The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. J. BENTON DONLEY,
Of Greene County.
Subject to the action of the 18th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ.,
Of Dunkard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ.,
Of Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
Of Morgan Township.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ
Of Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. W. H. Barras,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Charles H. Miller,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Else,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton	19. James Fell,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

REPUBLICANISM.

The Platform by which it is Supported.

Law, Liberty, Justice and Equality!

Great Truths for a Great People.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago in the 21st ult.:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of our campaign and cruise and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE CONFERENCE.

The 24th District Conference met in Pittsburgh Tuesday of last week, and after three days balloting amounting in all to more than 190 ballots, they adjourned, without a nomination, to meet next Tuesday at the same place. Each county stood out for its candidate and each received three votes successively.

The conferees from the respective counties have surely shown enough fidelity to instructions to satisfy even the most inveterate croaker that they are men who could not be bought or would sell a constituency. But with all they have failed to nominate. The interest of the party, the state and the country, demand that a nomination be made. Let each of the conferees resolve that a nomination shall be made and that they will make it as they believe the people of their respective counties would do were they present acting for themselves. With this determination when the Conference meets again, two or three ballots will be sufficient to secure a nomination. Faction is not so strong nor patriotism so weak amongst Republicans, but that the great mass of the party will cheerfully ratify their action. Only let the selection be made with reference to our best interest. In the event of the impossibility of Capt. Donley being nominated—the injustice of which it is to be hoped will dawn upon the minds of delegates from sister counties—it will be the province of our delegates to select the man most eligible and who can benefit us most from locality. This may be construed as our second choice when really we have none other than our candidate and the county's next best interest. We leave it to our delegates to say who it shall be, trusting it is plain enough.

A failure to nominate will work injuriously to the party, district, state and country. Conferees who fail to exhibit a capacity to do anything, will not increase their reputation as business men. We therefore beseech you one and all to rise above mere preferences and prejudices and go for the good of your country, the whole country and all will be well.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that for the last three months there has been a continued and persistent effort made to bring reproach on the Federal government for its conduct of the war, and to laud the rebel government for its deportment in the same? There has been a revival of this matter. No statement is too absurd, no falsehood too plain for publication. The *Messenger* is right zealous in this sort of work. Almost every week it commends some murderer, gambler, or guerilla, who was punished by the Federal government for his offences, and denounces the men who suffered at rebel hands. Week before last it published another batch of these falsehoods, in the attempt to prove General Grant responsible for the murder of our prisoners at Andersonville. We are not surprised at such charges at such times and from such sources, but we should think they would take for subject—matter points less controvertible by history. We have an ugly habit of preserving official documents, and among those which we have, is a letter from Robert Ould, rebel agent of exchange, to General Winder, keeper of Liby prison, from which we take extracts showing the rebel policy of exchange inhuman, and rightly put a stop to by General Grant's order. Beyond this no words are needed to show up the falsity of the charge:

CITY POINT, March 17, 1863.

"Sir: —A flag of truce boat has arived and I wish you to send me, at four o'clock, Wednesday morning, all the military prisoners (except officers) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of the political prisoners have *on hand proof enough to convict them* of being spies, or having committed other offences which should subject them to punishment, so state opposite their names. Also, state whether you think, under all circumstances, they should be released. *The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor.* WE GET RID OF A SET OF MISERABLE WRETCHES, AND RECEIVE SOME OF THE BEST MATERIAL I EVER SAW. * *

Yours truly, ROBERT OULD,
Ag't of Exchange."

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided upon a writ of error, that a promissory note is rendered void by any change of date after its delivery. In the case on trial it appeared on the face of the note that "September" had been stricken out and "October 11" substituted as date after one of the parties had signed the note, and without his knowledge or consent. The Court showed that it was a rule of the common law, as far back as the reign of Edward III, that an erasure in a deed voids its; and the same rule had been held applicable to commercial paper—it having been established in both English and American jurisprudence, that a maternal alteration in any commercial paper, without the consent of the party signing the change, extinguishes his liberty. The alteration of the date, whether to hasten or delay the payment has been uniformly held to be material. To prevent and punish such tampering, the law does not permit the plaintiff to fall back upon the contract as it was originally. In pursuance of a stern but wise policy, it annuls the instrument as to the party sought to be wronged

ONE of the most learned of the South Carolina statesman was a foundling and was taken to the home of an eminent lawyer while an infant, treated and educated by him, and finally taken into his office. He fell in love with his patron's daughter, who reciprocated his attachment. Her father protested and the lovers arranged for an elopment. which was exposed and frustrated by a servant. The young man was asked to an interview with the young lady's father; who said that he "loved and honored him beyond utterance; but you cannot marry my daughter, for the reason that *she is your sister!*" We have this from the highest authority, but do not think it necessary to mention names.

THE DEMOCRATIC HULLABALLOO!!

"Nigger in the Pit!—Kick Him Out!"

Hot Weather and Hot Times!

Pendleton Slaughtered by his "Friends!"

Seymour and Blair the Candidates!

A "Bloated Bondholder" and a "Military Satrap!"

HOW ARE YOU DEMOCRACY?

The week just passed has been one of interest to the country, being the time when a cabal of politicians from all parts of our Union in Convention assembled at New York, having labored for the last half century to destroy this Government, now presume to dictate to the American people how its safety (?) can be secured. The impudence aside, we come down to the actual doings of these beggars for popular sympaty. The Soldiers and Sailor's Convention, which was a side arrangement to the larger exhibition given at Tammany, was scarcely worthy of note. Composed entirely of men who figured as quartermasters or feather-bed officers and hangers-on about the cities, it was entitled to no respect from any party and was snubbed even by the Democracy. A certain Ewing and Franklin, bearing the weight of heavy military titles, and like many others, never mentioned in connection with operations in the field, were conspicuous. Of the Convention proper, we glean the following details, incidents, etc., from the reports of our city dailies, which may be relied on for truth and accuracy, coming from the pens of reporters present.

FIRST DAY.—Long before 10½ o'clock on the 4th, all the avênues in the neighborhood of the Tammany temple were filled with a motley crowd—the great unwashed, who had come some of them hundreds of miles to stand in the heat and sun just outside of the magic circle that contained the favored few. To see them sweltering on the sidewalk and in the street, parboiled on the outside from the excessive heat, and on fire within from hot and potent poison of the neighboring groggeries was a sight. A single village in Pennsylvania had between 30 and 40 representatives in this pitiable throng at one time shortly before the meeting of the Convention, and it is fair to presume that many other places were quite as well off. The desire for tickets among them was intense, and all who could be presumed to have even a tithe of influence in the proper quarters were implored for favors until the importunity became almost intolerable. "Tickets" was the universal cry until long after the Convention adjourned, and then they amused themselves with the report that on Monday morning these miserable pieces of pasteboard could be had for a dollar and the asking.

At noon the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The heat was intense, and the panting, puffing, perspiring, but patient multitude, bore this infliction with great resignation and some show of good nature; but many, while silently throwing mountains of blame upon those who had paid so little attention to the ventilation of the hall, threw ceremony and their coats aside at the same time and sat as quietly as possible in their shirt sleeves, and gazed earnestly at the legion of great men whom the exigencies of the Democratic party had called together on the nation's birthday. Scattered over the room were veteran Democrats, upon whose bald heads the eye rested but a moment, as the reflection of the light from the windows was painful, and the memories called up when one recognized the faces so long prominent in the past history of the party of slavery and corruption were by no means pleasant. There were Forrest of Fort Pillow fame, Simmons of Georgia, and hosts of other ex-rebel delegates, surmounted—strange as it may appear! hot as it was! bad as they smell! by—a "nigger!" His name is Joe Williams, and he has his papers as a colleague of Forrest, from Tennessee! Considering the last worthy's attempt to exterminate the black race on a small scale at Fort Pillow, is it not curious that he and his confreres now take one of their number to their bosom? July, of all other months, should not have been chosen for the alliance. After the introductory by Mr. Belmont, the Rev. Mr. Morgan read from a little book carefully lodged in the bottom of his hat a most eloquent address to the Throne of Grace, listened to with great reverence by the delegates, most of whom remained standing during its delivery. But the people in the galleries, perhaps unaccustomed to the unusually quiet manner in which what they supposed to be a speech was received, became somewhat impatient, and at the close of the reverend gentleman's long address, began to applaud—"Bully for you!" "Go in old smooth-top!" etc. At the conclusion of his speech, which was received with applause, Mr. Belmont nominated for temporary chairman the Hon. Henry S. Palmer of Wisconsin, which was agreed to. Committees were then formed for permanent organization, after which the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—Monday, Tammany was full to overflowing. Everybody was aware that Governor Seymour was to be President of the Convention and consequently everybody was prepared to cheer lustily upon the announcement. Then followed his address, the principle point in which consisted in the fact that Mr. Seymour carries the Republican platform in his pocket, a commendable thing for Democrats to do, but a very dangerous experiment for those who wish to die in the Democratic faith. The speech was both heavy and long, and but for the memorial of Miss Susan B. Anthony on behalf of the women of America, its somnolent qualities might have afflicted the Convention for the rest of the day. But Miss Susan may die in the belief that the Democracy agrees with her that the little difficulty of sex is insurmountable, and she is probably aware already that the wards of Tammany, the Sixth Ward strikers, the rural politicians, and the pardoned Rebels, are quite as fond of universal laughter as of Universal Amnesty, from the derisive cheers which greeted her memorial. It is to be remarked that while resolutions were introduced complimenting everybody except Grant and Colfax, all were lustily cheered but the Man of the People. When Andrew Johnson pipes the Democracy will not dance. This Convention treated him with the contempt the whole people have shown, and, refusing to indorse his policy, passed him by with cold words of compliment little better than the language of open scorn. Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the U. S. This is what the convention had assembled to do—this is what these galleries wanted to see done. The Convention, however, was not nearly so impatient as the multitude, and determined to have a platform first and a candidate afterward. It accordingly adjourned to four o'clock. At the evening session, business, if the proceedings can be called business, was more promptly proceeded with than in the morning. The first thing accomplished was a splendid farce, performed in so lame a manner that it was impossible even to laugh at it. This was the reception of a delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, with a memorial to the Democratic Convention, exceedingly long and frightfully stupid. First came Sergeant Bates, the man who carried the flag ever so far without any reason at all, and as he bore the banner to the platform his jaunty appearance indicated that he was as much a "fraud" as the men who walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours; or even as the Democratic Convention itself. Soon afterward the soldiers entered, Gens. Franklin, Slocum, Granger, Kirby Smith, Denver, Tom Ewing, jr., and others, but the sailors were not to be seen. Were they half seas over? The soldiers, or rather generals, were coldly received by the multitude, and when the galleries attempted to cheer them they failed in the attempt. Tom. Ewing was called upon for a speech, and he failed, too. But he deserved to fail because he saw the nigger in the wood-pile, and nobody was yet quite sure whether Chase and negro suffrage would not be accepted by the Democratic Party. However, when he called the Rebel generals sitting in Convention below by the endearing name of brothers, there was a great shout, and having made, as he thought a good point, he gracefully retired.

The job being gone through with, and the soldiers and sailors well got rid of, two hours of fillibustering followed. The Committee on resolutions was not ready to report; the Convention was not ready to nominate. Like a small boy celebrating the Fourth, they were afraid to let off their firecracker lest the report should kill them, and until somebody explodes a torpedo among them they will play with fire but shrink to touch the fuse.

THIRD DAY.—The crowd on the outside was not so large as on the first days. When the time arrived for the multitude to enter, it was not long until the immense hall was filled. The first business of importance was the reading of a series of resolutions prepared by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. The convention felt that they had been entertaining an incendiary document, and a motion was made by Mr. Richardson of Illinois to refer all resolutions affecting the platform without reading. Dick Richardson wanted no firebrands to the foxes' tails in the Democratic wheatfields. Mr Henry C. Murphy of New York then reported the platform agreed upon by the Committee on resolutions, which was as follows:

The Platform.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty 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 re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand:

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 offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third: Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly 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, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth: Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth: One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth: Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuence of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh: Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth: Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and industrial rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

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 the 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 that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile; it has established a system of spies and espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief-Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history; and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It 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 and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution: and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such are usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void: that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution. That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the preemption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson [applause], in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the Constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such cooperating with us as friends and brethren.

Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania moved to nominate candidates for President. Before any names were offered Gov. Seymour explained the effect of the two-thirds rule, but the Chair declined to determine the question of its application to this Convention. Mr. Richarson then moved that two-thirds of the votes cast should decide the nomination, and it was agreed to. The first nomination made was that of English of Connecticut. Pendleton's nomination was the only one which created much enthusiasm, though strange to say, Andrew Johnson,s name was loudly cheered. Johnson's vote on the first ballot astonished everybody. Many of the Southern delegates, who had no particular use for their votes just then, gave him the compliment of their support, and next to Pendleton he had the highest vote. Pendleton had 105 votes and Johnson 65. Frank Blair passed through the ordeal of the ballot and came out with half a vote. Virginia gave him 10 votes on the second ballot as a kind of consultation from the Mother of Statesmen. This ballot developed nothing, but on the next, the Pennsylvania delegation asked and obtained leave to retire for consultation. it was hoped their return would show a new move on the board, North Carolina, not forgetful of its brilliant feat with the guidon, succeeded in bringing down the house by voting for Seymour on the fourth ballot. The fifth and sixth ballots developed nothing new.

FOURTH DAY.—Tammany was full at the usual hour, steaming with heat. The reading of the prayer which opened proceedings was not followed by applause, owing to the fact the *claqueurs* had been carefully drilled by the managers; nor did a single up-stairs Democrat cry "bully for you" when the speaker closed. For a long time the unterrified behaved with much decency, and burst forth into noisy acclaim only when the signal was given below. When New-York dropped Mr. Church, and anounced through her Chairman that Hendricks should have the support of her 33 delegates, there was a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes; when, on the 12th ballot, Tennessee gave Franklin Pierce one vote, and California paid one-half as a valuble compliment to Chase, the enthusiasm was unbounded. No words can describe the tempest of applause which greeted the name of McClellan when some unadulterated fossil anounced his preference for that chieftain of glory or renown, nor can any ordinary pen do justice to the warm gush of patriotic joy which welled up from the overloaded bosoms of 2,000 Democrats, and struck upon the air with a mighty sound, when the valiant Dan Voorhees of Indiana was introduced. A delegate from Illinois rose to his feet immediately after the announcement of the vote of his Delegation, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, every American citizen who —(cries of "Sit down!")—who feels, Sir, a pride in the freedom —(Put him out!)—in the free—(Order! Sit down! Dry up!)—in the freedom of speech—I won't sit down, Mr. Chairman, until I have spoken for my constituents of the IId District. I say, Sir, it is so. The palladium of our liberties, Sir, is the right—(Wrong! Wrong! Sit down!) —I won't—Is the right to speak the feelings of the patriotic heart whenever and wherever the occasion demands the expression. [Cheers.] For one, Mr. Chairman, I have not cast my vote for Mr. Hendricks. I have watched with interest and with pride, Sir, the course of a man who is dear to every citizen who loves his country, and desires to see the rule of Radicalism broken off short in the middle. [Applause.] He it is for whom I shall vote—the patriot and the sage, the unterrified, the incorruptible statesman, Andrew Johnson." He held his ground till he had finished speaking his piece, and sat down with a thump which set the galleries in a roar.

FIFTH DAY.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Balloting was continued for a dozen different candidates until the 19th ballot when Pendleton withdrew. On the 22d ballot the crisis came and when the roll call came to Ohio, Mr. M'Cook of that delegation cast her 21 votes for Horatio Seymour. New York then swung into line and Pennsylvania followed and then the small fry. He was then proclaimed the unanimous choice of the Convention, and Seymour:

—"Whispering, I will ne'er consent, consented."

Frank P. Blair was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

This finished the business. The agony was over and our western delegates joined the funeral cortege of the lamented Pendleton, cursing the day that assembled them in New York, and soliloquising after the fashion of "Old Nick," on his return from a Democratic Convention, who

"As he turned on his heel, and went his way,
A sadder, a wiser sprite,
Observed: "A lesson I've learned to-day
That has changed my purpose quite.
I meant to have had these fellows' souls,
When from earthly bounds set free;
But now I prefer they should go it alone,
In a separate private hell of their own.
For I swear by my horns and tail and throne.
They're a little too much for me."

Legal Advertisements.

BOUNTY STATEMENT.

James W. Kelly in account with Jefferson Township, Duplicate No. 2.

To amount levied	$6271 49
To amount received on subscription	1195 00
	$7776 49
Cr. by vouchers produced	7328 28
In collector's hands	448 12

DUPLICATE NO. 3.

To amount levied	$6437 60
By vouchers produced	6437 60

Johnson Waycoff in account with Jefferson township, Duplicate No. 4.

To amount levied	$2896 58
To amount of Waycoff's subscription	100 00
	$2996 58
By vouchers produced	2715 15
In collector's hands	281 43

We the undersigned Auditors certify the above to be correct according to the papers and vouchers produced.

WM. P. SCOTT
WM. K. REYNOLDS, } Auditors.
ISAAC F. RANDOLPH,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By an order of the Court of Greene County, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Thomas Allfree, dec'd., will offer for sale, on the premises, at Rice's Landing, Greene co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., (if not sold before by private sale,) the two-thirds of the following described property, viz: One tract of land containing about 5 or 6 acres, on which are erected one large

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING,

One Ware house, one saw mill frame good permanent foundation, and well roofed, with a good chimney stack. The saw mill is large and new, and well calculated for both Saw and Planing Mill. There will also be offered one

ENGINE AND BOILER.

The above mentioned property will be offered in lots or as a whole, as may seem best for the estate, on day of sale. It is situate on the Monongahela river, about twelve miles above Brownsville. Persons wishing good town property or a good location for a Saw Mill or Planing Mill, or both, would do well to call and examine, we think they will pronounce this one of the best frames on the river.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half on confirmation of sale, one-half in three months thereafter, with interest from confirmation, when Deed will be made.

☞ The remaining one-third is for sale, and may be offered on the same day by the owner.

L. N. CARY,
LOUISA ALLFREE,
Administrators.

June 17-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Lewis, late of Morgan tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LEWIS, Wash. co., Pa.,
JAC. GREENLEE, Greene co., Pa., } Ex'rs

June 27, '68-6t