

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings—Temporary Organization and Adjournment—Friday Monday.

By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette. New York, July 4, 1868. At about ten o'clock the Tammany Assembly, in their new regalia, accompanied by a band of music and followed by a vast crowd, proceeded to the new hall, when the Declaration of Independence was read, after which Major Hoffman, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, delivered an inaugural address, dedicating the new hall to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, nationality, truth, justice, equality, national law, freedom and equality, and the great Democratic party—the defender of the past and future, of constitutional liberty.

At the termination of the proceedings the Committee took possession of the Hall. At eleven o'clock the delegations commenced marching from their respective headquarters to the Convention, amidst enthusiastic cheers from the crowds lining the streets on either side. The arrangements inside the hall are excellent, and well adapted to the holding of the Convention.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

At 12:15, the hall being filled to the utmost capacity, the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this hall, erected in the name of the time-honored society of Tammany. I welcome you to this temple, erected in the name of Liberty by the statesmen and patriots of our most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good city of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you to your Empire State, which has led the van of the great battle of the great Republic, and which claims the right to lead the van of the great battle of the great Republic.

to be guilty of manifest other acts of omission and commission not necessary to be recited here; therefore, Resolved, That the great principles, in defense of which we took up arms, having been practically abandoned by the Radical party, we respectfully and indignantly demand that the National Convention assembled in this city, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known measures as will ensure the consistency with our action during the war, to co-operate cordially with it in restoring the States to their rights in the Union, and in securing the American Republic, prosperity and glory of the American Republic. We desire only an honorable participation in the anti-revolutionary struggle, and we repeat that this is the only honorable participation.

At the conclusion of Gen. Erving's address the hand struck up the air, "Hail round the flag," the chorus being sung by the audience. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of regular officers, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a list of resolutions, which were adopted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

to be guilty of manifest other acts of omission and commission not necessary to be recited here; therefore, Resolved, That the great principles, in defense of which we took up arms, having been practically abandoned by the Radical party, we respectfully and indignantly demand that the National Convention assembled in this city, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known measures as will ensure the consistency with our action during the war, to co-operate cordially with it in restoring the States to their rights in the Union, and in securing the American Republic, prosperity and glory of the American Republic. We desire only an honorable participation in the anti-revolutionary struggle, and we repeat that this is the only honorable participation.

At the conclusion of Gen. Erving's address the hand struck up the air, "Hail round the flag," the chorus being sung by the audience. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of regular officers, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a list of resolutions, which were adopted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

At the conclusion of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention commenced. General McCook, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the Convention of 1864 be adopted, when Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Coe's. Mr. Read, of Indiana, said if the object was to abrogate the two-thirds rule, gentlemen should be careful how they voted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Horatio Seymour to be Permanent Chairman—The Platform.

New York, July 5.—The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Democratic Convention decided last evening, by a vote of eighteen to fifteen, to make Horatio Seymour permanent President. He was notified last evening, and accepted. The vote of New York, at the request of Gov. Seymour, was cast for Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions met Saturday evening. The following platform was presented by Hon. Henry C. Murphy. It has the approval of Gov. Seymour, Governor Church and the New York delegation, and is regarded as certain of adoption. The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, standing as ever by the Constitution of the Government and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, coping with the consequences of the late civil war the extinction of slavery, and the heresy of secession, with the return of peace demand:

First—Amnesty for all political offenses.

Second—Amnesty for all political offenses.

Third—Payment of the National obligations in strict accordance with their terms.

Fourth—Taxation of Government bonds in the same extent that other property is taxed.

Fifth—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the bondholder.

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the Government, reduction of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy.

Seventh—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Eighth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Ninth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Tenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Eleventh—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twelfth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Thirteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Fourteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Fifteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Sixteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Seventeenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Eighteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Nineteenth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twentieth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-first—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-second—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-third—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-fourth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-fifth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-sixth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-seventh—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-eighth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Twenty-ninth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.

Thirtieth—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government in the American Republic.