The Work of the New York Convention.

The Candidates and Who They Are -Rebels Ventilating Themselves at the Ratification Meeting.

Elen Eten Eten Eten Eten Eten

THE CANDIDATES.

Wire Candidates at the Manhattan Club. This morning's New York Herald says:-The great centre of interest last evening, espe-

cially to the leaders of the Democratic party.
Was the Marbattan Club rooms.
Both Governor Seymour and Mr. Blair spent Both Governor Seymour and Mr. Blair spent most of the evening here, and, of course, were the cullef cynosures of interest as well as observation by members of the club, by visiting delegates, and the whole host of politicians present. The nominees of the convention were warmly congratulated on their nominations. There is not much if any doubt as to the acceptance of the pomination by Governor Seymour. ance of the nomination by Governor Seymour.

He made last night no special and pointed avows: on the subject, but his intimations to his more immediate political friends place the mitter beyond question. As to the acceptance by Mr. Blar of his nomination that is unquestion. tioned. Champaign congratulations and toasts prophetic of future success of the party were the features of the evening.

Horatto Seymour,

In sketching the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this morning the New York

the Presidency this morning the New York Tribine says:—
'Governor Seymour's life is more remarkable for what it lacks than for what it contains. A long catalogue might be made of the public stations usually filled and official experiences enjoyed by politicians be ore entering upon the race for the Presidency, and which are wanting in Mr. seymour's career. He is exclusively a New York politician, having never sat in Congress nor ever neid any Federal office whatever, or been in any way connected with national affairs. Yet though a State politician his name is identified ugh a State politician his name is identified though a state politician his name is identified with no measure of State politicy, as have been these of De Witt Clinton, Silas Wright, Governor Tompkins, Azariah C. Flagg, Governor Seward in his earlier career, and other politicians who won their fame in the service of the State. Though Mr. Seymour's official positions have been confined to state offices, his political State. Though Mr. Seymour's official positions have been confined to state offices, his political capital with the Democratic party has all been obtained by his views and course on national questions, upon which he has always been the embodiment of timidity solely. If there are any political crises in which caution or cowardice, flavored with dapiteity, would be the highest statesmanship, Mr. Seymour might prove equal to such emergencies. But wherever coursge or executive ability were required be would be sadly wanting. In this, as in all other respects, he stands in square, marked, and strong contrast with General Grant. No two men could have been nominated whose personal characters and history would have so exactly represented the conflict between the Union Republican party and the Democratic Rebel party during the war as Grant on one side, and Seymour on the other. Grant never held a State office, his whole public life being identified with the service of the nation at large. Seymour never held a national office, his whole public life being identified of his State. Grant's public record is summed up in the size at that he saved the country in the greatest Grant's public record is summed up in the single fact that he saved the country in the greatest crisis to which it was ever subjected. His part in subduing the Rebellion could have been per formed by no other person, and it is not too much to say that without him the Rebelilou never would have been subdued. Of Seymour we can only say that he aided not by a feather's weight to preserve the Union. These contrast-ing facts are the gist of the claims of the two men on their respective parties for their nomi-

mation to the Presidency.

Horatio Seymour was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1811, and is now in the
57th year of his age. He is the seventh in lineal
descent from Reenard Seymour, one of the
early settlers of Hartford, Conn., from whom
the size descended Governor Toomas H. Say. also descended Governor Thomas H. Say mour, of Connecticut, Origen S. Seymour, represented Litenfield county, Conn., in ress; David L Seymour, who represented Rens-claser county, N Y, in Congress, and Senator symour, who for tweive years represented Vermont in the United States Senate, of the last of whom Governor Seymour is a nephew. Governor Seymour's grandfather, Moses, served as a Major in the Revolutionary war, and was resent at the surrender of Burgovne In Congress for seventeen years. His son Henry, father of Horatio, was born in 1780, and at manbood removed to Onondaga, where Horatio was born. After-

ward Henry removed to Uties, and served in the Legislature and as Canal Commissioner Horatic was liberally educated, studied law and entered upon the practice in Utica; but finding that the care of his fatner's large estate together with that of John R. Bieecker, his father-in-law, required all his attention, beside rencering the pecuniary profits of his profession unnecessary, he relinquished practice, and has since devoted himself solely to the management of his estates.

He was always a Democrat, and has never in-

the was always Democrat, and has never in-curred the merit or demerit of being outside the party. In 1842, at the age of thirty years, he was elected Mayor of Utica, In the fail of 1841 he had been elected to the Assembly. He sat in the Assembly until 1845, when he was elected Speaker. During this term he aided to elect Daniel S. Dickinson to the United States

Senate. In 1850 he was nominated for Governor against Washington Hunt, on a platform mainly of opposition to the appropriation of the future revenues of the State for enlarging the Erie Canal, which he contended was in vio lation of the Constitution adopted in 1846. He was defeated, however, by 262, though Mr. Church, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticker, was elected by a considerable majority, the entire vote being—for Hunt, 214 614; Seymour, 214,352.

In 1852 he was again nominated by the regular Democrats against Hunt, Whig, and Tompkins, Free Soll, and was elected, the vote being for Seymour, 264 (21; Hunt, 239,736; Tompkins, 19,29). On this vote also Seymour ran about 3000 be hind Church, the candidate for Lieutenaut Gov-ernor. His principal official act was his veto of the Maine Prolibitory Liquor law. In 1851 he was again nominated and defeated,

the vote being for Seymour, 156,495; Urlman (Know-Nothing), 122 282; Clark (Maine law), 156,804; and Bronson, 33,850. This was a falling off in the Democratic vo e of nearly 100,000, and the result for the time consigned Mr. Seymour to private life. In the dissensions of the Democratic party, made up in a confused way of the placery question, canal questions and personal slavery question, canal questions, and personal issues, the Hunkers, or "Hards," led by Daniel B. Dickinson, Greene C. Bronson, Schell, and the like, were the pro Slavery; the Barnburners, led by John Van Buren, were Free Soll, and the "Salte," with whom Seymour affiliated, were opposed to all agitations, and were for main-

taining the harmony of the Democratic party as the first article of the faith.

Mr. Seymour, therefore, stood by the administrations of Pierce and Bucnanan in all their betrsyals of freedom and usurpations in benalf of alavery. Though the original position of the Softs was one of compromise between the two Softs was one of compromise between the two extremes of the party, as the country approached the great struggle of 1860, the Nortuers States contained no more truckling devotee of the slave power than Horatio Seymour. He advocated the Crittenden Compromise as a measure of pacification, thus vindicating his reputation as a trimmer and helf-and-half reputation as a trimmer and half-and-half man. He was invited by the committee of the great Union-square meeting, held upon the fail of Fort Sumter, together with other eading Democrats, John Van Buren, Fer-bando Wood, Archbishop Hughes and the like, to indorse the cause of the war for the Union. Hughes wrote a vigorous letter recom-mending the maintenance of the Government. Even Wood for the time took the same stand. But Reymour declined to co operate, and depre-

PIRST EDITION

| Cated all effort to maintain the Union by force. He has asserted that while at Milwa'dkee he sided in paying the expense of sending a regiment to Washington, and that on his return he made a speech before the New York Legislature, which was so far loyal that Governor Morgan thought it calculated to modify the opposition of the Copperhead members of the Legislature to the war, and therefore moved a vote of to the war, and therefore moved a vote of thanks. He also allowed his name to be placed by the Adjutant General at the head of county

thanks. He also allowed his name to be placed by the Acjutant General at the head of county committees for furthering enlistments, all of which facts prove rather the desire of the Union men to win him to good behaviour than any intrivice loyalty on his part.

In the fail of 1862, under the influence of McClellan's disastrons failures in the Chickahominy campaign, which were ingeniously distorted into charges not against the General, but against the President, the Union cause was sadly depressed in New York, and Governor Seymour was nom-nated against General Wadsworth, General Wadsworth was defeated by a gang of corrupt Republican politicians, who, failing to rule the nominating Convention, took revenge on its patriotic candidate by secretly supporting the Democratic nominee, Seymour was elected, though running, as on all other occasions, largely behind his ticket. As Governor, he pursued his characteristic timorous course, occupying himself mainly in reducing the quota of New York, in proving that it had been filled instead of filling it, etc., until the July rioss in this city in opposition to the draft. The object of these riots, which were undertaken white Lee's army was rill in Pennsylvania, was to stop the draft, and the later and the l was rilli in Pennsylvania, was to stop the draft not only in New York, but in all the States, and so compel the Government to abandon the war. A series of vast murderous mobs of many thou sands each, swayed wildly through the city, killing, burning, and robbing, venting their vengeance especially on negro orphan asylums, schools, and tenements, but killing also Republicans, soldiers, draft officers, police, and wno-ever came adversely in their way. From 1000 to 1500 persons were thus being murdered. At the time of Governor Seymour's arrival at the City Hall a large mob of rioters, who had assembled in front of the Tribune office, and were being urged by their leaders to make an assault upon it, hearing that the Governor wanted to address them, moved en masse over to the City Hall, where Seymour delivered to them the following speech, their ringleader standing beside him while he spoke. He said:—

My Fairnds:—I have come fown here from the so compel the Government to abandon the war

side him while be spoke. He said:—

My Fairnes:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarlous cheering.] You have been my friends—[orleved "Yes, jes!" 'That's so," 'We are and will be again']—and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you's test of my friendship [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the au horities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I sak you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality or wrong done to any one. I wish y in to take good care of all property, as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe keeping of property and persons rests with you and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to see arsie, as good citizens, and see more again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to jeave and to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that there is to beyon cone to either persons or property, bu, retire peac ably.

The draft was not stopped, and so far Governor Seymour's promises were falsified, but its

The draft was not stopped, and so far Gover-nor Seymour's promises were faisified, but its enforcement required 25,000 troops to be withdrawn from the army to New York, at a time when they were most needed to confront the enemy. Probably no public officer ever more signally disgraced himself than Governor Seymour did on this occasion by making promises which be could not perform, to those who were contending against a Government be had sworn to support. At this time Governor Seymour prepared the way for Pendleton, by predicting repudiation, by arguing the hostility between the East and West on the national between the East and West on the national debt question, and by advocating taxation of the bonds. Pendleton having since stolen his thunder and surpassed his eloquence on these questions, he has recently spoden more mode-rately, and at last leaned sufficiently the other way to raise an issue on which to defeat Pen-

In 1864 Seymour was again nominated for Governor, but was beaten by Governor Fenton, Seymour again running far behind his ticket. In the National Democratic Convention of the year, at Chicago, Seymour was permanent Pre-sident, and the New York Delegation exercised a ruling influence. The platform which de-clares the war a failure was jointly concocted by Seymour and Vallandigham, the two leadng spirits of the Committee on Resolutions Thus, at the darkest crisisof our great struggle with the Rebellion, Mr. Seymour took the lead, and exercised a more potent influence than any other man in denouncing the war as a lailure, encouraging the Rebels to fight on, and spreading distrust in the minus of our army and people, and dismay in the hea the friends of the American Union throughout

The means by which Horatlo Seymour has obtained his present nomination are character-istic of that low political cunning and duplicity which have marked his whole career. His in fluence, as shown by his recent speeches, is ad-verse to Pendleton's doctrines, which he formerly advocated, and by his control of the New York delegation, whose vote for Church was a transparent sufterfuge, was all directed to deteat Pendleton. For this purpose he at first declined the nomination, so that his name should not be brought into antagonism with that of Pendleton, and so make the fight York delegation talked about voting for Packer, and English, and Chase, and finally did vote for Hendricks. All this was done so adjoily that it finally became necessary for Pendieton's delegation to nominate Seymour the meeting of the contract of the co themselves to prevent the success of Chase or Hendricks, either of which would have tatal to Pendleton's future aspirations. Sey mour's henchmen had voted for Hendricks. The latter could do no less than return the vote, and thus began the mob-like stampeds which ended in the nomination of Seymour, whole affair was an advoit specimen of political by occisy, by which the actual favorite of the mejority of the Convention was not only sold, but was induced to nominate the trickster who

had defeated him.

Mr. Seymour is a skillful political gambler and a cunning demagogue. In all matters of a partisan character he mistakes falsehood for fact with an affectation of religious sincerity which is little less than exasperating to all many who are capable of recognizing a lie when men who are capable of recognizing a lie when they hear it told. He has all of Johnson's low cunning, with Buchanan's accomplishments and cowardice. It is difficult to conceive of any character whose accession to the Presidency would place the Government in hands so weak, unsteady, factious, and corrupt, or do so much to plunge the country into anarchy, re-bellion, and civil war.

Frank P. Blair, Jr.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., is selected as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, te balance Seymonr upon the same principle that our forelathers in carrying their grain to mill, baving put the grain into one end of a sack, found it necessary, to keep it from sliding off, to put a stone into the other. Seymour, with his peace record, is the grain, and Biair, with his war record, is the stone. Seymour repre sents the Northeast and Biair the Southwest, Seymour represents the men who didn't figur, and Bialr represents the men who fought, but were sorry for it. Not to leave the figure incom plete, the ass that carries the sack is the Demo-

eratic party.
Frank P. Blair, Jr., has a record much more national and conspicuous than Seymour. Mr. Biair, Sr., as the founder of the Biair dynasty. the editor of the Giobe, and a staunch and valued supporter of General Jackson, and subsequently an organizer of the Republican party and supporter of Fremont, was one of the most sagacious political managers the country has

ever known.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., was born at Lexington.
Ky., February 19, 1821, was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and, removing to St. Louis, adopted the profession of the law. Entering upon political life, he became a leader of the Free Labor or Emancipation party of Missouri. He served as a private in the Mexican war. In 848 he sustained Van Buren and the Free Soil party, opposing the extension of slavery into the Territories, and advocating its abolition in Missouri. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis county to the Legislature of Missouri as an Abolitionist, re-elected in 1854, returned to Congress in 1856, edited the Missouri Democrat, a radical Republican paper, and continued in Congress until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was Chairman of the Committee on Mill-

Entering the army in 1881, as Colonel of Volunteers, he was soon after appointed a Briga-dier-General by President Lincoln, He divided

prived of his seat in Congress or of his commis-sion in the army. He served with average cred tin some of the earlier campaigns of Grant and sherman, commanded a division in Mc-Pherson's corps in May, 1862, and was appointed a Msjor-General late in the same year, resign-ing his seat in the Thirty eighth Congress to devote his entire time to the command, but by the sction of the House subsequently the seat was assigned to his contestant, Samuel Knox.

was assigned to his contestant, Samuel Knox. The Democratic party steadily reviled him as a civilian general, or military politician, indebted for his position to political favoritism.

After McPherson's assignment to the Army of the Tennessee, General Blair succeeded to the command of the 17th Army Corps, formerly McPherson's, and continued to command it with credit during Sherman's march to the sea, and in the subsequent march to Richmond in 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Coll-ctor of Customs for the port of St. Louis. Towards the latter days of President Lincoln's administration the Blair family fell into disfevor with the Republican party, who, at their Convention in Baltimore, requested the removal of Montgomery Blair from the Cabinet. Since then Fratk P. Blair and the rest of the family have ranked as conservatives or "soured family have ranked as conservatives or "soured radicals" and supporters of reconstruction on the Rebel basis. Mr. Blair now turns up as a makeweight. The grist which the Democratic party is carrying to the mill is not Biair but

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

Shortly after the nominations were made for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by the Convention posters were issued authoration that a ratification meeting of Seymour and Biair would be held in front of the club room of the Democratic Association, at Union Square, in the evening, which would be addressed by General Wade Hampton and other distinguished Southern delegates. At eight o'clock a very large assemblage was gathered in front of the building, which was illuminated with paper lamps.

Speech of General Wade Hampton of South Carolina,

Upon General Wade Hampton making his appearance upon the balcony, he was greeted with loud and long continued applause. He said:—I am sure you will believe that I had no intention of addressing a public meeting in this city at all, and I attribute your generous rective solely to the good feeting of the pecusion. greeting solely to the good feeling of the people of New York in their generosity and nobleness towards the Southern States in general. (Great appiause.) At this juncture, a couple of the Chinese lanterns burning above the head of the speaker took fire, and were extinguished by the beating of the blazing fabrics by one or two gentlemen on the balcony, to the no small amusement of the audience, whereupon the General resumed;—I did not be the balcone of the lander of the surface. whereupon the General resumed;—I did not look to have a fire in my rear. (A voice—"You had more than one during the wars, General." Laughter and cheers) I come, then, solely that I might thank you for the kindness you have extended to us, and to all the Southern States, and that I might be able to explain to you why we are here in this great city at the present time. When we came North, it was determined by us, by nearly all the representatives of the Southern States as well, that we would take no part in this National Democratic Convention, because we were afraid that we of the South, if we should indicate our preference for any we should indicate our preference for any particular candidate, might accidentally select a man who would bring defeat upon the great Democratic party in the contest of the coming November. We were, therefore, determined from the very start to permit the Convention to make such a choice as would insure the success of the party at the pulls and reliave vention to make such a choice as would insure the success of the party at the polls, and relieve our people of the radical despots a which has so long oppressed us. (Great applause.) Acting upon this determination, we at first cast our vote for the President of the United States, An-drew Johnson, who had been our steadfast friend for so long, who had stood between us and ruin, and who still heroically persisted in

and ruin, and who still heroically persisted in remaining the friend of our oppressed and down-trodden | eople at the South.

The nominations that have been made to-day
—Horatio Seymour for President, General Frank P. Biair for Vice-President—will meet with the hearty and powerful indorsement of nearly all Southern men. (Cheers.) When we nearly all Southern men. (Cheers) only crave a peace among us in good faith. Not that peace which the radicals (ulsses) are giving us, which places the black heel of the nigger upon our necks; we do not want a continuation of that sort of "peace," but such a peace as the Democratic party can give us in the triumph of its righteous principles at the coming election.

Remarks of Ex-Governor Vance. Governor Vance was received with much enthusiasm. He said if any one should ask why he so lately engaged in Repellion against the Union of the States, was there, he would answer by an anecdote. An old nigger, since the days when, as the expression is, "freedom tuk em," was found by his master in the custody of two soldiers. The master expressed regret at seeing bis former servant in such a predicament, and his former servant in such a predicament, and inquired how he came there. "Massa, afore de nquired how he came there. 'Massa, afore de Lord, I would'nt a been here, only de sojers And so with Governor Vance, the Soldiers fotched him. (Laughter and applause.)
Mr. Vance related a series of anecdotes, keeping the audience in good humor, and obtivious to the threatening rain, all going to snow the very indifferent quality of office holders at the present time in the South. The pot has been boiling a long while, and the scum was now on the top; if it is not taken off the whole mass will be spoiled, (Laughter.) If the North would remove the military the South would take the scum off itself. The Freedman's Bureau (groans) had probably been heard of at the North. But if the people had not heard of it they had been obliged to pay for it. If a white they had been obliged to pay for it. If a white man is disposed to abuse a poor negro, and is complained of to the Bureau, all he has to do is to feel in his vest pocket, and the negro is given a lecture about behaving himself. With regard to the South being the Union there were two theories-one that she was out, another that she was in. The South was not conquered in the sense in which foreign territory is conquered, but simply reduced to subjection to the constitution of the United States, which she was willing to obey. (Applause.) Do we want Virginia, as the land of Washington, and Jeftriginia, as the land of the men at Yorktown, and Madison, and as the land of the men at Yorktown, in the days that tried men's souls? or do we want Virginia as the land cursed with Hunnicutt and the carpet-baggers? ("No," and hisses.) Do we want the South, whose great crops used to cover our wharves, and forulably activities of the export trade of and furnish two thirds of the export trade of

The speaker in continuation said he would not have his hearers suppose that the Southern whitesentertained hostilly to the negroes. On the contrary, they were grateful to the colored race for their fidelity during the war. They were willing to show that gratitude in any way short of making them their masters.

Thirk what a power the nation would pos-sess if, along with Sherman, Sheridan, and McClellan, its armies could be led by Lee (cheers), and that archangel of war, Stonewall Lorkson. (Exhanglastic cheering.) The speaker

concluded by dwelling in eloquent terms on the glorious future awaiting the country when it should become united. Seymour to Speak To-night,

Jackson. (Euthusiastic cheering.) The speaker

At the meeting last evening it was announced by one of the speakers that Mr. Seymonr will this evening address the citizens of New York in front of Tammany Hall, and publicly accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention for candidate of the party in in the ensuing Presidential campaign.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following are editorial extracts from the New York papers of this morning;-

The Tribuze. If the Democratic Convention had been intent on selecting that candidate for President least likely to win Republic in votes and most certain to arouse and intensity Republican opposition, it could not have hit the mark more exactly. Horatio Seymour has been the deadliest, most implacable enemy throughout, of the ideas which triumphed in the abolition of slavery and discomfiture of the Rebellion. He was an open advocate and champion of that Neoraska bill whereby slavery shamelessly repudiated a solemn compact whereof she had reaped the full advantage, and strove to wrest from free labor a vast region which she had quitclaimed for a vainable consideration in hand. For the victims in Kansas of Border Ruffian arson, out rage, and murder, he had never a word of cheer or sympathy. He was for Buchanan against Fremont when this State gave the Pathfluder a plurality of 80,000. He was for anybody against Lincoln in 1600, when New York gave

his services between Congress and the army to the great disgust of his present political associates, who tried hard to have him either deprived of his seat in Congress or of his commission in the army. He served with average second tip some of the earlier campaigns of Grant holders would otherwise initiate. * * * Such is the chosen leader of the hosts of reaction and Is the chosen leader of the hosts of reaction and aristocracy, in the contest now opened. No man ever heard of his uttering a generous word for the ignorant, lowly, down-trodden African—all these he would disfranchise tomorrow if he had power, while he insists that the South shall be given over to the keeping of her haughty Rebels, who hold that they have committed no wrong and forfeited no right in conspiring and fighting to destroy the Union. If this man can be chosen President over Uiysses S. Grant, then the patriot blood poured out like water at G-tlysburg, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and in the advance to Richmond was shed in vain.

"The World."

Horatio Seymour is, beyond all question or contest, the first statesmen in the Democratic party-the one who most fully represents its principles, who has the most consummate ability to expound them with luminous clearness, whose mind is the broadest, whose culture is the most thorough, whose dignity of character and bearing is best fitted to allorn a great station, and to magnify even the high office for which he has been nominated. He possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, every personal quali-fication and accomplishment which befit the

Chief Magistrate of a great nation. In the next place, Mr. Seymour has a strong grasp of the questions which relate to the re-suscitation of the shattered prosperity of the country, and the maintenance of the financial

honor of the country—that is to say, of the questions which will chiefly occupy attention during the next Presidential term. Again:—Mr. Seymour has always been so con-sistent and thorough a Democrat, and his popularity and influence in the party are so un-bounded, that he slone possesses the moral weight requisite for adapting the policy of the party to the altered circumstances of the coun-ity. He can do all which Judge Chase could have done, and can do it with a moral authority and a fulness of Democratic support which Mr. Chase could never have commanded. What-ever he may concede will be accepted as a concess'on to necessity, and not scouted as the indulgence of a partiality for negro suffrage or for any of the radical herestes. The nomination of Francis P. Blair, Jr., for

Vice President will meet with general ac-ceptance. It was fit that the candidate for Vice President should be a Western man, a soldier, and a representative of that large class of Republicans who have become disgusted with the revolutionary measures of their party. General Blair's unimpeachable record during the war, his decision of character, and his vigorous opposition to the reconstruction policy of the reducing to the reconstruction policy of the radicals, commend him, and the ticket on which his name is placed, to the zealous support of all who fought for the Union but ablir negro

"The Herald."

The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention, in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp. North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution; but the party juggle s of this Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. Seymour against Grant in 1888 amounts to a Democratic surrender or a disbanding of the Democratic party. The ticket of McClelian against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has no

prestige but that of deteat.

There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform that will bring record, nothing in his platform that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious banner of Grant. It is supposed by his friends and political trainers that Seymour is at least good for New York, with its fley thousand Democratic policity of last fail. That majority cratic majority of last fall. That majority, however, was delusive, the result of Republican disaffections and divisions, which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advan-tage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty, or forty thousand majority. Seymour behind the age, and Biair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combina-tion. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Demo-eratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.

"The Times."

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Beymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has rained his standing by his recent surrender to the enemy. The ticket therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will a-suredly disgust the non-partisan element without whose support the Democracy would under any circumstances, strive in vain. Seymour was more than usually candid yesterday when he told the Convention that "he could not be nominated without putting him self and the Democratic party in perit." No-thing but a succession of miracles can save it

Curious Will Case in New Jersey. The Court of Appeals of New Jersey recently

decided a will case that has caused much in-terest among a large class in the city of Newark. The suit was an amicable one, brought to obtain a judicial construction of the last will of Moore, of Newark. Moore was a Roman Catholic, but of moderate views, Having no heirs, he left the bulk of his property, about \$40,000, to his executors, Father Gervais and General Runyon (the Mayor of Newark), in trust, to establish an orphan asylum to be erected in the Fifth Ward of the city of Newark, and to be called the St. James' Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and Localitation of the city and inference on the trust. hospital for sick and infirm persons. The trus-tees were directed, after having established the institutions, to apply for an act of incorporation for their better management, one corporation for both; but until such incorporation should be obtained, the trustees were to manage the logitations themselves. The trustees one of institutions themselves. The trustees, one of whom is a Methodist and the other a Catholic priest of very liberal views, construed the will to mean that the testator intended to found charities of a non-sectarian character, and pro-posed to raise additional subscriptions, and erect an asylum and hospital that would be a credit to the city. On the other hand, promi-nent Roman Catholics supposed that the testa-tor wished the institutions to be under Roman catholic management, and therefore brought a suit calling upon the executors to establish the institutions under Catholic control. The matter was argued on behalf of Bishop Bally by Cortland Parker, and for the executors by Joseph P. Bradley. The latter contended that the name by which the testator directed the institution to be called indicated the character which he wished impressed on the institution, and that this, taken in connection with the fact and that this, taken in connection with the fact that the testator was himself a devout Roman Catholic, was conclusive that he meant to es-tablish Roman Catholic Institutions. On the other hand it was argued that, although the testator directed the asylum to be called by that name, he did not direct that the asylum or hospital should be subject to denomina iona control; but simply gave his executors, one of whom was a Protestant, general power to establish the institutions, and to obtain a charter for them, imposing on them no restraint whatever. The vote of the Court stood 7 to 6. Judge Depree read the country of the majority grapher of the majority grapher. opinion of the majority, arguing that the be-quest was simply eleemosynary; the testator's religious tenets therefore of no consequence that the will must speak its own intentions, and that to say the orphan asylum "shall be called St. James' Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum" was not so clearly expressing the tes-tator's intention as that the executors migh-not properly put it under management entirely secular, or under any government they might choose. Judge Biddle read the opinion of the minority, claiming that the testator meant to

require a denominational management of th

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NOMINATIONS.

How They are Received-Pendleton Pledges Himself to Seymour.

THE POTTSVILLE RIOTERS.

The Situation Still Alarming-The Strikers Interfering with Peaceful Laborers.

Mte. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY. Despatch to the Associated Press.

How the Momination Wakes.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The National Intelligencer is jubilant over the Democratic nominations. The ticket, it says, appeals to the reason, intelligence, and patriotism of the country. It invokes no artificial aids to strengthen the candidates, who are strong of themselves, and predicts success by an overwhelming majority.

The Morning Chronicle and the National Republican (Republican papers) strongly condemn the nominations. The former says Seymour's only supporters will be the Rebels, whose cause he assisted, and the men of his own class in the North, who formed the irregular auxiliaries of the Rebel army; and that Blair was put upon the ticket as a bait to the soldiers-a most shal-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY. The Nominations Cast a Chill Upon the

Demecracy-A Bitter Disappointment to the Faithful, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- The nominations of the New York Democratic Convention constitute the topic of general conversation here to-day, with discussions and speculations as to the future chances, etc. Though there has been considerable effort to get up a show of enthusiasm, still there is an evident undercurrent of deep disappointment, which prevails throughout the entire Democratic ranks.

The nomination of Seymour nor Blair was not anticipated nor desired. Hence, when the announcements were made of their being selected they fell flat, producing not even a faint hurrah. Some powder bought, to rejoice over Pendleton's nomination in a grand salute was exploded last night, but it burnt badly, and made a dull, heavy sound. The disappointment at Pendleton's defeat is universal, whilst Blair's nomination gives a positive dissatisfaction.

Some strong Democrats were heard, sullenly exclaiming, "we're sold out;" "we're beaten now with such a load of broken-down politicians;" "the Blairs cannot be trusted, and Seymour is played out;" "there is too much Yankee in one, and not enough of chivalry in the other."

The Gazette, which vehemently supported Pendleton, groans at its defeat, and coldly turns without a choice to the support of the nominees. The Sun seems fully satisfied. The American thinks if Grant cannot heat this ticket there is no use in trying again. The Commercial, which urged Chase and Johnson, is also down in the mouth. The German Corres. pondent takes whatever is given it. The Wecker thinks the Republicans now have an easy triumph.

I find all Union men and supporters of Grant and Colfax well satisfied in the belief of its being a very weak ticket.

Several members of the Convention arrived here en route homeward.

Wade Hampton and Governor Vance are to address their Democratic friends here to-night, or as soon as possible. Some of the conservatives begin to think there are too many fireeating Rebels getting into the wigwam for entire safety.

The soldier and sailor friends of Hancock are sorely disappointed, and assert the real "boy in blue" whom they can best trust and most consistently vote for is General Grant. They prefer fighting on this line; and a salute is announced for to-night in order to use the powder bought to thunder for Pendleton.

The Union party is in fine spirits, and determined henceforward to pitch in. They feel confident of eventual success, and will organize for a regular Vicksburg or Appotomax victory. The cardinal principle with them is that the national gratitude is due to its second saviour.

William Johnson, an old well-knowncitizen, died yesterday.

The weather is cloudy, and is threatening rain

The Pottsville Mining Troubles. Special Despitch to the Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, July 10 .- Every moment brings intelligence of the spreading of the strike among the miners. The affair appears well organized, but as yet there has been no disturbance. This morning the rolling mills about Tamaqua were visited by the miners, and the workmen compelled to cease operations. It is said that there is no sympathy between the iron men and the miners, yet no sooner do the coal strikers visit a mill than the men turn out. The iron masters will suffer considerably, and are alarmed. This morning the riotors visited the laboring men on the railroad, above Pottsville, and drove them away. There is considerable excitement among the people,

I am in receipt of information which points to to-morrow night as the culminating point of the strike. The St. Clair Iron works, owned by James Langeau, one of the most extensive furnaces in Schuylkill county, has been ordered by the strikers to advance the wages of its nen or blow off.

Mr. Lanegan declines acceeding to this request, and the Marshal of the county has enrolled a company to assist him in preserving order. Arms have been ordered, and it is propable that, should the miners persevere in their demands, there will be blood shed,

An excursion of gentlemen who were going on a tour through the coal regions has been prevented from starting owing to the threatening attitude of the rioters.

SECOND EDITION | How the Nominations were Received CHICAGO, July 9—On receipt of the nomina-tion of Horatio Seymour, a salute of one hun-dred guns was fired, and another salute will be

fred this morning.

The nominations do not appear to create much enthusiasm. A ratification meeting will be held some time next week. Time not stated.

Louisville, July 9.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Louisville took place to-night in front of the Journal office, to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Biair. Ten thousand persons were present; addresses were made by Colonel H. M. Bruce, ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramletl, George D. Prentice, Hon. J. Ross Price, and others. Music was discoursed by several bands, bonfires blazed, and rockets were fired, adding to the general entitusiasm.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Immediately on the re-celpt of the news of the nomination at New York, Mr. Pendleton telegraphed Mr. Sey-mour his congratulations, and proffered him his earnest and active support in the coming

EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTS.

To-Day's Quotattons.

By Atlantic Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Consols 947, 395 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73, 378, Erie, 45%. Iilinois Central, 101%.

Frankfort, July 10—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 77%, 377, 10—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 77%, 377, 10—A. M.—Cotton—Sales of the week 71,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stock on hand 582,000 bales, of which 341,000 are American. The market this morning is quiet, and the sales of the day will probably not exceed 9000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Lard 63s. Other articles unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Lard 63s, Other articles unchanged,
PARIS, July 10—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 14,000,000f.
LONDON, July 10—P. M.—Five-twenties, 73½,
Liverpool, July 10—P. M.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Stock of Cotton affoat bound to this port 712,000 bales, of which 25 000 bales are American.
Red Wheat 11s, 10d. Oats 3s, 7d. Peas steady.
Corn 30s, 6d. Barley 5s. Lard 63s, 9d.
Antwerp, July 10—P. M.—Petroleum, 53f.

Destruction of the Palace Varieties in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 10 .- The Palace Varieties an old place of amusement, situated on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, was destroyed by fire to-night. The place was owned by Thomas Emery & Sons, whose loss is \$20,000. The fire caught from a sealing-wax manufactory in the rear, which was also destroyed. Amount of insurance \$8000, principally in Cincinnati companies.

Beecher for Grant.

Boston, July 10 .- The Advertiser of this morning contains a letter from Henry Ward Beecher in which he emphatically contradicts a report that he was in favor of Judge Chase for the Presidency. He says he favored Grant from the first, and compares him to Washington.

The Pailadelphia Excursionists. Annapolis, July 10 .- The schooner Ellen A. Richardson, with a party of Philadelphia ex-

cursionists on board, arrived here last night. PRINCE OF WALES.

He Gives his Ideas on the International Relations of Engined and America.

From London, June 37th, the New York Herald's correspondent writes as follows:— I am authorized to state that the Prince of Wales made some very important semi official declarations-previous to the levee which he held at St. James' Palace yesterday, by com-mand of the Queen-in regard to the American policy of the British Government,

The occasion was an interview granted by the Prince to Bierstadt, the American painter, at which Colonel Sanderson, late of the United States Army, was also present. In the inspec-tion and commendation of Mr. Bierstadt's new pictures the Prince of Wales was joined by the Princess Louise, who happened to visit Mari-borough House while the interview was in

progress.

Referring to the account of the preparations for another Fenian invasion of Canada, the Prince of Wales said:—'I nope that the United States Government will be sincere enough to persevere in its form r policy in regard to those Fenians who attempt to invade Canada. We know that the American Presidential elections are imminent, and it is said by some persons that the politicians will be greatly influenced by the Irish votes.
"We hope, however, that the instincts of inter-

national justice will be sufficient to override mere political considerations, and that such an outrageous violation of the county of nations as a permitted incursion of armed bands into Canada will be prevented by the United States authorities, who have always snown them-selves most prompt in their observances of

treaty obligations.
"A war between England and America," his royal Highness added, "would be abnorrent to every principle of Christianity and numanity, and I may say that such a war can never occur-in the ordinary course of events. But while such claims as those in regard to the Alabama are pending it would, of course, be an act of foliy to allow such breaches of treaty as an invasion of Canada, since, on the score of damages alone, the British Govern-ment would be able to make reclamations which would more than counterbalance even the Ala-bama claims. The United States and England are united by too many oon is to make war pos-sible; but for myself I am anxious to have every point in dispute amicably settled, and the two countries may then become one in policy, as they already are, I firmly believe, in sentiment and origin.

The Prince of Wales spoke with the greatest possible earnestness, and with much animation and even eloquence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce. The weather being a little more pleasant to-day, the Court was pretty well filled.

B. musel Johnson plead guity to the charge of entering a dwelling in Green atreet, with intent to steal. The officer who arrested him testified to I aving found him in the premises. He had pried his way in through a window. through a window .

Frozerick Law was charged with having committed an assault and battery. The presecutor now testified that he could not id-niliy at. I saw as one of the party who beat him; that the witness who said he saw Law assault him had accorded. The jury readered

party who beat him; that the witness who said he saw Law assault him had accorded. The jury rendered a verdict of acquirta.

George Coll was charged with stealing eight bagatelle balls from William Barley. A will ness testified that Coll being anable to dispose of the eight bails as an imperfect set, assed him, the witness, to steal two more for him. When arrested ten billiard bails were found upon him. When arrested ten billiard bails were found upon him. We clerged ty.

George Bromely was convicted of committing an assault and battery on Officer Thompson, who tried to arrest him for disorderly conduct. He tore the officer', cravat and otherwise mattreated him.

Charles A. Merritt was charged with open lewdness. Some girls testified to the prisoner having exposed his person from the cellar of an unfinished building, where they went to gather wood. One of the girls threw a brick and struck him on the head. The defense was that the prisoner was a hod-carrier, working on the building, a d that he had gone into the water-closet in the cellar. It was as he was leaving the water-closet that the girls saw him. Ample testimony was effered that under the circumstances, there was no lewdness intended. Verdict not guilty.

Michael Buckley, charged with committing an assault and bat ery upon adolph Winckler, was acquitted, the prosecutor not appearing.

William Poliock was coarged by Mrs. Ju'la Baner with keeping a seroolous dog. Mrs. Baner testified to having been bitten more than once by the dox, which an imal had also tern some of her ciathes. Both parties lived in south street. Mrs. Bauer said that when the dog bit her she went to the doctor, who taid ner to put some of the dog she'r upon the wound, which was thereby considerably improved. Mr. Baner confirmed all this, and the peon larity or the way in which he gave his testimony created considerable merriment in Court. From his description of the alze of the animal, it would appear to be elephantine. Another witases, however, testified that Mr. Pollock's dog was only

The case of Edward Wallou, charged with seduction under promise of marriage, was next called up, Un-