THE MONTANA POST.

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The Montana Post

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Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care. 1-3m

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Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. Office at Dance & School's. 1-3m

W. M. STAFFORD, Cal. R. B. PARROTT, Iowa. S. W. BORTON, Col.
STAFFORD, PARROTT & BORTON,
Attorneys at Law, Office on Idaho street, opposite the court house, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 2-3m

H. MOTER,
Restaurant, Virginia City, Montana Territory.—Meals served at all hours. All kinds of liquors. 1-3m

DODGE & THEXTON,
Blacksmiths, Virginia City, M. T. All kinds of work done in our line on shortest notice and low rates. We keep none but the best workmen and are bound to give satisfaction. 1-3m

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Physician and Surgeon, formerly assistant in the Hospital du midi in Paris, and attached to the New York Hospital, New York.—Lately from Dubuque, Iowa. Office in Virginia City, opposite the hay scales, main street. 1-6m

DR. D. F. ABGER,
Office in Eagle Drug Store, Virginia City. 1-1y

EDWARD DAWSON,
Fashionable Tailor, Virginia City, Montana Territory. All work executed with neatness and at cheap rates. 1-3m

IDAHO HOTEL,
Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castner proprietor. The proprietor announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the meal, day or week at low rates. His table furnished with the best the market affords. 1-1y

J. B. JUDGE,
Boot & Shoe maker, Virginia City, Montana Territory. The best of custom work always on hand. Give me a trial. 1-6m

JOSEPH CRUWIT,
Wonder Baker, Nevada City, Montana Territory, would say to his numerous customers that he is always on hand to stuff the mouths of the hungry.—Give him a call. 1-6m

J. ROE & CO.,
Wallace street, Virginia City. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Stoves, &c. St. Louis winter wheat, flour, and corn meal for sale by the hundred, or in quantities to suit. 1-3m

LUMBER YARD.
Idaho street, Virginia City, M. T. James Grendall proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of the best lumber, which will be sold at low rates.

LEWIS & HAUE,
Manufacturers of Jewelry, Jackson street, Virginia City, M. T. Strict attention given to repairing all classes of watches, and warranted to give satisfaction. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Jewelry. Every thing in our line made to order at low rates. 1-3m

MINNIE WRIGHT,
Cigar and Tobacco Store, Wallace street, Virginia City, Montana Territory. All kinds of choice cigars and tobacco for sale at cheap rates. 1-1y

MONTANA BILLIARD HALL,
Virginia City, Montana Territory. Schwab & Sabolskie, Proprietors. 1-6m

MECHANICAL BAKERY,
Cover street, Virginia City, M. T. Pullman & Kandall, proprietors. Keep on hand all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, which are going off like "hot cakes," at cheap rates. 1-6m

STAR BAKERY AND SALOON,
Nevada City, M. T. Peter Ryan, proprietor.—All persons wishing good bread are requested to call. Prices low. Also, beer furnished with the best of drinks. Here is the place to get an honest loaf, a cake or pie, and everything as such it down. 1-3m

S. T. BUTLER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Particular attention paid to repairing all classes of watches. Any part of any watch can be made new at this establishment, and warranted to give satisfaction.—Call and examine specimens of Jewelry made from the native gold.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,
Nevada City, Montana Territory.
LOUIS BELANGER, Proprietor.
This hotel is situated on Main street, and in the best part of the City. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and the saloon furnished with the best liquors.
Rooms and beds can be had at reasonable prices. Charges for board moderate. 1-3m

JOB WORK
Of all kinds done to order at the office of Montana Post.

How the Government Money is Made.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following interesting description of the manner of making Government money, prepared by an Ohio ex-editor, now a Clerk in the Treasury Department:

To obtain access to the note printing bureau requires a pass of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. For obvious reasons it is a privilege rarely granted, and never, except under the most thorough surveillance. No lady not employed upon the work is ever permitted, under any circumstances, to enter that part of the department. If for no other reasons, the crowded machinery would make it dangerous. The machine shop is in the first room we enter. It is supplied with forges, lathes, planes and drills capable of doing all the repairing necessary to be done to the machinery of the building, and to facilitate the setting up and working of such new machines as are demanded by our extensive paper circulation. Compactness and utility has been studied throughout this branch of the Treasury Department.

The paper mill, though not as extensive as one for general manufacturing, is sufficient for all the labor required in making the note printing paper. The engine used in this room is a great beauty, glittering with brass, as highly polished and clean as the work of a watch, and running almost as quietly and smoothly.

The manufacture of a paper combining the qualities of wear, and being spurious and unpotographic, was a much desired desideratum. Accordingly, it was resolved to make some experiments, which were intrusted to Dr. Gwynn. He has produced a paper from parchment, smooth as satin, and of a combination of materials known only to himself, and secured to the exclusive use of the Government. He has introduced into it a fibre which cannot be photographed without discoloring the paper to which impressions may be transferred, giving it the appearance of a coarse black spider web. Being molded into the body of the paper, it is impossible to erase it and it must be a great preventive of counterfeiting by the photographic process, which has been latterly successful.

The ink mills are six in number, for making as many different colors. Each one is called a four horse power mill, though the whole six are driven at the same time by an engin which one could pick up with one hand. It not only turns three mills, but at the same time runs three Hoe presses. It was made in the machine shop of the Department, and drives its force from its great boiler capacity. Of the manufacture of ink but little is said, for any one having seen a common paint shop has the process at once, and perhaps the only difference is that here none but the first quality material is used.

The engraving room is of more interest than any we have yet seen. Here science and art are both displayed to perfection. There is perhaps no engraving so fine and requiring so much time to execute as that on the plates now being prepared for National note printing. One, the size of a bill, on which the workman has been employed almost a year, is a copy of one of the paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol. The figures were of exquisite proportions, and the water-lines, though plain, extremely delicate in their tracery.

With the single plate, as it comes from the hands of the engraver, it would be impossible to do the printing required, and as it is equally impossible to have a number of plates engraved, it becomes necessary to repeat them in another way. This is done on a plate of soft steel, just the size of the bill or bond, and the cuttings are indentations. When finished the plate is hardened and taken to a "transfer press," where a roller of soft steel, just of a circumference to take in the size of the flat plate, is rolled over it under heavy pressure, leaving the impression on the roller in a raised form. This roller is in turn hardened, and then any number of flat plates similar to the original are prepared, and rolled in in like manner the impressions from this roller, and become *fac similes* of the plate engraved; and we have produced in a few minutes what it has taken months with chisel and eye glass to make.

The printing is now done on the old fashioned engraver's press, being nothing more than a simple iron roller covered with cloth and paper to press the printing paper into the indentures, placed in a strong frame and turned back and forth by hand by spokes placed in the end of the roller. Two persons work at each press, a man and a woman, the former attending to the plate, the latter the paper. The plate is kept warm while working by a gas heater. The sheets when printed are each laid between other sheets of thin brown paper to keep them from blurring, and sent in hundreds to the drying room. This discovery was made in the following manner: When Clark was at the head of the Bureau of Construction he had a map made for military purposes, which it was necessary to repeat. It was photographed, and an obscure road marked with a faint yellow line was discovered to be black in the copies. He then photographed a specimen sheet of inks, or paints, and of all the colors except black, yellow was the only one which might not have altered with ease with a touch of the brush. It was black as the black itself. Hence any attempt to photograph this will only lead to the discovery, and it is the ground-work of bonds and other securities, and covered by the printing, it seems another security against fraud.

The series numbering is the last process before trimming. The work is done by women, the machines being worked with a treadle. The figures are placed in the edges of six disks, placed side by side and fasened to an arm worked by the treadle, something after the style of a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The disks are turned by a ratchet, and will number from 1 to 999,999. For consecutive numbering, a little book is attached to the ratchet, and the machine shifts itself. Otherwise, the disks are turned by the number.

The trimmins and cutting was formerly done by hand, of course very imperfectly and laboursly. There were two things to be overcome in cutting by machines—the inequality of the registry and the shrinkage. It was desirable that the edges should be trimmed, so they would wear well. If cut with a straight knife they would be beveled one way. As they are now cut, with circular knives running pinchingly, they have an edge beveled both ways. The registered in the center, and the shrinkage divided between the two edges.

The greenbacks are printed four on a sheet. One machine trims the margins, and another separates them. This latter is an ingenious contrivance. It slides them vary fast, and lays them with regularity in a box, each series of numbers separately. The notes are lettered A, B, C, and D, and the numbers on each are the same; therefore it is essential they should be kept carefully apart. Each of the boxes that receives them has a movable bottom.

When the cutting for the day first commences this bottom is near the top of the box, but as bills increases, a ratchet lets the bottom drop the thickness of a bill, so the box is kept just so full all the time, to make the bills slide in without doubling. It is intended that the cutting should be a criterion by which to judge of the genuineness of the bills, for every one must be the same width and length. If the end of a bill be placed on the center of another, there will be found no difference in the width, an exactness which cannot be given by the hand.

The currency-cutting machine is more complicated, as it cuts both ways, and files them in bundles of five dollars each, and I am not sure but it binds and seals them.

Wet printing, is the process now used in this establishment. The wetting is done by cloths instead of by dripping or sprinkling, as in news paper printing. A room is prepared specially for this with iron weights for pressing. Each man has his particular place assigned him, and all work is harmony and with precision and celerity. Ordinary bills are wet and dried three times during the printing. But this process will soon be done with, for preparations are being made to substitute

Dry printing in its stead, in which there will be at least two advantages, speed and better work. To do this some eighty heavy hydraulic printing presses are being set up, when what is called dry printing, or printing on dry paper, will for the first time be successfully performed. There is a very perceptible difference between the present way and the one to be substituted. Specimen sheets show a clearer impression and a markable distinctness with which the faintest water line is made to stand boldly out. This process, which is entirely new, has only been introduced after the most vehement and virulent opposition. All sorts of stories were circulated—of the building being crushed down, of there being an impossibility to take with a machine more than seventy five impressions per day, and a hundred others of similar character—but inviting men of judgment and skill in machinery to test the feasibility of the plan, Chase went on and instructed Clark to continue the experiments and perfect the system. The first tests were made with hand pumps. Machine pumps are now being rigged, and the whole will soon be in motion. There has been added to the pressure of the pumps a regulation in the shape of a weight of cast metal of forty-five tons weight, which is intended to take up their lost power as their force is exhausted, thus keeping up near the same all the time.

The checks and safeguards upon every one imployed in this department, from the chief down to the lowest laborer, operate at every turn. Not even a blank sheet, much less a printed paper, is passed from one hand to another without being counted and receipted for, and unless there is collusion from one to another through every process through which the paper has to pass before it is money, through the entire range, there cannot be an over issue. The paper is issued from one room, and is reissued from that room sixteen or eighteen times before it is put into circulation, being counted, charged and re-receipted for each time, and recounted, recharged and re-receipted for through each process that it passes after leaving this room.

Five hundred persons are employed in note, bond and currency making. It would seem as if this number ought, in a month's time, turn out money enough to carry on half-a-dozen such wars as we have on hand. But a million of dollars in notes of the required denominations to do the current business of individuals is an immense pile of paper, and when it comes to hundreds of millions they grow into small haystacks as to size. By the present process of printing each pressman takes about five hundred impressions per day. By the hydraulic presses it is expected that from three to five hundred impressions per hour will be taken.

TAKING IT KOOL.—"Uncle Ben," an old citizen of Marysville, who is cultivating a "sand ranch" on the other side of the Yuba, has some agreement or interest in the bridge crossing that stream, and of late has had some misunderstaning with the present proprietors. He has been for the last six days crossing and recrossing the bridge with a two horse team, and declares he will continue the operation until he receives a dividend from the bridge. It is quite amusing to see the old gentleman driving his team and empty wagon at all hours of the day, making his trips with as regularity as a clock. The fact is, "his dander is riz."—*Marysville Appeal.*

"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at such sentiments; you make me start."

"Well, sir, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

The Proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

Chicago, 29.

The Convention was called to order at noon by Aug. Balmont, Chairman of the National Committee, who, after a short address, nominated Ex-Governor Bigler as temporary chairman of the Convention. After taking the chair Mr. Bigler thanked the Convention for the honor conferred. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. H. H. Clarkson.

On motion E. O. Perrin of New York, J. M. Tower of New Jersey and M. M. Strong, of Wisconsin, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

A list of delegates was called by the States and each chairman presented the credentials of his delegation.

A resolution was offered by Tilden, of New York, that one delegate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for consideration of the Convention, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee. Adopted.

Cold, of Ohio, moved that a committee be appointed to report rules for the government of the convention and that the rules of the last convention be adopted. Carried.

Powell, of Kentucky, stated that the contesting delegates from that State had agreed and were harmonious on convention. He therefore moved that one member of each delegation be appointed on the committee on resolutions—the two to have but one voice. Adopted.

McDougall, of California, moved that three gentleman from each organised Territory be admitted to the convention and be allowed to participate in the debate, without the power to vote.

Morgan, of Ohio, moved to amend by extending to them the same privileges of delegates from the seceded States and District of Columbia. The amendment was accepted and the resolution referred to the committee on credentials.

A communication from the Shanman (Liousiana) delegation was received, setting forth that the National Committee had refused them tickets of admission and asking to be admitted. Referred to the proper committee.

Wyckliffe, of Kentucky, sent two letters to the chairman, which were read, from the Kentucky delegates, in which they explained their absence by saying that they were victims of Military despotism—arrested without cause, imprisoned and denied resort to the legal means guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution to establish their innocence. They profess increased devotion to the Democratic cause and advise the adoption of a peace platform and are hopeful of the success of the nominees of the convention.

The letters were laid on the table.

On motion, each delegation, through its chairman, named the respective committees, as follows: On credentials—Maine, Joseph Petkin; N. H., B. S. Bennett; Massachusetts, John F. Bell; Vermont, A. M. Wickey; Connecticut, Alfred Burr; Rhode Island, W. H. Allen; New Jersey, Daniel Holman; New York, Sandford E. Church; Pennsylvania, W. T. McGroth; Deleware, E. L. Martin; Maryland, John R. Franklin; Kentucky, Nathaniel Wolf; Ohio, Alex. Long; Indiana, W. R. Archer; Illinois, A. P. Eggleston; Michigan, Alpheus Felch; Missouri, Robert Wilson; Minnesota, J. B. Lahlaneh; Wisconsin, H. N. Sunth; Iowa, N. T. McHenry; California, C. Witherell; Kansas, Oliver Thurston; Oregon, Benj. Stark.

On resolutions—Maine, John W. Dana; N. H., E. Keys; Mass., Geo. Lunt; Conn., Chas. R. Ingersoll; Vt., D. P. Redfield; R. I., Chas. S. Bradly; N. Y., Sam'l J. Tilden; N. J., Abrham Browning; Penn., not selected; Deleware, Charles Brown; Maryland, Thos. G. Pratt; Ky., Thos. N. Lindsay and James Guthrie; Ohio, Valandingham; Ind., James M. Halma; Ill., J. S. Marshall; Mich., L. C. Baldwin; Mo., W. A. Hall; Minn., E. O. Hamlin; Wis., G. B. Smith; Iowa, J. F. Bates; Cal., Jno. B. Weller; Kansas, W. C. McDowell; Oregon, Benj. Clark.

Ould's of Ohio moved that the committee be instructed to report what action, if any, is necessary for the Convention to take in regard to the late military order of General Heintzleman prohibiting the people of the northwest from purchasing arms and amunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered and referred to the committee on credentials.

By Governor Hunt of New York:

That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness, a people and as the framework of our government, equally conductive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both North-ern and Southern, with a view to terminate the raging conflict and restore to us the blessings of peace. We are in favor of an armistice, of earnest and honorable efforts to adjust terms of settlement and restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States; and for the final solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of States to review the Constitution and adopt such amendments or modifications as may seem necessary, more fully to ensure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights and the undisturbed control of its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purpose of the Federal compact.

By Long of Ohio:

Resolved, that a committee of one member from each State represented—to be selected by the respective delegations—be appointed for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to Washington, and on behalf of this convention and the people, ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operations of the draft for the half million more men until the people shall have an opportunity, through the ballot box, to decide the question, now fairly presented to them, of war or peace, at the approaching election in November, and that said committee be and are hereby instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln by whatever argument they can employ to stay the flood of fratricidal blood—at least so far as pending the draft will continue to augment it, until the equitable source of all power shall have an opportunity of expressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war in their choice of candidate for the presidency.

Brice, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution and Union must be maintained in all its purity.

Aldrick, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that we cannot view with indifference the open repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine and the establishment of an empire on the ruins of a State, and that we view with alarm and distrust the fearful strides of our administration toward despotism in their repeated interference with State rights; with the liberty of speech and of press, and the rights of private property and that we call on all incorruptible patriots to lay aside partisan prejudices and assist in changing our present rulers.

Resolved, that we will use all honorable means to bring to a speedy termination the unhappy difficulties that disturb our country.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow.

The city to-day is crowded to access. The streets, squares, and about the principle hotels are filled with immense throngs.

Meetings were held in different parts of the city to-night and at this (midnight) the excitement continues. The committee on the resolutions held a meeting to-night, at which Guthrie, of Ky., was chosen chairman over Vallandigham by four majority. The McClellanites on the committee are in favor of Gov. Hunt's resolution; but Vallandigham and others hold that is isn't strong enough and if adopted in committee, the minority will make a report. The ultra peace men concede to the nomination of McClellan; but will insert on a platform demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities, a convention of States and no more fighting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Aug. 30.—On assembling at 4 o'clock, Guthrie stated that the committee on resolutions had agreed and were ready to report. The resolutions were read, as follows.

Resolved, that in future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people and as the frame work of the Government equally conductive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, that this convention does explicitly desire, as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by an experiment of war, during which, under pretense of military necessity or a war power higher, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part and public liberty and private rights trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace might be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of States.

Resolved, that the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and that a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, that the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administration and usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military laws in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of assylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of an unusual test oath, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perfection of any Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, that the shameful disregard on the part of the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who are and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, that the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who now are and have been in the field, under the flag of their country; and that, in event of their attaining the power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Stockton, of New Jersey, nominated George B. McClellan. Seconed by Cox.

Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky. Mr. Powell returned thanks, but firmly believed that the crisis demanded that the candidate should come from a non-slaveholding State. Believing so, he desired to withdraw his name.

Stewart, of Ohio, nominated Thos. H. Seymour.

Wyckliffe nominated Franklin Pearce.

Harris, of Maryland, secondd the nomination of Seymour and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities and denounced McClellan as a tyrant. He it was who first initiated a policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. His remarks created ssma excitement and for the remainder of the session considerable confusion prevailed. He read McClellan's order for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature and proceeded to comment on the same.

The confusion was so great that the speaker's remarks could not be heard for some time. The President insisted that the convention should come to order.

Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was an assassin of State rights and a usurper of civil liberties; and that, if nominated he would be beaten every where. He himself, would not vote for him.

Carrigan, of Pennsyvania, carried a point of order, that the gentleman, having said he would not vote for McClellan, had no right to a seat in the convention. The President decided the point of order well taken, and amidst great confusion, Harris retired from the stand.

Gen. Morgan of Cumberland Gap, as a fellow soldier of McClellan, could not remain silent when the name of that distinguished General was so shamefully impugned and explained the General's course in arresting the Maryland Legislature; that a conspiracy was formed between certain members of the Legislature, to furnish aid to Joe Johnston, then threatening the invasion of Maryland and McClellan would have been a traitor to his country had he done less.

Eaton, of Connecticut, paid a high eulogy to Seymour but added that his name was used without his consent.

Wyckliffe also withdrew the name of Frank. Pierce.

McNiel, of Illinois, on behalf as he believed, of a majority of the delegates from the Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour Prolonged cheers.

The President said the motion was out of order.

Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan and declared that he was guilty as Lincoln in making arbitrary arrests and suspending the writ of habeas corpus; that he helped to enforce the odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln and was the willing instrument of a corrupt, tyrannical Administration.

Carrigan replied, quoting from McClellan's letters to Burnside and Halleck, where he admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union.

The last two speeches were constantly interrupted by motions to adjourn and objections raised in all quarters of the convention; but as it was rapidly growing dark and gas not having been introduced into the building, the opponents of adjournment, who were evidently the strongest, were compelled to concede the point, and the convention adjourned until 10 to morrow.

Chicago, 31.

The Democratic wigwam was again densely packed to day, and the crowd outside was even greater than before. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, and the proceedings opened with prayer.

Wyckliffe said the delegates of the northeast were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the fourth of March for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention, therefore it was moved that the convention shout not be dissolved by adjournment, but remain subject to the call of the executive national committee.

A communication was then read from the Democratic national committee, embodying a resolution adopted by the committee, in substance as follows: That it is the deliberate conviction of this committee, that had the life of Stepen A. Douglis been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that war is disunion, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate.

The President then stated the question before the convention to be on ordering the previous question, and it was ordered without a dissenting vote, and then taken by States, the chairmen of each delegation announcing the vote when States were called. Connecticut and Ohio having passed, for the moment, the vote stood 162 for McClellan, remainder scattering, when different delegations began to change their votes and the final result was as follows: Maine, for McClellan, 7; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 33; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, for H. Seymour, 3; Maryland, 7; Kentucky, for McClellan, 11; Ohio, for Seymour, 8; Indiania, for McClellan, 9 1-2, for Seymour, 3 1-2; Illinois, for McClellan, 16; Michigan, 8; Missouri, 6, for Seymour, 4; Minnesota, for McClellan, 4; Wisconsin, 8; Iowa, 8, Kansas, 3; California, 5; Oregon, 3; total; for McClellan, 202 1-2; for Seymour, 23 1-2.

Several delegations having cast some votes for Heratio Seymour, when the call of States, Gov. Seymour remarked that some gentleman had done him the honor to name him for nomination. It would be affectation to say their expression of preference did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York, that for various reasons both private and public, he could'n be a candidate. Having made that announcement, he would do great injustice to those friends to allow his name to be used now. After some further remarks, he announced the vote, which was received with tremendious applause, delegates and audience rising their feet. Cheers continued for several minutes.

Mr. Vallandigham, getting the floor, said for the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment in this convention—peace to the end: That there may be peace in the land he then moved that the nomination of McClellan be declared to be the unanimous sense of the convention. McKeon, of New York, seconded and remarked, we are in the midst of a bloody revolution, that if the present administration should be continued, no man of note would be safe in his liberties and life, and exhorted all to join with one heart and as one man in a force to overthrow it.

Powell also briefly addressed the convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket and expressing his firm conviction that the ticket will come out of the contest triumphant, the liberties of the people be restored and the prosperity and happiness of the country be secured.

Other prominent gentleman followed in brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under the democratic rule, in comparison with the acts of the present administration, and promising a return of lasting peace and national happiness with the success of McClellan.

The question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried.

The shouts from the delegates and audience were deafening.

Cox moved to proseed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, carried.

Pendleton, Voorhis, G. M. Cass, J. Guthrie, A. Dodge, Iowa; J. S. Phelps Mo.; I. D. Caton, Ill., were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted in giving Guthrie 65 1-2, Pendleton, 54 1-2; Voorhiss, 13; Cass, 26; Dodge, 9; Caton, 16; Powell, 32 1-2; Phelps, 8; Blank, 1 1-2.

During the vote on the second ballot, when New York was called, Judge Parker said having cast 33 votes for Powell against his wishes, New York now cheerfully gave them to Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn and Pendleton received the unanimous vote of the convention.