seats appropriated to the ladies. Prior to calling the Convention to order the hall was filled with rumors. Some of Pendleton's friends say that combinations have been made which render his

defeat certain. The Committee on Resolutions has

The Committee on Resolutions has agreed unantmously on the platform, and are ready to report promptly.

The Convention was called to order by its President at 10:40. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Plummer, who referred with appropriate feeling to the sudden death of Peter Cagger, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, the reading of yesterday's journal

vania, the reading of yesterday a join and was dispensed with.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted a series of resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, which he asked to have read and referred.

The name of Stephens was loudly obsered.

cheered.
The resolutions were read by the Secretary.

retary.

The resolutions declare adherence to the Union; that the Union under the Constitution is a union of States, and that the doctrines of, Jefferson should be reaffirmed, and the necessity of bringing the government back to their observance; that the Democratic party, in sustaining the Federal Government during the late was this to be constituted in configuration. the Federal Government during the late war did so in good faith to sustain the Constitution, to preserve the rights and dignity of all the States unimpaired; that the highest meed of patriotism is due to all who perilled life and fortune for the maintenance of the Union, but we have no thanks for those who carried on the war for the subjugation of the States or to subject the white to the black race,

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved that all resolutions hereafter submitted be referred without reading. If the Convention took any other course, it would make some mistake, and commit itself to something it would not maintain on the stump.

the stump.

A delegate moved to amend so as to confine the motion to all resolutions relating to the platform.

Mr. Cox said the Committee on Reso-

lutions was now ready to report, and he hoped Mr. Richardson would withdraw

his motion.

A delegate from California sent up the resolutions of the labor convention of California against negro nominations and in favor of the eight hour rule as Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Richardson insisted on his motion

Mr. Richardson insided on his motion to refer all resolutions.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay on the table, which was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Richardson's motion referring all resolutions without reading.

Mr. Price, of Missouri, here took the chair.

THE PLATFORM.

Before the vote was taken on Mr. Richardson's motion,
Mr. Murphy, of New York, rose to report from the Committee on Resolutions the Platform agreed upon, and which he sent to the Chair, where they were read by Mr. Murphy. They declare that the Democratic party, reposing trust in the intelligence and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, recognising upon the Constitution, recognishments. Democratic party, reposing trust in the intelligence and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, recognizing slavery and secession as settled by the late war or voluntary action of the Southern States, never to be renewed, do demand the immediate restoration of all the States. (Cheers.) Amnesty for all political offenders and the right of suffrage in all the States; payment of the public debt, where the obligations do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which issued does not provide for payment in coin, should be paid in lawtil money of the United States. (Prolonged cheers.)

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of cival 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 Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys draws from the people by iaxation, 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 coip, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Phunders of applause.)

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including the government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering, and cries of "read it again.")

Fifth. One currency for the government but he record the laborer and the

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the

cheering, and cries of "read it again.")

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "Read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

Sixth Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheering], and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxatton 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 taxatton 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 indistrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the restoration of righthi 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.

Esphth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at

power, to the end that 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 individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable alleginance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In damanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unpar-

alieled 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 railied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is 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 a gests from all the States. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, but gave way to Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, or Chairdann of the Committee unanimously supposed, in reporting the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and a gests from all the States. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, but gave way to Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, way to Mr. Clymer, of Pe

nais; if 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 affidavir, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official esplonage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe

converted the American Capitol into a basile; it has established a system of spies and official esplonage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dure to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribundis, 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 atroctous calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan chargés 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 subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered 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 trusbof suffrage 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 neurpation 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 and in a single centralized and consoliind 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 unqualitied despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of so equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and

stead 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,
Andraw Johnson (applause) in exercis-

Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercis-ing the power of his high office in resist-ing the aggressions of Congress uponthe constitutional rights of the States and the

constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Densocratio party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to suport 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 here to whatever party they may have here tofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hall all such co-

operating with us as friends and breth-ren. (Applause.)
Mr. Murphy moved the previous ques-tion, which was ordered with few dis-

tion, which was ordered with few dissenting votes.

A delegate called for the reading—
(cries of "question, question!")—which
was put and adopted, with but few dissenting votes, and the Convention rose
to its feet, wildly obsering.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a
resolution that the Convention do now
proceed to nominate a candidate for
President of the United States. Some
confusion ensued here, but the chair put
the question at once, and it was decided
in the affirmative.

Mr. Seymour here resumed the chair.
Mr. Vallandighem moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and that the
movion to reconsider lie on the table,
Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Seymour said it was very import-Mr. Seymour said it was very important that the Convention, before proceeding to ballot, should clearly understand what the two-thirds rule was. He was very anxious that no misapprehension should arise after a ballot shall have been taken, and called upon the Secretary to read the decision of previous Democratic conventions in regard to that rule, and said if there should be any doubt upon the true operation and effect of said rule, he invited discussion and some form of resolution by the Convention which should determine whether two-thirds of the unire Convention, ex. if the wota.

decision as rendered at Baltimore was read by the Secretary,
He then urged the audience to be quiet and repress any manifestations to infinence the result of the deliberations of the Convention. After some unimportant discussion of points of order, Mr. Bigler moved that the Secretaries of the Convention act as tellers. Agreed to.

A Nevada delegate inquired whether, after the nominations are closed to-day, any new candidates can be brought forward.

The Chair replied that the Convention The Chair replied that the Convention could at any time bring forward new candidates. Subsequently he said it was in order, under the resolution already adopted; for any State to now bring forward its candidates.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll in order to give an opportunity for States to present their candidates.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, referred to the gloon which hung over the Demo-

the gloom which hung over the Demo-cratic party at the close of the war, and reminded the Convention that Connecti-cut was the first State to pierce the gloom by the election of a Democratic Governor. whom Connectitut now presents as her

candidate.

Mr. Hichardson, of Illinois, said he would vote for Mr. Pendleton, but would leave Ohio to make the nomination.

leave Ohio to make the nomination.

Mr. Anderson, of Maine, cloquently, ethlogized and presented the name of General Winfield S. Hancock. (Cheers.)

Mr. Emory, of Maine, on behalf of the mnority of the Maine delegation, and in behalf of the laboring masses, nominated George H. Pendleton: (Great cheering in the gallery)

New Jersey nominated Ex-Governor Joel Parker, for whom she claimed a mational reputation. stating that while he

Joel Parker, for whom she claimed a national reputation, stating that while he earnestly supported the national government throughout the war, he never consented to any usurpation of the rights of the citizens.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, by a unanimous vote of the delegation, nominated Sanford E. Church, whom he eulogized as a statesman of enlarged experience, and a man who has always achieved success before the people.

Gèneral M'Cook, of Chio, by the unanimona voice of her convention, placed in nomination George H. Pendleton. (Cheers.)

(Cheers.)
Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, by absorbed, and an unquained despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of so equal 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 sallors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined for, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into examinon.

That the public lands should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and solid in reasonable quantities, and to norse but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the convention. They intended to stand to him as long as should seem necessary to give the Convention time enough to raily to his support. The sent the capdidate's public and private minutes allotted to each speaker expired. Time was called, but by unantified to go on. Mr. Packer's name was greeted with applause, mingled with applause, mingled with applause, of the name of one whose claims and analifications has set forth in a few sar-

cheers.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, rose to present the name of one whose claims and qualifications he set forth in a few searnest and forcible remarks, concluding by nominating Audrew Johnson. (Great cheering, both among the delegates and spectators, renewed and long continued)

Mr. Smith, of Vermont, nominated the only Democratic Governor of New England, James E. English.

A delegate from Virginia endorsed as its first and only choice the nominee of this Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, in behalf of a majority of the delegation, nominated James R. Doolittle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin, for a minority of the delegation, seconded the nomination of a man who had never been out of the Democratic party, Geo. II. Pendleton.

BECOND BALLOT. Mr. Price, of Missouri, assumed the chair here. Five minutes having been allowed for consultation, the roll was called on the second ballot, with the fol-Church 85

THIRD BALLOT. On this ballot Virginia went over to Pendleton, with ien voles, which was re-ceived with cheers. The result of the ballot was announced as follows:

| Hancock | Soj | English | 77 | Church | S3 | Andrew Johnson | S44 | Parker | 13 | Packer | 26 | Doolittle | 12 | Hendricks | 9½ | Reverdy Jonson | 11 | Bialr | 44 No choice. The Convention then proceeded to a fourth ballot.

FOURTH BALLOT,

 English
 74

 Pendleton
 1184

 Church
 83

 Andrew Johnson
 32

 Hendricks
 114

 Seymour
 9
 Packer -----

FIFTH BALLOT.

Hancock..... Pendletop..... Parker
Church
Packer
Audrew Johnson
Doolitle
Hendricks

was announced, as before, for Pendleton, making his vote 122 No choice, and the balloting again proceeded:

SIXTH BALLTT. The roll was called, with the following result: Pendleton......1221 English. Packer Doolnttle..... 12

FOURTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS. TAMMANY HALL, July 8.

The Convention was called to order at 10.30 A. M., President Seymour in the Chair. The hall was filled in every part. and mary ladies were present.

A delegate from Missouri called for the reading of the names of the National Executive Committee, which was ordered. The names were given as published

on the morning papers for all the States except New York and California.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was some mistake about the name recorded for that State, and asked that it

was some mistake about the name recorded for that State, and asked that it be omitted. He was sure that the name as published had not been agreed to by a majority of the delegation.
Salifornia named John Bigler and New York August Belmont.
The member for Pennsylvania is Hon. Isaac E Heeser, of Lancaster.
Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, rose to present one of its most talented citizens as a candinate before the indiana, rose the presidential nomination, one of the best and purest men of the nation. Indiana had thought it right to cast her vote, for a reasonable length of time, for Pendleton. In the opinion of the majority of the delegation that reasonable time had passed, though the minority were still of opinion that they ought to adhere further to the gentleman from Ohio. The majority had no disposition, even if it had the power, to force their voices upour the minority. In conclusion he briefly eulogized and named Thomas A. Hendricks.
Mr. Price, of Indiana, for the minority, urged adherence to Pendleton, and

Mr. Price, of Indiana, for the minority, urged adherence to Pendleton, and expressed the highest respect for Mr. Hendricks, but the minority could not go for him because the State Convention of their State declared declaredy their transfer for pendleto against the preference for Pendieton against the most earnest and persistent opposition. In accordance with that preference the delegation resolved to stand by Pendieton so long as there was a reasonable bope for his nomination. (Great cheers

been out of the Democratic party, Geo.

H. Pendleton.

PIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called on the first ballot, with the following result:

| Dope for his nomination. (Great cheers and some hisses)
| The roll was then called, and at each work for Pendleton the galleries applauded voil ferously. The same demonstration greated Hendricks. Mississippi

Pendleton, -Hendricks, -Hancock, English, Parker, Church, Packer, -Andrew Johnson, -Doolittle, -Doolittle,

Biair,

Mr. Tilden, of New York, asked leave for the New York delegation to retire for consultation, five members of the delegation having asked it.

Objections were made, but the question was put to the Convention and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess for fifteen minutes. Agreed to.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll on the eighth ballot, each vote being received with demonstrations of appleause by the friends of candidates in the guileries. Doolittle, -

gatierres.
Louisiana went over from Hancock to
Pendleton, Mississippi also voted for
Pendleton.

Pendleton.
At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr.
Tildeb, by a minimous vote of the delegation and with the consent of Mr. Sanford, E. Church, withdrew the latter and
cast 38 votes for Hendricks, amidst longcontinued cheers and hisses. The result
was announced as follows:

EIGHTH BALLOT. Pendleton -Hancock -Packer A. Johnson 6
Bibir 9
Boolittle 12
English 6
Do choice, and the Convention pro-

ceeded to take another ballot :

NINTH BALLOT. English, Hancock, Pendleton Audrew Johnson, Doollitle, Hendricks, TENTH BALLOT. Pendleton, -

A. Johnson, Doolittle, Hendricks, BLEVENTE BALLOT. Hancock. Pendleton, Parker, Packer,

Johnson. Doolittle.

Hendricks, Mr. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution proposing a nomination by acclamation. Mr. Price, being in the chair, ruled it

out of order A motion to adjourn was made and

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

The roll was called for the 12th ballot, when California led off with a half vote for Chase. There was great and long-continued applause in the galleries, and a scene of confusion ensued.

Motions to clear the galleries were made from several delegations, mingled with hisses and cheers.

A delegate from Mississippi said, excitedly, that this applause was from citizens of New York in the galleries.

A Wisconsin delegate opposed clearing the galleries. Some of these men had come thousands of miles who were in the galleries. They were Democrats, and had the right to applaud when they please. (Great cheers.)

After some further confusion the vote proceeded.

proceeded,

Pendleton, - -Hendricks, Hendricae, Packer, Parker, Hancock, Doclittle, Biair, - - Andrew Johnson, -

Andrew Johnson,

M'Clellan,

When M'Clellan received one vote from

Teanersee, the galleries applanded loudly, but not so long as when Chase's name
was uttered by the California delegate.

A motion was made for a recess of fifteen misutes. Mr. Vallandigham moved
that it be thirty minutes. Agreed to.

During the recess, Daniel W. Voorheess,
of Indiana, appearing on the platform,
was loudly called for.

Mr. Voorhees came forward, but said
it would be so medifestly improper inhim to address the audience at this time,
that he culy appeared before them to
bow his acknowledgments and no more.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

TRIRTEENTH BALLOT. Pendleton, - - -Hendricks, --Packer, -Doolittle, Parker, A. Johnson, Frank Peirce,

The following were among the changes on the thirteenth ballot: North Carolina grve her 9 votes for Hancock Instead solidly to Hancock, instead of 9; for Pendleton

POURTEENTH BALLOT.

Pendleton, 149
Parker, 7
Packer, 7
Packer, 18
Pendleton, 18
Hendpicks, 844
Among the changes on this ballot Nebraska went from Pendleton to Hendricks; Temessee dropped A. Johnson and gave Pendleton 54, and Hendricks

41. PIPTERNTS BALLOT. This ballot resulted as follows, Pennsylvania giving twenty votes for Han-

eyivania giving twenty total to cock:
Pendleton,
Hancock,
Hendricks,
Parker,
Andrew Johnson,
Doolittile, Andrew Johnson, - - 52
Doolittle, - - 12
Arkansas changed five votes from
Pendleton to Hancock; Louisians
changed to Hancock is Mississippi did
the same; Missouri gave Hancock two
additional votes; Maryland gave him
54 of her seven votes. Each vote for
Hancock was greeted with cheers. The
result of the sixteenth ballot was as follows: 4.

lows: SIXTEENTH BALLOT. Hancock. Han∞ck, - -Pendleton, - -Perker, - -Parker, Johnson, -Doolittle, Hendricks, 70

Ten minutes recess.
The seventeenth ballot resulted as fol-SEVENTRENTE BALLOT.

Hancock,
Hendricks,
Pendleton,
Doolittie,
Hoffman,
Parker,
Andrew Johnson,
Chase, Chase, chase,

The roll was called on a motion to ad

The roll was called the motion was lost, as was also a motion for a recess till 7 p.m.

The eighteenth beliot resulted:

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Hancock, - 1444

Hendricks, - 57

Pendleton, - 564

Hendricks, 57
Pendieton, 561
Andrew Johnson, 10
Doolittle, 12
Hoffman, 3
Tennessee went back to her first love;
Indiana gave Hendricks sixteen votes, much to the surprise of Pendleton's friends.

much to the surprise of Pendiecon's friends.

All the reconstructed States voted for Hancock except Tennessee, which went for Andrew Johnson. It is rumored that Ohio will vote for Hancock on the next ballot, and also New York. Massachusetts will go for Chase.

At four o'clock a motion was made and carried to adjourn until to-morrow. There is great excitement here, and the friends of General Hancock are sanguine and enthusiastic, anticipating his nomination on the first ballot to-morrow. There are various rumors afloat, one of the most probable of which is that Mr. Pendieton will withdray from the con-Pendleton will withdraw from the con-test at the reassembling of the ConvenFIFTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS NEW YORK, July

Mr. Seymour, permanent Presid took the chair amid appliause, and ca the Convention to order at 10 20, a. but immediately thereupon retired, wylce President Price, of Missouri, the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Plummer.

Mr. Niblack (Indiana) moved to peaks with the reading of the fourth.

mr. Niblack (Indiana) moved uppense with the reading of the journs yesterday.

A Missouri delegate rose to a prleged question, and complained that order of the Convention inviting there seats on the floor had not been execu seas on me noor had not been execute and asked that the Sergeant-at-Armi instructed to execute it. There we great complaints that many were refundamission.

The Secretary stated that tickets.

been issued to the soldiers and sail who were admitted to the extent of capacity of the hall.

Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, rose nominate Gen. Francis P. Blair as a c

nominate Gen. Francis P. Bisirasa c didate before the Convention for Pr dent. He has firmness of purpose, g. courage, an indominable will, quali especially required at this time. would give a living meaning to pledge to preserve and defend the C stitution, and would assert and main the independence of the Executive. knows the duties of the Executive tion, and will dare maintain them.

tion, and will dare maintain them.
nominated Mr. Blair in behalf of
Missouri delegation.
Mr. Miller (Pa.) rose and complai
of, a violation by Mr. Tilden, yester
of the rules of the Convention, in mr.
ing the appropriement of the change ing the announcement of the change the vote of that State.

The chair announced that the busis

The chair announced that the busin in order was the 19th ballet.

A delegate from California, in a remarks, nominated Judge Stephen Fior that State, as a candidate for the Pidency, whom he culogized as a guart of the Constitution of the country agathe assaults of the Radicals at Wash

ton. (Subdued cheers.)

Mr. Vallandigham said he had a o
munication in writing which, with ic
of the chair, he would read from
stand. Mr. Vallandigham's appears stand. Mr. Vallandigham's appears
on the platform was greeted with reerate cheers. He read a letter from
Pendleton, dated Cincinnati, July
and addressed to Washington M'Lof the Ohio delegation, authorizing
withdrawal of his name wheneve
should seem desirable. He deemed
success of the party far more import
than the gratification of any perse
ambition. If at any time a name be
be presented that would be likel
more heartily unite the party, let
(Pendleton's) name be withdraws.
Mr. Vallandigham said it was Mr.
Lean's desire to present this letter e

Mr. Valiandignam and it was Mr. Lean's desire to present this letter e yesterday, but the Ohio delega thought beat to keep his name before Convention throughout yesterday, commended the magnanimity who selfish patriotism of this letter, finally withdrew Mr. Pendleton's nawith thanks to those who had supposing with such fidelity. (Great thee ri

him with such fidelity, (Great cheer).
The roll was called for the 19th ba
Alabama and Arkansas led off
Hancock. (Cheers)

Haucock. (Cheers)
Connecticut returned to the suppo
English.
Delaware went to Haucock. (Che
Mr. Richardson cast the entire vot
Illinois for Hendricks. A delegatef
the second district rose to object to b
counted for Hendricks, and was r
out of order.

Massachusetts voted solidly for I
cock.

ock.
Nevada for Field.
New Jersey—7 for Field.
New York adhered to Hendricks.
Ohio went solid for Packer of Penr vania,

vania.
Oregon gave Packer 1, Field 2.
Pennsylvania retired for consultat
Tennessee cast her entire 10 for 1
cock. (Cheers.)
Pennsylvania came in and cast 2
Hancock. (Great cheers.)

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Hancock. Hendricks, English, Parker, Doolittle, • Blair, Field, -Chase, Chase, Seymour, Ohio went solidly for Packer, of P.

sylvania ; Delaware for Hancock ; nois for Hendricks ; Pennsylvania » drew for consultation; New York Hendricks. The coll was called on the twen

ballot.
Arkanska broke from Hancock gave Hendricks 4 of her 5 votes.
Massachusetta asked time and passed; it is rumored she will go Chase.
New Jersey voted 7 for Hendricks, New York adhered to Hendricks, Ohio asked time and was passed, excitement and interest is inlease.
Pennsylvania adhered to Hancocl Kentucky gave Hendricks 5; i cook 34.

cock 3].

Massachusetts asked and obta
leave to retire for fifteen minutes.

Ohio gave English 10; Hancock 11,
then obtained leave to retire for obta

tation. The chair announced a general re for fifteen minutes.

The Convention being again calle order, Mass: chusets voted 11 for k cock, one declining to vote.

TWENTIETH BALLOT. English, English,
Haucock,
Doolittle,
Hendricks,
Bisir,
Field,
Seymour, (Conn.)

Field,
Seymour, (Conn.)
The roll was called on the twenty ballot. Kentucky and Massachus again aaked time and were passed.
Missouri abandoned Bhair and a Haucock 6 and Hendricks 4.
North Carolina gave Hendricks 6.
Pennsylvanis 26 for Hancock.
Tennessee split again, giving John 5, Hancock 22, McClellan 1. (Chéet the gallery.)

the gallery.)

Mr. Seymour resumed the color.

Mr. Seymour resumed the color.

prolonged and repeated cheors in gallaries, and hisses on the floor.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT. Hancock Hendricks English
Doolittle
Johnson
Field
Chase
McClellan
Hoffman

The canoning was active all the hall, each delegation reviewing