sustain and help those colored persons who have proven themselves the friends of the party.

Mr. Editor:—A deep concern for the welfare of my State, and the general happiness of her citizens, has prompted me to contribute this mite to your columns, with the humble hope that feeble and imperfect as it is it may be the means of awakening the slumbering energies of abler heads, on a subject of the most vital importance, and of setting in motion an enterprise which will infuse new life into our languishing country.

Since the surrender of Gen. Lee, I have been very despondent as to our political prospects, and like many of our noblest citizens and brother soldiers who preferred a life of exile to one of mongrelism and misrule, after using my utmost endeavors, in a humble way, to arrest the tide of fanaticism and error by which we have been overwhelmed, I have been almost induced to tear myself away from the tender associations of home, and seek a livelihood in some foreign clime.

But now, in the midst of the chaos and confusion which surrounds us, a new hope has arisen, and I can picture to my mind in the future, if the people will only act with unanimity and energy, a complete restoration of the South of its ancient peace and prosperity.

This hope consist in foreign immigration. But the question may be asked why bring in foreigners, when we have already a large black population? In answer to this question I would state that the people of the North, especially of the New England States, have by their emissaries, incendiary pamphlets and malicious legislation, so distracted the minds of these ignorant and superstitious people, that they are becoming every day more useless.

By working upon their prejudices and credulity, they find it easy, by falsehood to incite their minds against their former owners, in order that they may obtain their votes to elevate them to office. The white people of the South have done everything in their power to counteract these evil influences by an honest exposition of the truth.

They have assembled in public places and reiterated their desire to live with them in peace and good will, and their willingness to accord to them every political right consistent with their welfare. They are as liberal upon this point as the majority of the Northern States are to the same element amongst them.

It is also a notorious fact that since they have deserted our Churches, and have been drawn under the benign influence of puritanical preachers, they have shown a decided tendency to relapse into their original savage state. Never has so much theft and roguery been known amongst the colored as since their freedom. Every farmer in calculating the amount of his crop is obliged to make a considerable allowance for stealing.

With regard to their temporal condition, I have heard many of them admit, that since they have been thrown on their own resources, they do not live as well as when they were dependent upon their masters. All these evils are the direct result of the teachings of Northern men, who profess to be the true friends of the negro.

which may be imposed by a hostile party will be removed. A general spirit of rivalry will be awakened, and in a short time the vast forests and waste lands of the South will teem with productions for man and beast.

In the third place the introduction of foreigners will place the government of this State in the hands of intelligent white men. It will ultimately deliver us from mongrelism and negro supremacy, and restore the government into the hands of those, by whose ancestors it was framed, and to who it was legitimately bequeathed, that is the Caucasian race.

The whole State I believe is fully aroused to the importance of the subject. I have conversed with a great many farmers in the lower part of St. Matthews, and I have not found one who is unwilling to enter heart and soul in the enterprise. Many have expressed their desire to have two or three white families on their places immediately, as laborer tenant or land owner.

The people are prepared for the change. All that remains to be considered is, first what inducement could be offered, and secondly, what nation should be selected. On the first point, of course, immigration Societies must be formed, and communicate either by the press or by other agents with the parties concerned.

My idea on this point is, that the most liberal terms should be offered. Each farmer according to his ability should sell from twenty to thirty acres of his land to the heads of any families desiring to settle permanently and give them from five to ten years to pay.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 P. M. Massachusetts and Rhode Island will vote for Chase on the first ballot. Pendleton's friends claim one hundred and eighty votes on the first ballot.

It is generally believed that it will require twenty or thirty ballots before a nomination is made. The Chase letter has been published. It alludes to suffrage and other domestic affairs.

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The Convention adjourned at six o'clock without having adopted a platform, or entered into a ballot. NEW YORK, July 7.—In the Convention resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens were read and referred. The name of Stephens was cheered. The platform was unanimously adopted amid immense cheering.

The Democratic Convention. NEW YORK, July 4.—New Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the convention, it is elegantly festooned with large American flags, and decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States.

There are no developments as yet on Presidential nomination. The South is holding back.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The police arrangements are inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd, which blocked the streets, so that delegates had difficulty to enter. The Convention was called to order at a quarter before eleven. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Quinn.

The committee on permanent organization reported for President Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York (great cheering), with one Vice-President and Secretary from each State. They recommended the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864, for the government of the Convention.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hampton, of South Carolina, as a committee to conduct the permanent president to the chair. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued.

A large number of resolutions were offered and referred without debate. The resolutions endorsing Johnson and applauding Chase on the impeachment created applause.

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strong movement in his behalf will occur on the tenth or twelfth ballot. Hendricks is regarded as the only probable man among those now in nomination.

NEW YORK, July 8.—On the seventh ballot Indiana split, giving the minority for Hendricks. Mississippi voted for Pendleton; Tennessee gave 4 votes for Pendleton. On the eighth ballot Louisiana voted for Pendleton, and New York for Hendricks.

On the ninth ballot Pendleton received 144 votes Hendricks 80; Hancock 34. The balance of the votes being scattering. On the tenth and eleventh ballots there was little or no change, except that on the eleventh Chase received 14 votes.

On the twelfth ballot Pendleton received 145 votes, Hancock 30, Hendricks 89 Chase 4 McClellan 1. At the conclusion of this ballot there was great cheering. The thirteenth ballot shows very little change from the last beyond the fact that McClellan's name does not appear.

On the 15th ballot Virginia voted for Hancock. The 14th was unchanged. On the 15th ballot Connecticut split giving a majority for Hancock. Nebraska voted for Hendricks, Pennsylvania for Hancock.

On the 17th ballot Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton; Nebraska voted for Hoffman. Result, Hancock 137, Pendleton 70, Hendricks 80.

On the 18th ballot New Jersey gives Hancock three votes, Illinois voted solid for Hendricks. The result, Pendleton 56, Hancock 144, Hendricks 87. To-day's ballot shows nothing definite.

Hancock's friends were confident of a favorable result on the eighteenth ballot, but the event discourages them very much, and they reluctantly yield to adjournment. The coalition between Hendricks and Pendleton seems hopeless, and it is thought that Hancock has achieved his highest vote.

NEW YORK, July 9.—3 P. M.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when the chairman of the Ohio delegation announced the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Pendleton from the contest.

The nineteenth ballot was then taken, with the following result: Hancock 135; Hendricks 107. The rest scattering. Ohio cast her vote for Packer and New York adhered to Hendricks.

NEW YORK, July 4.—General McClernand of Illinois, is temporary Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention. He welcomed all true soldiers, North and South.

Resolutions were proposed declaring the convention merely auxiliary to the National Democratic Convention. General M. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, has been nominated President of the convention.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Soldiers and Sailors Convention have adopted the platform of the Democratic Convention. COLUMBIA, July 6.—The Legislature was organized by the choice of F. J. Moses as the Speaker of the House, and D. T. Corbin, President pro tem of the Senate.

COLUMBIA, July 7.—The Senate on assembling this morning, proceeded to draw lots to determine which of the senators should serve for two years, and which for four years. Randolph drew long terms.

Whitmore offered a resolution embodying a ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which, after some discussion was adopted, with only five votes in the negative.

The message of Governor Orr was then received and read. A resolution of thanks for the information that it contained was then adopted. Adjourned.

In the House no business of importance came up. Gov. Orr's message was read, and the various matters of which it treats were referred to appropriate committees.

The Constitutional Amendment was made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned. A letter of Charles Sumner, written to one of the politicians here, has created quite an excitement among the aspirants for senatorial honors and their immediate friends.

The colored Democrats here paraded to-day and had a bare defeat. COLUMBIA, July 8.—In the Senate to-day, D. T. Corbin, of Charleston, gave notice of a Bill to organize the County Courts.

Resolutions were offered declaring all offices filled by persons who were disqualified by the fourteenth constitutional amendment vacated, and authorizing the Governor to fill the vacancies until the elections shall be held.

List of the Post Office Uncalled For—July 1, 1868.

- Allison, Kate. Hook, J. S. Ash, F. J. Huggins, Elth. Ash, W. Johnson, P. P. Balzgar, a. Cath. Mulligan, Charlotte. Blair, Mier. C. M. P. Brown, Mary. P. Pound, Jacob H. Bean, J. R. Pearson Jerrifer. Beard, Edwin. Patrick, G. V. Brodie, Scipp. Patrick, Dr. W. W. 2. C. Redman, Simon. Collier, Rebecca. D. Dantler, A. E. Dantler, Jacob. Dantler, Jacob. Edwards, Eleanor. Bells, Charlotte. Fogle, Lawrence. Ferrebek, T. W. Hamelt Lavinia.