The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 15.

A. McGREGOR, EDITOR.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Horatio Seymour,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Gen. Frank P. Blair,

OF MISSOURI.

Nominated by Acclamation, July 9, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM E. FINK.

Secretary of State,
THOMAS HUBBARD.

School Commissioner,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

Member Board of Public Works,
ARTHUR HUGHES.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOHN M. WEBB.

Ohio Democratic Electoral Ticket.

(For the State at Large.)
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga.
HUGH J. JEWETT, of Muskingum.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Auditor:
ANDREW PONTIUS.

Clerk:
GEORGE W. HENNING.

Commissioner:
ANDREW STAHL.

Infirmary Director:
LAWRENCE ALEXANDER.

Doctrines of the Democratic Fathers.

"The several States composing the United States, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but by a compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purpose—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residury mass of right to their self-government; and whenever the General Government assumes undelegated power, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself the other party; the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."—THOMAS JEFFERSON: 1795.

"Every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor THE RIGHT AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties."—ANDREW JACKSON: 1837.

"HOW LOATHSOME it is to me to see an old friend laid aside, principles of justice and friendship forgotten, and all for the sake of POLICY; and the great Democratic Party divided or endangered for POLICY! I cannot reflect upon it with any calmness; every point of it, upon scrutiny, turns to harm and disunion, and not one beneficial result can be expected from it."—ANDREW JACKSON, 1845.

"I am a Democrat; every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with that people. —*Col. U. S. Grant in* 1861.

THE NEWS.

Samuel Lover, the author, is dead.

On Thursday two boys were drowned at Pittsburgh.

A great deal of sickness is prevailing at Indianapolis.

R. K. Scott was inaugurated "Governor" of South Carolina on the 9th.

The bill distributing the rewards for the capture of Jeff. Davis was passed by the House recently.

It is alleged that the *N. Y. Herald* is against Seymour and Blair. Good. The Democracy and their candidates are truly grateful.

Louisiana, it is stated, will this year produce a sugar crop of 100,000 hogsheads, which is only half the annual product before the war.

Patrick Mansfield, on the 9th, at Beaver's Falls, killed his wife by cutting her head open with a hatchet. He has been arrested.

An election in Virginia on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, upon the constitution, and an election for Congressmen and State officers at the same time, is ordered.

Cleveland has added to a succession of startling sensations the disappearance of a young girl named Mattie Wood, aged thirteen or fourteen, and her friends are mystified as to whether it is a case of elopement or abduction.

A woman named Mrs. Gaynes committed suicide in Columbus on Thursday, by taking a dose of nitrate of of silver. The remark of her bereaved husband upon being informed of the death of his spouse, was that he didn't care a d—n.

Trains on the Pacific Road now run to Wadsworth, 190 miles east of Sacramento, and 500 miles from Salt Lake. The company has 9,000 men at work, and united they lay twenty miles of track weekly.

Hon. Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, has been awarded the sum of $250,000 for the past use of the Norton Post-office stamp. The Court of Claims certified their decision to Congress, and asked that a bill might pass covering this amount in favor of Mr. Norton. The bill was promptly passed by Congress, and the President's ten days for signing the same expired on Tuesday.

Thad. Stevens introduced in the House five new articles of impeachment, charging Mr. Johnson with usurpation of power and corruption in pardoning rebels. Without discussing them they were laid over one week.

Mr. Howard's bill in the Senate provides for the discontinuance of the Bureau in all the Southern States after January, 1869, and takes from the President and bestows on the General of the Armies the right of removal and appointment to the head of the Bureau. The object of the last provision is to enable Grant to "hive" the negro vote.

The Democrats at San Francisco, July 10th, held a large meeting ratifying the nomination of Seymour and Blair. Gov. Haight presided.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING.

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

Horatio Seymour Nominated for President.

F. P. Blair for Vice President.

At high noon on Saturday, July 4th, the ninety-second anniversary of our Independence, the great Democratic National Convention assembled in Tammany Hall, New York. New Tammany Hall was crammed to overflowing, and the mass outside on 14th street was immense. For days before a great tide of humanity had been setting toward the great city.—from every direction the stream of human beings came, and by every mode of conveyance.

The Headquarters of the Ohio Delegation were at the 5th Avenue Hotel. The hotels were quite crowded by the vast influx of persons brought there by the Convention.

The military display in the city on the 4th was imposing—several regiments of infantry and cavalry being on parade, and several battery companies. The march of the Democratic clubs was also attractive. There was the Empire Club under the lead of Rynders, the Keystone Club, of which Richard Vaux was President, the Pendleton Club and Band, and several others.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He welcomed the Delegates here in this beautiful hall, referred to the city of New York as but the work of the Democracy. His utterance was indistinct and unintelligible at the seat we occupied, but he was understood to predict a triumph in November for the nominees of this Convention. He reviewed the past, animadverted upon Radical rule, its tax-gatherers, impaired National credit, and other consequences. He continued to discuss at some length the policy and character of the dominant party, denouncing it as a violation of the Constitution and sound principles of a Democratic Republican Government.

'The country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization to save the country.' He nominated for temporary Chairman, Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin. Agreed to.

The rules of the previous Democratic National Conventions were adopted. Committees on Permanent Organization, Resolutions, &c., were appointed.

A resolution was adopted by the Convention that the members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention be invited to sea s in the Hall.

The Declaration of Independence having been read by the Secretary, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday, July 6th.

Five of the Ohio Delegates resigned and Geo. E. Pugh, Judge Thurman, C. L. Vallandigham, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, and Judge Van Trump were appointed in their places.

On Monday the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows, amid great cheering:

For President of the Convention, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York and one Vice President from each State. Dr. Edson B. Olds was the Vice President from Ohio.

For Reading Secretaries—F. O. Perrine, of New York; Moses M. Strong of Wisconsin; V. A. Gusken, of Georgia; F. M. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania; Robert B. Tapney, of Illinois.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward A. Moore, of New York.

The Chair appointed Messrs Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hammond, of South Carolina, a committee to conduct the Permanent President to the Chair.

Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, which was long and continued. In brief he returned thanks for the honor conferred, counseled moderation, toleration and harmony, and said that most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention, some of them being forced upon it by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Radical Platform, and accused the party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted a solicitude for soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans. He accused the now dominant party of an extravagant waste of the public monies, with tainting the national credit, with overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all guarantees of Republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Radical Convention that, the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

The resolutions from the National Labor Convention were then sent up, favoring the payment of public and private debts with greenbacks, which was received with great cheering, as also was one against the further grant of public lands to private corporations and favoring their reservation for distribution to actual setlers.

A letter was received with great laughter from Susan B. Anthony, (of the Women's Suffrage Association,) urging the claims of women to participate in elections. The resolution was referred.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that full delegations were present from every State in the Union, and recommended that three delegations from each territory and from the District of Columbia be admitted to the floor without the privilege of voting.

Mr. Kerr, of Pa., offered a resolution that it was the duty of every friend of Constitutional Government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of Radical usurpation, and commending him for his course, [Cheers.] The resolution was referred.

Mr. Fenton, Kansas, offered a resolution that the National Flag should protect adopted citizens everywhere the same as it does native born.—[Cheers.] Referred.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a Committee of one from each State to constitute a National Executive Committee.—Adopted.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase, for his ability, impartiality and fidelity to Constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. [Prolonged Cheering.]

Mr. Randall of Pa., offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors, by paying them in gold or its equivalent.—[Applause.] Referred.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its member of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon, a communication from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was presented.

On motion of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, a Committee was appointed to escort the Committee of Soldiers and Sailors into the Hall.

The delegation, consisting of Generals Franklin, Slocum, Baldy, Smith, Ewing and seventeen others, entered the hall and were conducted to the platform. Sergeant Bates entered with the American Flag carried by him from Vicksburg to Washington.

The Convention received the Committee standing, amid prolonged cheers.

General Franklin was introduced and delivered a brief address. Colonel O'Bierne read an address from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which named no candidate, but denounced Radicalism with great vehemence. The address states that two thousand delegates are in attendance.

A motion was made and carried to incorporate the address into the proceedings of the Convention.

General Ewing, of Ohio, was loudly called for, and responded in an able speech, which was enthusiastically applauded.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The delegates were generally on hand, and the galleries were filled with spectators, prior to calling the Convention to order. The hall was filled with rumors.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted resolutions from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, which were read and referred, and the name of Stephens cheered.

The platform as agreed upon, and which was sent to the chair, where it was read by Mr. Murphy, declares;

PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do with the return of peace, demand

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable: and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment: and where the obligations of the Government do not specify a state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After a most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated the most sacred pledges under which alone rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory; instead of restoring the Union it has so far as its power dissolved it and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy; has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next to inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the 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 a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That the Union established by the Constitution is a Union of States, Federal in its character, composed of States thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its continuing integral parts, and therefore the perpetuity of the Union in its integrity depends on the preservation of the States in their political integrity, the Government of the United States being a Federal Republic and not a consolidation of the whole people in one nation.

Resolved, That the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, as both were established by the Constitution and as both under the Constitution have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions in conformity with the venerable teachings of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, have ever been held as cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that constitutional liberty can be preserved on this continent only by bringing back the administration of the Government to those time honored principles on which for sixty years there was such unparalleled happiness and prosperity, and in rescuing it from the hands of those who have ever held the Constitution itself to be no better than a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; whose revolutionary policy and measures have brought such general discord, strife and war, with its attendent ills upon a large portion of the country, and such wide spread demoralization throughout the whole of it.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in sustaining the Federal administration in the late unhappy conflict of arms did so in good faith, with the hope and earnest wish to maintain the principles above set forth, and with no view of waging war on the people of the Northern States in any spirit of oppression against their brethren of the South, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. The subjugation of these States or holding them as conquered territory would be, in the judgment of this Convention, the destruction of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the highest meed of patriotism is due and should ever be extended to all those who in the recent war perilled life or fortune for the maintenance of the Union and the beneficent system of American Government thereby established upon the fundamental principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; but we have neither thanks nor sympathy for those who entered and carried on the contest for the subjugation of States and for the subjugation by Federal authority of the white race in any of the States to the domination of the black; the right of suffrage, or who shall exercise political power, is a matter that rests under the Constitution exclusively with the several States; there it properly belongs, and there it should continue ever to remain.

Mr. Murphey moved the previous question which was ordered with but a few dissenting votes.

A delegate called for the reading, when cries were made of "question, question," which was put and adopted with a few dissenting voices, and the convention rose to its feet, cheering.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., offered a resolution that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. The Chair put the question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Seymour here resumed the Chair, when Mr. Vallandigham moved to reconsider the vote just taken, when it was moved that the motion to reconsider lie on the table.—Agreed to.

The President announced that he would rule, as was ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions, that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates shall be necessary to nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States, when nominations were made, as follows:

Connecticut nominated Gov. English. Illinois would cast her vote for Pendleton, but would leave Ohio to nominate him. Maine nominated Hancock, but a portion of the delegation nominated Pendleton amid cheering. New Jersey nominated Parker. New York nominated Church. Ohio nominated Pendleton. Pennsylvania named Packer. Tennessee nominated Andrew Johnson. Wisconsin nominated Doolittle.

The following is the result of the first ballot by States:

Alabama—Andrew Johnson	8
Arkansas—English	5
California—Pendleton	2
Connecticut—English	6
Delaware—Pendleton	3
Florida—Andrew Johnson	3
Georgia—Andrew Johnson	9
Illinois—Pendleton	16
Indiana—Pendleton	13
Indiana—Pendleton	13
Iowa—Pendleton	8
Kansas—Pendleton 2, Hendricks ½, Blair ½.	
Kentucky—Pendleton	11
Louisiana—Pendleton	7
Maine—Pendleton 1½, Hancock 4½, A. Johnson 1.	
Maryland—Pendleton 4½, Andrew Johnson 2½.	
Massachusetts—Pendleton 1, Hancock 11.	
Michigan—Reverdy Johnson	8
Minnesota—Pendleton	4
Mississippi—Hancock	7
Missouri—Pendleton 5, Hancock 2, A. Johnson ½, R. Johnson ½, Church 1, Hendricks 2.	
Nebraska—Pendleton	8
Nevada—Parker	3
New Hampshire—Pendleton2, Hancock 2, Doolittle 1.	
New Jersey—Parker	6
New York—Church	33
North Carolina—Andrew Johnson	9
Ohio—Pendleton	21
Oregon—Pendleton	3
Pennsylvania—Asa Packer	26
Rhode Island—Doolittle	4
South Carolina—Andrew Johnson	6
Tennessee—Andrew Johnson	10
Texas—Andrew Johnson	6
Vermont—English	5
Virginia—Andrew Johnson	10
West Virginia—Pendleton	5
Wisconsin—Asa Packer	8

THE BALLOTINGS.

Below we give in a tabular form, the votes each candidate received on the different ballots for the Presidency in the New York Convention. The table is worth preserving for future reference:

BALLOTS.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	English.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Church.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	A. Johnson.	Hendricks.
1	105	104	65	33½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
2	104	101	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
3	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
4	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
5	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
6	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
7	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
8	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
9	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
10	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
11	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
12	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
13	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
14	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
15	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
16	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
17	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
18	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
19	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
20	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
21	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33
22	115	105	65	40½	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33	1	1	9	33

Mr. Field, of California, received 15 votes on the 19th ballot, 9 on the 20th and 8 on the 21st.

After the nomination of MR. SEYMOUR the noise and confusion was too great for business. A recess of one hour was taken. At a quarter past 3 p. m. the convention came to order. General Blair, General Ewing and General Dodge were named as candidates for Vice President. Before a ballot was taken Generals Ewing and Dodge were withdrawn, and General Frank P. Blair was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention adjourned amid the wildest enthusiasm.

The nominations were everywhere over the city received with the greatest joy—flags were flying, cannons booming, bands playing, and all felt confident of the triumphant election of SEYMOUR & BLAIR.

An Iron-Monger and Bond-Holder.

The Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York, has been nominated as the Radical Candidate far Governor of the Empire State. The New York *Times*, (Radical,) thus gives an inventory of his qualifications:

"As a business man he has been remarkably successful. He is largely engaged in the iron business in Troy, and is at the head of one of the largest manufactories in the world, President of a large banking corporation, and connected as a Director or Manager with several railroads, factories, transportation companies, schools, and various local institutions."

There it is. President of a Bank, and an Iron Monger! Of course *he* is for high tariff on foreign iron, &c—*he* wants the bonds paid in gold—*he* don't want his bonds taxed. *He* is just the man for his party to nominate. Laboring man, how do you like it?

John Coole, who killed his two step-sons, named Quayle, at Warrensville on June 27th, cut his throat on Tuesday night, in his cell, in the Cleveland Jail, with a razor borrowed from a fellow prisoner. Coole's companion in the cell was wakened up by blood dripping on his face, and found Coole dead. His trial commenced on monday.

Horatio Seymour.

We joyfully place at the head of our editorial column the names of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR JR., for President and Vice President.

In common with the Democracy, we hoped that Ohio's favorite, the gifted George H. Pendleton, would be the nominee, but this was not to be at this time. This failing, we rejoice that the choice of the Convention—and especially Ohio's choice at the time—fell upon the distinguished Statesman, of New York, HORATIO SEYMOUR. The nomination could not have been conferred upon a gentleman more worthy or more able in every requisite that constitutes the Democratic Statesman and Patriot.

As a public man Governor Seymour stands above reproach, and even his opponents acknowledge his high worth and great ability. The prompt titude, unanimity and enthusiasm with which Governor Seymour was nominated must have been exceedingly gratifying to his sensitive nature His name was pressed upon the Convention by the Ohio delegation through Col. McCook and Mr. Vallandigham, though opposed by Mr. Seymour himself. It is a grand instance of the Presidency seeking the man—not the man seeking the Presidency.

The peril of the country demands the election of such a man as Governor Seymour—a man of great purity of character, of ripe judgment and great prudence as a statesman. He is the Jefferson of our party, and around him will rally the Democracy of the land, and all those citizens of conservative views, who desire to separate from and overthrow the rule-or ruin-radical faction, and to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

A brief sketch of the life of Horatio Seymour will not be out of place:

He was born in Onondago County, New York, in 1811, studied law, and entered upon its practice at Utica, but relinquished it after a time to devote his attention wholly to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-in-law. In politics he has always been strongly attached to the Democratic party. In the autumn of 1841 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, and in the following Spring, Mayor of Utica, overcoming a previously strong whig majority.—In the Legislature he at once took a prominent position, and was annually reelected until 1845, in which year he was chosen Speaker. In 1850 he was nominated by his party for Governor of his State, but was defeated by Washington Hunt, by a majority of two hundred and sixty-two votes. In 1852 he was again nominated, and was elected, defeating Mr. Hunt by 24,385, and both of his opponents by five thousand, a candidate having been nominated by the Free Soil party. In 1854, however, he was again defeated, four candidates having been nominated, and Myron H. Clark, supported by the Whigs and Temperance Men, received a majority of three hundred and nine over Mr. Seymour, who during his terms vetoed the so-called "Maine Law" and became identified with the opposition to restrictive legislation upon intoxicating liquors. In November, 1862 he was again elected Governor by 10,752 majority. In 1864 he was President of the Democratic National Convention that met at Chicago, and might have received the nomination for the Presidency had he consented to the use of his name.

Governor Seymour's eminent qualifications make him the man for the crisis. His election would give peace to the country, and confidence to business. A large majority of the people realize all this, and we have no doubt of a sweeping victory next November.

"Oh, that will be joyful."

Mr. Pendleton and Gov. Seymour.

The following manly and generous private letter addressed by Mr. Pendleton to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left Ohio, was handed to John A. Green, Jr., on their arrival in New York:

"CINCINNATI, June 25, 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home but are not here. I must say what I want by note.

"As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well my affection and admiration for him. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence—I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere.

"Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride—an honest pride I believe—in the good-will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor over-ruling, and that I am ready—anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who get one single vote more than myself.

"Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good-bye. God bless you! Very truly,

"GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

"To Washington McLean, Esq."

This letter is honorable alike to the head and the heart of our distinguished statesman. Mr. Pendleton's self-surrendering spirit as a high-souled Democrat, is worthy of the ancient days. We have hopes of the country when our leading men exhibit this noble spirit. The New York *World* in commenting on this letter, says:

"The Democracy of New York and of the whole East have always appreciated Mr. Pendleton's personal qualities and intellectual gifts, and they would regret to have him come out of this contest with any of the feelings of a disappointed candidate. His claims are not cancelled, but postponed. It is a great honor for so young a statesman to have received such marks of public confidence as have been bestowed upon him, and such proofs of the fidelity and warm attachment of his friends. He has established his title to be considered the foremost man in the Democratic party next to him who has been nominated. So bright a dawn gives promise of a glorious day. With his abilities and accomplishments, he has also that rare generosity of nature which disarms envy and wins all hearts; and the fact that he is advanced more slowly than his friends could wish will cause his countrymen to feel that they owe him an undischarged debt. It is reserved for him to preside over the Government in more tranquil times, when prejudices are allayed and the questions which now agitate and distract our afflicted country shall have been finally settled."

Grand ratification meetings at Columbus and Pittsburgh on the 13th—the second one for Columbus.

Peter Cagger, a well known Democrat, and famous Albany wire-puller, and John E. Develin, ex-City Chamberlain, after attending the Manhatten Club dinner on Monday night, took a drive in Central Park, when the horse ran off, Cagger's neck being instantly broken, and Develin very dangerously hurt. He seems to have his senses, but has hardly spoken since the accident.

Advertisements.

P. J. PUNCHEBY, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterer, Canton, Ohio. Reference, F. R. Myers, Esq'r, Canton. S. C. Porter, Architect, Cleveland. no6tf

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons not to trust my wife, Harriet J. Bahney, or any other person, on my account, as I shall pay no debts except of my own contracting.
HIRAM BAHNEY.
July 14, 1868.—3t*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of G. W. & G. L. Brooks, will offer for sale, at 10 a. m., at

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, CANTON, O.

On Saturday, July 25th, 1868,

the personal property of the estate of the said G. W. & G. L. Brooks, consisting of a lot of very fine new tables, arm chairs, common chairs, dishes, plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, a large cooking stove, two heating stoves with pipe, restaurant furniture and fixtures, and many other articles. Terms, Cash.,
WILLIAM A. LYNCH,
July 14, 1868. It Assignee, &c.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have rented my Huckleberry Swamp, West of Myers' Lake, and therefore warn all persons from trespassing upon said premises, as the law will be enforced.
E. CASSILLY.
Canton, July 8, 1868.-tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

George Arbuckle vs. John Raff.

By virtue of a vendi exponas, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the Court House, (Harter's Block,) in the city of Canton.

On Saturday the 8th day of Aug., 1868,

the following described real estate, situate in the Town of Rochester, Stark county, Ohio, to wit: The East half of lot number ninety-one (91) in said town.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms, cash. R. A. DUNBAR, Sheriff.
July 8, 1868.—no5 wtd

SHERIFF SALE.

Isaac Harter and sons vs. Andrew Miller, et. al.

By virtue of a fi fa issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale by public out cry, in the town of Alliance, Stark county, Ohio,

On Monday the 20th day of July, 1868,

the following described personal property of Andrew Miller, to wit: One Piano Forte, one rocking chair, one sofa, (or Te Te Teate,) two heating stoves, one marble top table, one marble top bureau, one stand, one common rocking chair, one sewing machine, one breakfast table, and six cushioned chairs.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, cash. R. A. DUNBAR, Sheriff.
July 8, 1868.—no5-w6

SHERIFF SALE.

French, Keith & Co., vs. S. P. Borden and S. C. McDonald.

By virtue of several fi fa's issued from the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga and Stark counties, I will offer for sale by public out cry at the Store room formerly occupied by said Borden, in the town of Massillon,

On Monday the 20th day of July, 1868,

the leasehold of S. P. Borden and S. C. McDonald, which they may have or hold in a Store room in the town of Massillon, and situate on a part of lot number ninety-six, and fronting twenty feet, more or less, on Main street, by forty-five feet, more or less, deep. Said Store rooms is now owned by Peter Delheim.

Sale at two o'clock p. m. Terms, cash.
R. A. DUNBAR, Sheriff.
July 8, 1868—no5-w6

LEGAL NOTICE.

Peter Contret, and his wife Pauline Coutret, of the State of Tennessee, Rosina Savios, the unknown heirs of John P. Grant, and the unknown heirs of Francis Savios, and of Rosina Savios, whose names and places of residence are unknown, will hereby take notice:

That on April 11th, 1868, A. D., Christian Hoover, of Stark county, Ohio, in the court of common pleas, in and for said county of Stark, State of Ohio, filed his petition against John Pautot and his wife Margaret Pautot, and the above named parties, as defendants, setting forth that in the year 1852, A. D., John P. Grant, being signed in fee of two certain tracts of land, containing over thirteen acres and five acres respectively, situate in section thirty-four, township twenty of range seven, in said Stark county, which are more fully described in said petition, contracted to sell and convey the same in fee simple to John Pautot, and did convey said premises to said Pautot, by deed, duly executed in all respects, but that, by mistake of the person who drafted said deed, said land was described as lying in section thirty three in said township and range, and that, in like manner, said lands were sold and conveyed by said wrong description, from said John P