Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 25, 1880.

Our Presidential Ticket.

General HANCOCK was nominated yesterday at Cincinnati amid the wildest applause and enthusiasm. He is no dark horse, but is known in every hamlet of the country as a soldier who not only won distinction in Mexico and imperishable fame during the late war as a major-general of the Union army, but who, when the war was over, secured the supremacy of the civil law in Louisiana and Texas. No more significant honor has been paid him than when Louisiana from first to last cast her solid vote for him. It will not injure him with Virginians to know that JOHN W. DANIEL, Virginia's most gifted orator, distinguished himself and made his reputation national in seconding his nomination.

General HANCOCK is in the prime of manhood, having been born in 1824, and graduated at West Point in 1844. At the New York Convention, in 1868, he received 144½ votes, the largest given any candidate, except SEYMOUR, who was nominated.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been outspoken in his advocacy of him, and Senator WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, the best Democratic manager in Congress, has persistently contended that HANCOCK, if nominated, could carry Pennsylvania and secure a Democratic Legislature in that State this fall. General W. H. F. LEE, after a trip to the North, since the nomination of GARFIELD, informed us that while he preferred Mr. BAYARD, he thought that the best thing the party could do would be to nominate HANCOCK. Judge WELLFORD, of this city, has been among the most prominent of the advocates of his nomination. In fact, a host of the wisest men in the South have all along contended that he was preëminently the man, because his nomination would retire the bloody shirt and make the contest a national one. While we are writing there is a roar of artillery in honor of HANCOCK'S nomination, which indicates that Richmond is not only satisfied but will be in the field early and earnestly in advocacy of his election.

The impression was general that the nominee for Vice-President would come from Indiana, and HENDRICKS, MCDONALD, and ENGLISH were mentioned. The last named, however, was selected, and will make the strongest possible vice-presidential candidate. Mr. ENGLISH was born in Indiana in 1822, and entered politics at an early age. He was long a member of the Indiana Legislature, and served four terms in Congress, retiring voluntarily. He was during the Kansas excitement the author of "the ENGLISH bill," and was during the war emphatically a war Democrat. He has been a bank president, and is a first-class businessman. If HENDRICKS had been selected Mr. TILDEN'S friends would have been disgruntled, and if MCDONALD had been named a strong candidate for senator from Indiana would have been retired. ENGLISH comes from the right State, and is stronger than PALMER of Illinois, THURMAN of Ohio, PORTER of New York, or any one mentioned in connection with the second place on the ticket.

Democrats will go to work at once for the whole ticket, and boom early and often for HANCOCK and ENGLISH.

What Our People Said Yesterday—Their Duty.

If the friends of GARFIELD and ARTHUR could have heard the comments of the people of this city as telegram after telegram yesterday announced the progress made by the great Convention in session at Cincinnati they would have concluded that a solid South will support HANCOCK and ENGLISH. There was nothing, however, sectional in what they said; for citizens representing every class, occupation, and nationality, agreed that they preferred that man who could most certainly win and secure to the whole country a liberal constitutional government and restore fraternity among all Americans, native and adopted, from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No regret over the results of the war, no preference for a southern sympathizer was expressed, but all seemed ready to cheer HANCOCK, the gallant Union general, ENGLISH, the stalwart war Democrat, or any man whose war record gave promise of driving from power the corrupt party which now controls the Federal Government. We heard, in fact, a Confederate soldier remark that he wished BAYARD had been born in Massachusetts instead of Delaware, for then his eminent fitness for the presidency, his pure record as a statesman, and his devotion to the Constitution, could have been more successfully utilized for the good of his country in the present trying crisis in its history. We were glad, however, to find, while the nomination was still in doubt, that our people, with scarce an exception, had faith in the wisdom of the Convention, and believed that whatever ticket it nominated would win. As intelligent men, they had a right to think this; for never did a party commence a campaign with more in its favor than the Democrats now do. Their opponents are divided. The Republican nominees have most vulnerable records and excite no enthusiasm whatever among the leaders or the masses. The feeling thus indicated in Richmond is not only that which prevails all over Virginia, but throughout the South.

It was an earnest of victory to us that delegates to the Convention divided as to candidates were so united as to cardinal principles, and so determined to go for the nominees, whether selected from the West or the East. The South behaved with becoming dignity, and did not press one of its sons even for a second place; and yet we have heard one of the foremost Republican statesmen in all this land say within ten days that it was a mistake to suppose that the North would not cheerfully vote for a Confederate general, like GORDON or HAMPTON, for Vice-President. In doing this our section strengthened its cause, and gave renewed assurance that all it wants is fair treatment and the equal privilege of helping to make the Union perpetual and our common country as great as the fathers of the Republic, including JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, and ADAMS, designed it should be. We do not now see how the bloody shirt can be waved by the Republicans in the coming contest, or how the ten thousand retired orators, whose stock in trade is sectional hate and prejudice, can be called from their present obscurity and used to inflame the good people of the North against the South. We think, in fact, that Messrs. BLAINE, CONKLING & Co. even will find it difficult to palliate the sins of commission which stand out in the records of GARFIELD and ARTHUR as conspicuously as did the HAUNSTEIN forgery in the record of poor CHAHOON to the people of Richmond. Let every Democrat at once gird on his armor, and, forgetting that he ever had a personal preference among the many good and pure statesmen of his party named for the presidency, work with might and main until November to secure the success of the Cincinnati nominees. Their triumph will not be a personal one, but it will be a victory for constitutional government, the effects of which will be felt for many years after all the men who met at Cincinnati Tuesday shall have been gathered to their fathers.

The war-whoop of JOHN KELLY and the Tammany braves, uttered at Cincinnati yesterday, has gone ringing over the land and will be echoed and reëchoed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the pine-tops of New England to the orange groves of Florida. HANCOCK and ENGLISH and victory!

After the scene in the Convention yesterday when FELLOWS and KELLY, the leaders of the contending factions of the New York Democracy, shook hands, it is pretty safe to rely upon the Empire State voting for HANCOCK and ENGLISH.

The men of PICKETT'S division, who were hurled from the bloody heights of Gettysburg by HANCOCK'S forces, are coming back at him now. But the hands that then clutched Confederate muskets will now hold HANCOCK ballots.

JOHN KELLY has buried his little TILDEN hatchet. He will now smoke the pipe of peace at Tammany wigwam with those Democrats for whose political scalps he lately had some desire.

After booms come bills. Think of the feelings of the people who have to settle up now for circus-wagons, bands of music, badges, &c.!

"Major JOHN W. DANIEL'S speech seconding HANCOCK was a success." HANCOCK is also a success. Nothing succeeds like success.

Will somebody please proceed to-day to take a census of the original HANCOCK men in Richmond?

JOHN T. HARRIS was a HANCOCK prophet "in the cool" this time.

WINFIELD *versus* GARFIELD. We go in to win.

We have received from the publishers, D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston, "The Might of Right from the Writings of WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, selected by E. E. BROWN, with an Introduction by JOHN D. LONG"—a timely publication and sure to receive the attention of thoughtful men.

ROOMS STATE CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
RICHMOND, June 24, 1880.

At a meeting of this committee, held this day, Hon. A. M. Keiley was elected chairman and J. Bell Bigger secretary. This committee will at once set on foot an active canvass of the whole State.

The following canvassers are published by authority of the Executive Committee:

Eighth Congressional District: D. A. Grimsley, of Culpeper; G. A. Mushbach, of Alexandria; Marshall McCormick, of Clarke.

Eleventh Senatorial District—Fauquier and Loudoun: James V. Brooke, of Fauquier; William Mathew, of Loudoun.

Twelfth Senatorial District—Clarke, Frederick, and Warren: John J. Williams, of Frederick; John T. Lovell, of Warren.

Fourteenth Senatorial District—Alexandria city and county and Fairfax: C. E. Stuart, of Alexandria; James Sangster, of Fairfax.

Fifteenth Senatorial District—Orange, Culpeper, Madison, and Rappahannock: P. P. Barbour, of Orange; W. W. Moffett, of Rappahannock.

COUNTY AND CITY CANVASSERS.

Fauquier county: James Scott.
Loudoun county: Frank Conrad.
Clarke county: William N. Nelson.
Frederick county: Dr. G. Guyer.
City of Winchester: William Alexander.
Warren county: H. H. Downing.
Alexandria city: Samuel S. Brent.
Alexandria county: Alexander Hunter.
Fairfax county: Thomas Moore.
Rappahannock county: O. P. Carter.
Culpeper county: John F. Rixey.
Orange county: W. H. Taliaferro.
Madison county: Thomas V. Fry.

Other appointments of canvassers will be published hereafter.

J. BELL BIGGER, Secretary.

Conservative papers in the State please publish.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Sunday night, May 30th, by Dr. Hatcher, Mr. W. L. BALDWIN and Mrs. M. E. THIRKMAN; all of Richmond, Va.

DEATHS.

Died, at Fern Cliff, Fluvanna county, Va., on the 22d instant, FRANK MITCHELL, infant son of Kate E. and Parker T. Conrad; aged seven months and two days.

Died, in this city, on the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock M., LILLIA FARISE, daughter of John A. and Catherine Farise; aged one month and twenty-one days.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 14 High street, at 2 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, the 25th. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Died, in Henrico county, June 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M., JOSEPH WARREN BROWN, son of Junius and Emma Brown; aged four years and four months.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, at the extreme end of St. John's street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Died, at 3 P. M. yesterday, at his residence in Chesterfield county, from the effects of sunstroke, HENRY HAGAN; aged sixty-two years.

His funeral will take place at 4 P. M. THIS FRIDAY from Oregon-Hill Methodist church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE COMMANDERY OF ST. ANDREW,
RICHMOND, VA., June 25, 1880.

ORDER No. 8.—SIR KNIGHTS,—Attend a stated assembly of the Commandery at the asylum, in St. Albans Hall, in the city of Richmond, on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock in citizen's dress.

By order of the Eminent Commander.

JNO. E. LAUGHTON, JR., Captain-General.

Attest: FRANK D. STEGER, Recorder. je 25 1t

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There will be a meeting of all the Democratic voters of Tuckahoe township at Solomon's Store, on SATURDAY at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking steps to organize a Hancock and English Club. All friends of the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

je 25-1t* JOHN N. HOPKINS.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.—The Society of the Alumni of the University will meet in the University chapel on WEDNESDAY, June 30th, at 11 A. M. A full meeting is desired.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CHARLES S. VENABLE, Secretary.

je 25-F&M

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND,
JUNE 23, 1880.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAX, PAYABLE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1880.

je 25-10t S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND, June 22, 1880.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax), out of the profits of the past six months, payable to stockholders on and after JULY 1, 1880.

je 23-2w W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., June 21, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY will be paid at the office of the company, in the city of Richmond, Va., on and after the 1ST OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th instant until 1st July. M. W. YARRINGTON, Treasurer.

je 21-tjy1

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE.

HANCOCK FOR PRESIDENT,

And William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President of these United States.

THE GLORIOUS WORK OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMPLETE—HANCOCK NOMINATED ON THE SECOND BALLOT AND ENGLISH ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY—A STRONG PLATFORM AND ONE ON WHICH THE NOMINEES WILL WIN—ENTHUSIASM ALL ALONG THE LINE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF HANCOCK AND ENGLISH—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION—THE NOTES OF "DIXIE" MINGLING WITH THE STRAINS OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"—PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNION—THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Proceedings of the Convention.

[Associated Press Reports.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The sky is overcast, the temperature hot and sultry.

President Stevenson arrived at 10:25 A. M., but delegates' seats were only half filled. The Chair called the Convention to order at 10:35, and prayer was offerrd by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. Peckham, of New York, rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York delegation. That delegation heard with great emotion [cries of "platform," and he took a desk] the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, S. J. Tilden. [Great applause.] The Chair rebuked the interference with the proceedings by outsiders, and promised that it would ask the Convention to preserve order at any and all hazards.

Mr. Peckham, resuming, said the delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden in which he renounced himself as a candidate for nomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, we accept his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all candidacy.

He presented a letter for such action as the Convention might desire, but the delegation, without his knowing, agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. [Applause.]

MR. TILDEN'S LETTER.

The Chair asked if the Convention would have Tilden's letter read. [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] But on a *viva voce*-vote it was decided "No."

Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, offered a resolution denouncing as unconstitutional and unrepublican any State law affecting a citizen on account of religious or non-religious views. Referred.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

While the second vote was being taken Mr. Hall stated that, in obedience to instructions, the Ohio delegation would cast 42 votes for Thurman. Another Ohio delegate denied his right to announce the vote, and said that the delegation were now consulting as to how Ohio's vote would be cast. [Cheers.] Ohio, when again called, gave 44 votes for Thurman.

Before the official vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change its vote. Cries, "Agreed!" and some noes. Somebody raised a question of order that the vote could not be changed. The Convention agreed to it, and Wisconsin cast for Hancock 20 votes. [Great cheers.]

There was a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock 18, followed by immense cheering, long continued, and great confusion, which the Chair vainly tried for several minutes to suppress. The chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose finally and said that Pennsylvania, proud of her sons (both of them)—one a great soldier, the other an able and eminent statesman—would gladly vote for either, and then changed her whole vote to Hancock. [Immense cheers and excitement.]

A great portion of the audience and Convention rose, cheering, waving banners and fans and tossing hats. Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform and aroused great enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

VIRGINIA SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

The small banners of the States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner. Virginia changed solid for Hancock. The chairmen of many of the delegations flocked to the front of the platform to rush in with changes. Nevada 6 for Hancock, and Rhode Island solid for Hancock.

Before the official announcement of the result a motion was made and seconded for a new call of the roll of States.

VETO ON APPLAUSE.

The sergeant-at-arms announced that the Chair had ordered that there be no applause until the calls should be finished. Alabama voted solid for Hancock [hisses]; Arkansas, California, and Colorado ditto. The announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden States were greeted with hisses from the galleries. Each State follows suit with a solid vote for Hancock until Indiana was reached, which State voted for Hendricks solid. Iowa, 21 for Hancock and 1 for Tilden; Maryland, 14 for Hancock and 2 for Bayard; New York, 70 for Hancock [received with cheers and hisses]. All the remainder voted for Hancock.

The audience and Convention rose and cheered, and the band played "Hail, Columbia."

HANCOCK'S NOMINATION.

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the party, and will do their duty manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform. He said he was here to second the nomination of Hancock. [Cheers.] He congratulated the Convention on the harmony which had marked its proceedings. The nomination made was strong, and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the Democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and to the American people. [Cheers.] He pledged his warmest and constant efforts until victory crowns the work in November. [Partial applause.]

WALLACE FOLLOWS RANDALL.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania followed. He said Democrats four years ago named the man who was elected President and today they had named the next. He urged a vigorous campaign; not a campaign of defence, but one of constant aggression. He, too, pledged Pennsylvania to place herself in November next in the Democratic column.

In response to loud calls Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and said in behalf of the solid South which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier he pledged to him its solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the South than that of the man who had now been made the standard-bearer of the Democratic party. Hancock was one of the first after the war was over to exert his influence for the restoration of the southern people to their civil rights.

He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any Democratic State in the Union.

OHIO SPEAKS.

Judge Hoadley, for Ohio, seconded the motion to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. Victory in Ohio in name meant an unanimous vote in November, and Ohio Democrats expected to win that October victory. The Convention had commanded Ohio to take Garfield's gun, and they would try. [Applause.] The action of to-day was worthy of that other day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed by John Hancock. [Applause.]

The Chair put the question on the pending motion, and announced that Winfield Scott Hancock was the unanimous choice of this Convention for Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

The band played "Dixie," amid great cheers, followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to the tune of "America," rendered in the same manner. The transparancy of the Philadelphia Randall Association was brought in with Randall's portrait on one side, and on the other, "For President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said that, though somewhat sore-hearted, the Indiana Democracy would do their duty in supporting the nominees of this Convention. They had hoped to follow their own gallant leader in this campaign, but they would follow with cheerfulness the gallant leader who had been given to them. He referred to the Confederate brigadiers of whom so much had been heard. He knew them, and Hancock knew them, and they knew that they could rely upon them to assist in upholding the Constitution and the rights of the people under them. He eulogized Hancock's course in uplifting down-trodden civil law and liberty at the end of the war, making a second declaration of independence and second declaration of Constitution. He was worthy of their confidence in war and peace, and with him they could safely trust the institutions of the country.

SWORDS TURNED INTO PRUNING-HOOKS.

In response to loud calls, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, came forward and said that they had to-day turned their swords into pruning-hooks, with which they would reap the harvest of victory next November. They had shown they were again a united people, and knew no North, no South, no East, no West. [Cheers.] They had put in nomination here to-day a man who had given his blood for the Union. It was a national candidate whose name they put out to-day in the name of the Democratic party. Kentucky has always voted the Democratic ticket, but he asked what to say of the doubtful States. He asked New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana if they would carry this ticket in triumph, and each responded affirmatively, amid applause. In conclusion, he invoked the God of Battles to give the Democratic party triumph and victory. [Great applause.] At this point the Tammany men, led by Kelly and Schell, entered the hall amid great cheering, and were greeted with music by the organ. The confusion and excitement continued several minutes.

JOHN KELLY ON THE PLATFORM.

The Chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the Convention that its action to-day had united the great Democracy of New York; also that the contestants from that State had come here to give in their allegiance.

He introduced John Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Mr. Kelly said it was true Hancock's nomination had united the Democracy of New York, though they had been fighting bitterly for five years. Let past differences be now banished forever. [Cheers.] Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past either here or in the State of New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal feeling, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things of each other for which in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the Democratic party, and now that this had been secured, he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket just made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier, but a statesman as well as a gentleman against whom nothing can be said. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Kelly said to the New York delegates sitting in Convention: "Let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall first refer to the troublesome and discordant past be denounced as a traitor." [Great applause.] For himself, he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the Democratic ticket.

A SCENE.

Turning to the New York delegates again, he said: "Let us once for all take each other by the hand. We have a great duty to perform together. Let us do it with one heart and voice." [Applause.]

Mr. Fellows, of New York, came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to-day's action as superb. They had healed all distractions existing heretofore in the Democratic party, and they were now united to fight one common foe. [Applause.] But they had done still more in strangling the discordant strife which had for years dominated the whole country—they had restored us all to a common country.

KELLY AND FELLOWS SHAKE HANDS.

In conclusion, Mr. Fellows and Mr. Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause, the band and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."

PLATFORM.

Mr. Watterson, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, which was adopted unanimously.

A telegram received from the home of General Grant was as follows:

"The boyhood home of General Grant is enthusiastic over the nomination of General Hancock."

Mr. Pulitzer, of Missouri, moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidate for Vice-President. Agreed to. The call of States was then ordered.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Pettis, of Alabama, put in nomination William H. English, of Indiana.

Some one moved that it be made unanimous. [Cries of "No, no; proceed with the ballot."] The nomination of Mr. English was then seconded by the following States: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Indiana being called, Mr. Voorhees took the platform and said Indiana had not been an applicant for the second place on the ticket, but was deeply touched by this mark of confidence in one of her most distinguished citizens—a man who was never defeated for any position when his name was before the people, nor would he be now. He would cast her vote for English.

A telegram was read from Allan G. Thurman saying: "Hancock will make a splendid nomination and can be elected"; also one from Governor Hendricks endorsing Hancock.

The following States also seconded the nomination of English: Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania, when called, said that while profoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the ticket, she had no nomination to present for Vice-President.

In announcing Wisconsin as seconding English, Mr. Vitas, of that State, addressed the Convention in an eloquent and stirring manner. He saw in the reunion of all citizens of the Democratic party a bow of promise stretching from Maine and the Gulf all over the land. [Applause.] He predicted for the ticket a great and triumphant success, and moved to make the nomination of English by acclamation and a unanimous one.

Ohio withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then a motion to nominate the latter as the only candidate before the Convention was put and unanimously carried. [Cheers.]

THE NOMINEES INFORMED OF THEIR SELECTION.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each State to notify the nominees of their selection.

At 2:40 P. M., while the clerk was still calling the States for the names of members of the National Committee, a trio of elderly men, apparently delegates, came up the aisle singing a "paraphrase" of a campaign song with the refrain "Garfield's body lies mouldering in the grave, while we go marching on."

On motion of Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, at 3:07 P. M. the Convention, after thanks from the Chairman and his congratulations, adjourned *sine die*.

The Platform.

The following is the platform:

The Democrats of the United States in Convention Assembled Declare—

First. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second. Opposition to centralizationism and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintainance of public faith, State and national, and tariff for revenue only.

Fourth. Subordination of military to civil power, and general and thorough reform of civil service.

Fifth. The right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh. The great fraud of 1876 and 1877, by which upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of usurper by bribing villains upon the people.

[This was read again in response to demands, and was received with applause.]

Ninth. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his country, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the hundreds of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on seas and on land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies.

Eleventh. The amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth. The public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public lands for actual settlers. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and of the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and the commerce.

Fourteenth. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad; above all, upon a promise of such change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

How the Ticket is Received.

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24.—The nomination of Hancock was received here with enthusiastic demonstrations by the Democrats. Flags are flying, and the Cape Fear Light Artillery are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 24.—The news of the nomination of Hancock was received here with an outburst of enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired and preparations are making for a grand ratification meeting. The *Observer* will say to-morrow that he will unite the South as none but Seymour could.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—The nomination of Hancock and English was greeted with great enthusiasm in all parts of the State. A salute of 100 guns was fired here.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 24.—When the news of the nomination of Hancock and English was received here the Flying Artillery fired a national salute in the Capitol grounds. The Democrats are pleased with the nomination and confident of success.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 24.—The nomination of Hancock was received here with the utmost enthusiasm. The national colors were displayed everywhere throughout the city, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the event.

COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 24.—Specials to the *Enquirer-Sun* from all points of western Georgia say the nomination of Hancock and English is received with universal satisfaction and endorsement. In this city the enthusiasm is unbounded.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 24.—The nomination of Hancock and English were received with great enthusiasm here. A club of over 300 was formed in an hour after the nominations were announced.

A Prophet in the Cool.

JUDGE HARRIS'S PREDICTION FULFILLED—HANCOCK THE MAN—THE TICKET SURE TO WIN.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch]

CINCINNATI, O., June 24.—The Convention is over, and Judge Harris being a prophet the readers of the *Dispatch* knew this morning who was to be the nominee.

The enthusiasm exceeds anything of its sort I have ever seen. There is perfect confidence in the success of the ticket. Even Ohio is thought to be debatable ground. That Hancock will be elected is the universal belief here. There was, I know, no such confidence in New York in 1868, nor at St. Louis in 1876.

All the rings and all the money-booms were beaten. All of the candidates who used money freely were defeated. New York and Pennsylvania were made to understand that the country could do without their dictation.

Pennsylvania would not vote solid for Hancock until he was assured of nomination.

I am off for home. W. F. D.

The Presentation of Hancock's Name.

[New York World.]

When Pennsylvania was called Wednesday its chairman said they had no candidate to present, but one of their delegates desired to present a name.

Daniel Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, then took the platform, as he said, to nominate one whose name would reconcile all factions and carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York [applause], and Ohio. He proposed the name of a soldier whose name was as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock. [This gave occasion for the most demonstrative applause that had been witnessed either on floor or in galleries, many delegates rising to their feet.] "If elected, he will take his seat," Mr. Dougherty continued, "crush the last embers of sectional strife, and be hailed as the dawning of the day of perpetual brotherhood. With him we can fling away our shields and wage an aggressive war. We can appeal to the supreme tribunal of the American people against the corruption of the Republican party, and their untold violations of constitutional liberty. With him as our chieftain the bloody banner of the Republicans will fall from their palsied grasp. Oh, my countrymen, in this supreme moment, when the destinies of the republic are at stake, when the liberties of the people are imperilled, I rise to present to the thoughtful consideration of this Convention the name of one who on the field of battle was styled 'The Superb,' yet who has won a nobler renown as the military Governor whose first act on assuming command of Louisiana and Texas was to salute the Constitution by proclaiming amidst the joyous greetings of an oppressed people that the military, save in actual war, shall be subservient to the civil power. The plighted word of the soldier was proved in the statesman's acts. I nominate him whose name will suppress every faction, is alike acceptable to North and South, and will thrill the land from end to end. The people hang breathless on your deliberation. Take heed! Make no misstep! I nominate one who can carry every southern State, and can carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York—the soldier-statesman with a record as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. If elected, I repeat, he will take his seat." [Great applause.]

Hypercritical Comment.

[New York Herald special.]

I think Governor Hubbard, of Texas, redeemed himself somewhat by his seconding of Hancock's nomination, which, though savoring of the stump, was well considered, discreet, and rhetorically flourished. He said it was peculiarly fit that Texas and Louisiana should respond to Hancock's nomination, because when the war closed there came down through the South a race of carpet-baggers, like the Vandals of old, preying on her wasted substance, and the jails and bastiles were filled with prisoners by order of the military governors, and then, in that darkness of the night, there came a voice saying, "The war has closed, unbar your dungeons and open your forts." [Cheers.] That man was Hancock. "It is an easy thing," he said, "to be a summer friend. The world and hell are full of them. [Laughter and cheers.] But this man knew that he was in the power of the Republican party, and his official head was cut off. That is a man to whom it will do to entrust the standard of our party." [Cheers.]

It can readily be seen that the session was not dissimilar in its chief features to the high school and academic exhibitions with which the public are familiar, where pupils speak their pieces in the presence of their proud parents and delighted friends. Some did well, some fizzled, but all were well received, and perfunctory applause was liberally divided.

A WHISPERING CHORUS.

Nearly all the speakers had their few remarks written out. The consequence was that when they saw the weariness of the people they couldn't stop and didn't know how to switch off. An amusing illustration of this was given when Mr. Stringfellow, of Virginia, attempted to talk for Field. He looks like a combination of Hosea B. Perkins and A. S. Hewitt, and talked and talked until the entire audience forgot him and talked themselves. Whispers worked up to talk, talk became a rumble, and the rumble boldly became loud and unrestrained conversation, so that in spite of the shouts and yells of the speaker not a word was heard ten feet from the platforms.

Mr. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, looks enough like Edwin Booth to be his twin-brother, and great expectations were had of the speech he was to make in favor of Hancock. He spoke with great earnestness, and jerked his hair all over his face. But although the house was disposed to hurrah for Hancock and encouraged Mr. Daniel, he was too much like a tired and self-spurring Evarts to please the wearied listeners. Toward the end he spoke of Hancock as follows:

The nomination of General Hancock means instantaneous and continuous aggression. [Cheers.] It will sound to America like a general order from this council of war, "We move on the enemy's works to-morrow." [Cheers.] The signal-gun sounds the advance, the bugle rings out "boot and saddle," the standards go to the front with the nomination of Hancock, and you will hear the head of the moving legions. [Applause.] I noticed yesterday that the first man whose presence in this Convention touched its heart and brought forth instantaneous applause was the soldier-statesman of South Carolina (Wade Hampton). Nominate Winfield Scott Hancock, and let the last cheer of this Convention go up for the Union soldier who has shown himself so generous to us. [Cheers.] In that canvass you will hear the hurrah of the boys in blue ringing with the wild, sweet music of the Confederate cheer in one grand national diapason. [Cheers.]

A Picture of Beauty.

[Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

CINCINNATI, June 22.—It is difficult to give you on the spur of the moment an adequate photographic picture of what is perhaps the most important National Nominating Convention that has assembled since 1860. To a spectator situated as I was, facing the vast theatre, the scene was full of inspiration. There was a confused murmur of voices, broken only by the triumphant notes of the great organ, a ceaseless movement among the spectators and delegates which seemed to be confusion, but which was the antidote to confusion. It was order pluming and priming itself in the galleries and fighting its way to peace and quiet on the floor.

A great flag hung over the lobbies, waving slowly back and forth above a portrait of Washington. The blue and gold banners marking the delegations swayed in half circles. Delegates and spectators moved in an orderly way to the seats assigned them. A band stationed in the galleries struck up an inspiring air. A sea of faces lay in front of the platform and appeared to break in great waves where the low tiers of galleries were lifted from the floor—a sea and yet not a sea, for the galleries, filled with beautiful women, seemed to take the shape of hanging gardens, and what appeared to be one thousand jewelled hands catching at huge butterflies was but the restless, perpetual fluttering of fans. Upon the platform could be seen here the firm, serene face of Lucius Lamar, there the gentle presence of Lyman Trumbull, and yonder the stately form of Gordon. Upon every hand sit notables. The band strikes up a lively air, delegates and spectators compose themselves, and as the last notes of music die away Mr. Barnum fetches his mallet down with a sharp rap, and the Convention proceeds to the business before it.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Penn., February 14, 1824, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. His mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor prison, England. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington, and rendered good service—dying at the close of the Revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the war of 1812, and afterwards became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Penn. At the age of sixteen Hancock was sent to West Point, and had for classmates U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Burnside, Franklin, and W. F. Smith. He graduated in 1844, June 30th, and in 1845-'6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as a second lieutenant of the Sixth infantry. In 1847 we find him in Mexico and conspicuous for gallantry at the Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the West, and in 1857 was engaged in the Southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah, and in 1859 went to California. He took high ground in favor of the