

R. W. JONES, Editors. JAS. S. JENNINGS,



WAYNESBURG, VA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF PENN. TP. SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON. COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WHITELY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE, OF MARIOT. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR RHEINHART, OF WASH. AUDITOR, A. J. MARTIN, OF WAYNE.

While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union! Place them together. If they stand, they must stand together. If they fall, they must fall together. - Daniel Webster.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. Robert F. Johnson, of Cambria, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1st Wm. Loughlin, 13th Paul Leidy, 2d E. R. Heimbold, 14th Robt. Sweeney, 3d Edward P. Dunn, 15th John Ahi, 4th T. McCollough, 16th Henry G. Smith, 5th Edward T. Hess, 17th Thaddeus Banks, 6th Phil. S. Gerhard, 18th H. Montgomery, 7th Geo. P. Leiper, 19th Geo. M. Irwin, 8th Michael Selzer, 20th J. M. Thompson, 9th Patrick M. Avey, 21st Erasmus Brown, 10th T. H. Walker, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 11th O. S. Dimmick, 23d Wm. J. Kozuy, 12th A. B. Dunning, 24th W. Montgomery.

MASS MEETING!! OF THE DEMOCRACY OF GREENE CO'TY, TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, FOR PRESIDENT, HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, FOR VICE PRESIDENT!

The Democracy of Greene County will meet in Waynesburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, '64, to ratify the nominations of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton. The harmony and unanimity of the Chicago Convention, eminently demands the hearty endorsement of the Democracy everywhere, and of all lovers of our Constitution—our Union, and of such conciliatory measures, as alone are calculated to restore peace to our distracted country, and obedience to the Constitution and the laws throughout every State of the Union. And the public service, the wisdom, the patriotism and Statesmanship of the nominees; no less demands the hearty endorsement of every patriot, and every lover of peace, of law and order, and of every unconditioned Union man, throughout the land. We therefore, cordially invite, and feel bound to call upon all such, to come to the ratification, and give your voices your influence to the men and principles which alone can and will preserve the Constitution and the Union. A. A. PURMAN, Ch. D. C. C.

Congressional Conferees MEETING!

The Democratic Conferees of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties will meet at the St. Charles Hotel in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 15TH DAY OF SEPT., 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for the 24th Congressional District. By agreement of all the parties. A. A. PURMAN, Ch'n of the Com. for Greene Co.

Chicago responds to the will of the People!

GEN. McCLELLAN NOMINATED! HIS NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS! LINCOLN DOOMED! Pendleton Nominated for the Vice Presidency!

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers a detailed account of the proceedings of the Great Convention of the Democracy which assembled at Chicago on the 29th ult. We feel unequalled pleasure in being able to congratulate them upon the entire unanimity of that Convention. They have responded to the will and wishes of the masses of the Democratic party everywhere in the nomination of their idol, GEN. B. McCLELLAN. He was our individual choice, as he was of the community by which we are surrounded. Upon the first ballot McClellan received all the votes of the Convention except some twenty, and his nomination was afterwards made unanimous, and that too upon the motion of Mr. Vallandigham, of whom it was predicted that he and his peculiar friends would not unless a representative of his particular views was nominated. The hopes of our political opponents that there would be irreconcilable dissensions in the Convention, have thus "vanished into the air," and the election of the candidates of the glorious old Democracy thus rendered almost an accomplished fact.

GEN. McCLELLAN NOMINATED. The nomination of McClellan and Pendleton is received with delight everywhere, over the entire country. As soon as the Telegraph flashed the cheering news over the wires, meetings of the people were spontaneously assembled, bonfires lit up, and congratulatory guns discharged. The newspapers are filled with accounts of the rejoicing of the people at the happy termination of the labors of the Convention, and the brilliant prospect of getting rid of an administration which knows no Constitutional restraints, and pays no regard to the protection of the most cherished rights of the people.

Alarmed! That the Republican—Abolition party is greatly alarmed at the imminent prospect of the loss of political power, fat offices, and Shoddy contracts, is very apparent from their spiteful, but harmless attacks upon the character of the Democratic Democratic candidate, Gen. McClellan. Their first and principal charge is, that he prevented Maryland from going over to Dixie, by the arrest of the members of the Legislature, at a time when it was universally believed they were on the eve of passing an ordinance of secession. This was a military arrest, they say, and the Democrats, ungrateful dogs! complain of military arrests, on the part of the Administration. Well it may be you have slightly got us there. But the country may, perhaps, tolerate a judicious application of military vigor where the object affected is the salvation of a whole State from Rebellion, and along with it, perhaps the capital of the whole country, from the same destination. But our political opponents will allow us to suggest that this is quite a different affair from the practice which has prevailed for the last two or three years, of arresting and plumping into dungeons, every Democrat, whom the Administration, or any of its malignant subordinates, may have chosen to suspect of the indefinite crime of "disloyalty." The case in Maryland took place in the Spring of 1861, when the safety of the very capital of the nation was involved, and treason was really skulking in every direction, and under circumstances when military intervention was really necessary. But that we submit, is a very different affair, from military arrests made in places where no danger existed, which military lines did not cover, and in which the Courts were open, and the civil laws had free and uninterrupted operation.

The Draft. According to the Pittsburgh "Commonwealth" it is now ascertained that the law as it passed Congress and as it is printed, requires sixty, instead of fifty, days notice from the President before it can be enforced. By the law, as the President seems to have understood it, at the time he promulgated his Proclamation, this is the day to begin the Draft, but according to the law as it was passed, the 17th inst., is the earliest day on which it could begin to be enforced. There can hardly be a doubt that its enforcement will not be commenced to-day. Indeed Secretary Stanton by a late order which will be found in this days issue, substantially reduces the number to be drafted from five hundred thousand to three hundred thousand. He says one hundred thousand men is all Gen. Grant requires for the reduction of Richmond, and the remaining two hundred thousand will be sufficient to answer all the other exigencies of the war. It would have been well that this discovery had been made sooner, in order that the public apprehension had been sooner relieved. We have no doubt that the tone of the public mind upon the subject of this unnecessarily large draft, has been opened to the eyes of the administration. According to the newspaper accounts, from two hundred thousand Volunteers have been raised under this draft, and the administration will find it really no necessity for the reduction of the draft at all. The following quotation as it was passed and printed in authority: "This in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, or township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of any county not so provided, shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be yet unfilled." The appointment of a successor to Judge Lawrence, will devolve upon Gov. Curtin, whose appointment will hold the office till the General Election in 1865. When a vacancy occurs in the Judiciary less than three months before the succeeding election, the appointment devolves, by law, upon the Governor.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION!

GOV. SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK, President of the Convention!

The Platform! The Resolutions.

THE NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

CHICAGO ALL AGLLOW!

BONFIRES BLAZING FROM A THOUSAND HILL-TOPS!!

From the copious reports of the Great National Convention of Chicago, we can give but a few extracts of its harmonious proceedings:

Speech of Gov. Seymour.

On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—I cannot forecast the resolutions and action of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it longs for its restoration, it will bring peace because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people. Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood, but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results, which, at the onset, they would have shrunk with horror from; and even now, when war has desolated our land, laid its heavy burden upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time, to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this government has no right to ask. This administration cannot now have this Union if it would. It has, by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, and by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionality. It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land. But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners south to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares, in the edict of a general, that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed rights of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power. It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in this administration. While these in power, without remorse, sacrifice the blood and treasures of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is not held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the contending armies in the field, our Union would be restored, the rights of the States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and our insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or fanaticism. In the constant official intercourse with them I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all other men, they value the blessings of peace, and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and of charity, while those who stay at home demand that no mercy, charity or forgiveness shall be shown. The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of place-men have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. It is a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed his only commendation when

he hung upon the cross, and Pharisees marked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discerned his divinity when he heard him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings. This administration cannot save this Union. We can. Mr. Lincoln views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the president. There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that any State on our Nation's banner shall shine with one and the same luster. In the coming election, men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with that party which will hold the Union together.

They will act with that party which does now, and always did, love and reverence the Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, or who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights, and for the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary. If upon the other hand they are willing to continue the present policy of the government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. There are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with place-men who will hold upon power with a deadly grasp. But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of the country since its advent to power, seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago, it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action it shall die here where it was born. We desire Union and Peace. The administration deny us Union and peace, for they demand conditions, and exact a price, which they know will prolong the war; and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged we do not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpeded, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the right of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theaters for partisan denunciations. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fire-side shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects. We have fore-borne much because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs, know but little about the principles of our government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factions opposition, but when we shall have gained power that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full vigor of the law. It matters not whether he sits in the presidential chair or holds an humble office under our government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this administration, who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even for their own personal safety were upon the noble men in the border States, who, under circumstances the most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of our country. Many of these men are now members of this convention. They bear impressed upon their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them;—and yet it is true—and great God that it should be true—they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation and through the agency of miserable and disordered subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust that our proceedings here will be marked by harmony. I do earnestly believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of this occasion. In all probability the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony. God of our Fathers bless us now, lift us up above all personal considerations, fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its UNION, its PEACE, and its LIBERTY. Loud and enthusiastic cheers greeted Gov. SEYMOUR as he concluded his speech.

The National Democratic Convention, yesterday, adopted the following platform as the exponent of the principles of the great party it represents.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate peace of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States, and that the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution; and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with, and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity. Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, August 31. The National Democratic Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Wigwam is again densely packed and the crowd outside as greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention had been called to order a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Halsey of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliff then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the fourth of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Committee, and was presented by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island:

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee held at the Sherman House, at the city of Chicago, on the 31st day of Aug., 1864, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great Statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the Committee to concur in calling the Convention in the city of Chicago; and, therefore, it is the deliberate convention of this committee, that had his life been spared his gigantic grasp of mind taken in connection with his declaration that "war is a pliancy"—a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of—would long since have restored the power of the federal compact, and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling, so much to be deplored, which is the great barrier to the restoration of peace and Union.

Wm. B. Flannery, Chairman. William Flinn } Secretaries. F. A. Askew }

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, (nominating a candidate presidency) and it was ordered without dissent. The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote when the States were called.

Connecticut and Ohio having been passed, for the moment the vote stood, as follows: For McClellan, 162 64 Scattering,

The different delegations now began to change their votes, and the final result was announced as follows:

Table with columns: State, Geo. B. McClellan, Tho. H. Seymour. Total, 2021 281. In announcing the vote of New York, Sanford E. Church said that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she stands

now as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preferences for the public good, holding it her duty above all others to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it. Having full confidence in the democracy, ability, and patriotism of General McClellan, New York gives him her entire electoral vote.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Several delegations having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of the States had been gone through with, Gov. S. remarked that some gentlemen had done him the honor to name him for the nomination. It would be affection to say that their expressions did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that for various reasons, private and public, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination. Having made that announcement he would lack the honor of a man; he would do great injustice to those friends to permit his name to be used now. As a member of the New York delegation he personally thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination, but the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that Gen. McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, but he will not honor any the less the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country, because he has not sought it. He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegate here. He would be glad to see an act of justice to a distinguished member of that delegation (Mr. Harris), because he (Seymour) did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this convention participating in its deliberations, and refusing to abide by its decisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He could say for one gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrong done Maryland. As one who did not support him in his delegation, and one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when General McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

RESULT OF THE VOTE ANNOUNCED.

The president then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the vast audience rising, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner on which is painted a portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto: "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wild enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

A communication was received from the chairman of the German Peoples' Association of New York claiming to represent two hundred thousand citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominees. The communication was filed.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment in this convention—peace to the end, that there might be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of General George B. McClellan be the unanimous sense of the convention.

Mr. McKean, of New York, seconded the motion and remarked that we were in the midst of a bloody revolution; that if the present administration should be continued, no man of note here would be safe in his liberty or life. He exhorted all to join, with one heart and as one man, in the effort to overthrow it.

Governor Powell also briefly addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket would come out of the contest triumphant, with the liberties of the people restored and the prosperity and happiness of the country secured.

Judge Allen, of Ohio, Mr. Bogg, of Missouri and James S. Thayer, of New York, followed in brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under Democratic rule in comparison with the acts of the present administration; promising the return of lasting peace and national happiness with the success of McClellan.

The question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried. The shout that resounded was deafening.

Mr. Wickliff offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects McClellan, when elected in Lincoln's seat, to open Lincoln's prison doors, and set the captives free. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Wickliff said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among the twenty or thirty ladies, were now imprisoned in Louisville in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay upon, and the coarsest fare to eat, and the newspapers of Louisville were forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty, perhaps of his life.

Mr. S. S. Cox moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President without debate or other business. Carried.

THE ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Mr. McDowell nominated D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Mr. Hughes nominated Geo. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Mr. Henry nominated Augustus Dodge, of Iowa.

Mr. Wilcox nominated James D. Caton, of Illinois.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

Mr. Sausbury nominated Gov. Powell, of Kentucky.

The Missouri delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missou.

The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr.

The first vote for Vice President counted as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Votes. James Guthrie 651, Geo. H. Pendleton 544, Daniel W. Voorhees 13, Geo. W. Cass 26, Augustus Dodge 9, J. D. Caton 19, Gov. Powell 32, John S. Phelps 8, Blank 14.

On the second ballot, when New York was called, Judge Parker said that, having cast her thirty-three votes for Jas. Guthrie, against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The other candidates were then withdrawn and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO, received the unanimous vote of the convention as their candidate for Vice President.

SPEECH OF MR. PENDLETON.

Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, he said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote his entire in the future as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government; the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be true to the great principles of Democracy, and strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of freemen with them they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination, and request their acceptance thereof. On motion it was resolved that one person from each State, selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to form the National Executive Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that one hundred thousand copies of the proceedings of the convention be printed. Mr. Tilden moved that the same ratio of representation which prevailed in this convention be the ratio of the next convention. Adopted.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 17.

On motion, it was resolved that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet at the different cities, and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A vote of thanks to the officers of the convention was then adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.



200,000 to be Deducted in Credits from the 500,000 Call.—General Grant Asks for 100,000 Men to Capture Richmond.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about two hundred thousand, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the department, so that the President's call of July 18th, is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take place of: First—The new enlistments in the navy; Second—the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion; and Third—The hundred days troops and all others going out by expiration of service.

This Fall, one hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished is all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, and to free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility, in every State. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Very Latest from Atlanta—A Battle Fought near East Point—General Hardee Killed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON SEPT. 2. To Major Gen. Dix:—The following telegram from General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta and just received, confirms the capture of that city, Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies that city. The main army is on the Macon road near East Point. A battle was fought near that point in which Gen. Sherman was successful. (Signed) H. W. STODOLM, Maj. Gen. An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen. Sherman with Hood. The rebel army was cut in two with very heavy loss to the enemy, and Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

News from Atlanta.—Report that Sherman Whipped Hood.—Hood Said to have Lost 40,000 Men.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 4.

To Major General Dix:

City Point, September 3.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton: I have Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a late battle at Atlanta, but say that the War Department having no official information, declines to form any opinion from the rumors.

I have no doubt however but Sherman has gained a good success.

Before the dispatch of last night was received announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels hollowed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, and that the latter had lost forty thousand men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Our South-western telegraph line continues down, and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the evening and is still prevailing beyond Louisville may damage the line so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.