

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

By the radiant stars above us,
Where the spirits live that for us
By the green grass at our feet,
By the shout and song and shout,
By the battle banner o'er us,
We pledge the traitors sure defeat

By the red stained soil we tread on,
By the sacred soil we tread on,
By the blood we freely shed,
By the valor of our brothers,
By the love we bear our mothers,
We follow where our fathers led.

By the dear ones at our altars,
By the faith that never falters,
By the hopes beyond the sky,
By the heaven that's bending o'er us,
By the martyrs gone before us,
We will conquer or we'll die!

By the battles, long and gory,
By the victory and the glory,
Which our hero brothers won,
By the souls that we inherit,
We will win and wear with merit
Mantles dropped at Lexington.

By the truth of song and sermon,
By the march we made with Sherman,
By the bullets Siegel sent,
By the fight and route and rally
Of Sheridan along the Valley,
Grant shall be our President!

G. W. DUNCAN.

From Washington Territory.

The Branch Scheme—Aroused to Action Against
Shortening of the Northern Route Ready
to Commence Work—How the U. P. Company
Has Defeated Subsidies—Call out the Facts.

EDITOR POST—I am pleased to see
the people of Montana becoming inter-
ested in the early prosecution of the
work on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

No effort should be spared to arouse
your people to action, prompt and en-
ergetic on this subject. This is absolutely
necessary to defeat the schemes of the
Union Pacific managers, who have no
heart with us, but wish to deceive us
with a branch from their main trunk.

Let us not be deceived by any such false
proffers. Their sole object is to deceive
the people of Montana, by holding out
this false bait; the great object being to
defeat, if possible, or to retard at least,
for two or three years, the construction
of the Northern road. No schemes
should be entertained for a moment that
has for its object the delay or overthrow
of this vital enterprise.

The through road, when it becomes
established on the shortest and most
feasible route, will be shortened some
150 miles, on the survey made by
Gov. Stevens. A direct line would run
near Rock Island on the Columbia river,
and along Priest's Rapids. This straight-
ening of the road, would save at least one
hundred miles of distance, and would
place the road on much more favorable
ground, than the route originally sur-
veyed by the month of Snake River.

This great detour to the South would be
obviated, if the course, indicated above,
shall be adopted. A thorough recon-
naissance of the country will render this
obvious as the work progresses. The
company is organized to prosecute this
great work, and represent some \$200,-
000,000. If the subsidies, such as were
granted to the Union road, had been
granted, ground would have been broken
ere this. But the grants for this pur-
pose have been coupled with so many
minor projects, including an additional
one for the Central road, that they, I
fear, have postponed the aid to the for-
mer.

That there is to be, eventually, a vast
commercial centre for the Asiatic trade
on Puget Sound, there is no question;
and it behooves the people of Montana
and Washington to move in this matter;
to portray its advantages; to collect in-
formation and publish them, to solicit in-
formation from all quarters, with a view to
a better understanding of the purposes,
objects and utility of the work; thereby
enabling the corporators to proceed un-
derstandingly and intelligently, to insure
its earliest completion. That the best pos-
sible route may be selected, all things
considered, is the wish of

Yours Truly, D. T. SCNEBLEY.
Spokane Bridge, Washington Territory,
June 26th 1868.

Washington Territory possesses two
preeminently earnest, practical, untiring
advocates of the Northern Road, who
send out on every channel an argosy of
argument and facts, in favor of the great
North-West enterprise; keep aglow the
fires of interest, and enlist the energies
of the people to hasten the consummation
of the good work. These two men are
Mr. Philip Ritz and Mr. D. T. Scnebley.
We know each to be influential gentle-
men of high character, of sound judg-
ment, and conscientious in their efforts;
faithfully representing the best judg-
ment and wishes of the people west of
the mountains. We hope any of our
friends in Montana, possessing facts con-
cerning the Northern route, which have
not yet been made public, will commu-
nicate them as suggested.

FROM JEFFERSON.

EDITOR POST—The Republican
primary meeting held to-day, was organized
by electing E. W. Gordon, Chairman,
and R. R. Gates Secretary.

The following persons were elected to
represent the Precincts in the County
Convention: John W. Leeland, M. R.
Miller and R. R. Gates.

The last clean-up of Darrah, Harris &
Co., was 32 ounces.

Everything looks prosperous. Our
mines and our Republican voters, each
show plenty of the true metal.

Yours Truly, R. R. GATES
Jefferson Gulch, July 6th, 1868.

The above communication has been
detained in the mails.

IT BITES ITSELF.

Contempal "out-fit."—Flak & Stuart.
Herald, last evening.

"In a few days now, will have at our
mast-head the names of the Democratic
nominations for President and Vice-Presi-
dent."—Gazette.

The men and the names both would
look more becoming at the yard-arm.



REPORTED FOR THE POST.

Democratic National Commit-tee.

Ballotting of the Convention.

The Untrifled in Trouble.

Horatio Seymour, for Presi- dent; Frank P. Blair, for Vice-President.

New York State Republican Convention.

Biennial Legislative Session.

Conspiracy in Spain.

Death of Samuel Lover.

Louisiana Senators Elected.

California Markets.

Closing Proceedings of the New York Convention.

New Jersey Nominations.

English Press on the Tammany Convention. "Seymour's defeat certain."

Reverdy Johnson says Fare- well.

New York Press on the Nom- ination. "It amounts to sur- render or disbanding."

Napier rewarded— Reconstruction Matters.

Terrific Explosion.

Miner's Riots in Pennsylvania— Sherman's Funding Bill.

New York, July 8.—Convention met at 10 a. m. The Hall was filled in every part. No prayer was offered. The following is announced as the national executive committee: Alabama, John Forsyth; Arkansas, John M. Herrick; California, John Bigler; Connecticut, C. M. Converse; Delaware, Samuel Townsend; Florida, Chas. E. Dyck; Georgia, A. H. Colbridge; Illinois, Wilber F. Storey; Indiana, Wm. Black; Iowa, Daniel D. First; Kansas, J. McConnelly; Maine, Sylvanus R. Lyman; Maryland, O. Bowie; Massachusetts, Fred. O. Prince; Michigan, Wm. A. Moore; Minnesota, C. W. Nash; Mississippi, C. E. Hooker; Missouri, Chas. A. Stewart; Nevada, J. W. McKorkle; New Hampshire, Henry Bingham; New Jersey, John McGregor; New York, August Belmont; North Carolina, Thomas Bragg; Ohio, John G. Thompson; Oregon, S. C. Hawthorne; Pennsylvania, Isaac E. Heintz; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford; South Carolina, C. H. Simonton; Tennessee, John W. Sewtwick; Texas, John Hancock; Vermont, Henry B. Smith; Virginia, John Good; W. Virginia, John Hall; Wisconsin, Fred. W. Horse.

Fitch, Indiana, in a short speech nominated Hendricks. He said the delegation had voted a reasonable number of times for Pendleton, though a minority of the delegates expressed the highest respect for Hendricks, but said the State convention had instructed the delegates to vote for Pendleton. The roll was then called on the 7th ballot which has been previously sent. Mississippi and a portion of Tennessee voted for Pendleton, whose name was vociferously cheered. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken.

On the eighth ballot Louisiana went over to Pendleton. At the conclusion of the call New York withdrew the name of Church, and cast a solid vote for Hendricks. This was received with frantic cheering, mingled with hisses. The remaining ballots showed little change till the twelfth when California cast half a vote for Chase. There was great and continued applause in the galleries, and a scene of confusion ensued. Motion was made to clear the galleries, but not acted on. Tennessee gave one vote to McClellan, and the galleries applauded, though not so long as for Chase. Pennsylvania still voted solid for Axa Parker.

Recess of 15 minutes.

On the 19th ballot North Carolina voted solid for Hancock instead of Pendleton. Virginia went for Hancock, dropping Pendleton. California voted variously on the different ballots, generally giving Pendleton three. Oregon gave a solid vote for Pendleton on the 15th ballot. Pennsylvania went solid for Hancock amid great cheers, and the ballot stood Pendleton 1294. Hancock 793. Hendricks 321. Packer, Johnson and Doollittle each received some.

On the 16th ballot Arkansas changed from Pendleton to Hancock. Georgia gave 6 to Hancock. Louisiana and Mississippi left Pendleton and voted solid for Hancock. Result, Hancock 1133; Pendleton 1073; Hendricks 703. Several delegations then retired for consultation.

On the 17th ballot Alabama changed from Pendleton to Hancock. Result, Hancock 1373; Pendleton 703; Hendricks 70.

Tilden said a careful conference and consultation between the delegates was an important and moved to adjourn. Vallandigham seconded the motion which was voted down. The 18th ballot was then taken. When Illinois was called, Richardson, chairman, said the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit. Therefore he should cast the entire vote for Hendricks. One of the delegates protested and wanted his vote recorded for Pendleton. Another wanted to vote for Andrew Johnson. Great sensation ensued but the chair proceeded to announce the vote. Hancock 1443; Pendleton 563; Packer 33; Johnson 1; Doollittle 12; Hendricks 87; Hoffman 3. The delegates insisted on the point that each delegate had a right to vote individually and offered a resolution to that effect. The chair ruled it out of order because of controversy of the rules adopted. The rule of the Charleston convention was then read which recognized the right of each delegate to cast an individual vote except where the State convention had instructed the delegates how to vote. Richardson said Illinois had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit, also to vote for Pendleton. The majority of the delegation had decided to go now for the other candidate and he deemed it his duty to cast the entire vote. The delegation was here a scene of great confusion and an adjournment was moved and carried.

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Chicago, July 9.—Massachusetts goes for Horatio Seymour on the 21st ballot. Ohio again nominated Horatio Seymour who again declines but the declination was not accepted. Several States changed their votes for Seymour who was nominated on the 22nd ballot amid great enthusiasm.

London, July 9.—Dispatch from Madrid indicate the renewal of serious political troubles in Spain. Gen. Dulo late Capt. Gen. O'Connell, Don Carlos, and the majority of five other Generals have been placed under arrest. Warrants are sent out for the arrest of three other general officers of high rank. It was supposed a dangerous and wide spread conspiracy had been discovered and these arrests were necessary to prevent its execution. A movement had been concocted among some leading officers of the army which had for its object the placing of Don Isidoro, Duke de Parit, pensioner at the Spanish court, as a substitute for the Duke who is brother-in-law to the queen has been requested to leave the country.

Dublin, July 8.—John Bright arrived on a visit to Geo. Peabody. On reaching Limerick he was received in an enthusiastic manner by the people of that city.

Samuel Lover died to-day at an advanced age.

Havana, July 8.—In a special to-day Marshal Neil defended the government from the charge of extravagance in the expenditures for the army. In his opinion the purchases and