Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.
ELECTORS AT LARGE,
John Echols, of Augusta.
P. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward.
DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First District, Thomas Croxton, of Essex.
Second District, L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth.
Third District, Hill Carter, of Hanover.
Fourth District, S. F. Coleman, of Cumberl'd.
Fifth District, James S. Redd, of Henry.
Sixth District, Samuel Griffin, of Bedford.
Seventh District, F. M. McMullan, of Greene.
Eighth District, J. Y. Menifee, of Rappa'nk.
Ninth District, R. R. Henry, of Tazewell.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

Mr. B. W. Lacey has received the Mahonite nomination for Congress in the Norfolk district. And so Mr. Lamb, with all his political tergiversations and duelistic fiascos, and with the use of his official position as a means of wreaking vengeance upon political opponents, failed to secure the nomination, has had nothing for his troubles but his pains, and has lost the respect of many of those who were his best friends with nothing to recompense him.

Messrs. Langston, colored, United States Minister to Hayti, and Kasson, white, United States Minister to Austria, have left their missions, for attending to which, however, they continue to draw large salaries, and returned to this country to take part in the presidential contest, the former to canvass the South and the latter the North. This is not only setting at defiance the order prohibiting persons in the pay of the government from active interference in politics, but putting a gilt edge on that defiance. And the poor fraud who issued that order hasn't enough manhood about him to resent the affront thus publicly put upon him.

The congressional democratic convention that met here yesterday is having quite a prolonged session. Its rejection of its committee's report recommending the selection of a nominee by a majority vote, and its adoption of a substitute requiring a two thirds vote for that purpose, necessarily make its labor unexpectly hard. It is hoped now, however, that it will soon be enabled to accomplish its work, and, what is of vastly more importance, perform it in a satisfactory manner. Party ties are not as strong as they used to be, and those entrusted with the selection of candidates should not only be exceedingly careful as regards the qualifications of the men they nominate, but also as respects their own entire proceedings incident to the nomination.

Judge Page, of Minnesota, has been murdered by an assassin, who shot him to death through the window of his house. Judge Woodford, of New York, should at once volunteer to prosecute his murderer when detected, and Secretary Thompson should again insist upon his accepting as a present a brace of government pistols to defend himself against the judge, jury, witnesses, spectators, and entire community of Minnesota. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and as Minnesota is in the North and not in the South General Woodford will not tender his services, and the government pistols will remain hanging on the walls of the Navy Department. How unfortunate for Mr. Garfield that Judge Page was a Northern in stead of a Southern republican, and that his murder occurred in Minnesota instead of in Mississippi!

A comparison between the Mahonite convention that met in this city last week and the democratic convention that met here yesterday is by no means favorable to the former. In that republicans, independents, liberals, greenbackers, defeated and sore-headed democrats, and all sorts and conditions of people opposed to the success of the democratic party were represented, while the latter is composed solely and entirely of the representatives of the party that is engaged in possibly the last effort, if unsuccessful now, to abolish sectionalism in the conduct of the government, and to put the affairs of the country into hands that respect all the provisions of the Constitution. The delegates have varied and different views upon the question of the State debt, but as that question has nothing to do with the election of a member of Congress, and, as a member of Congress will have nothing to do with it, they, like rational men, ignore it now, and postpone its consideration to the proper time, November 1881, when a legislature will be elected.

The date of the Maine election, the 13th proximo, is drawing near rapidly. Most of the newspapers and newspaper correspondents of that section are of the stalwart sort, but still the news from there is by no means as "shocking bad" to the democrats as it has been in times past. The republicans have bought off Osgood, the prohibition candidate, but that wont help them much, as the temperance men of Maine have become disgusted with the republican party for the repeated promises it has made to their ears only to break them to their hearts, and say they would rather have their State in the hands of a party that will openly repeal the prohibitory liquor laws, than in those of one which, while it passes all such laws as are proposed to it, persistently winks at their infringement, and takes no sufficient steps to have them executed.

Baltimore city was visited by a storm yesterday afternoon, which did some damage to property. The storm was very severe at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Lightning struck a powder mill, and 1,000 pounds of powder were exploded. At Bridgeport, Ct., a mine and several buildings were struck, and one man was killed. A small boat of Rockaway Beach was overturned and six men drowned. A waterspout in Ohio eluged the tracks of a railroad.

Democratic Cong'l. Convention.

The convention was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock last night by Major Scott, the temporary chairman, with every delegate in his seat, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators in attendance, presenting a scene that has never been surpassed and rarely equaled in this city.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the convention the report of the committee on credentials was called, and, in response to the call, H. L. D. Lewis, of Clarke, chairman, presented the following as the majority report of the committee:

Alexandria City: Joseph Hopkins, V. M. Power, Geo. Duffey, E. Norris, M. B. Harlow, Geo. L. Simpson, H. Strauss, E. E. Downham, C. E. Stuart, T. V. Richcill, S. G. Brent, J. F. Waddy, F. L. Brockett, Linden Kent, L. W. Reed and B. F. Dudley. Alexandria County: Arlington District—Curtis B. Graham. Washington District—Henry W. Febrey. Jefferson District—F. R. Windsor.

Clarke: Greenway District—David Meade, jr., and R. P. Pace. Chapel District—Nathaniel Burwell and Wm. A. Bradford. Battletown District—Marshall McCormick, H. L. D. Lewis and John Longerbraw. Long Marsh District—Capt. J. R. Nunn and J. O. Crown.

Culpeper: Catalpa District—R. S. Lewis, G. D. Gray and E. Burgess. Stevensburg District—E. D. Gibson, S. R. McClannahan and John Walker. Salem District—James Popham, James Allen and John Long. Jefferson District—G. S. P. Triplett and S. M. Newhouse. Cedar Mountain District—J. R. Strother and Thos. B. Nalle.

Frederick: Shawnee District—Edward Griffith, J. M Barton and E. H. Boyd. Back Creek District—John H. Worting, Thos. Cover and Lewis N. Huck. Gainesboro' District—David Glaize, Oscar Barr and Lloyd Logan. Opequon District—Thos. Sangster, M. M. Geisleman and C. W. McVicar. Stonewall District—J. J. Jope, A. R. Pendleton and W. L. Clark.

Fairfax: Centreville District—Judge R. H. Cockerille, Dr. R. I. Simpson and J. W. Mohler. Lee District—J. A. Marshall and W. D. Davis. Mt. Vernon District—Geo. Mason and A. C. Landstreet. Falls Church District—Dr. J. J. Moran, Philip Howard and Theo. Bailey. Dranesville District—T. E. Carper, E. M. Lowe and Alfred Leigh. Providence District—Dallas Powell, F. M. Smith, Frank Burke and F. W. Richardson.

Fauquier County: Centre District—R. T. Scott, Thomas Smith, M. M. Green, W. H. Payne, E. E. Grey. Marshall District—S. S. Morgan, Charles Lake, Wm. Marshall, Geo. Strother, George W. Davis. Scott District—Geo. M. Slater, A. S. Furcron, E. B. Rector, Jno. W. Kinchelue, E. P. Taylor. Cedar Run District—Howison Hoge, W. S. Eustace, B. M. Randolph. Rappahannock District—The committee reports that their are no delegates from this district entitled to seats in this convention.

Loudoun: Leesburg District—Geo. R. Head, Joseph L. Norris, J. Y. Bassell, W. J. Harrison, E. G. Caulman, R. B. Poulton. Mercer District—John W. Patton, David Lee, Fenton Furr, Joseph A. Gibson, H. W. Rector. Jefferson District—Cornelius Sharven, J. E. Caruthers, J. Mort Kilgour, A. C. Vandeventer. Mt. Gilead District—Hanson Simpson, J. W. Hughes, James McDaniel, Dr. George Plaster. Broad Run District—John Ryan, John Lefever, J. C. Coleman, Frank Poulton. Lovettsville District—A. T. M. Filler, Chas. J. Brown.

Madison: Rapidan District—Jas. E. Thift, James Hay, D. M. Patrie. Locust Dale District—Robert Aylor, H. D. Twyman, W. A. Collins, Robert Morriss. Robinson District—A. R. Thomas, M. Ritenour, A. M. Finks, Charles Kite.

Orange: H. Lee Willis, H. T. Holliday, J. W. C. Graves, R. B. Gibson, Eustace Terrill, W. S. Frazier, Wm. Graham, James Ray, G. S. Parker, R. Roach, W. R. Taliaferro.

Rappahannock: Wakefield District—Wellington Eastham. Jackson District—John S. Green, James T. Miller. Hampton District—John T. Fletcher, C. H. Browning. Piedmont District—P. H. O'Bannon, Robert L. Menefee. Stonewall District—Z. T. George, Dr. H. H. Biedler.

Warren: Front Royal District—John T. Lovell, M. M. Johnson, S. S. Turner. Cedarville District—A. M. Earle, G. A. Simpson. South River District—F. P. Cover, H. M. Miller. Fork District—James R. Richards, J. N. King.

City of Winchester: W. A. Bell, Bruce Gibson, George Glaize, James B. Russell, John T. Williams, Wm. B. Alexander.

George R. Head, of Loudoun, asked to have the name of James E. Brenner, announced as a delegate from Mercer District, erased from the report and the name of John E. Patton inserted.

The correction was made.

The name of F. R. Windsor, a delegate from Alexandria county, was also inserted in the place of J. R. Johnson, an alternate, and the report as corrected was announced by the chair to be before the convention.

George L. Simpson, of Alexandria, said that the committee had worked diligently, and he did not wish to interpose an objection to the report. The committee, for the sake of harmony, had decided that neither of the delegations from Bealton were entitled to a seat in the convention, notwithstanding the Neale delegates from that district had come here with a well authenticated certificate. The friends of Mr. Neale in the convention thought that the Bealton delegation should have been admitted, but, for the sake of unity and good feeling, he would move that the report be adopted.

Without debate the report was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization being called for,

Judge J. T. Lovell, of Warren, chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

I am instructed by the committee on permanent organization to report as follows:

For president of the convention—Dr. R. S. Lewis, of Culpeper.

For vice presidents—E. E Downham, of Alexandria city; H. W. Febrey, of Alexandria county; Nathaniel Burwell, of Clarke; G. D. Gray, of Culpeper; Edward Griffith, of Frederick; Dr. R. I. Simpson, of Fairfax; Colonel Thomas Smith, of Fauquier; Captain George R. Head, of Loudoun; Robert Aylor, of Madison; Henry T. Holliday, of Orange; Dr. H. H. Beidler, of Rappahannock; Major James R. Richards, of Warren; and Captain Bruce Gibson, of Winchester.

For secretary—Edgar Snowden, of Alexandria city.

For assistant secretaries—J. Rice Smith, of Clarke, and such democratic editors from the Eighth congressional district as may be in attendance upon this convention.

For sergeant at arms—R. M. Latham, of Alexandria city.

For assistant sergeants at arms—L. H. Kell and Wm. Dobie, of Alexandria city.

The committee further recommend the adoption, as a whole, of the rules of the House of Delegates of Virginia for the government of the convention.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN T. LOVELL, Chairman.

S. S. Turner, of Warren, moved that the report be adopted.

George R. Head, of Loudoun, asked the chairman if he understood the report to recommend the majority rule in the selection of a nominee for Congress.

The Chair: In my opinion it does.

Judge C. E. Stuart, of Alexandria, moved to adopt so much of the report on permanent organization as referred to the officers of the convention, so that the Sergeant at Arms could assert his authority.

George R. Head said that he disliked to interpose an objection to the majority report of the committee, but he was decidedly opposed to that portion of the report that provided for the nomination of a candidate on a bare majority. It had always been the custom of the democratic party to require its candidates to receive on their nomination a two thirds vote, and for the good of the party that rule must be adhered to in this convention. He was aware that the last convention had recommended the majority rule, but that convention was powerless to bind the action of this. He maintained and argued to prove that it was democratic to maintain the two-thirds rule, for, said he, gentlemen may get a majority in a primary meeting, which was always slimly attended, and secure delegates to the convention in his favor and still not be the choice of the people of the district. He hoped that that portion of the report providing for the majority rule would not be adopted, but that a minority report, which he understood had been prepared would be adopted in its stead.

Linden Kent, of Alexandria, said a minority report had not been presented to the convention, neither had the gentleman offered a substitute for the majority report, but that he, Mr. Head, had only expressed his views on the subject. If there was to be a minority report he desired to be heard.

S. S. Turner, of Warren, asked for the reading of that portion of the report which provided for the majority rule.

The secretary read the clause as requested.

George E. Plaster, of Loudoun, then presented the following minority report from the committee on permanent organization, and said that he merely submitted it to inform the convention that the committee was not a unit in favor of the majority rule:

"The undersigned, a minority of the committee on permanent organization, respectfully dissent from the conclusion of the majority in so far as they recommend the majority rule for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and in lieu thereof respectfully recommend the adoption of the two-thirds vote.

G. S. P. TRIPLETT,
JOHN R. NUNN,
GEO. E. PLASTER.

Mr. Kent said that if a stranger in the city imbued with democratic principles had heard the minority report and the reasons given for its presentation he might well have been surprised; if he had gone further and inquired concerning the matter he would have been informed that there was no attempt in this convention to depart from democratic principles. He showed that the majority rule had prevailed in previous conventions of the party, and said that General Payne had given notice at the last convention that while he accepted the two thirds rule, with all its responsibilities, then he would oppose it at the proper time; that Mr. Shepherd, of Warrenton, had offered in the last convention to abolish the two thirds rule, and that it had been adopted by a vote of 205 to 45; that the rule did not prevail in any other district democratic convention in the State. The two thirds rule, said the speaker, is not to advance the interests of the nominee before the convention, but simply to strengthen him before the people. If any one of the gentlemen named, received the nomination by a majority vote, would not that nomination be made unanimous? There was no departure from democratic principles in adopting the majority rule, but they were just going back and re-establishing a rule which had once existed; a rule that was in strict accord with democratic principles. No one was surprised at the recommendation of the committee, for it was expected; they had been warned at the last convention that the majority rule was to be adopted at this, and the canvass had been made upon the supposition that it would prevail. The two thirds rule was not being foisted upon the convention at its close but at its beginning, which was in his judgment urjust. He explained why the two thirds rule was adopted in national democratic conventions, and said that the necessity for the rule existed there by reason of the diversity of interests; but the necessity for the rule did not exist in a convention like this, where they were all brothers, bound together by interests indentical, and by common bonds of friendship and love. Where is the diversity of interest that calls for the two thirds rule here? He was there to serve the interests of the party of the district; friends and personal preferences were out of the question; we must be united, and we can be united upon the majority rule, but he could not be responsible for a two-thirds rule. He believed the adoption of the majority rule would redound to the welfare of the party, and asked that the minority report be rejected. Mr. Kent's speech was listened to throughout with profound attention and at its close was loudly applauded.

Col. Thomas Smith, of Fauquier, said that he was not advised what the committee on permanent organization would recommend until he heard the report read and what he proposed to say was intended for the good of the party. The action of the last convention was to recommend the adoption of the majority rule and not to commit this convention to it, but he was surprised to find that the gentlemen now opposing the two-thirds rule were among the number at the last convention who put the two-thirds rule to the lips of the friends of Gen. Hunton that rule was tied to Gen. Hunton's friends then, and they were required to demonstrate that Gen. Hunton was the choice of two-thirds of the people of the district; if the rule was applied to Gen. Hunton, was there not much more reason now for applying it to those who seek to fill his shoes? He announced that unless the nominee of the convention got a two thirds vote in consequence of the peculiar situation of affairs in the district, he would not be a member of the next Congress. It had been said that if a gentleman was nominated by a majority vote he would receive a unanimous vote; if that was true of a majority vote would it not be one-third more true of a two thirds vote; he could do a thing as a duty; he could also act from love and the difference between the two acts was great; a two thirds rule with him amounted almost to inspiration, and in his opinion insured success. The gentleman, Mr. Kent, had said that unless the majority rule, which his friends had heretofore opposed, but which they now saw fit to approve, was adopted, he would not be responsible for the consequences; he, Col. Smith was not there to be intimidated; the convention, if it thought proper could adopt a unanimous rule, and he would be found battling for the success of the party, even though he was personally opposed to the nominee.

Judge Charles E. Stuart said he could not hope to present the views he supported in as eloquent language as Mr. Kent, nor pay as many tributes to Gen. Hunton as his friends from Fauquier, but he could say that a great change had come over the spirit of the dreams of others as well as himself; that the candidates before the convention had been notified by a member of the last convention that the two-thirds rule prevailed no where else in the United States, and that a resolution offered by Mr. Shepperd in the last convention looking to the abolition of the two thirds rule had been adopted by a vote of 105 in the affirmative and 45 in the negative. He read extracts from the proceedings of the last convention to show that the Fauquier delegates, and even those of Winchester had endorsed the resolution to abolish the two thirds rule, and upon the supposition that the majority rule would prevail at this convention every member and every candidate had worked. He had never heard, until a few days ago any objection expressed to the majority rule. Whoever received a majority vote, would be the unanimous choice of the convention. We intend to put away sectionalism and elect the man nominated. He would vote for any man nominated, and so would all his friends, but it would be unjust to put upon the convention now the two thirds rule, which had always defeated the strongest man. He hoped that the recommendation of the committee, adopted by a vote of 9 to 3, would be adopted by the convention.

Gen. Payne, of Fauquier, said that it seemed that his action and his opinions had to be introduced in the discussion to compromise him or some one else; he had favored the majority rule, but there might be reasons operating to cause him to change his opinion in regard to that rule; if there were any gentlemen that could not get a two thirds vote, that fact might induce him to stand by the two thirds rule in order to rebuke any insolent ambition; he did not intend to be bulldozed into a support of the majority rule, and he hoped he would be allowed to maintain his views without any supervision from the other side.

Mr. Kent said he had no idea that anything he had said would, or could, be construed into a threat, and he only quoted the language of General Payne to give his side of the question strength, and not with any desire to compromise that gentlemen, for whom he had the highest respect. He would support the nominee, whoever he might be, even if the convention was to adopt a rule so harsh as to require a unanimous vote to receive the nomination.

Colonel Smith, in reply to Judge Stuart, said that he did not dream of politics at all; with him the question was a practical one. He had always favored the two thirds rule, and if he had ever voted against it, it was not in his memory, and nothing but a record could satisfy him. He moved that the vote on the substitute be taken by counties.

The motion was adopted, and the counties were called by the secretary.

When Loudoun was called, George R. Head announced 2,575 against the substitute.

The chair stated that Loudoun, according to the only information before it, was only entitled to 2,475 votes.

Some discussion ensued, but Loudoun was finally allowed to cast 2 575 votes against the substitute.

The voting over, the substitute was declared adopted by the following vote:

	Against Sub.	For Sub.
Alexandria city,	1618	——
Alexandria county,	237	——
Clarke,	82½	789½
Culpeper,	305	1018
Frederick,	——	1519
Fairfax,	1652	——
Fauquier,	994	1278
Loudoun,	——	2575
Madison,	1098	——
Orange,	911	202
Warren,	103 4 9	827 5 9
Winchester,	——	555
Total,	7733	8973

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted unanimously.

General Payne said that he wished it to be understood that he had not gone back on his record.

On motion of Colonel Smith, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of Colonel Smith, of Fauquier, S. S. Turner, of Warren, and George R. Head, of Loudoun, to wait upon the newly elected chairman and introduce him to the convention.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the temporary chairman, Major R. Taylor Scott, of Fauquier, for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office.

Dr. Lewis was then introduced to the convention by Major Scott. Dr. Lewis, in a short speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and said that he had not sought, or expressed a wish for the position, but that did not lessen his pleasure in being called to preside over such an intelligent body. He urged the members to conduct themselves courteously toward each other in the contest for the nomination, which he predicted would be a warm one, and said he meant to preside with impartiality.

Major Scott moved that the convention adjourn until nine o'clock this morning.

Cries of no! no!

The motion was withdrawn.

On motion of John R. Strother, of Culpeper, the chairman declared that nominations were in order.

George Dabney Gray, of Culpeper, advanced to the platform, amid great applause, and in an eloquent speech, nominated Colonel Catlett Gibson, of Culpeper, a gentleman, he said, eminently worthy of the high honor sought for him by his friends. A man who had been tested on the field of battle and who had proved as true as steel. Col. Gibson had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and his spear had now been turned into the pruning hook and his sword into the plough share; a man whose political record was as unexceptionable as his war record; a man who had always been found in the ranks of the party fighting its battles, and the man who could, in the present crisis of affairs, notwithstanding we had false friends in our midst, lead the party to victory. The nomination of Col. Gibson was very much desired but if the convention conferred the honor upon some one else, he and his friends would be found in the ranks fighting for the party.

No one else coming forward to make a nomination, G. S. P. Triplett, of Culpeper, moved that the nomination of Col. Gibson be made unanimous, and the vote being taken on the motion, it was declared lost, amid great laughter and confusion.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Judge Charles E. Stuart advanced to the platform and was loudly applauded. He said he was not there to present a candidate who had a war record; the mere fact that a man, although having his heart in the cause, was prevented from taking an active part in the war because of his youth, was not a question of any merit; he believed that there were other requisites as equally necessary as a war record; to be successful in this contest the man selected must be a man of liberal and positive views, and yet views such as would not antagonize the discordant elements in the party; a man whose fidelity in the past is a sure guarantee of his conduct in the future, and that man was Sidney Chapman Neale, of Alexandria, whose endorsement by this city and county had been ratified by a large number of counties in the district. He spoke of Mr. Neale breaking the shackles of radicalism in this city and county, of his record in the Legislature, and said that if the convention selected him as the standard bearer of the party success was certain. Judge Stuart was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his speech, an able and eloquent one, by loud cheers.

James Hay, of Madison, seconded the nomination of Mr. Neale in a ringing speech, which was received with rounds of applause. Said the speaker, Mr. Neale is the man who will dig political graves of Williams and Bayly.

Judge Taliaferro, of Orange, and E. M. Lowe, of Fairfax, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Neale in eloquent speeches.

Gen. Payne, of Warrenton, amid great applause, in a short speech, seconded the nomination of Col. Gibson.

Mr. Marshall McCormick, in a speech of some length, nominated Holmes Conrad, of Winchester. This nomination was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

John J. Williams, of Frederick, a law partner of Gen. Williams, the readjuster candidate for Congress, and S. S. Turner, of Warren, seconded nomination of Mr. Conrad. Both gentlemen expressed the kindest feelings for Gen. Williams, and Mr. Turner said he was making not a small sacrifice in raising his voice to assist in the defeat of Gen. Williams.

Geo. R. Head, of Loudoun, in a pointed speech, nominated Capt. I. W. Foster, of Loudoun, and urged his selection, stating that for 42 years the "State" of Loudoun had been waiting to be recognized, and her people had almost begun to doubt the county was a portion of the district, save to roll up her 2,600 votes for the candidate of some other county.

The nominations over the roll of the counties were called by the secretary.

When Orange was called the chairman of the delegation announced the vote of the county for Neale, which was objected to by two of the delegates, and considerable discussion ensued, participated in by Judge Talliafero, Maj. Holliday, S. G. Brent and others.

The chairman decided that every delegate in the convention had the right to vote as he thought proper regardless of instructions.

It was decided to drop the lowest man on each ballot. The voting was proceeded with, and on the first ballot 16,705 votes were cast, necessary to a choice 11,130. It stood as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Neale.	Conrad.	Gibson.	Foster.
Alex'a. city,	1618			
Alex'a. Co.,	237			
Clarke,		872		
Culpeper,			1223	
Frederick,		1519		
Fairfax,	1652			
Fauquier,	798	266	931	266
Loudoun,				2575
Madison,	1098			
Orange,	911		202	
Rappahannock,			941	
Warren,		931		
Winchester,		555		
Total,	6314	4143	3397	2841

Captain Foster dropped, and a motion to adjourn lost.

SECOND BALLOT.

	Neale.	Conrad.	Gibson.
Alexandria city,	1618		
Alexandria county,	237		
Clarke,	82½	789½	
Culpeper,			1323
Frederick,		1519	
Fairfax,	1652		
Fauquier,	931	399	931
Loudoun,	125	2450	
Madison,	1098		
Orange,	911		202
Rappahannock			911
Warren,		931	
Winchester,		555	
Total,	6654½	6643½	3397

Colonel Gibson dropped and Captain Foster nominated by George R. Head, as "a dark horse."

The third ballot resulted: Neale, 7,523½; Conrad, 5,335½; Foster, 3,826. Captain Foster was again dropped.

FOURTH BALLOT.

	Neale.	Conrad.
Alexandria City,	1618	
Alexandria County,	237	
Clarke,	82½	789
Culpeper,	606	707
Frederick,		1519
Fairfax,	1652	
Fauquier,	931	1330
Loudoun,	224	2351
Madison,	1098	
Orange,	911	202
Rappahannock,	626	315
Warren,		931
Winchester,		555
	7985½	8699½

Dr. W. A. Bradford, of Clarke, in a complimentary speech nominated Col. Richard Henry Lee, of Clarke.

While the ballot was proceeding, Dr. Bradford asked to withdraw the name of Col. Lee, but was informed by the chair, Major Scott, that he could not.

Dr. Bradford then stated that the vote for Col. Lee would be held in reserve.

FIFTH BALLOT.

	Neale.	Conrad.	Gibson.	Lee.
Alexa. city,	1618			
Alexa. Co.,	237			
Clarke,	82½	789½		
Culpeper,			1323	
Frederick,		1519		
Fairfax,	1652			
Fauquier,	931	533	798	
Loudoun,		1654	400	521
Madison,	1098			
Orange,	911		202	
Rappahannock,			911	
Warren,		931		
Winchester,		555		
	6529½	5981½	3664	521

Col. Lee was dropped.

Sixth ballot: Neale, 6,753½; Conrad, 6,678½; Gibson, 3,264.

Col. Gibson was dropped and Judge Williams, of Orange, nominated.

Seventh ballot: Neale, 6,753½; Conrad, 7,475½; Williams, 2,466.

The convention here at half-past one o'clock adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

The session was a most enthusiastic one, each ballot being followed by loud cheering.

At 10:15 the president called the meeting to order and the balloting was resumed.

Capt. Head, of Loudoun, renominated J. W. Foster, of Loudoun. The right to nominate a third time being doubted, Mr. Simpson and several others said that under the rules of the House of Delegates a nomination could be renewed any number of times provided a ballot intervened after dropping, and this being acquiesced in, the eighth ballot was taken:

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Williams was dropped and Foster renominated, and the vote stood:

	Neale.	Conrad.	Foster.
Alexandria City,	1618		
Alexandria Co.,	237		
Clarke,	822	7892	
Culpeper,	505	707	
Frederick,		1519	
Fairfax,	1652		
Fauquier,	931	931	399
Loudoun,			2575
Madison,	1098		
Orange,	1113		
Rappahannock,	941		
Warren		465	465
Winchester City,		555	
Total,	8177½	4966½	3439

NINTH BALLOT.

Foster was dropped on the ninth ballot and the vote stood:

	Neale.	Conrad.
Alexandria City,	1618	
Alexandria County,	237	
Clarke,	82½	789½
Culpeper	505	707
Frederick,		1519
Fairfax,	1652	
Fauquier,	1064	1197
Loudoun,	198	2377
Madison,	1098	
Orange,	1113	
Rappahannock,	941	
Warren,		931
Winchester City,		555
Total,	8508½	8075½

On the tenth and eleventh ballots there was no change.

After the 12 h ballot Dr. Gibson, of Culpeper, nominated J. Y. Menifee, of Rappahannock.

Menifee was nominated and the 13th ballot stood: Neale, 7,062½; Conrad, 7,235½; Menifee, 2,397. Menifee was dropped and the 14th ballot stood: Neale, 8,609½; Conrad, 8,075½. Fifteenth ballot: Neale, 9,326½; Conrad, 7,368½. Sixteenth ballot: Neale, 8 109½; Conrad, 8,575½. Seventeenth ballot: Neale, 8,609½; Conrad, 8,075½. Eighteen ballot: Neale, 7,870½; Conrad, 8,824½. Nineteenth ballot: Neale, 7,535½; Conrad, 9,149½. The twentieth and twenty-first ballots showed no change. Twenty-second ballot: Neale, 8,476; Conrad, 8,209

After the twenty second ballot Mr. Moses Green, of Fauquier, renominated Mr. Menifee, of Rappahannock.

Twenty third ballot: Neale, 5,897; Conrad, 5,706½; Menifee, 5,106½. Twenty fourth ballot: Neale, 7,846; Conrad, 8,839. Twenty fifth ballot: Neale, 8,476; Conrad, 8,209. There was no change in the twenty sixth ballot. Twenty seventh ballot: Neale, 8,278; Conrad, 8,407.

After the 27th ballot at 12:06, a recess was taken for one hour.

The convention was called to order at 1:21, and the 28th ballot was proceeded with.

After that ballot, Mr. Moses Green said that as it was manifest that neither candidate could secure a two thirds vote, he would renominate Col. J. C. Gibson, of Culpeper, trusting that he would prove the favorite son of the convention. The 29th ballot was then proceeded with.

Twenty-eighth ballot: Neale, 8,476; Conrad, 8,209. Gibson was again nominated and the twenty-ninth ballot stood: Neale, 6,779; Conrad, 6,371; Gibson, 3,552. Gibson was dropped and the Thirtieth ballot stood: Neale, 8,407; Conrad, 8,265. Thirty first ballot: Neale, 8,306; Conrad, 8,265; Hunton, 101. Thirty second ballot: Neale, 8,368; Conrad, 7,945; James Barbour, 353. Thirty third ballot; Neale, 8,007; Conrad, 7,756; Smith S. Turner, of Warren, 909. Thirty fourth ballot: Neale, 8,407; Conrad, 8,265. Thirty fifth ballot: Neale, 8,629; Conrad, 8,063.

After the thirty fifth ballot the Frederick delegation asked a recess of an hour, which was granted.

On the 31st ballot, one man from Culpeper voted for Gen. Hunton without having placed him in nomination.

On the 32d ballot, one delegate from Culpeper and two from Fauquier voted for James Barbour, who was not in nomination.

On the 33d ballot, nine votes were given by Culpeper to S. S. Turner, of Warren, who was not in nomination. Mr. Turner returned thanks but expressed his fixed determination not to be a candidate in opposition to Major Conrad.

At the request of the president he was relieved from further duty and Major Scott was requested to take the chair, which he did.

At 3:40 the convention reassembled, Dr. Lewis presiding, and the thirty sixth ballot was taken, a portion of the Loudoun vote now going to John S. Barbour and a portion to R. H. Lee, without the nomination of either.

After the ballot Mr. Rector, of Loudoun, said that it was evident that the convention was no nearer the end of its work than it was when it began. Loudoun had no son in the field, and, standing between the two sections of the district, desired to make a suitable nomination, and named John S. Barbour, of Alexandria.

The chair said he was requested by Mr. Barbour's nephew to say that his uncle would not allow his name to be used against S. C. Neale.

Mr. Kent said that he was a personal and political friend of Mr. Barbour, but he knew he would not accept the nomination.

Colonel Lee concurred in the opinion, but would vote for him.

Mr. Rector said that he knew Mr. Barbour had never sought the nomination, but that he was the sort of man he wanted. If nominated he could not refuse to accept.

After the 37th ballot Dr. Bradford, of Clarke, nominated Richard Henry Lee of that county. He earnestly advocated his claims; he was his next neighbor and knew how he conducted all his operations. He would make a first rate member of Congress. The 38th ballot was then taken.

After the 38th ballot a recess of ten minutes was taken for consultation.

Thirty sixth ballot: Neale, 8,825; Conrad, 7,272; Lee, 99; Barbour, 495. Thirty-seventh ballot: Neale, 8,489; Conrad, 5,619; Barbour, 2,584. Thirty eighth ballot: Neale, 8,975; Conrad, 6,588; Lee, 1,169.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator Jones, of Florida, has been summoned home to the bedside of his dying wife.

The funeral of the late General Albert J. Myer will take place from St. Paul's Cathedral in Buffalo, N. Y., to-morrow afternoon.

Thirty two tramps were captured yesterday morning in New York while sleeping off a debauch in a lumber yard, and sentenced to three months in the workhouse.

Returns from the county conventions in Charles, St. Mary's and Prince George's counties, Md., still leave in doubt the question who will secure the democratic nomination in the Fifth congressional district.

Judge Page was shot in his house and severely but not fatally wounded, at Austin, Minn., Tuesday night, by an unknown assassin. He has for years been the principal mover in a great political, social and religious feud which has agitated Southern Minnesota.

Person's stove works, a flour mill, cigar factory and several other buildings were destroyed by fire in Philadelphia yesterday; loss $200,000, insurance $205,000. Germain's tannery, Quebec, and a candle factory in Louisville were also burned, the loss on buildings and contents being $32,000.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At Gen. G. S. Moem's sheep sale near Mount Jackson yesterday, 108 pure bred Southdown and Cotswold rams and ewes were sold at prices ranging from $13 to $40 each, and averaging $19 around.

An old fashioned democratic barbecue and mass meeting is to be held at Aldie, Loudoun county, Sept 2, and some of the most distinguished speakers in and out of the State have been invited.

Henry W. Adams, recently announced as a Mahone canvasser in Campbell county, refuses to serve. He says he is now and always has been a democrat, and will support the regular democratic electoral ticket.

There will be considerable competition in West Virginia for the successorship to Mr. Hereford's seat in the Senate. Gov'r. Matthews, Judge Brannon and Johnson N. Camden are mentioned as probable candidates.

The Warrenton Solid South says: "We are glad to see that among the more intelligent portion of the colored people of Warrenton, there prevails an inclination to vote in the presidential election with the majority of white people."

The democratic convention for the sixth congressional district which met in Lynchburg yesterday renominated Hon. J. Randolph Tucker for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Tucker accepted the nomination in an appropriate speech before an immense audience.

The steamer City of Richmond, built in Philadelphia for the James river route, arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and will take her place on the route to-day. She is pronounced the finest boat ever seen in Virginia waters. The steamers Ariel and Richmond will now constitute a daily line on the river.

The Warrenton Solid South says: "The rumor that S. P. Bayley would withdraw from the election of Congress from this district is not correct. Mr. Bayley says he will be in the field and work for his election until the sun sets on the 4th of November."

The case of Dr. Geo. B. Johnston, arrested in Richmond on a charge of being about to engage in a duel with Capt. John S. Wise, was called in the police court there yesterday, but continued without a hearing until Saturday, owing to the absence of an important witness. Captain Wise has not yet been arrested.

Messrs. Farish and Randolph, contractors, broke ground on Thursday for work on the Richmond and Allegany railroad on the section between the mouth of North river and Buchanan. The company having entered into a contract with the American Union Telegraph Co., telegraph wires have been run into the office in Richmond.

"Peace in the Family." You can enjoy a good night's rest and retain peace in the family by keeping Dr. Dull's Baby Syrup in the house.

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. STANSBURY & BRO., manufacturers and dealers in stoves and tinware, have REMOVED THEIR STOVE AND WORK SHOPS TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER KING AND WASHINGTON STREETS, (in the McBurney Building,) where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and the public generally.
jy2 tf

80 BAGS DROP SHOT received today and for sale at lowest current prices by
aug24 J. C. MILBURN.