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EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

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BALTIMORE.

INCINNATI PLATFORM ADOPTED.

CREELEY AND BROWN NOMINATED.

NE BALLOT FOR EACH DOES IT.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

BALTINGRE, July 9 .- At this hour (11.30 The stage of the opera house is rapidly an with representatives of the press, large number of Bohemians have been e to obtain an entrance. A vast numare outside, struggling vainly for ad-

y and tastefully arranged with colors car as states, which depend from the ncle and gallery, and portraits of ngton, Jefferson, Jackson and other ed statesmen are conspicuous on sale of the stage.

CALLED TO ORDER.

it ten minutes past twelve o'clock the vention was called to order by August ent, chairman of the national demoic committee, who said ;

SENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-It is n my privilege to welcome the deleof the national democratic convention, have met in order to present to the erican people the candidates for president vice president, for whom they solicit the frages of the democratic and conservative ers of this great republic. At our last ional convention, on the Fourth of July, 68, I predicted that the election of Gen. ant would result in the gradual usurpacongress, to be enforced by the bayonets a military despetism. The vast majority iel and sorrow seen the correctness of that hetien, and they look forward with fear

extening us, if by the re-election of Gen. | adventitions. the policy thus far pursued by the a natitrary despotism, overse states are infringed and trampled and that Cae-arism and centralization indermining the very foundations of our see have become so glaring that the st and best men of the republican party severed themselves from the radical which is trying to fasten upon the try another four years' reign of corrups usurpation, and despotism, and whatadividual epinions we may entertain. fault be found with the platform of

om table courage has helped to crown the our present duty. ons on taking the presidential chair were d and patriotic, but he has most sigily and sadly failed in the discharge of

fidence of a grateful people. He is at is mement the very personification of the stule which is oppressing us, and his rection is fraught with the most deplorable sequences for the welfare of the republic, endangers the liberties of the people. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been | mittee. tolore a bitter opponent of the democratic e him to any sympathy or preference hands; but Mr. Greeley represents stional and constitutional principles of orm, and by his admiraand manly letter of acceptance he has is fully alive to their spirit, that if elected he means to carry them

ere not only as democrats, but as citi- could name men to serve on them. s of our common country, and that no his convention, permit me to detain you one on permanent organization. moment longer by a few words of an

Vith my present action terminates my pocratic committee, an office which, by is I have striven with honest zeal and convention. in all the energy and capacity which God | Mr. Cox moved that the rules of the last party and to the country, and to render otherwise ordered. Adopted. worthy of the great trust confided to Also, a resolution by Governor Hoffman, brication of the most absurd falsehoods which had just been called. Concerning my social and political conduct, I have had the proud and consoling satis-

faction that my colleagues on the national committee, and all those who know me, did justice to the integrity and purity of my intentions in all the trying situations in which my official position had placed me; and let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is not one amongst you who beats a warmer and truer affection to our party and our country than I have done and ever shall do.

You love this great republic, "your native land," as you do the mother who gave you birth; but to me she is the cherished bride and choice of my youth-the faithful and loving companion of my manhood, and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life, I cling to her with all the recollections of the manifold blessings received

I retire from the position which I have held to take my place in the rank and file of that great party whose national, conservative and constitutional principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years; and as long as the Almighty will spare my life I shall never falter in my love and devotion to our party and

I have the honor to propose to you as your temporary chairman a distinguished and venerable citizen of Virginia, a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, It is an anspicious omen that a scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land.

Mr Belmont's remarks were frequently nterrupted by applause. The mention of Mr. G.eeley's name was received with demonstrations of approval. So were the speaker's personal references to himself. At the conclusion he said: "I have the onor to propose the name of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, as your temporary chairman." Music by the band,

Mr. Randolph took his seat amid cheers. SPRECH OF MR. RANDOLPH.

I am aware that the very great honor suferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but is a token of respect to the state from which I came, and apprehension to the dangers which are a recognition of other circumstances possibly

> I am perhaps the oldest man of this body. cratic republican party constitutes me a senter member. I remember freshly every presidential contest from the fi st election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liabilty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demanded of our party and our people a calmer or more earnest recourse to prudential principles.

Should you, therefore, in your wisdom, ecide to pronounce in faver of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall, for one, most cheerfully bury all past differences, and vote and labor for their election with the some zeal and energy with which I have support, the candidates of the Democratic party. The American people look with them from the evils under which they are you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference.

It strikes me as the duty of this hour and of this body to wrest the government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt port of every patriot throughout the helders, and to place it in honest hands; to extent of our land. In the struggle restore to the cit zens everywhere the proud ch is before us. I trust no predilections consciousness of personal right, and to all prejudices will deter us from doing our the states perfect integrity of local selfy to the American people. General government. This, with the recognition of the supremacy of the civil constitution and the law will, in my judgment, discharge all

The foregoing remarks were delivered with much energy and effectiveness, considering that the speaker is nearly an octogenarian, The Rev. Henry Sheer being presented,

addressed the Throne of Grace. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was

a high trust imposed upon him by the chosen temporary secretary. Mr. Madigan, of Maine, moved that E O. Perrin, of New York, be appointed tempos rary reading secretary. Agreed to.

Mr. M'Henry, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Belmont on retiring as chairman of the national com-

Mr. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved phabetical order, that the chairman of each a frank, manly, honorable and equal union delegation may name their members of the several committees, and may also, in case of

contest, name the contestant. After some discussion the resolution was

ceeded with when Governor Hoffman, of coming battle for our rights and liberties New York, addressed the chair. He was one of the trusted leaders of the dem- greeted with loud applause. He said he the party, it will become your duty to did not want to detain the action of the concard all considerations of party tradition | vention, but he did not see how the states | and no turning to the right or to the left. could name men to serve on committees when of our own ranks offers better chances they did not know the committees were to success. You must remember that you be appointed. When they did know they

After come further discussion the call of fifice can be too great which she demands states was then proceeded with, the chairman our hands. And now, before I propose of each delegation responding when called your acceptance the temporary chairman and naming one person on credentials and

Cheers were given when Missouri, South Carolina and Pennsylvania were called, and when Governor Hoffman rose to respond for ons as chairman of the national New York he was loudly applauded.

At the mention of Fuzhugh Lee's name confidence of my constituents and the as a member of the committee on credentials stesy of my colleagues. I have held for from Virginia, cheers sprang up among the elve consecutive years. During all that southern delegates and was taken up by the

er me, to do my duty faithfully to democratic convention shall prevail until

While I was grieved and deeply morti- that two committees be appointed, one on to see at various times my motives and credentials and one on permanent organizatone misconstrued by several democratic tion, to be composed of delegates already Papers, and that some even descended to the named by the chairman of the delegations

A RECESS. At 1:15 p. m. a recess was taken until 4 ber of the national executive

p. m., prior to which it was announced that the committee on organization would meet dentials at the opera house.

At the meeting of the committee on credenwith no contests. The meeting was very brief and harmonious.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following is a list of the vice presilents: Alabama, Dr. Sikes; Arkansas, D. W. Carroll; California, E. Casserly; Connecticut, D. A. Daniels; Delaware, J. H. Poynter; Florida, Phomas Randali; Georgia, H. L. Benning; Idinois, W. M. Garsrow; Indiana, B. W. Hanna; Iowa, John H. Peters; Kansas, Isaac Sharp; Kentucky, G. P. Doerne; Louisiana, B. F. Taylor; Maine, W. H. Chrimes: Maryland, R. T. Banks; Massachusetts, D. D. Brodhead; Michigan, E. A. Lathrop; Minnesota, W. Lee; Missisippi, M. R Watson; Missouri, Silas Woodson; Nebraska, John Black; Ne vada, S. B. Wymanus; New Hampehire, G. W. M. Pittman; New Jersey, Albert A. Slape; New York, Thomas Kinsella; North Gaether, Oregan, E. F. Colby; Pennsylvania, William M'Multin; Rhode Island, Hyman Pierce; South Caralina, William Aiken; Tennessee, Neil S. Brown; Texas, J. W. Henderson : Vermont, M. T. Horribean : Virginia, A. T. Caperton; Dakota, B. Tripp; District of Columbia, R. T. Merrick; New Mexico, Charles Pleasant.

At four o'clock the opera house was again filled, the attendance being larger than in the morning, and every available foot of space being occupied.

While awaiting the arrival of Mr. Doolittle, who had been selected as permanent chairman, there were loud and repeated cries from the gallery for Hoffman, who finally rose, bowed and gracefully waved his hand. He then called for the report from the committee on credentials.

The chair stated that the committee had not yet prepared their report.

The report of the committee on orgaization was then read.

Mr. Doolittle's name was received with tremendous applause, followed by cheering. Mr. Doolittle, permanent chairman of the Governor Hoffman, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and others, and was received with enhusiastic demonstrations. He at once addressed himself to the expectant audience and brought order out of confusion, his distinct and resonant voice sounding clearly and authoritively above the general confusion.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

He said that two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the liberal republicans of Missouri, feeling keenly the attempted federal dictations in their local elections, inangurated a movement to restore equal rights to all, white as well as black. [Applause.] The feeling of thinking men was that the time had come to cry halt and re-assert the supported heretofore, and mean ever to cardinal doctrines of the republic. The sentiment now was for universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace. This movement great solicitude to your deliberations. It is did not propose to take away any right or for you to devise means by which to free any franchise that has been secured to the blacks, but it clearly demanded that freedom suffering; but in order to attain that end and equal rights be restored to the white people. [Prolonged applause.]

He urged unity of action, and instanced the fact that eighty thousand democrats and republicans in Missouri had co operated in a patriotic union. Even those who had fought against each other in battle now clasped hands over the bloody chasm. [Applause These same men would now bear the libera flag to glorious victory. This, gentleman, he said, is liberal republicanism. The real end of the civil war came with that liberal victory in Missouri, and did not come till then. By that political union, civil strife and hate had given place to peace and a joy that was almost unspeakable. This feeling had culminated at Cincinnati, where earnest men had convened and presented candidates for President and Vice President. That convention had nominated for President Horace Greeley [prolonged and oft repeated cheers] and for Vice President B. Gratz Brown .-[Renewed cheering | The paramount question before the Cincinnati and other liberal conventions was, shall democrats co-operate and accept their invitation and elect their candidates. [Cries of yes, we will, and yells for yes," and "No, no."]

What means this union between two millions of democrats and one million of repubwere out of order until the organization was | licans? There are some things it does not mean. It signifies no union of the dead upon dead issues. It means no abandonment of principles and of right. It means of men who have the heart and intelligence and brains to accept living issues and do

their duty to their God and their fellow-men.

The present question is not the Lecompton constitution, nor the abolition of slavery, nor the fourteenth amendment nor the fifteenth, nor negro suffrage. These have been fought out and are no more an issue than the Mexican war. This great political union, therefore means progress-no steps backward, It means to do for all the other states of the south what it has done for Missouri; it means personal freedom and equal rights to all men, white; as well as black; it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity instead of a man whose whole life has been formed upon the idea of a camp, not to speak of his small vices; it means to elevate a reace president [applause]; it means to place the civil laws above the sword [renewed applause]; it means to arrest the tendency to centralize power now manifest in the administration of the government; it means a general civil service reform, beginning with the President himself. [Lond applause.] It means the discontinuance of executive practices which have pained every true man, whether republican or democrat: it means a higher tone and greater vigor to all branches of our government.

In conclusion he hoped the present action of the convention would be such that every one in attendance would remember with pride and gratitude the couvention of the 9th of July, 1872. Great applause.

NATIONAL FERCUTIVE COMMITTEE. On motion it was then ordered that the chairman of each state now name one

.... committee.

the New York delegation, obtained leave to was greeted with applause, when the chair amnesty will result in the complete pacification at the Carrollton in the rooms of the New retire, in the hope that they would be able remarked that this was not a mass meeting. York delegation, and the committee on cre | shortly to name their number. They soon | Mr. Bayard said if ever the country needreturned, and after stating that August Bei- ed men to rise above the mere trammels of mont had respectfully declined further sers party it was now. How was reform to be tials all the states reported full delegations, vice on the national committee, presented made in the government if the best and the name of Augustus Schell, which was re- purest instincts of the people were not to be

> ceived with a round of cheers. tle announced that the committee on resolus | the country was to come. tions would meet at eight o'clock in the Carrollton house, and a delegate from New | pression of its own opinions. | Cries of yes. | York moved that the convention do now proof the United States.

COMMITTEE ON BESCLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kentucky, it was then ordered that a committee on resolutions be appointed, to be composed of persons suggested by the chairman of each state delegation.

On motion of B. W. Hanna it was ordered that all resolutions proposed be referred to applause. Carolina, R. M. Arm-trong; Obio, Albert | the committee on resolutions without reading

> A FULL REPRESENTATION. The committee on credentials then reported that all the states and territories were duly represented, without any irregularity or contest, and that delegates to the number of 732 were present.

ADJOURNMENT. Judge Rankin, of New Jersey, moved that the convention adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow. Lost. Governor Haffman then moved that when

the convention adjourned it be until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Adopted. BALTIMORE, July 10 -Popular excitement to-day over the preceedings of the great national democratic convention was even more intense than yesterday, and from an early hour the streets leading to the grand opera house were thronged by a rushing, eager, swelling crowd, intent only upon participa-

Long in advance of the hour of ten the opera house was crowded, and the scene was attended with the same animation and de-

Philadelphia, was stationed in the upper gallery, and the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage, reached an acme when the stirring notes of The Star Spangled Banner, 'D.xie,' state, but to the salvation of the whole reand 'The Girl I Left Behild Me,' were ren- public.

Two other excellent bands were also in atportant adjuncts of a gathering of the people and their representatives.

ly after ten o'clock by the president, Hon. James R. Doolittle, the proceedings were opened by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Leyburn of the Presbyterian church.

committee on resolutions, made a report, preceded by the preample agreed upon, and followed by the Cincinnati platform. The secretary, Mr. Perrin, began to read the preamble, but his voice was drowned in deafening applause. At the request of a delegate the entire platform was then read by Mr Perrin, the enunciation of each principle bringing forth great applause, particularly the parts relating to the removal of disabiliities, the one term for President and the redifferent congressional districts. On the conclusion delegates rose and cheered, but the president rapped to order, and Mr. Burr said the resolutions were voted for by every state except Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and

asked for the previous, question. DELAWARE OBJECTS. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, asked if the previous question, another name for gag rule, was to be adopted by a democratic conven-

Delaware. He moved its adoption, and

tioa. [Applause and hisses,] The chair said the convention had adopted the rules of the house of representatives for the purpose of facilitating business.

AN APPEAL FOR TEN MINUTES. Mr. Bayard then appealed to Mr. Burr to give ten minutes for the minority of the committee to give their views, [Cries of "Yes,

A delegate from Pennsylvania seconded the appeal of Mr. Bayard.

Another delegate rese and cried out against the gag, the chair rapping and saying no debate was in order. Mr. Burr said he could not allow any time

as he was under instructions from the com-A scene of much confusion here ensued, everal delegates rising and attempting to

make themselves heard, but utterly failed in consequence of the din which was constantly kept up by shouts, cries of "question," and stamping of feet. A delegate from Pennsylvania demanded

that the vote on the previous question be The vote on the demand for the previous question was then taken, the roll of the

states being called in order. HOW THE STATES VOTED. Governor Hoffman announced that the state of New York voted aye, but not as a

The president stated for the information of delegates that after the previous question was sustained it would be in the power of

With this explanation, Governor Hoffman said the state of New York voted aye, which announcement was received with great ap-

Several other states, which had voted in the negative, then changed their votes to the affirmative, amid great applause. The vote resulted, ayes 553, nays 156-Delaware, the negative. The following states divided:
Pennsylvania voted ayes 37, nays 21;
Rhode Island, ayes 3, nays 11; West

Pennsylvania voted ayes 37, nays 21;
Rhode Island, ayes 3, nays 11; West

Second—We pieder, averages to maintain Rhode Island, ayes 3, nays 11; West Virginia, ayes 3, nays 3; Maryland, ayes the union of these States, emancipation and 14, nays 2; Alabama, ayes 10, nays 10; en --Fiorida, ayes 6, nays 2. Subsequentie. delegates from Ohie asked .- ' recorded in **-

aroused? The democratic party was the During the call of states President Doolit | organization through which the salvation of

He asked if this great organization shall rooms of the New York delegation at the not be allowed to have an independent ex-What shall be said of adopting, without ceed to nominate the candidate for President | crossing a t or dotting an i, the platform of men who have never been in our councils. The motion was received with crics of "No, He wanted the democrats to have an opportunity for a straightforward expression of their own opinions without having the words of other men forced down their throats .-Applause and hisses | If the convention was ready for this he was not. He did not wish to see a great majority bow to the will of a small minority. [Cries of true, and some faint hisses, which were drowned in

> Mr. Burr said he would give ten minutes more to Mr. Bayard, when Mr. Gallagher, of Connecticut, said he ob-

The chair said Mr. Gallagher was not in order, and he was compelled to sit down, cries and shouts coming from all parts of the

house for him to sit down. A delegate asked Mr. Bayard to state any resolution of the Ciucinnati platform that

was not essentially democratic. Mr. Bayard said he did not mean to be catechised, but to proceed in his own way. He continued to argue that the proceeds ng was contrary to democratic usage. He entered his protest against the adoption in

this manner of the platform of men not of the democratic party. A SPEECH FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, regretted there should be any difference of opinion as of our national affairs. He then went on to speak of the issues before the country, asserting that the reconstruction acts and all the amendments to the constitution had been monstrations which so strikingly distinguish- now accepted by the democratic party in the south and elsewhere. [Great applause.] liberate with a view to the politics of one

He then depicted in eloquent pathos the down trodden condition of poor South Carotendance and there was no lack of the im- lina, crushed almost to the dust, criticised the administration, and painted the evils which afflicted the whole country, and urged all good men to unite to put down the evils. (The loudest and most enthusiastic applau e and cheering here broke in, and although Mr. O'Conner's time was out, he was urged from all parts of the house to-go on.) South Carolina stretched out her hand to her brethren in the north; she asked them to help her to elect a man who will give us peace, a man who is the embodiment of peace and benevolence. [Cheering.]

South Carolina was the Ireland of Amerca. He said no party in this country would ever attempt to deprive the negro of the suffrage which had been given to him. [Great applause.] Mr. O'Conner concluded amidst the wildest applause.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the platform. When Delaware was reached and her vote was received in the negative, hisses came from all parts of the house, mixed with faint applause. A delegate desired it to be understood that

no member of the convention was partici- Adopted. pating in the hisses, and the chair again appealed to the galleries to preserve order. As various states voted in the affirmative,

plause, particularly when Maryland cast her six votes on that side, and New York her seventy. Virginia her twenty-two and South Carolina her sixteen. When the final vote was announced, the applause broke forth unrestrained, and continued for some minutes.

Louisiana ermont.

The Alabama delegation, in changing their vote, stated that they would have voted the chairman of the committee to give an unanimously to accept Horace Greeley's letter, but after voting against the platform they could not unanimously vote for it.

> We, the democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the

before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Oregan, Texas and Virginia voting solid in the government, in its dealings with the peox

wo of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fournave their votes | teeth and fifteenth amendments of the consti-

tution

Mr. Burr then yielded ten minutes to Sen- solute removal of all disabilities imposed on lowered at the rear of the stage presenting his understanding. It is truly heartreading.

Governor Hoffman, the representative of ator Bayard, of Delaware, who, when he rose, | dued seven years ago, believing that universal | a view of the White House. | Appliance

of all sections of the country. Fourth-Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of the citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the suremacy of the civil over the military authorty, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of

Fifth-The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil rervice as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage. and that public stations become again posts of bonor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-

Sixth-We demand a system of federal taxc'ed to Mr. Bayard or any other man going with the industry of the people, and which shall ation which shall not unnecessarily interfere provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we refer discussion of the subject to people in their respective congressional districts, and to the decision of congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh-The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repuliation in every form and guise.

Eighth-A speedy return to spec's payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest govern-

Ninth-We remember with gratitude the ting as far as possible in the important doings to men or platform in this solemn juncture heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth-We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual

ions, to cultivate the friendship of peace by garding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong. Twelfth-For the promotion of these vita principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all pa-

riotic citizens, without regard to previous po-

Governor H ffman, of New York, pre cit zens of New York. The communication, measuring many feat in length, reaching from the stage to the end of the house, was scut no to the desk.

It repudiated the appearance of parties in the Fifth avenue (New York) conference as representatives of the German element, and asks the convention to accept Horace Greeley. Its reading was received with great ap-

VOTING FOR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Ray, of Indiana, then moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, the vo te to be

taken by states. Adopted. Hon. S. S. Cox offered a resolution that the chairman of each delegation shall an nounce the vote of his state, and his an nouncement shall be taken without question

The roll of the states was then called, and Alabama led off with twenty votes for Ho-

race Greeley, of New York, when the whole Cheer after cheer rent the air : hands were thrown up; Arkansas, California and Connecticut followed with unanimous votes, all

f which were received with cheers. When Delaware, was reached her six votes were cast for Hon. James A Bayard, of that State, father of Senator Bayard. Georgia cast four votes blank and eighteen for Horace Greeley.

State after state then followed in unanimous votes for Horace Greeley, the announcement of each being received with cheers. When Maryland cast her sixteen votes for Greeley, the cheering was most

The chairman of the Missouri delegation announced in casting the vote of his state that it would give the largest majority of any state for Greeley. New Jersey cast nine votes for Greeley

and nine for James A. Bayard. When the state of New York was reached her seventy delegates rose simultaneously in their places, which was responded to by the rising of the convention en masse and saluting the representatives of that great stat: with rousing cheers, which the delegation acknowledged by bowing.

Ten cheers were again given for New York and for Governor Hoffman. Governor Hoffman then added to the Greeley column the magnificent vote of his delegation, and said New York would give more majority for Greeley than Messouri would cast votes. Great cheering. He then expressed his regret at the vote

of Delaware and New Jersey. New York

was a democratic state; it had 400,000 democratic votes, yet for the sake of that which was above all party it was ready to make a sacrifice of all past prejudices, and it asked others to do the same. Horace Greeley was nominated for Presi-

dent on the first ballot, all the states voting following principles, already adopted at Cins for him except Delaware and New Jersey, cianati, as essential to just government: the latter of which was divided, and voted First-We recognize the equality of all men tine for Greeley and nine for Bayard, of

Wild cheers, and the band played "Battle character? The suddenness of their perversion

Third—We demand the immediate and abased their contempt for solute removal of all disabilities imposed on lowered at the transfer the state of the qualities and their contempt for

Order being restored the motion of Mr. Wallace that the nomination be made unany mous was put and carried, with one or two dissents. The roll was then called on the comination for Vice President, resulting as

The blank votes were: Florida, 2; New ersey, 9; West Virginia, 2. Total, 13. On motion of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, be nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Bouck, of Wisconsin, effered a resolut-

tion appointing a committee of one from each

state, to be named by the respective delega-

tions, to apprise the candidates of their nom-Mr. Bayard, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding the president of the convention and

that he be chairman. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, a reslution was adopted that on adjournment the onvention would, with music, escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their

A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next national convention to be decided

by the national committee,

Also, a resolution of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Paine and to Baltimore city for courtesies. Also, thanks to'Mr. Doolittle for the able

and impartial manner in which he presided over the convention. Mr. Thayer, of New York, made a few remarks eulogistic of Mr. Greeley. The chairman returned thanks for the

and expression toward him, and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the effects of the convention. Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolu-

tion of thanks to E. O Perrin, reading secretary, which was adopted. A resolu o of thanks to the sergeant-atarms and other officers was adopted. Also, to F. O. Prince as secretary to the national

At one p. m. the convention adjourned sine

The Nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

Horace Greekey, the nomince of the Dem-Amherst, N. H., February 3d, 1811. He is the oldest survivor of seven children. He is of Scotch, Irish and English lineage His ancestors were farmers, and generally noor. At four years of age he could read and spell creditably and at five he was equal, in those branches, to any one attending school. He began the study of grammar and mastered it at eight. His school days in summer ended with his seventh and in winter with his fourteenth year, being much interrupted at earlier periods by the necessities of a life of poverty and labor. He never e joyed the benefits of a day's teaching in any other than a rural common school of quite ten years of age, he, with his father and by contract and farming on the shares. Durng this time he employed his winter evenings to him. At fitteen he was apprenticed to the printing business and served four years. In 1831 he went to New York and worked as a corneyman. In 1842 he started the Dang TRIBUNE. He was married in 1836 to Mary Cheney. They have had five children, only wo of whom are living. He is a very industrious and temperate man-using no alcoholic liquors or tobacco. Besides editing one of the most influential newspapers in America, he bas among which are the "American Conflict," 'Hints Towards Reform," and "What I Know About Farming." In 1848 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Thirtieth Congress. Up to a recent date he has acted with the Republican party, but on account of the corruptions by the Liberal Republicans as their candidate for President, and being placed on a substantially Democratic platform and his nomination being very favorably received by the people,

the Democracy have made him their nominee. racy for the Vice Pres dency, was born in Kentucky; graduated at Yale College; settled in Missouri and served a number of terms in the Legislature; from 1850 to 1857 he was diger of the St. Louis DEMOCRAT, and in 1860 was elected a Sepator in Congress, from Missouri, for the term ending in 1867, serving on several important committees. In 1870 he was elected Governor of Missouri, and his pure and able administration of the government of that State has commanded the admiration and respect of all good men.

Horace Greeley Always a Democrat --Horace Greeley was always a Democrat--a Democrat even when he turned and assaulted the men whose names were dearest to us of the Democracy. He was a man of the people; he came up from the printer's case to be counsellor of the country. He was a royal Democrat when he tramped into the city of New York on the 17th of August, 1831, a thin, poverty-struck boy of twenty, and found a job to set up the New Testament with Greek margins at \$5 a week. We may dispute on the position of the negro, on the rate of interest or the general policy of the government, but who among us shall deny that the thin-faced boy whose hat covered his fortune-his brains--was a Demo-

The man who is honored above all other men to-day has never turned aside from the generous principles he first espoused. He remembers that the lines of his life were origin ally cast among the poor and lowly, and now among the poor and lowly he finds his warmest triends. He has strengthened the weak, he has lifted the fallen, he has defended religious liberty, he has been steadfast in his faith to freedom during all the forty years of his active life -- [Utica Observer.

Ir is a melting and sorrowful sight to observe those republican journalists who, for well nigh a generation, have sat at the feet of Mr. Greeley, listened to bls words, applauded and endorsed his views, copied his articles, cut their opinions ac ording to his pattern, and even imitated his style, dress and address, turning upon him, reflecting upon his history and becoming relentless critics of his course, per-onal condect and journalistic history. What is the world coming to when men, simply because no 16 | is a candidate for effice, turn upon their life-2 long prophet and instructor, and not merely re udiate his counsels, but reflect upon his 132 motives, disparage his manners and small his Ory of Freedom," followed by "Hail to the they were Mr. Greeley's humble servants and warm admirers; now nothing can exceed their