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PITISBURGH GAZEFTE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8. 1868.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GALETTE : Second page: Postry, Ephemeris, Select Miscellany. Third page : Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Speculations as to the Future Course of the Wheat Market, Imports, Biver News. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Allegheny Cattle Market Home Markets, Oil News. The

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 140⁷8. 1.111

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, The third day's session of this body yes-

terday was occupied in the recention of the platform, a brief discussion upon the twothirds rule, the presentation of the names of bellion, and has since, lieartily lamenting candidates, and with six ineffectual ballotover the "lost cause," faithfully opposed ings for a choice, after which the Convenevery measure of public policy which could tion adjourned to this morning. Of the platform, we have the text in full stand in the way of a revival of the con-

and allude to it elsewhere. The Committee | test. In this view, the platform is one upon were unanimous in reporting it and the which no moderate man of really conserva-Convention nearly so in its adoption. The tive opinions can stand. It will drive two most strict interpretation of the two-thirds or three hundred thousand Democrats to rule was sgreed upon, in requiring that a the support of General GRANT: it will

nomination be effected only by that ratio of disgust the white voters of the South who the full electoral vote: Consequently, the have supported reconstruction; it forfeits successful candidate must have at least two the remotest chance for securing to the hundred and twelve votes. Names were Democracy one solitary Southern electoral then presented and the ballotings commenced as detailed in the regular report. PENDLETON gained steadily from 105, clos- everywhere, with the determination to ing at 122; JOHNSON dwindled from 65 at make final end of the treasonable party tion does not declare how the possession of

the opening to 21 at the close. New York which brought four years of sanguinary and Pennsylvania adhered to their respective war upon the Republic, which has since straw candidates throughout, while the other now proposes to revive its utmost bitterness. Eastern and the Southern delegates voted in a small way for a half dozen very respectatinuance of the bitter strifes of the past tive. ble Democrats. The increase in HEN-DRICE's vote from 2 on the first ballot stead- three years, touching the States of the South,

which has so wretchedly embroiled tho ily up to 80 at the close, will be observed, especially as his own State, Indiana, conpolitics, and disturbed the peace, and embarassed the prosperity of the Republic. tinued its vote to PENDLETON throughout. But, at the last, Indiana gave strong It means that the results happily reached. indications that she was about ready in the rocent solution of these embarassfor the anticipated break; that was, how- ments, by the people of seven of those States, ever, postponed until this morning. CHASE's under the wise provisions set forth by the name was not even mentioned. It looks as Federal authority, shall be rejected if, after one or two ballots this morning, the by the Democratic party, which in-

HENDRICKS' yote will be run well up, until vites the South to continued resisthe PENDLETON men, giving up their own tance, and renews the offer of support candidate, go in to beat his Indiana rival. | which the South has already found so delu-If they succeed in that, then the Conven- sive. This platform means, in short, that tion will be ready for CHASE's name, which | the men who opposed the war for the Union, is held hitherto in reserve for an opportune and the policy which refused a man or dol-

movement. fair to win.

THE DEMOURATIC PLATFORM. Finds of property, to taxation at the discre- THE BETRAYAL OF PENDLETON. The Old Bourbons of the party have again tion, and according to the necessities of the The annexed parsgraph, telegraphed from shaped its National policy. Copperheadism Government. On this point, we do not New York late on Monday night, by a disreles its councils as despotically and with care, in this connection, to detail our opin- heartened friend of "young greenbacks," as little practical wisdom as when, at Chica- ion.

We only desire to reiterate, what we go, in '64, the war was declared to be a failure. The hope, so freely entertained of said the other day, that, conceding the right late, both within and without the lines of of discretion to be in the Government to the party organization, that wiser and more tax property in bonds, as clearly as to tax moderate utterances would mark the Dem. other property, there is no propriety in taxing income from that source twice as high ocratic perception of the progress of events, ignoring dead issues and recognizing the as income from bonds, mortgages and judgfixed and unchangeable facts to which a ments. The only reason, it seems to us, leading journal of the party has borne such that can be urged is that income from bonds, seasonable testimony-this hope, that De- mortgages and judgments is taxable for State seasonable testimony—this hope, that De-morracy would be found profiting by the bitter experiences of the last eight years, bitter experiences of the last eight years, is not. We do so analagously in Pennsylhas proved once more a delusion. The plat- vania, taxing corporations heavily for State form commits the party to the most extreme purposes, and exempting them from local ideas of its extreme men, and concedes noth- levies. But we doubt if this principle, ap- authority for saying that the Indiana deleideas of its extreme men, and concedes noth-ing to that indulgent pairiotism which would plied to Federal bonds, will be found to plied to Federal bonds, will be found to accept the inevitable situation and honestly work well. The Government can pay its sim to improve it. Denouncing the recon- bonded indebtedness at maturity only by creating and marketing new, loans, and they will desert him ostensibly in fastruction acts as "usurpatory, unconstitutional and vold;" demanding "the immedi- harsh or unjust legislation against bondate restoration of all the States," which, of holders may in the end cost the Treasury course, means with their constitutions and much more than can be made by the process

governments respectively. as they existed of pinching. There are but two courses open before the either at the outbreak of the rebellion, or as the rebels reconstituted them by expunging Government. One is repudiation, either parthe obligations of Federal supremacy; detial or entire. The other, to meet its oblimanding amnesty for all political offences gations according to the terms and in the spirit in which they were incurred. To the and denouncing any disfranchisement latter course the Republican party stands by way of penalty for active rebellion-all this is Copperheadism, pure pledged, and that pledge, no matter what seeming vacillations may occur, will be reand unmitigated, the same which first jusdeemed. tified secession, then sympathized with re-

THE SUPREME COURT, in deciding 19e Registry Law to be unconstitutional and void, was guilty of an unwarrantable stretch of authority, which tends powerfully to protect fraads upon the purity of the ballotboxes.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides what things shall be necessary to constitute a person a voter. The person must be a male, both free and white, of the full age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State one vote, and it reanimates the strong arms and | year, of the particular election district ten honest hearts of loyal friends of the Union days, and must have paid a State or county tax within two years. But the Constituthese qualifications shall be ascertained. This was properly left to be provided for by statute, with the right in the Legislature to aimed to perpetuate dissension, and which This platform means the revival and con-

> ditions for making a man a voter. It only provides how the constitutional requirement in that particular shall be carried into effect. If it is really unconstitutional, then the old statute is liable to the same objection; and so will any statute be that may be hereafter framed to compel individuals offering to yote to show that they possess the acknowledged prerequisites.

The fact is the decision under consideration was made, not from the stand-point of law, but from the stand-point of the Democratric party, and to encourage men who know they are not voters to claim and use the right of suffrage. It is, consequently, a Otherwise, HENDRICKS hids | lar for its defense against armed rebels, are | decision not to protect the Constitution the men and the policy for the Democracy | from being violated, but to incite unprincito invade it.

to Western Democratic journals, tells probably the whole story of "one more unfortu-

nate." Thus "Mack" writes: The opposition to Pendleton is becoming more intense every hour and the efforts to effect his defeat are multiplying. The bond holders seem determined to beat him, and if he is beaten by any candidate now in the field against him, it will be because money is stronger than principle in the Conven-tion. * * There is no doub that if the delegates adhered to their pledges that if the delegates adhered to their pledges and represented the sentiments of the peo-ple, Pendleton would be nominated. From what I learn to night, however, I feel au-thorized to say that the people will be be-trayed by those in whom they have trusted to make the nomination. I have the best authority for saying that the Indiana dele-gation, notwithstanding all their pledges and promises, will desert Pendleton after a to be the the set to be the their pledges and promises will desert Pendleton after a very few ballon for him. If I am not misinformed the bargain is already made; vor of Hendricks, but really in favor o any candidate whom the bondholders may present. The Pendleton men feel discour-

aged to aight; they find they have to fight Wall street, and are hardly equal to the emergency. The bondholders fill the gall-eries of the Convention with paid claquers, who attempt to overawe the Convention. They are admitted on forged tickets. The Pendleton men have become so much enraged at this performance that they talk of offering a resolution to exclude all outsiders and spectators. Others are in favor of ad-journing the Convention to some other time and place beyond the reach of the corrupting influences of New York city. Notwithstanding the decisive, distinct and

positive pledges made by the Southern delegates, it has become known to Pendleton's friends that some of the Southern delegaions are in the market. At the suggestion of Mr. Vallandigham, a conference between the Ohio delegation and some of the leading men of the South will be held to night, to ascertain how much truth there is in these reports. It may be that I am mistaken, but the appearances to-night at eleven o'clock are that bondholders will succeed in defeat-MACK.

ing the people. THE Frank Blair movement is more skill-

fully worked than any other. He can get the vote of Missouri, Maryland and Virginia whenever his name shall be brought forward. Pendleton is the preference of these States, but Blair is their second choice, and the same is true in the main of Kentucky and part of Tennessee.

The Hendricks movement is smothered, subdued, but not destroyed. Every hour amend the prescribed process whenever it ahould be found either inoperative or defec-tive. The Registry Law institutes no new con-if praying for oblivion and rest.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CON-VENTION.

Report of Committee Endorsing the Plat-form of the Democratic Convention-Dla-cussion on the Financial Question-Speech of Gen. Buckner-Adjournment Sine Die.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NEW YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Convention adjourned on Monday to 10 o'clock this morning, but at the hour named a very slim attendance was found. the probability being, that owing to the confused debate which occurred at the time of adjournment on Monday, the time to which adjournment was made was mis-understood by the majority of the dele-gates. A motion for adjournment till 12 m. was therefore made and carried, with an arconduct revisiting the pottos of make

Gen. Whittaker, of Illinois, called the attention of the Sergeants-at-Arms to the scene of confusion, and begged they would use their best endeavors to preserve peace, and continued with an argument in favor

and continued with an argument in two of the resolution offered by the Committee. A delegate from Arkansas requested the motion to lay upon the table might be with drawn, and a motion to receive the resolu-tions of the Democratic Convention made so they might be properly before them for debate and action. ebate and action. Gen. Campbell, prefacing his remarks

with the statement that under parliament-ary rule the resolutions were not properly before the Convention, and called for the

The motion was therefore lost-thirty-two voting in favor, and two hundred and forty-

A delegate requested that on the next call of States the Territories should be in-

can of States the territories another to in-cluded, which was carried. The question was apon the adoption of the platform reported by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and a call of the States thereon resulted as follows: yeas, 287; nays, 7. Louisiana voted nay.

The platform, as announced by the Com-mittee on Resolutions, was therefore carried.

The first vote from the National Conven tion was then read with enthusiasm. Gen. Ewing being called for appeared and read a resolution favoring the preservation of the integrity of the National securities, the withdrawal of the National currency and the substitution of greenbacks, as being and the substitution of green as against the many, and teading to induce repudiation. Gen Ewing contended the Convention was composed largely of workingmen, who were more than others interested in the momentous questions before the country, and as a Convention of workingmen and Conservatives they could not afford to turn

the coil should be to the wants of the la-boring men. He desired that the great question of finance be considered. He applaued the sprit, of these who came to the financial succor of the Governcame to the mancus succor of the over-ment, but called attention to those who perilled their lives as well as their money in the cause of the Union. But while jus-tice was demanded toward them, the bondholders, they were not entitled, in the present condition of the country, to liber-

present condition of the country, to inder-ality. The five-twenty bonds expressly specify they are redeemable in the legal currency of the nation, and if they should be paid in gold, why have not the courts so decided it? The laboring class of the cour-try are deeply interested to know whether the financial policy of the present Concrete

try are deeply interested to know whether the financial policy of the present Congress was to be sustained or not. Gen. McQuade repudiated the introduc-tion of the question as calculated to dis-tract the attention of the Convention from the great issues before the soldiers and sai-lors in the next election. He did not presume to decide the great question of nation

alinances which had agitated the best minds of the country for years. The questions of women's rights, of the purchase of Alaska and the proscription of the Jews by Gen. eral Grant, might just as well come up before the Convention as this question of

finance. A delegate from Pennsylvania deprecated the introduction of this intricate ques at the

tion, and raised the point of order that the resolution offered by Gen. Ewing should go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. A delegate from Indiana announced that

he had in his possession the draft of the platform presented by the National Con-vention, and moved that it be read by the

even a small assemblage, when it is com-posed of soldiers, can make a great deal of Convention. Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Montana.

moved the suspension of the rules to al-low a motion for the calling of a mass meeting of the soldiers of the Union and ex-Confederate armies, to be held at such time as might be anonneed by the National Executive Committee.

It was then announced that a lady of In-diana, visiting the Convention the day before, had been moved to a poetical effusion addressed to "the White Boys in Bins," in Convention assembled," and a motion was made that the same be read by the

was made that the same be read by the Recording Secretary. The motion being carried, the address was read by Col. O'Bierne and received by the Convention in respectful silence.

A motion to adjourn size die was then, at four o'clock, unanimously carried.



(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette.) WASHINGTON, July 7, 1868. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The adoption of year, Campbell's resolu-tion being then properly before the house, a call of States was had. Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin alone voted aye. fowa, Vermont and South Carolina did not vote. The others all voted "nay." Land Office et Folsoni; Tubman Ayres, Register of Land Office et Folsoni; Tubman Ayres, Register of Land Office et Folsoni; Tubman Ayres, Register of The following nominations were sent in Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day to consider the question of adjournment. Many of the Senators favored an adjournment of the session as soon as the tax and appropriation bills had been pass-ed. The funding bill has already been made the special order by the Senate im-mediately after disposing of the tax bill,

GOVERNMENT EX PENDITURES. Warrants were issued by the Treasury Department during June, to meet the re-quirements of the Government, amounting to \$23,360,000.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Nicolson pavement patent has been xtended seven years longer by the acting mmissioner of Patents.

New York Republican Convention. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 7.—Nearly all the delegates to the Republican State Conven-tion have arrived, and it is expected that the work of the Convention will be speedily transacted to-morrow. The nomination of Hon, Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is very generally conceded to-night.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) CHICAGO. July 7.-Beef cattle-the better grades more active and 25a35c higher; sales \$3,6214a8 for common cows to sterling prime beeves. Hogs firmer and and 25a40c higher; sales at \$7,87½a9,25 for light to ex-

-The steamer Importer, from the Upper Missouri, arrived at St. Joseph on Monday, with fitty thousand dollars in treasure. A large number of Indians were camped large number of Indians were camped along the river, but they were generally quiet. Father Desmat was at Ft. Rice with fifty hostile chiefs. A grand council was to have commenced on the 1st instant. A party of seven prospectors in Wind River. Valley were attacked by a large body of Indians on the 26th ult., and Henry Seman was killed, and three others are supposed to be killed. The Indians lost eight. to be killed. The Indians lost eight

-A State Canal Convention is called at Albany, N. Y., on the 12th of August, for the promotion of reform in the canal man-agement and the improvement of canals, having special reference to the nomination of State officers and to decide what action be taken by canal men of the State in the coming e

John Coole, who killed his two step-sons, named Quagle, in Warrensville, Ohio, June 27th, on Monday night cut his throat in his cell with a razor he borrowed from a fellow prisoner. His trial had just

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Secretary. The previous question being called, which

Until Mr. Chase returned to the Demo- of 1868. In the interests of cratic party, its ranks held no politicians so country, there is no Republican who would inconsistent, so reckless of a decent respect | not have gladly welcomed the Democratic for the opinion of honest men, as the Chief | party to a position more patriotic, and more Justice will prove himself to be in accepting | consistent with the higher interests of the a nomination on that platform. Democratic | whole people. But, as the issue is now politicians have never been conspicuous for made-or say rather, as the old issues are their faithful adherence to a particular line again marshalled, and the dead issues attempted to be revived, there is no, sincere. of public policy. Nor has such a fidelity. always suited the exigencies of the party. Republican who will hesitate to accept But when Mr. Cirkins takes position the Copperhead challenge, or will feel upon the Democratic platform of '68, he a shade of doubt upon ; his confipresents an instance of political insincerity, dence in the result of the canvasa. without previous example in the history of The platform declares for the payment "in American parties. Originating the entire lawful money" of such obligations of debt scheme of our public securities, to which he as are not expressly made payable in win. has steadfastly held the National faith to be This appears to concede the PENDLETON pledged for their specie redemption, he proposition. But the same resolution, limwould now declare them redeemable in de- its the sums, to be applied in that precisted paper. Himself the finance min- redemption, to the surplus of inister who was most prominently active in | come from time to time in the Treasury. fixing the terms for the public loans, he This qualification may not be an insuperawould now lead in a movement for a ble objection to the Western Democracy, downright violation of the very contracts but, nevertheless, it so emasculates the theory, as to make it acceptable to all secwhich he framed. Reputed, and indeed known to be one of the originators of the tions of that party. The West is also gratified by the concession that bonds ought Reconstruction policy, he would now declare that entire policy "usurpatory, unconrightfully to be taxed equally with other

property.

stitutional and void." Could any inconsistency be more shameless? Yet, we believe the man to be capable of it, and anticipate, not only that his name will be presented today, but that it will come near. if not quite up, to a two-thirds vote in the Convention.

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PENNSYLVANIA, on the other hand, is a unit for isa Packer, and express themeelves as determined o support his claims to the very last. They argue hat their havorite is wealthy, widely known in dual-ess circles, is free from all the objections which ap-ity to the other candidates, and is therefore just he man for the opposing factions to concentrate Don. and yet can be cordially supported by Wall the candidates. This is yet to be seen.

upon. Pennsylvaniase remain firm for Packer, and have issued a circular in which they give his claims for the position and his ability at considerable length. There are some twenty-cipit men in the defention who profess their determination to stick by film to the process their determination to attek by him to the last. As the delegation votes as a unit, the yote the fact of the state of the state of the state of the state there is no possibility of uniting sumdent strong he apon him to secure his nomination. --W. X. World, How much AsA PACKER's wealth has to ties, and every man who has made an in-

do with the shameful betrayal of PENDLE- come return to an Assessor of Internal TON, which a correspondent walls over in a Revenue, understands this fact perfectly dispatch which we print elsewhere, we are well. It is not, therefore, as some Republiunable to say precisely. But the facility can journals assert, a species of robbery with which Pennsylvania Democratic poli- for Congress to tax income derived from ticians surrender themselves to the influence bonds. The bonds were issued and taken of the longest purse, is undoubtedly again with the definite agreement that the inter. illustrated by the promptitude with which est received on them was liable to taxation. PENDLETON is shelved, in behalf of another In point of fact, income from this source man who "is wealthy, widely known in has been taxed just as income from other

which apply to other candidates." The wail ___ It is a fair question to raise whether the of "Mack," over the betrayal of his favor- Government can legally or rightfully inite, seems therefore singularly out of place, crease the rate of taxation upon income in the columns of Democratic journals in from bonds beyond what it was fixed at this quarter of the State. A Pendleton edi- when the bonds were put upon the market. tor, who has sold out to PACKER's wealth; Was the rate of taxation, as originally demust have felt in reading Mack's telegram termined, a part of the agreement upon as did King David when the prophet said to which the bonds were negotiated ? If so. him, "Thotfart the mani!" On the whole, we manifestly the rate of taxation cannot be think it very fortunate for the Allegheny De- increased upon revenue derived from bonds, mocracy that they did not commit themselves either legally or morally. But & decided interest. He has votes here and there too far for the Chio candidate. There wallong majority of members of the House of Rep. some in Maine some in Georgia-two in the source of the chio candidate. There wallong is a source of the source of the some in Maine source in Georgia-two in the source of the source of the source of the source of the North Carolina, and one in Virginia, and them who were honestly PENDLETON men Tesentatives have taken the other view of can now understand how shamelessly they the case, and have decided by their votes

business circles and free from the objections sources has been.

have been sold.

GEORGIA has a Central Grant Club, for the building for the information of the delthe State at large, with its headquarters at Atlanta. The names of the members of Atlanta. The names of the members of the Executive Committee, of which Ex-Governor Brown is chairman, fill half a fing the Way is chairman, fill half a column in the New Era, and include those of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Georgia. The "Crackers" have evidently accepted the situation and propose to make the most of it, and in the way most promising for the peace and material prosperity of that State.

[From the N.Y. World, July 6th.] Important Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following letter from a distinguished statesman of Ohio, addressed to a gentleman in this city, was sent to Chief Justice Chase last week: June 25.

"There is a growing disposition among the Democracy of the West to accept of Chief Justice Chase as their candidate. If cordially received by the party, his election will be certain, and it is the safest and best we can do. I see the Commercial doubts his consenting to leave the question of suf-frage without distinction of race to the States, and considers it a departure from his long avowed principles. This I do not perceive. Chase is in favor of two things-

We shall discuss this platform more fully Constitution of the United States, including hereafter, and with reference to other points the right of the States under it, and suffrage not now referred to. It may be dismissed without distinction of race, and I think he for the present, with the remark that it is has never said he would violate the first, in precisely adapted to repel the intelligent, order to secure the last, and it is not an inconsistency or a departure from principle, moderate and conscientious citizen, to satisto refuse the attainment of an end, however fy the extremists of the South and West. desirable, by an assumption of ungranted powers.'

street, provided the latter shall also Becure. REPLY OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

In returning the foregoing letter to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, the Chief-Justice very clearly and tersely de-Income derived from National bonds is fines his position on the question of suffrage in relation to national politics as follows : and always has been subject to taxation for federal purposes. Every man who has read.

July 1, 1868. 弯曲 化合物分子 化硫化 the laws creating the Government securi-. "Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and State rights. What I desire for the Bouthern States is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that these ends will be best secured by according suffrage to all citizens. But the practical disposition of the question of suffrage as well as all other domestic questions, is for the people of the Blates themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old State rights doc-

trines; "In the event of nomination and success, "In the event of nomination and success, I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens, whose cooperation would ensure success, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day; and secondancy. It can do so if it will."

Onase is still talked of, and every man who is connected with the banks is in his can, upon the pinch, secure the of New York, but the great body of the Conthat the bonds are ilable, just as other vention is hostile to his pretensions.

amendment providing that notices of such

egates On the previous day the various State day and completed arrangements for seating delegates, which will be likely to facil itate the proceedings of the Convention itate the proceedings of the convention. They consist of the allotting of seats to each delegation, the locations being mark-ed by guidons bearing the names of the various States, the system being the same as that adopted at the National Convention

in Tammany Hall. At twelve o'clock it was announced by Col. O'Bierne that the permanent Chair-man of the Convention, Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, had been compelled to retire on account of indisposition. Maj. Gen. J. W. Denver, of California, the first Vice Presi-dent, was escorted to the chair and receiv ad with cheers. ed with cheers. Gen. Slocum announced the following as-the platform for the consideration of the

Convention: Whercas, A nominal interchange of views

between the members of this Convention and the delegates to the National Demo-cratic Convention have fully confirmed us in our previously entertained opinion of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justifies the belief that in the selection of candidates and the construction of a platform the Convention will be govern-ed by the spirit of the address adopted by

this body on the 6th instant; therefore, re-lying upon this bellef, *Resolved*, That we will support its nominces for President and Vice President of the United States, and that on our return nome will induce our late comrades in arms to unite with us in yielding to them an earnest support. A motion that the report of the Commit-

ee on Resolutions be accepted was debated at length.

in the favor, and Col. Campbell, of Ohio, in Col. Moreaur, of Indiana, made a speech in the favor, and Col. Campbell, of Ohio, is followed, saying it was not fitting for this for the favor, and begged to know, it before endorsing it, what was the platform adopted by the National Convention. He wished to know whether they approved or deprecated the reconstruction policy of Congress, and whether or not they and orsed the maintenance of the Freedmen's Barriau. The country was straining its eyes to is know what was the action of the soldiers and saltors upon the operations now agiknow what was the action of the soldiers and sailors upon the questions now agi-tating the country, and hewished the Con-vention not to shirk their duty in a manner never shown on the battle field, by blindly promising to endorse the action of the Na-tional Convention, whatever it might be. The speaker moved to lay the report of the Committee upon the table, to allow of

the Committee upon the table, to allow of consideration as to its merits. Gen. Slocum replied in behalf of the Committee, that they had tried to keep close upon the sense of the Convention, and had endeavored faithfully to reproduce their views; and he believed had done so. He believed the Democratic Convention would act on the address sent them by this Convention, and upon that helds the Comndation of this Convention, [cries recomnie "let us have it read,"] and we propose to endorse the same; but our report is so worded that unless that platform accords to our resolutions we are not bound to its support.

Gen. Reynolds, of Michigan, again moved

suspended to allow the reading of the reso-intion introduced by the reading of the resowas that the rules of the Convention be lation introduced by Gen. Ewing, the roll of States was called by Colonel O'Bierne, resulting: ayes, 78; nays, 197, The motion was therefore lost, and Gen. Ewing's resolution was referred to the Committee under the rules. Colonel Cambell, Ohio, moyed that thep Committee on Resolutions be instructed to cure. report at once upon the resolution of Gen. Ewing; and spoke at length in favor of his motion, and called for the reading of the platform adopted by the National Conven-tion; but meantime wished to retain the

floor to be in a position to address the Con-vention after the reading. The platform adopted by the National tion was then read by the

ry, and its various provisions applauded by the Convention. At the conclusion of the reading of the platform the gentleman from Ohio expres sed his entire approbation of the same and begged the withdrawal of the objection of

the gentleman from Kansas, and moved the gentleman from Kansas, and moved the unanimous acceptance of the platform. The rules were, therefore, suspended, and the resolution accepting the platform of the National Convention unanimously carried. Gen. McQuade moved a vote of thanks to

Gen. Franklin, the Secretaries and other officers of the Convention' for the efficient discharge of their daties, which was carried.

The temporary Chairman then introduced Major General Buckner, of the late Confed-erate army. His appearance was greeted with cheers, and a speech being called for, he addressed the Convention, saying he wished size of the to real the transfer to the second he addressed the Convention, saying he wished sincerity to prevail. He wanted dead issues buried, as the brave soldiers on both sides had been buried on the field of strife. These issues of strife. Those issues were met and settled by the war, and now they had to mee from all parts of the country and units to bind the various portions of the country in

unity and peace. Gen. McQuade then addressed the meet ing, saying the feeling, that the Convention had been governed by officers of the late army was wrong; and injudicious, and offered a resulution that the Secretary of the Convention be instructed to abrogate the rank of the various speakers during and announce their name lonveni

divested of their rank. divested of their rank. This motion was opposed by private J. H. Hildrich, stating that the officers who were present, and who were among the noblest of the leaders of the Union army, had a right to have their names go before the country as a part of the proceedings. The resolution of Gen. McQuade was then withdrawn. Gen. Slocum then offered a resolution affering the continuance of the conditionce

affirming the continuance of the confidence and love entertained by the Convention for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and appeinting a Committee of five to convey that resolution

to Gen. McClellan. This resolution was received with tre-This resolution was received with tre-mendous cheering, and a motion to sus-pend the rules to put it upon its imme-diate passage was unanimonaly carried. Pending the vote on the above resolution, another was read approving in the highest terms the action of President Johnson in removing Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. removing Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. Both of the resolutions were unanimously passed under a suspension of the rules. Under the terms of the first resolution Private Higgins and Generals Franklin, Slo-cum, Pratt, and Higgins were announced as a Committee to carry, the resolution of the Convention to Gen, M'Clulian. Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, offered a res-olution, which being read, the point of or-der was raised, that, under, the rules the resolution should go before the, Committee on Resolutions, which point, Of order, was sustained, the rules the first rules the

sustained. Gen. Ewing then offered a dispatch from to lay it upon the table for consideration a Pending the action of the Convention a scene of disorder occurred, showing that

When the system is once affected it will not rally of its own accord; it needs help-it must be strengthened and invigorated; this is especially the case when the

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known means. The effect of this incstimable vego-table preparation is to increase the appetite, acceltable preparation is to increase the appetite, accel-erate digestion, tone the scoretive organs, give firmness to the nerves, purify the blood, cheer the "piritis," and, by thus rallying all the forces of the body, enable it to defy the enervating influence of the heat, and pass triumphantly through the trying. edeal of the summer months. As a safesnard against epidemica, and a preventive of the fcehlo-

arains epided and prostration, of which so many ness, lassifude and prostration, of which so many thousands complain at this season, it has a national putation founded on twenty-five years of uninterrupted and unequalled success.

CURE OF FISTULA. DB. KEYSEB : I write to thank you for your kind-

ess and scientific management of my disease, forwhich I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication. of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula. which I had been advised to "let alone," on ac-

count of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculair mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some ther vital organ, on account of the suddenness of

the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treat-

ment, purifying the system, and local applications to the detulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and Fam happy to report myself well in overy particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also and that the applications you made were almost publics, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health. DRUKEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR

CHRONIC DISEASES. No. 120 PENN STREET. June 17th, 1868.