

# CURRENT NEWS.

A marriage was solemnized in Hartford nearly two years ago, which has been kept a secret from the friends of the parties to the present time. The parties are now applying to be divorced.

A man bathing in the Tallahassee river, Florida, a few days since, struck a small box on the bottom. Being fished up and opened it was found to contain \$7,080 in gold, and \$4,000 in Confederate scrip.

There has been a great fire in the woods on the Rocky mountains. The heat was perceptible a mile and a half from the flames, and at a distance of half a mile was so great as to be unendurable.

Prince Napoleon employs six cooks and spends \$20,000 a year on his table.

John Dupree, negro, of Georgia, is tired of the carpet-bagger and advises his brethren to vote with the Democrats hereafter. He alludes to the false promises of the baggers, and asks his colored friends, "Have you got your mule? I ain't got mine, yet; and they told us right here in Irwinton they was going to give us one. Have you got your forty acres of land? Have you got your 1,000 in greenbacks? Echo answers whar's your mule, instead of here's your mule."

"Not a man but was a Democrat that went into rebellion," says the Albany Evening Journal. True for once. About 500,000 Democrats "went into" the rebellion so successfully as to end it in five years, which they would have done in two but for the Radical botch work at Washington. And they are "going into" the Radical rebels with equal aim now.

Whittemore, a New York carpet-bagger Congressman from South Carolina, is charged with having persuaded all the negroes in his district that their marriages were illegal because the proclamation of Lincoln set all the negroes free from matrimony as well as slavery. Then, it is said, he married them over again as a magistrate for truly loil fees.

Col. C. C. Gardiner, United States Assessor for the Twenty-seventh District in this State, has written a letter to Major General Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, announcing that hereafter he will support Seymour and Blair, because he is convinced that only a change of rulers can remove the evil of Congressional despotism, a divided Union, a worthless currency, unequal taxation, commercial paralysis and citizen liberty. Col. Gardiner and Gen. Slocum were soldiers in the same regiment in the early part of the war and they fight together now again.

Tennessee is reconstructed. Tennessee is bankrupt. Can't meet her July interest. And wants troops. Can't be carried for Grant without 'em. Let us have peace.

Gov. Buell, the man who saved Grant and his shattered army from an inglorious defeat at Shiloh, expresses himself greatly pleased with the nominations made by the Democratic Convention, and predicts for the ticket a glorious victory.

Grant is said to be quite disgusted with his new party friends. He has discovered that being a candidate for President does not compensate one for even a little time wasted with his new bed-fellows. He has been reading over the Chicago platform, and is unable to ascertain what it means. He says the "gold durned thing" reads as well one end up as the other. Washburn explained it to him, but he has forgotten the points.

Ten million dollars, it is estimated, is required to pay the Tennessee militia. "Let us have peace," says Grant.

GRANT. "I shall have no policy of my own." ANDREW JACKSON. "That man deserves to be a slave, who would vote for a man candidate when his liberties are at stake."

The radicals in convention, on Saturday, to nominate a judge for the Greenfield District in Ohio, broke up in a regular riot. Let us have peace.

Kentucky gives a Democratic majority of over 90,000. Let us have peace.

Only one member of Lincoln's original cabinet is now acting with the radicals, and that one is the notorious corruptionist, Simon Cameron.

Grant kissed a baby at Council Bluffs. The baby has been sick ever since.

Senator Hendricks will stump Indiana for Seymour and Blair.

Colored Democratic barbecues and mass meetings are popular in all the Southern States.

We have heard so much of Grant's fine horsemanship as to almost regret that such a fine circus-rider should have been spoiled by placing him in the army.

A radical exchange says: "The Republicans will be in transports, after the November election." Of course, they will—going up Salt river.

An indignant female cowed a Radical ex-minister and editor at Tyrone, a few days ago, for playing "Paul Pry" and embarking in the Police Gazette business. The fellow received a severe and well-merited castigation.

The radicals are greatly disturbed because Gov. Seymour has none of his wealth in Government bonds. He has chosen to invest in property that pays taxes.

A boy eight years old having been told that a reptile is an animal that creeps and being asked to name one, replied, Aunt Martha's baby.

The N. Y. Day Book gives the mongrels to understand that the next President shall be elected by white votes exclusively. It says, it is well for the bumper party to understand now, that no presidential candidates elected by a majority sustained solely by nigger votes, will be held as constitutional.—The democracy mean that the republic shall continue to be "a white man's government." 'Rah for Cant and Grabtax.

## The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,  
OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General,  
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General,  
GEN. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia

Telegraphic report received this morning, announces the death of Thad. Stevens, yesterday.

Read Horatio Seymour's splendid letter in this paper.

It is the very sublimity of consistency for the party which argues that a National debt is a National blessing, to keep on increasing the "blessing" by peculations frauds and plunder.

'Rah for the "Bureau"! 'Rah for Mercur's "Claim Agency"!

Impudence.

The impudent assumption of the radicals is manifested in their congratulations of the country, on the "assured success" of their reconstruction schemes, at the same time demand that the negroes be supplied with arms for the purpose of keeping down the white men in the southern half of the States.

What impudence in the party that has made the country bankrupt by its extravagance and stealings, to declare for retrenchment and reform in expenditures.

How impudent to claim that the war was carried on for the Union, and for three years refused to acknowledge a union except with sneaking carpet-baggers and niggers.

How impudent to claim to be the party of "great moral ideas" and following the lead of spoon thieves, woman hangers and irregular libertines.

What impudence to claim to be a party of temperance, and place at the head of their ticket a notorious inebriate.

What impudence to declare for impartial suffrage, and bayonet from the polls all the intelligent white men in ten States.

A Crowning Outrage.

One of the last acts of the radicals in Congress was to pass a bill punishing with fine and imprisonment any one who offers to vote or act as Election officers at the coming Presidential election in Mississippi, Virginia or Texas.

Mr. Lawrence, (Disun. O.) offered an amendment MAKING IT A PENAL OFFENSE, PUNISHABLE WITH FINE AND IMPRISONMENT, FOR ANY PERSON IN THE SAID STATES TO VOTE OR ACT AS AN OFFICER OF ELECTION IN THE ENSUING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, and making it the duty of the President to prohibit such a thing.

This amendment was adopted yeas, 112, nays 27, a strict party vote. Every Radical present and voting, recorded his name in favor of this infamous proposition.

Can history point to a more high-handed scheme of usurpation?

Arm the niggers.

Exclude the States supposed to give Democratic majorities.

And declare it a penal offence in three States to vote at the Presidential election.

This is the Congress that the people are called upon to endorse.—Jeffersonian.

Our opponents, in the desperation of their cause, are shirking the issue of the present and endeavoring to revive those of the past. But even in this line of strategy they do their work bunglingly—for they do not argue, they abuse. They are bringing into use again stereotyped but (as every decent citizen will say) "played out" epithets of "copperhead," "rebel," and the like which they apply to every one who does not subscribe unreservedly to the creed of Radicalism. Not only is the great Democratic party the object of these execratives, but also such men as Judge Chase, Senator Doolittle, General Ewing, and other Republicans who cannot, as friends of their country, hesitate to express their disgust at Radicalism. The word "loyal" is also becoming quite pat again in Radical sheets, and the public are being nauseated with the constant bragging of the radicals being the only "patriots" in the country. It reminds us of men we have seen who, while disparaging the integrity of everybody else, are constantly boasting of their own honesty—when they are, in truth, the greatest scoundrels in the community. Such characters are better watched than confided in; and we would apply the adverb to their copyists, the Radical.—Bradford Argus.

## LETTER OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

UNION, August 4.  
GENTLEMEN: When, in the city of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me the unanimous nomination as its candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to be active part from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been taught up by the welmelling tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accordance with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, on reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what might be the action of Congress would throw upon the interest of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections of many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place in a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but take a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold step is taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motive stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impudent.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of the business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demand of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passion, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of the fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns, they are dispensers of the profits and the honors which grew out of the government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people in this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest men of the Republican party protest against the policy that leads to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see

that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitation of civil convulsion into possession of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to the party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith in the wise action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not, within the past three years, warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with all for aims, with demands that their States shall be regarded a sine condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive, and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which might lead me to judge of the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States, can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely a float with popular currents, without a policy or purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the rights of the people—  
—to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make "no laws respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition "for redress of grievances. It secures the "right of a speedy and public trial by an "impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong person or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any other of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I knew their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Democratic Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence, they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,  
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, &c., &c.

Delegate Elections to County Conventions.

The Democratic electors of Tunkhannock Borough and the several election districts in Wyoming County, are requested to meet in their several election districts on Saturday the 29th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., and elect delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held at Tunkhannock on Monday the 31st inst.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following Vigilance Committees, for the several districts in said County, were returned at the last annual Convention:

Braintrim, George Kennard, Hamlet Hill, A. G. Seymour.

Clinton, David Armstrong, Daniel Bidleman, A. O. Wiley.

Exeter, Sam'l Wall, Benj. Sickler, Fisher Gay.

Eaton, George Jayne, John Lee, Bowser Hunter.

Falls, Andrew Dewitt, Ira Weed, G. W. Sherwood.

Forkston, Russell Comstock, Chas. Miller, Oscar Farr.

Lemon, George Babes, H. Billings, L. Close.

Mohoppan, Warren Goff, John Shehan, Henry Love.

Moshoppen, John Bridget, J. G. Davis, Erastus Bowman.

Monroe, C. S. Shooley, W. Watson, Wm. Sickler.

North Branch, W. Hoxie, C. Adams, D. S. Catlin.

Northmoreland, L. Winters, J. Perry, E. R. Haddock.

Nicholson, E. N. Bacon, M. Oakley, J. Stevens.

Overfield, Henry Ager, Henry Barges, Henry H. Walter.

Tunk. Boro, Thos. Osterhout, Wm S. Kutz, James Young.

Tunk. Twp., S. Nyhart, D. Z. Michael, Wm. Ball.

Washington, E. Overfield, J. Robinson, W. Crawford.

Windham, H. W. Keeney, Chas. Fessett, W. T. Keithline.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The Democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections and elect a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Boro of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conference for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.

4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for viva voce; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be nominated.

5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made a conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of the election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies of the Ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee by election, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect him.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added therein by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendment and not otherwise.

J. V. SMITH,  
Chairman Standing Committee.

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J. V. SMITH,  
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A MISCEGEN BALL.—Governor Bullock, the carpet-bag Governor of Georgia, gave his inaugural ball to his miscegen friends, on the 30th ult. The attendance was large, and Dinah's ivory shone out conspicuously; the Governor made a speech to his black brethren and Northern whites and encouraged them to vote for Grant and Colfax.

# Why Grant hates the Jews.

If Grant's hatred of the Jews was a matter of speculation once, it is no longer. The courts of Cincinnati have furnished the best of evidence in the case, and a wandering public can satisfy its curiosity by simply reverting to the records. It appears that while the Mongrel candidate for President was in command of the army of the South-west, then stationed at Oxford Mississippi, one of the greatest