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GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

What the Newspapers Say.

(N. Y. Express-Copperhead.)
This is a nomination that is bound to win! That is the conviction which impresses every member of the Convention, and the impression we feel assured, will be confirmed by their constituents, the people themselves, in November next. The enthusiasm with which the various delegations came over to his support, after he had been put fairly in the field (in spite of his own persistent remonstrances) is a foreboding of the enthusiasm which his name will evoke all over the land—the sure precursor of coming victory. The news will send a thrill of joy from one end of the republic to the other. The Empire State goes into the campaign with 50,000 majority, and with Seymour to lead, we feel nothing is risked in predicting that she will come out of it with double that for the electoral ticket that has his name at the head.

(Woods' Commercial Advertiser—Politics doubtful.)
The nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic Convention may surprise those who believed that he was secure in his pledges and promises of withdrawal, but it will not surprise those who know the man, and who know that he never declined any office that was offered him.

Mr. Seymour is the ablest man in the Democratic party. Twice defeated as a candidate for Governor of the State, and twice elected to the high office, he is, by all odds, the most popular and formidable Democrat in this State. And he will rally all the Democracy to him. As for disaffection, there is none, and will draw a grudge quite as much as any other Democrat would.

(New York Evening Post—Republican.)
The election of Seymour's friends was so well timed that before the vote was completed a salute was fired in the street opposite the hall by the Empire Club. As the reports followed each other in quick succession they were received in the hall by loud cheers.

Outside of the hall there was nearly as much excitement. The result was immediately known throughout the city, and was received with different demonstrations by various classes. The choice element which, in July, 1863, took such a prominent part in beating down offensive measures in the Convention, were exceedingly jubilant, and predicted his election beyond doubt.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)
The result of all this bustle at New York is that Belmont has shown himself not to be a match for Vallandigham. The "blasted bondholders" have triumphed in the nomination for President, and the Abolitionists in that for Vice President. We suppose that both will predict that they are willing to stand on the platform of repudiation and opposition to the negro. Possibly they may find timber strong enough to bear such a load, but as for the thinking members of the Democratic party, the men of principle—even if it is perverted principle—when they find that they are called to support one who has hitherto run against the negro, and who has shown his disposition to be more than that of unutterable dislike to the color of their skin, they have been irretrievably "sold."

(The Philadelphia Morning Post.)
If the Philadelphia Convention had been allowed to choose the Democratic candidate, it could not have made a better ticket for itself than the Democrats have made for it. We had not dared to hope for the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President, but we had not expected a blunder for such shrewd politicians to commit. Seymour, of all the Democratic leaders, is the weakest man who could be opposed to Grant. He has been elected first on a war basis, but a strong such a renegade as Frank Blair should be coupled with him, makes the mistake of the convention complete, and destroys the last hope of the Democracy.

The candidates are worthy of the platform, and Seymour and Blair, and the principles they represent, are all that the Democratic party needed to carry the war. As a soldier we know nothing of the grave of the Democracy yesterday, and now it has simply to bury itself as decently as its limited means will permit.

(From the Philadelphia Assn.)
It is with unbounded enthusiasm that the Democracy receive the nomination of Horatio Seymour. At any time during the Convention, he would have been first on the ballot; but a strong disinclination to public office, led him to prefer the claims of others to his own. His unanimous selection as Chairman of the Convention was a compliment to the general preference which he has forced upon him the nomination for the Presidency. The Convention, at last, literally carried their candidate by storm. This is, indeed, a man whose the office seeks the man, and not the man the office.

General Blair's nomination is heartily acceptable to us, and we applaud the wisdom that dictated it.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)
Mr. Seymour represents the average sentiment of the Democracy, which is not Democratic, as its name falsely imports, but Copperhead, as its name more correctly, and more descriptively, imports. A more reckless, desperate, unscrupulous and plausible demagogue could not be found in the whole length and breadth of the party than the one who has been selected to be the standard-bearer.

The party is not fit to live. It ought to be disbanded, and the elements left to their own course. Under such a man as Seymour it might have done better. But under such a man as Seymour it must sink into the abyss prepared for it by the Fates.

Gen. Blair has no qualifications whatever calculated to fit him for so exalted a post as that of the Vice Presidency of the United States. His record for the last two years has been disgraceful, and worse, in fact, than those of Andrew Johnson ever were; and his presence in the chair of presiding officer of the Senate would be a mortification to his country. As a soldier we know little or nothing of his career that is to his credit.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)
The nominations of yesterday make the contest of the campaign of 1868 an easy one. It is simply the old conflict of the war. The issues are not changed, the lines are not altered, what was decided in 1864 at the polls in 1865 in the field, cannot be reversed now. It is a little time to go over the same old ground; to argue the same old questions; to appeal to the same old motives and passions; and finally, to let the motto of such a campaign may well be borne when it issues victory.

Seymour's nomination is an affront to every Union soldier, an insult to the friends and members of every dead hero, and an offence to every loyal man. If the Democracy can bear this burden, we find no fault with their choice.

If the Democracy are satisfied with Seymour, certainly the Republicans have no reason to complain of a mischievous step. The weakest he is far from the strongest man that was named in the Convention, and unless we are greatly mistaken, from this day forward the election of Seymour will be set down as one of the most certain of future events.

(From the Washington Star—Republican.)
Options vary here concerning the strength of Mr. Seymour as a candidate. It is certain, however, that the nomination falls to elicit any enthusiasm on the part of the Democratic politicians, and that the leading Republicans of the country receive with the positive feeling of relief. The latter hold that Seymour's record will be fatal to him in the East and his financial position in the West. The Democrats aver, however, that their platform is to do the business,

and that Seymour or anybody else can run in on it with a rush. The coolness of feeling here in Democratic circles over the nomination is due to the fact that Seymour has few partisans here, most of the Democratic politicians having taken strong ground for other candidates, more especially for Hancock.

The Blair family have worked to some purpose in effecting the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair for the Vice Presidency, after he had failed for the first time on the ticket. This is a bid for the soldier vote.

(From the New York Tribune.)
If the Democratic Convention had been left to select a candidate for President least likely to win Republican votes and most certain to arouse and intensify 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 the Nebraska bill whereby slavery was shamelessly repudiated, and a "strong" foe of the man who had received the full advantage, and strove to wrest from the Union a vast region which she had quitted for a valuable consideration in hand. For the claims of James Buchanan against Fremont when this State gave the Pathfinder a plurality of 50,000. He was for anybody against Lincoln in 1860, when Seymour for the latter a clean majority of 50,000. Mr. Lincoln being elected, he insisted that the Republican cause give up their cardinal principle of No Extension of Slavery, and he held account for the Rebellion that the slaveholders would otherwise initiate. He attended the Tweedle Hall Convention, in Albany, Jan. 31, 1861, and he was the only man who kept Congress quiet, and did not ask pardon of the Slave Power for having elected a President—assailed them abusively.

(From the New York Times.)
The one great fact which rises in judgment against that, and over which his whole power was exerted, against the National Government. Elected on the distinct ground that the aid of the State should be given to make more of the most formidable enemies of the Union, the opportunities and influence of his office for discontent, to impair the efficiency of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and so to encourage and excite the rebellion. His sympathies and plans were of those who would have rendered the continuance of the struggle for the Union impossible. He was an effective ally of the Copperheads, and he exerted his energies to array the State against the Republic. He sowed the seeds of sectional quarrels, as between New York and the West, and New England and the South, and for two years was in reality the most formidable enemy of the Government not actually in arms against it. When the cause of the Union triumphed, it was in spite of the adroit, persistent, and most mischievous endeavors of Seymour and Blair.

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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 a leader for New York, with its fifty thousand Democratic majority of last fall. That majority, however, was delusive—the result of Republican disaffections and divisions which only the nomination of Seymour as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advantage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring the Republicans into the field, and the result will be either the nomination of Seymour as the Democratic candidate, or the election of Grant.

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