The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 17 1879

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER,

OF CHESTER.

It is now settled, although the count has not yet been completed and summed up that the Republicans have made nearly a clean sweep in California, electing their entire State ticket, except for Supreme Judge, and securing all four of the Congressmen. The victory is complete and satisfactory.

We publish elsewhere the horrible and shocking testimony of Mrs. Chisholm as to the murder of her husband and children, and yet notwithstanding the fact that the guilt of the assassin was thus clearly established, and that her testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, the jury within thirty minutes after the case was closed, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The state of society existing in the South, and the kind of men who are now controlling both branches of Congress through the Democracy, may be judged of by this verdict. What are laws of any kind worth in such a community?

Full official returns have not yet been received from the election held in Maine on Monday the 1st inst, but it is sufficiently ascertained that the Republican victory is a sweeping one, and that every branch of the State government passes into the hands of the Republicans. They have the Governor and both branches of the Legislature. Davis (Rep.) for Governor has a plurality of more than 20,000 over Smith (Greenback) and 40,000 over Garcelon (Dem.) and the Legislature is Republican in both branches by a decided majority, thus insuring the election of the Governor and of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hamlin, The Democratic party in the State is nearly wiped out, its vote being only about one half that of the Greenbackers. The Republicans made tremendous gains throughout the State, and their victory is a magnificent one.

The results in California and Maine are what was expected by all observant and reflecting people. The revolutionary course of the Democracy during the late extra session of Congress thoroughly disgusted, alarmed and aroused the people, and there is no doubt of the true Republican sentiment of the country when it is thoroughly aroused. The balderdash about "bayonet rule" and governmental interference at the polls deceived no one. The course of the Democratic leaders made it too apparent, that by fraud and violence a large portion of our citizen were to be prevented from exercising their civil and political rights, and that their professions of fairness and declarations in favor of free elections and against bayonet rule, meant the freedom and immunity from punishment demanded by the swindler, the assassin, and the thief. The rant about the tyranny exercised by the general government, is well understood to be the usual complaint of the rogue against the tyranny of the law that punishes crime, and that the real issues lie deeper and cannot be covered up or hidden away with words. The questions of the day are: Is this a Nation, or a confederacy of States? Did the war establish anything, or was it fought in vain? Are the constitutional guarantees intended to protect all citizens in their rights a nullity, or shall they be enforced as intended by their authors?

On these questions California and Maine have spoken, with no uncertain sound; Ohio will soon lend the voice of her Republican hosts to swell the strain, and when Pennsylvania and other States take up the refrain their will be glorious Republican music in the air from ocean to ocean.

The Democratic State Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Wednesday, of last week, and after two days of unparalleled uproar and blasphemy, renominated Gov. Robinson, whereupon the Tammany delegates from the city accompanied by a number of delegates from the country districts withdrew from the Convention, organized in a separate Convention, and placed in nomination John Kelly as its candidate for Governor. Thus, there is a complete split in the Democratic party in New York, and it is divided into two factions—Tildenists and Tammanyites. Of course, the Republican candidate for Governor (Cornell), will be elected, and the entire control of the State probably pass into Republican hands. But even a more important result than this will likely follow, as with his own State divided against him Sammy Tilden's chances for the next Presidential nomination are gone. Mr. Tilden is well known as the great railroad wrecker of the country, and to his other feats he has added the wreck of his party in New York, for it is an undisputed fact that it was his stubborn determination to force the nomination of his tool—Robinson—and his refusal to permit any other nomination that forced the split. He evidently calculated on the thorough discipline of the party forcing Tammany into his measures, but for once he counted without his host. It became a death struggle and neither dared surrender. If the Republicans now make good use of their opportunity, an overwhelming majority such as they can give this fall, will secure the State beyond all peradventure next year and settle the Presidential question.

The dolorous Democracy are now insisting that the Republican vote in Maine was bought and paid for at the rate of $5, $10, $15 and $20 per single vote.

The next thing in order will be to get one of their lightning calculators to ascertain how much money it cost on the basis of an increase of about 15,000 Republicans votes to buy the State. There is such a thing as presuming too much.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* sees the hand writing on the wall, and mournfully wails: "The Democratic Convention (of New York), has hopelessly divided on the nomination for Governor and defeat seems inevitable in that State at the coming election;" and then it viciously adds: "Under these circumstances the Democracy of the country will be compelled for the sake of self-preservation to seek a standard-bearer elsewhere than in New York for 1880."

Not so fast! not so fast! my disgusted friend! Barr was nominated for State Treasurer as a distinctive Tilden candidate, and he cannot forgo the assistance he expects from that barrel. If you indulge in any more talk of that kind there will be a hopeless division in this State before the coming election, and more mourning over the inevitable.

Ex-Senator Conover, of Florida, believes that that State is sure to be Republican in 1880.

Thurman is in training as one of the pall-bearers in Ohio, and Hendricks will go over and get his hat craped the coming week, preparatory to the funeral in October. As General Cary would say, "My countrymen, it is a sad occasion."—*Inter Ocean.*

The failure of the French crops is finally confirmed, and France will be obliged to buy about one hundred million dollars worth of cereals in the American market, in concert with England, Germany, and most other European countries. Thus our farmers will not only be able to sell all their stock, but to obtain a good price for it, which will all help the Republican boom.

The New York *Herald*, which sympathizes strongly with the Democracy, in speaking of the methods of the political parties in the Maine canvass, says of the Republicans:

"They paid little attention to the currency question; what they did, mainly, was to hold up the Democratic party by the tail, in full view of the State, and when the people got a good look at it, they at once resolved to vote the Republican ticket."

The Democratic seccess at Wilmington, Delaware, last week is now explained. Investigation shows that ballot-box stuffing was practised to such an extent that between five and six hundred fictitious votes were counted for the Democratic candidates. The Republicans have begun a judicial inquiry, which will probably unseat certain of those who have been wrongfully declared elected.

The Republicans having elected all four Congressmen in California, the Democratic majority in Congress is whittled down to little or nothing. The House will stand—Republicans, 134; Democrats, 147; Greenbackers, 12. This gives the Democrats a majority of one over the Republicans and Greenbackers, on the assumption that the vacancy in the Westchester (N. Y.) district will be filled by a Democrat. But the demoralized condition of the Democracy in that State makes it possible for a Republican to be chosen. In that case the Democrats will be in a minority of one.

The Republican triumph in California makes another important change in the House, giving the Republicans the votes of 19 States, while the Democrats have but 18, with a tie between the Democrats and Republicans in Indiana, and one Greenbacker, (parson De La Matyr) holding the balance of power. In case of a failure to elect a President by a popular vote in 1880, the choice will be made by the present Congress. The Democrats thought they had made matters sure by turning out the Republican member from Florida and seating a Democrat, although the Supreme Court of Florida, a Democratic tribunal, had decided that the Republican was elected. They will have to steal two more States. Indiana can be made Democratic by turning out Orth, but that will still leave the Republicans 19 States.

Another Political Murder.

New York, September 9.—A Washington special says: "A private letter has been received by Colonel J. P. Lowe, of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from a prominent Republican of South Carolina, whose name is withheld from publication for prudential reasons, which gives the details of the assassination of Mr. Alexander Brice, of Walhalla, S. C., about a week since, when 200 yards from his residence. He was attacked by two men while returning from a visit to some neighbors. Mr. Brice was a prominent Republican, a native of South Carolina, and had served in the Legislature and as Treasurer of Oconee county. His father was one of the few Union men of South Carolina during the late war, and in 1868 the deceased allied himself with the Republican party. It is known here that Brice entered upon the reorganization of the Republican party in Oconee county several months ago, and, fearing his influence in the campaign of 1880, it is said the Bourbon leaders concluded to rid the State of his presence. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. No mention whatever has been made of Brice's assassination in the local press of South Carolina or in press dispatches from that State. Mr. Brice is well known by the South Carolinians residing in Washington, and he is spoken of in the highest terms as an honorable citizen."

The Chisholm Murder Case.

A HEART RENDING STORY.

The trial of Henry J. Gully, for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, daughter of Judge Chisholm, began on Monday morning last at De Kalb, Mississippi, the jury having been selected the previous week. Seventy witnesses—4 forty-two for State and thirty-eight for the defense—were sworn, and under the rule excluded from the court room. The first witness was Mrs. Chisholm, mother of the murdered girl. She testified that an excited crowd of men entered De Kalb on the evening of April 28th, 1877; it was largely increased on the following morning. Sinclair, the sheriff, arrested her husband on the morning of the 29th; he asked to be placed under guard at his own house, and sought an instant investigation of the charges against him; armed men kept coming around the house; Sinclair conversed with them, and then talked with Chisholm. Chisholm told one crowd: "You cowardly scoundrels, you will kill me before evening, but before you do it I will make some of you bite the dust." Sinclair came to my husband at about 11 o'clock and said: "They say you must go to jail." McLellan, myself, my sons, Clay, Johnnie and Willie, and daughter Cornelia accompanied my husband to jail; we were clinging to him to shield his body; Mr. Moseley and Mr. Overstreet went inside the jail with the party and the door of the lower floor of the jail was locked behind them. The family went up stairs and the door was locked on the inside; I was sent home by my husband on an errand; I heard firing as I came back toward the jail; saw old man M'Lellan fall, pierced by several buckshot, behind the jail; rushed inside the jail and found the stairway crowded with men; Rosser was at the top of the stairs, and Wm. Gully trying to break the lock of the upper door with axes; my daughter Cornelia, son Johnnie and Mr. Overstreet were holding the door on the inside; my daughter's face was bleeding; Rosser said to my daughter: "Damn your soul, I will blow your brains out if you don't get out of the way." Rosser fired the first shot through the broken lock, which severed my son's hand from his arm; the door was here broken open and my little boy fell, shot through the heart. Some one inside fired, and Rosser fell dead; two men caught him by the heels and dragged him down the stairs; my husband was bewildered at the death of Johnnie; I and my son Clay carried the dead boy down stairs; Cornelia and father came down stairs; Henry J. Gully came up and raised his gun; I closed the grated door at the bottom of the stairway; my daughter clasped my husband around the neck; Gully fired through the grating in the door; my daughter screamed, "I am shot;" Judge Chisholm opened the door and as he stepped out Henry Gully came out of an adjoining room with another gun and fired again at him and he fell; Clay and I assisted my husband in reaching home; my daughter was bleeding in the face; her eyes were blackened by a blow; she was shot in the wrist, in the ankle and in the heel; she was shot by Henry Gully; she died on the 15th of May; she died from the effects of her wounds.

Mrs. Chisholm produced Cornelia's bracelet, which was broken and driven into her arm; also five buckshot taken out of her body. On being cross-examined Mrs. Chisholm stated that she begged Rosser by the God that made him, the mother who bore him and the wife whom he loved, to be satisfied with the blood of Gilmer and McLellan. He replied: John Gully had a wife who shot any woman who stood between him and Chisholm." The defence asked the question: "Did she not know Cornelia died from the effects of an operation," etc. The witness said she did not know. In relating the scene connected with the death of her son Johnnie Mrs. Chisholm fainted. When asked if Sheriff Sinclair was not overpowered by the mob she said she could not tell whether the Sheriff commanded the mob or the mob commanded the Sheriff.

Dr. Chamberlain, who waited on Cornelia Chisholm, testified that she died of the effects of the wound; that one of the bones of her leg was injured, and two of the bones of her arm were broken by buckshot, and that she was wounded in the face by some blunt instrument, and that no treatment could have saved her life.

Nomination Declined.

Milwaukee, September 11.—Notwithstanding Hon. Alexander Mitchell, who is now in Europe, had written and cabled his refusal to permit his name to be used, the Democrats last Tuesday nominated him for Governor. To-day his nephew, Hon. John Johnston, cabled him that he was nominated despite his letters and dispatch, to which Mr. Mitchell replied: "Declination absolute. Will not serve if elected." This throws the nomination into the hands of the State Central Committee.

California Election.

San Francisco, September 10.—The following is a correct list of State officers elected: Governor, George C. Perkins, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, John Mansfield, Republican: Secretary of State, Daniel M. Burns, Republican; Controller, D. M. Kerfield, Republican; Treasurer, John Weil, Republican; Attorney General, A. L. Hart, Republican; Surveyor General, J. W. Shankin, Republican; Clerk of Supreme Court, Frank W. Gross, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M. Campbell, Republican; Chief Justice, Robert F. Morrison, Democrat and Workingmen. Associate Justices are not determined.

Menagerie on the Rampage.

New Philadelphia, O., Sept. 9.—Sunday, as Robinson's circus was passing through Canal Dover, two horses standing in the street, and attached to carriages, became frightened at the elephant and ran away, demolishing the vehicles completely. During the excitement that followed, the elephants became terribly enraged and broke away from their keepers. Two of them were chained together, one being untamed and vicious. They tore through the streets, screaming hideously, causing the greatest excitement. Services in the church were brought suddenly to a close, and the town was in an uproar. The other animals became enraged also, one large lion breaking his cage and coming near escaping. After a considerable length of time the elephants were captured and quiet again restored. The scene was an exciting one, and it is strange that no one was killed.

ANOTHER BOOM.

Result of the Voting in Maine.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

The candidates voted for in Maine for Governor were Daniel F. Davis, Republican; Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat, and John D. Smith, Greenbacker. A Legislature was also elected, upon which will fall the duty of choosing a Governor, should neither of the candidates voted for have a clear majority. Last year there were three candidates in the field, the result of the voting being: Republican, 56,519; Democratic, 27,872; Greenback, 41,404. On Congressmen, in 1878, the aggregate Republican vote was 56,441; Democratic, 20,758, and Greenback, 47,498. In one district the Democrats and Greenbackers combined on the candidate.

The Legislature elected last year was composed in both House of 85 Republicans, 22 Democrats and 75 Greenbackers, giving the Democrats and Greenbackers combined a majority over the Republicans.

THE RESULT SUMMED UP.

Augusta, September 8—Midnight.—Senator Blaine has just sent the following dispatch to Senator Allison, of Iowa: The result of to-day's election may be briefly summed thus: We have carried a majority of the House of Representatives and a majority of the Senate apparently, though not certainly. We have given our candidate for Governor a plurality of more than 20,000 votes over the Greenback candidate and 40,000 over the Democratic candidate. Whether we have given him an absolute majority over both will only be determined by further returns, and possibly by the official count. On joint ballot in the Legislature we shall have a large majority, thus controlling the Executive Council and the selection of all State officers. The majority against us last year was over 13,000, equivalent to 60,000 majority in Illinois, to 80,000 in Pennsylvania, or to 100,000 in New York. To overcome this enormous majority in an off year, with no general election pending, was, of course, a difficult task, and our Republicans feel that they have made a splendid fight with gratifying results. J. G. Blaine,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

Portland, September 8.—Republicans will be able by their majority on joint ballot to elect the Executive Council and subordinate officers, even though they have not elected a majority of the Senate.

Portland, September 9.—It is now certain that York has elected Republican Senators, giving the Republicans not less than 18 out of 31, and ensuring the election of Davis by the Legislature and complete control of the State Government. Oxford elected fusion Senators, but Franklin undoubtedly returns a Republican Senator, making 19.

Senator Blaine, in a speech tonight, said the Republicans had a large majority of the House of Representatives, 18 Senators beyond all doubt, and may have 20 out of the 31 that constituted that body, and predicted that returns coming in from the back towns will give Davis an absolute majority over both competitors, though he would not assert this as a fact. In alluding to the extraordinary features of the contest he asserted that Democrats, whose property consists almost entirely in Government bonds, voted the Greenback ticket. The Senator's speech was a general review of the campaign just closed.

Portland, Me, Sept. 9.—The returns, though not official, show that the House stands 87 Republican to 64 Opposition, and the Senate 19 Republican to 12 Opposition. This estimate gives Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Hancock, Washington, York, Franklin and Piscataquis counties to the Republicans—19; Somerset, Penobscot, Waldo, Aroostook, Oxford and Knox counties to the Opposition—12. There is nothing to change the footings of the Governor's vote as telegraphed last night.

Augusta, September 11.—Davis (Republican) lacks 321 of a majority on the popular vote. Fifty-six towns are to be heard from.

Later returns from Maine indicate that the Republicans have 18 members of the Senate to 13 of the Opposition, and 89 members of the House to 62 of the Opposition. There is nothing to show what the vote for Governor is, or whether Davis, the Republican candidate, is elected by the popular vote or not; but the overwhelming majority in the Legislature gives the Republican party the State. It is thought that Davis may be elected by the people.

Lawlessness in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, O, September 10.—Reports of further troubles in Carter county, Ky., the old Underwood battle-ground. As Squire Holbrook and his son Miller were going to a pasture-ground they were fired upon by men in ambush, and Squire Holbrook was instantly killed. His son returned the fire, but without effect. Holbrook was the head of the party arrayed against the Underwoods two years ago. This occured on Friday, and on Monday "Billy" Underwood was shot dead by some of the Holbrook party. Both parties are now armed and organized, and the men say they mean to fight until one party or the other leaves the country. Two brothers of Squire Holbrook have returned from the West and are marshaling the forces on that side, and "Alt" Underwood has returned from the Black Hills to lead his party. Serious trouble is expected, but the scene is in the interior, and news is slow in getting to the outside world.

An Alabama Mob Afraid to Hang a Man.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 12.—A man names Bailes was sentenced to be hung at Athens, Ala., to-day. The case was appealed to the next term of the Supreme Court and sentence suspended. Bailes murdered his wife, and lynch law was prevented with difficulty when he was first arrested. About 3,000 people assembled to-day, and at about 12 o'clock broke into the jail and took Bailes half a mile from town for the purpose of hanging him. Not a man would tie the knot. The sheriff then jumped into a wagon, with pistol in hand, and drove back with Bailes and lodged him in jail. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

THE TAMMANY TUMULT!

New York Democracy Rent in Twain.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse on the 10th of September and effected an organization. We give a rather full account of the next day's proceedings.

Syracuse, September 11.—State John C. Jacobs (continued as permanent Chairman) called the Convention to order about 10 o'clock, and requested persons not delegates and occupying seats on the floor, to retire, that the delegates might be seated.

This request was followed by cries from the gallery of "Put out the Tammany rougns." The Chair requested the police to "remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of this Convention." The intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed to them, and said if they would not retire his only recourse was to clear the boyd of the hall and readmit those only holding delegates' tickets. The delegates must be protected in their rights. (Applause.) He saw a dozen men in front of him whom he knew, and who were not delegates.

The report of the Committee on Credentials seated the McLaughlin delegates (regarded for Robinson) and the Tammany delegation (anti-Robinson) from New York. The Irving Hall delegation (Robinson) from New York withdrew from the contest to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The platform was then presented and adopted. It embraces the usual Democratic platitudes.

Erastus Brooks, in presenting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, said that, with here and there an exception, they had received the unanimous approval of the committee.

THE BALL OPENED.

Nominations for Governor were now in order. The name of Lucius Robinson was presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hissing, while ironical laughter greeted the statement that the Governor was personally opposed to continuance in official life.

A Kings county delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson, saying: "We will give him from 12,000 to 13,000 majority—(Cries from the gallery, 'You haven't got it, and can't give it!')—in Kings county. Yes we have, and we will record it."

A Tammany delegate nominated General Henry W. Slocum, and General William F. Smith, another Tammany delegate, seconded the nomination. General Slocum's name was received with tremendous cheering.

Assemblyman Grady, a Tammany delegate, denounced Robinson, and said that under no circumstances will Tammany support his nomination, if it is made.

After short speeches had been made in eulogy and in denunciation of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga named Cowen declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Governor Robinson was renominated he would not be elected, he was not for his renomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing of the Albany delegation. He said the gentleman presiding here (Mr. Jacobs) would make a good enough Governor for him.

JACOBS NOMINATED.

Great cheering, long continued, ensued. He then nominated John C. Jacobs for Governor, and the applause and cheering was very enthusiastic. He asked the Secretary to put the question upon his nomination by acclamation. There was great tumult and calls for the question, and nearly every member stood upon his feet, swinging his hat. The secretary put the question, and there was an almost unanimous response of "aye, with long-continued cheering.

The secretary then declared John C. Jacobs nominated for the office of Governor, and there was continued cheering, repeated over and over, followed by a scene of indescribable confusion long continued. A dozen men then rose to move a recess, and it was a long time before they could be heard. When quiet was restored, Jacobs, Chairman, said he regretted the Secretary had assumed the duties of the Chair, before he had authorized him to do so. If he had been asked concerning the nomination which had been made, he would have respectfully declined.

Mr. Brooks insisted, as a point of order, that the Chair should recognize the propriety of the action taken, and moved a recess for two hours.

At the end of the roll call on the motion of Mr. Brooks, the Chair announced two tallies had been kept, each different from the other. One tally carried the motion, and the other defeated it. Under these circumstances he must order the roll to be again called. Pending the motion, it was modified so as to provide for a recess of only one hour.

Mr. Faulkner moved the Chair himself keep the count at the next call of the roll. The Chair said he would take the liberty of appointing Messrs. Faulkner and Grumbleton, Robinson and anti Robinson, as tellers, and would watch them both. He also said the roll would be called slowly, and each delegate when named would rise in his place and respond.

Roll call resulted—Yeas 106, nays 217. So the resolution was defeated.

A PLEA FOR HARMONY.

David Dudley Field then took the floor and inquired if there was no danger, in excitement and passion, that they might lose sight of their duties to the Democracy, who were behind them. Governor Robinson was his life-long friend, but it was indisputable that, right or wrong, he had lost the confidence of a portion of the Democracy. Let them unite on some man who can unite the party and lead them to success.

Peckham, of Albany, moved that that the roll be called, and that each delegate name his choice for Governor. (Applause.)

The Chair said that if there was no objection he would consider Mr. Peckham's motion adopted, and it was so declared.

Wagstaff, Tammany, called attention to the fact that there was a question pending on the motion made just before Cowen nominated Jacobs, to appoint a committee to devise a plan by which harmony could be secured.

Peckham moved to lay the motion on the table, and on this yeas and nays were ordered.

Faulkner (Robinson) here took the chair.

Cowen claimed the Convention had already nominated a candidate for Governor, and moved the Convention proceed to nominate a Lieutenant Governor.

The chair said the chair had decided the question of the nomination of Governor, and he, occupying the chair temporarily, would not change that decision. (Cries of, "No," "no.")

Peckham made a point of order that the Convention had already ordered the roll called on another motion.

The Chair said the pending motion was to lay on the table, which was not debatable.

The roll was then called on the motion to table the motion for a committee of one from each county, to be appointed by the Chair, to consult upon the situation and present to the Convention a single name for Governor. Carried—226 to 155.

Peckham renewed his motion to call the roll on the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and moved the previous question, but before the previous question was seconded a motion to take a recess was made, seconded and obtained precedence. The motion for a recess was defeated—yeas 166, nays 210.

Peckham renewed his motion to proceed to the nomination for Governor, and called the previous question, which was promptly seconded.

Cowan again moved the nomination of Jacobs by acclamation. (Applause and laughter.)

The Chair stated the question before the Convention was the calling of the roll for nomination of Governor.

Dorsheimer, who is Lieutenant Governor of the State, here rose and said he had a proposition to make. It was that the New York delegation now withdraw from the Convention, and that the Convention take a recess to such time as it shall see fit for consultation; and he was authorized to say the delegates from New York would not obtrude themselves upon the Convention again. (Cheers.)

Peckham replied that, so far as he knew, the Democracy of the country were ready now to vote, and all they desired was a fair count.

Fred. P. Alcott, of Albany, was here nominated for Governor. (Applause.)

After a brief scene of confusion, the Convention ordered the roll to be called on candidates for Governor.

TAMMANY RETIRES

The roll call had not proceeded far, when Augustus Schell rose and recited the earnest fidelity of the city Democracy in all times in the past, in sunshine and storm, and announced that under no circumstances would that Democracy support Lucius Robinson, though they would the remainder of the ticket that should be nominated here, and that their representatives in this Convention would now retire.

The New York delegation then retired amid mingled cheers, hisses and hootings and cries of "Grod-bye, boys; good-bye Dorsheimer," the whole convention rising to their feet and making a scene of great confusion and excitement lasting 10 minutes

When order was restored the call of the roll proceeded. Two delegates from Cayuga county, when called, declined to vote at present on the ground that so many delegates had left the Convention.

Ambrose Laughlin, of Rochester, when his name was called, said his delegation had been instructed to vote for a new ticket. Accordingly he had done his best to obey this instruction by advocating the nomination of Slocum, but now in view of the unprecedented action of the New York City delegates in withdrawing from the Convention to which they had sought admission, he would vote for Robinson. (Applause.)

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 301; necessary to a choice, 151. Robinson, 243; Slocum, 86; Clarkson N. Potter, 1; Horatio Seymour, 1. So the Chairman declared Lucius Robinson to be the nominee for Governor. (Cheers.)

Cowen moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Carried with but two or three objections.

A recess was then ordered until 7:30 to-night.

THE TICKET COMPLETED

Before the Convention was called to order in the evening, Col. J. R. Fellows was loudly called for to tell delegates how many votes Tammany Hall will cast against the ticket. He answered that Tammany is impotent to execute the will which its leader has proclaimed. (Applause.)

The ticket was completed as follows:

For Lieutenant Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; for Controller, Fred. P. Alcott; for State Treasurer, James Mackin; for State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; for Attorney General, A. Schoonmaker, Jr.

A resolution was adopted refusing to Tammany in future a preference over any other Democratic organization in New York city by the party of the State. Adjoured *sine die.*

TAMMNY DELEGATES ORGANIZE ANOTHER CONVENTION AND NOMINATE JOHN KELLY FOR GOVERNOR.

Tammany delegates upon retiring from the Convention, met at Shakespeare Hall, and the auditorium was soon filled. As Dorsheimer, Schell, Kelly and others entered they were received with cheers and great enthusiasm.

Samuel G. Courtney, who succeeded Daniel S. Dickinson in the office of United States District Attorney at New York, called this second Convention to order, saying that representatives of 70,000 voters in New York and 20,000 voters in Kings county have met here to vindicate their manhood, and arraigned Governor Robinson as one owned by the great trickster of Cipher alley.

David Dudley Field was chosen Chairman. He said that this Convention was an assembly of Democrats of New York city and other parts of the State who sympathize with them in their work of the past two days. This delegation, although called the Tammany delegation, had been declared by the State Convention as "the only regular delegation from that city. No Democratic ticket had ever been elected or could be elected without the votes of the Democrats it represents. What, he asked, have you done? You have been offended by Gov. Robinson and you said so. You said more, that you could not support him for office, and you had a right to say this: What has the majority said to you? It has said that you should have that nomination thrust down your throats. You have taken the only step your manhood could dictate. They have said to you, You shall take that nomination and none other. It has been said you would not take this step; that within 24 hours you would be throwing up your hats for Governor Robinson. ("Never.") It remains for you to say whether you will or not.

Four secretaries were appointed, two from New York and one each from Westchester and Kings. A committee was appointed to report what action the Convention should take, and while the committee was deliberating John B. Haskins, of Westchester, who was introduced as chief of the Tuscaroras, made a speech. He had, he said, perhaps contributed as much as any one man in New York to the election of a cross between a mule and a jackass, Mayor Cooper, and he prayed God's forgiveness for the act. He expected to do penance for it in sackcloth and ashes for the remainder of his life.

Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Plan of Action, reported. The committee recommended, first, that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor; second, that a committee of 15 be appointed by the Chair and announced in the future, which shall be constituted with power with reference to the remainder of the ticket as may seem to them proper. He then said in nominating a candidate to be supported for Governor it became proper that he should speak of his qualifications.

KELLY TROTTED OUT.

He nominated John Kelly, of New York (applause), and went on to eulogize him as a public official. He closed by proposing that John Kelly be nominated by acclamation (Applause.)

The nomination was promptly seconded, with the expression that if John Kelly should be elected New York would never have had a more honest, more capable or faithful Governor.

The nomination of Kelly for Governor was made unanimous by a rising vote with great enthusiasm. Kelly being called for was received with three times three cheers. He thanked the Convention for the compliment paid him. He regarded it as a compliment coming from the heart and not from the lips. He did not expect to be elected Governor, but he did expect to defeat a man who had committed great outrages upon the people of New York. He expected to convince Governor Robinson after he has retired to private life that he had committed a great wrong upon the people, not only of New York, but of the State. He had surrounded himself with a bad class of people, who were using him for bad purposes. He hoped he would be able to see the great wrong he perpetrated on the 11th of March last, when he resorted to the plans of the midnight assassin and burglar to secure possession of a public office.

Kelly then reviewed the circumstances of Robinson's getting possession of the office of County Clerk of New York. This being the way Lucius Robinson discharged the duties of his office, is it, he asked, not time that he be removed? (Cries of yes, yes.) He related other incidents of like character in which the Governor had taken part. He said it might be asked why he laid these grievances before this assemblage. It was because they were grievances which affected the very foundation of the Government, and unless they were redressed, unless they were resisted, that foundation would be undermined and the Government destroyed. Let the Convention and those connected with it, he said, take the consequences of defeat of the party. He hoped those who heard him would go to the polls with a full determination that no such man as Lucius Robinson shall be perpetuated in office. He said the Convention was in fact nothing more than a caucus, and he hoped the judgment of the people would not be swayed by its action. It was amusing to him to see numbers of little men, men employed on canals and in private offices, running about this city endeavoring to sway the judgment of delegates. In 1878, he said, it will be recollected that there were but five counties in the State which gave Democratic majorities. These men ought to know that this year it would be as much as the party could do to get a majority in the State, even with union and harmony prevailing. He promised that in New York the usual Democratic majority would be secured. (A voice: "We will vote for you outside of the city, too.")

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Now said he, I accept this nomination (cheers), and will do all I can, Tammany Hall will do all it can, and and it can do much, for the election of our county ticket. I promise you we shall elect it from top to bottom. These men who have attempted to tyrannize over you will be beaten by 50,000, and they ought to be beaten and forced to give place to men of judgment. When nincompoops undertake to lead a party they always lead it to defeat. They ought to be beaten, because the party ought to be purified, and it was time to change the head of the Government of the State. He hoped that in the near future they would meet again, and that the party would be vivified and rise like the Phœnix to new life and power.

Dorsheimer's proposition for a committee of 15 to decide whether a full ticket should be nominated was adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

Syracuse, September 11.—The streets are throbged with people tonight. Bands of music at the Robinson and Kelly headquarters attracted great crowds. Neither chief appeared.

New York, September 11.—Proceedings at Syracuse to-day make town talk to-night. The nomination of Robinson and withdrawal of Tammany are the results expected.

A Rash Act.

Zanesville, O., September 9.—A gentleman who arrived in the city this morning from Brush township, 12 miles south of Zanesville, brings the details of a horrible affair which occurred in that precinct late Saturday night. Two boys, Hyatt L. Swingle and Eli Wilson, aged about 16 years, were out hunting coons, and in passing a corn field on the farm of Cyrus Terrel they came to a melon patch, and, stopping, engaged in conversation. Suddenly the voice of a man was heard ordering them from the premises, but before either of the young men could determine from whence the voice proceeded, the stillness was broken by the discharge of a gun. Young Swingle received the contents in his left side and fell mortally wounded, while his companion, through fright, ran away. The wounded man, after lying on the ground a few moments, and feeling that his life was ebbing away, made a desperate effort to regain his feet. He finally succeeded, and, weak from the loss of blood and suffering intense pain from the gaping wound in his side, started home. Young Swingle reached his father's house after two hours of painful wandering about through the woods, crawling a portion of the way on his hands and knees, and sank exhausted on the doorstep. He was still alive at an early hour this morning, but it is thought he cannot recover. The owner of the melon patch evidently fired under the impression that the boys meditated robbery.

A Whole Town Caving into the Ground.

Pottsville, Sept. 13.—Mahanoy Plane, a town of six hundred inhabitants, is in danger of being engulfed. The workings of Stanton Colliery, operated by Miller, Hoch & Co., underlie the town, and yesterday evening loud reports caused by the caving in of the workings aroused the sleeping citizens.

At once a scene of terror ensued. People rushed from their houses in their night clothes, screaming and almost frantic with excitement, and spent the night on the streets or in the houses of neighbors in safer localities. The principal place of danger was on the main street of the town, and this morning the residents prepared to move out. It is only a matter of time before most of the town will cave in, as all around it the workings have caved in, leaving an awful gulf as a warning.

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