

The Crawfordsville Journal.

Jeremiah Keeney,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

"The Union, in any event."

Terms: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
2.00 WITHIN THE YEAR.

VOL. XII.—NO. 36.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, MAY 24, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 609

THE JOURNAL.

TERMS.

THE "JOURNAL" is published every Thursday, at \$1.50 in advance; 2 within the year; and \$2.50 after the expiration of the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BILL OF PRICES,

ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING.

Yearly Advertising.	
Quarter column 3 weeks.	\$ 5.00
" " " 1 month.	7.00
" " " 3 months.	19.00
" " " 6 months.	35.00
" " " 1 year.	65.00
Half " " " 3 weeks.	2.50
" " " 1 month.	3.50
" " " 3 months.	9.00
" " " 6 months.	16.00
" " " 1 year.	30.00
One " " " 3 weeks.	1.00
" " " 1 month.	1.50
" " " 3 months.	4.00
" " " 6 months.	7.00
" " " 1 year.	12.00
Card, 1 year.	8.00
" 6 months.	5.00

All the above advertisements subject to semi-annual change, at the same rates.

All Public Sales, Transient Advertisements, &c., \$1 per square, for first insertion and 25 cts. for each additional insertion.

Card and Job Printing.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed in good style and on the shortest possible notice; and at unprecedented low rates. Give me a call.

Election Tickets.

Five dollars per thousand will be charged for Election Tickets, to be paid for invariably in advance.

Horse and Jack Bills.

For single Horse Bill \$2 for each additional Horse on bill \$1.

JEREMIAH KEENEY.

Miscellaneous.

A Fashionable Love Letter.

Momus publishes the following letter, just received from a lover who went abroad to see the prize fight. An explanation of the current slang in which it is written is appended:

DEAR EMMA: Your last reached me on the day after the mill [1]—blessings on the darling bunch of fives [2] that scribbled it. I kissed the signature again and again, for the sake of the dear little daddie [3] that will one day make me the happiest bluffer [4] going. How shall I describe my feelings on reading it? In our glorious Bon-dia had administered an auctioneer [5] on my knowledge-box [6]. I couldn't have been more completely grassed [7]. Tears came into my peepers [8] as I devoured those lines of love and tenderness, as eagerly as ever miller corn [9] in training walked into [10] his raw beef steak. A boy might have flogged me by a tap over the snuffor tray [11] with his little finger. And the sight of the photograph of your lovely mug [12]—all most overpowered me! How well I recall each feature—those oglees [13] blue as the midsummer sky—that conk [14] with its delicate aquiline curve—that rosy-lipped tatertrap [15]—those ivory [16] whiter than the whitest pearl—that fair skin, where the claret [17] mantles and blushes. Again and again did I press the counterfeit presentment to my kisser [18], wishing that the dear original were present, her nat [19] reclining lovingly on my broad basket [20], her oration trap [21] nursing words of endearment in my lungs [22], her mawley [23] clasped in the flapper [24] of her adore.

Al, Emma! Love has got my pimple [25] in chancery [26], and is fibbing [27] away mercilessly, giving me no end of nasty uns [28], the pepper [29] I endure from him is past telling—he may go in and finish me any day. He has it all his own way; I can't counter [30] on his nob [31], or do anything but take my punishment. And I don't care how soon the sponge is thrown up in token of victory.

Yours eternally,

[1] Fight. [2] Hand. [3] Man, individual. [4] Knock down blow. [5] Head. [6] Prostrated. [7] Eyes. [8] Fighting man. [9] Ate. [10] Nose. [11] Face. [12] Eyes. [13] Nose. [14] Mouth. [15] Teeth. [16] Blood. [17] Mouth. [18] Head. [19] Breast. [20] Mouth. [21] Ear. [22] Hand. [23] Hand. [24] Head. [25] Head under left arm. [26] Administering blows. [27] Severe blows. [28] Do. [29] Reception of a blow. [30] Head.

A land warrant for 160 acres, issued to Susan Deatur, widow of Commodore Stephen Deatur, was located a few days ago at the land office of Le-compton. Such incidents serve to connect the past with the present—giving us, as it were, a share in the inheritance of glory which has descended from the illustrious dead of our country. Little did the old Commodore imagine, as he poured his broadsides into the enemy, that the piece of parchment given as a slight recognition of his services, would fifty years afterwards pay for the home of a Kansas farmer.

Hon. John Bell is a Statesman of distinction. Of Hon. Edward Everett, nothing need be said. He "writes for the New York Ledger."—*Cin. Com.*

Proposed New Territories.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon bills for organizing five new Territories, which will include the entire unorganized region between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Slope. Their names are to be Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Hacotah and Chippewa. The first includes all that portion of territory obtained from Mexico east of the Colorado and its northernly affluent (Virgin river) and west of the 108th meridian. Its southern boundary will be the Mexican border, and its northern the parallel of 36 deg. 30', separating it from Utah. Arizona will thus form a block nearly square, including most of New Mexico west of the Rocky Mountains, and containing nearly two hundred thousand square miles.

Nevada will comprise all that part of Utah west of the 114th meridian, besides a small triangle between Virgin river and the California State line, and a narrow strip of what was formerly Oregon Territory, (now Washington,) between the eastern border of that State and Green river. It will thus contain about 175,000 square miles, and include the now famous Washoe mineral region.

Idaho, signifying "Gem of the Mountains," is the name proposed for the Pike's Peak territory. Its eastern boundary will be the 102d meridian; its western Green river; its southern the 37th, and its northern the 43d parallel of latitude. The Rocky Mountains will form a sort of back-bone, passing nearly along its center. Its extent will be about 150,000 square miles. By thus clipping the wings of Utah on both the east and west sides, the latter will be left with scarcely one-fourth of its present extent. A narrow strip east of Green river will be added to Nebraska.

Dacotah will include all the territory west of Minnesota, lying between the 45th parallel on the north, and the Missouri river on the south, with its tributary, the Niobrara, and thence the 102d parallel to the 102d meridian, which will bisect its western limit. The Missouri river will thus divide it into two sections, nearly equal in extent. The territory will contain 135,000 square miles.

The remaining country lying between Nebraska, Dacotah, the Rocky Mountains and the British Possessions, is to be called Chippewa, making an area of 130,000 square miles.

Immortality by a Scientific Process.

There is an old French comic picture of a machine for rejuvenating human bodies by grinding them over. Bent and wrinkled old men and women are pitched into the hopper and come out at the bottom of the mill, blooming and lively and ready to begin life afresh. A French savant named Florens, a member of the academy, has become enthusiastic over the idea that the object of the mill can be realized by a scientific process. Putting together the two facts that bones are sometimes renewed by nature where their membranes covering is left intact, and that animals are so cropped that they are made to grow large in those parts of the body which furnish the most valuable beef, as the loin and rump, he infers that the body may be renewed, piece by piece, bone after bone and muscle after muscle, and so be thoroughly rejuvenated. By this operation Mr. Florens proposes to remedy bodily defects, and improve bad forms, and ultimately very much prolong life. But nothing seems to be said about the repair of the internal organs. A man could not very well get along without his old stomach or liver, while new ones were growing.

Parson Brownlow Again.

The eccentric Parson Brownlow, of the Tennessee Whig, sermonizing in his last paper on "Democratic Stealing," says:

For the life of us we can't see that the stealing of negroes, or property, by the Abolitionists, is any worse, in a moral point of view, than the stealing of larger amounts in money by the Democracy. All the negroes stolen in a year by the Abolitionists, sold at high prices in the South, would not amount to one half of the amount of money stolen from our government by the party in power. There is this redeeming trait in the Democratic ranks. They steal in every custom-house and every port in the Union; they forgeries and robberies are in all the land offices, among all the contracts, pension claims and government works going on both North and South; they literally knock no North; no South; no East; no West; they are one glorious band of robbers, who every where act in concert, their hopes and aims being one.

The Seymour Times, speaking of the hail storm at Rising Sun which broke three thousand panes of glass, says it "never knew a storm to take more panes to do mischief."—*Indiana Journal.*

Our Seymour cotemporary seems to be a little sulky about the storm, yet we infer that the condition of Rising Sun has been less painful since than it was before.—*Louisville Journal.*

New School General Assembly.

Pittsburg, May 19.—The General Assembly heard the report of the Church Erection committee this morning. Every application for aid by loan or donation has been granted, and the fund increased to \$109,000.

The National Convention.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Honest Old Abe.

THE DOWN EAST FAVORITE.

Table Conduct of the Seward Men.

ENTIRE UNANIMITY.

Enthusiasm, Unbounded & Unparalleled.

The Death Knell of Sham Democracy.

THE PLATFORM.

Chicago, May 17.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of our duty we owe to our country, unite in the following declarations:

1st. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2nd. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3rd. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surpassing development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may; And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often tened by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4th. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5th. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subservience to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6th. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7th. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the express provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8th. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9th. That we brand the recent reopening of the African Slave-Trade, under the cover of our National Flag, aided by pervasions of judicial power as a crime against Humanity and a burn-

ing shame to our Country and Age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10th. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception & fraud involved therein.

11th. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12th. That while providing revenue for the support of general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working man liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13th. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against any views of the Free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14th. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15th. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16th. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17th. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affiance and support.

The Platform, after a slight and immaterial amendment, was adopted unanimously, and with deafening and long continued applause, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, when the first thing in order will be the balloting for the Presidential nominee.

Chicago, May 18.

Fully an hour before the Convention assembled this morning, the Wigwam was closely packed. The interest in the proceedings appears to increase as the time for balloting approaches.

The crowd outside the building numbered by thousands, remains anxiously awaiting the intelligence from inside. Arrangements have been made for passing the ballot upon the platform to the roof of the building, through the skylight, men being stationed along to carry speedy intelligence to the multitude in the streets.

A large procession was formed of the various delegations to march to the hall, preceded by bands of music, New York being by far the most numerous. As the delegates entered on the platform, the several distinguished men were greeted by rounds of applause by the audience.

The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Greene, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Three or four meetings are being held at a distance outside, and during the silence occasioned by the delivery of the prayer, the roars and shouts of these meetings are distinctly heard in the wigwam.

The President, on the opening of the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain as much as possible from applause, and to preserve as far as consistent the decorum and dignity of the meeting.

The President announced an invitation for an excursion over the Chicago and Galena railroad, also a communication from the workmen of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Greenport, in favor of bestowing government lands on actual settlers, and arresting further sale of the public lands, which were ordered to be entered on the records.

The President announced the motion pending to take a ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, announced that in consequence of the adoption, by the Convention, of the rule restricting the vote cast to the number of delegates present, that delegation had last evening filled its number, and asked leave to present the credentials of five new delegates to fill the number from that State.

Mr. Sargeant of California, inquired

whether the five additional votes now added would increase the vote to sixteen, or leave it at eleven, which was the number of votes assigned to that State by the report of the Committee on Credentials. If it designed to increase the vote above eleven, he was opposed to it.

Mr. M. P. Cole of Maryland, said that Maryland had been declared entitled to eleven votes only, because the necessary number of delegates for sixteen votes were not present. The delegation had power, by action of the State Convention, to fill vacancies. They had now done so, under that authority, and claimed the right to cast the full vote.

The President said he understood the rule adopted in the report of the Committee on Credentials to have restricted Maryland to eleven votes. The additional delegates would not entitle them to a greater number of votes.

Mr. Blair of Maryland desired to correct the error of the Chair. As he understood it, the number was only limited because the delegates were not present. The delegation had a right to fill vacancies, and had done so in consequence of the rule adopted yesterday by the Convention.

Mr. Armour of Maryland protested against the reception of credentials of new delegates. Eleven representatives only were present from his State. The delegation had met without his knowledge and without the knowledge of at least one more delegate, and filled up the number with men who lived, God only knows where. A resident of the State had been refused admission as a delegate, and what object his colleagues had in filling the delegation with non-residents, he did not know.

He hoped the motion to admit the delegates would be voted down.

The motion to admit extra delegates was lost, amid applause. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Evans of New York did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but only to ask if, at this time, it is in order to put candidates in nomination?

The President.—The Chair considers it in order to name a candidate without debate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania drew attention to the fact that delegates sent were occupied by outsiders.

A Voice.—The same here with Ohio.

The President.—This affords the opportunity to the Chair to read to the Convention a communication just received from the door-keepers. The communication stated that delegates as soon as they got into the hall, passed tickets out to their friends. The officers, therefore, found it impossible to prevent the admission of outsiders, but the fault rested with the delegates.

The President suggested the only method to pursue would be for each delegate to claim his own seat with vigor.

After some delay, occasioned by clearing the platform and distributing the ballots, the Convention proceeded to ballot.

Mr. Evans.—In order of business before this Convention, I beg leave to offer as the name of a candidate before this Convention for nomination for President of the United States, William H. Seward. [Loud and long applause.]

Mr. Judd of Illinois.—Mr. President, I beg leave to offer as a candidate before this Convention for nomination for the Presidency, the name of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. [The applause from the crowded audience here became perfectly deafening, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued for several minutes, the wildest excitement prevailing.]

At the close of the applause some hisses were heard, but the pressure appeared great for Lincoln.

Mr. Dudley of N. J. presented the name of Wm. L. Dayton. [Light applause.]

Gov. Reeder of Pa.—The State of Pennsylvania desires to present as her candidate the name of Simon Cameron of Pa. [Applause.]

Mr. Carter of Ohio put forward the name of Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smithson of Ind.—I am instructed by the State of Indiana to second the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

[Another outbreak of enthusiastic applause from the body of the hall, mingled with some hisses.]

Mr. Francis P. Blair of Missouri nominated Edward Bates.

Mr. Blair of Mich.—On the part of Michigan I desire to say that the Republicans of that State second the nomination of Wm. H. Seward of New York.

Tremendous applause followed, thousands of those present rising, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and swelling the applause to a roar which was followed by some hisses. The friends of Seward evidently rallied and determined not to be outdone in applause by the Lincoln men. On this second trial of the lungs it was evident that the crowd was more evenly divided than at first appeared, although the Lincoln men had apparently a majority.

Mr. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, nominated John McLean of Ohio. [Applause.]

Mr. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, on the part of his State, seconded the nomination of Wm. H. Seward.

The scene of tumultuous excitement was renewed.

Mr. North of Minnesota also second-

ed, on the part of Minnesota, the nomination of Wm. H. Seward. [Applause.]

A delegate from Iowa also seconded the nomination of Wm. H. Seward. [Renewed cheers.]

Mr. Delano of Ohio, on the part of a large number of the people of Ohio—"I desire to second the nomination of a man who can split rails and maul democrats—Abraham Lincoln." [Rounds of applause by the Lincoln men.]

A delegate from Iowa also seconded the nomination of Lincoln on the part of that State, amidst renewed excitement and applause.

A voice—"Abe Lincoln has it by the sound, now let us ballot. [Cheers and hisses.]

Judge Logan of Ill.—Mr. President, in order out of order, I propose that this Convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is evidently the nominee. [Hisses and cries of "No! no!" and "Call the roll!"]

The President—"If the Convention will get over this irrepressible excitement, the roll will be called."

After some further excitement, the calling of the roll commenced, the applause at several announcements being with difficulty checked.

When Maryland was called, the chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for Bates. Two delegates protested, claiming the right to cast their individual votes.

After some discussion the Convention rejected the vote cast by the chairman, and received the votes of the delegates separately.

The first ballot resulted as follows: For Seward, Maine, 10; N. H., 1; Mass., 21; N. Y., 70; Pa., 13; Md., 3; Va., 8; Ky., 5; Mich., 12; Texas, 4; Mo., 10; Iowa, 2; Cal., 8; Minn., 8; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 2; D. C., 2. Total, 173.

For Lincoln, Maine, 6; N. H., 7; Mass., 4; Conn., 2; Va., 14; Ky., 6; Ohio, 8; Ind., 26; Ill., 22; Iowa, 2; Nebraska, 1. Total, 102.

For Bates, R. I., 1; Conn., 7; Md., 8; Del., 6; Mo., 18; Texas, 2; Iowa, 1; Oregon, 5. Total, 48.

For Cameron, Pa., 47; Va., 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1. Total, 50.

For McLean, R. I., 5; Pa., 1; Ky., 1; Ohio, 4; Iowa, 1. Total, 12.

For Chase, N. H., 1; R. I., 1; Conn., 2; Ky., 8; Ohio, 34; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2. Total, 49.

For Wade, Conn., 1; Ky., 2. Total, 3.

For Dayton, N. J., 14.

For Reed, R. I., 1.

For Fremont, N. H., 1.

For Collamer, Vt., 10.

For Sumner, Ky., 1.

Whole number of votes 465; necessary to a choice 233.

The second ballot was then taken, Cameron's name withdrawn.

New Hampshire gave 9 for Lincoln; Vt., 10; R. I., 4; Conn., 4; Pa., 48; Del., 6; Ky., 9; Ohio, 14; Iowa, 5. Whole vote cast for Lincoln 181.

New York gave Seward 70; Mass., 22; N. J., 4; Penn., 21; Ky., 7; Texas, 6; Nebraska, 3. Whole vote for Seward 184.

Bates, 35; McLean, 8; Chase, 42; Cameron, 2; Dayton, 10; Cassius M. Clay, 2; no choice.

The third ballot was then taken, amidst excitement and cries of "Ballot!"

Intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy.

Mass gave Lincoln 8; R. I., 5; N. J., 8; Penn., 52; [applause.] Md., 9; Ky., 13; Ohio, 29; [applause.] Oregon, 4. This gave Lincoln 231½ votes, or 14 of nomination.

Mr. Carter of Ohio then arose and corrected the vote of Ohio, by changing 4 votes and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 23 majority.

Mr. McGrillis of Mo., making himself heard, said: The young giant of the West is now of an age that Maine casts for him her 16 votes.

Mr. Andrews of Mass., changed the vote of that State, giving 18 to Lincoln and 8 to Seward.

Intelligence of the nomination was now conveyed to the men on the roof of the building who immediately made the outside multitude aware of the result.

The first roar of cannon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people, and at the same moment a man appeared in the hall bearing a large painting of Lincoln. The scene at this time beggars all description, 11,000 people inside the building and from 20,000 to 30,000 outside were yelling and shouting at once, the cannon sent forth roar after roar in rapid succession, delegates tore up sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States, and waved them aloft over the heads of the vast multitude, hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and the whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Evans of New York having obtained a hearing, said: "Mr. Chairman, can New York have the silence of the Convention?" [Cries of "Yes, yes."] "I ask if the vote has yet been announced?" [Cries of "not yet."] "Then, sir, I await to be in order."

Mr. Brown of Missouri desired to change the 18 votes of Missouri, for the gallant son of the West, Abraham Lincoln.

Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky and Minnesota also changed their votes.—The result of the third ballot was then announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 466; necessary to a choice, 234. Abraham Lincoln received 354 votes, and was declared duly nominated.

Mr. North of Minnesota also second-

The States still voting for Seward were, Massachusetts 8, New York 70, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 4, Maryland 2, Michigan 12, Wisconsin 10, California 5. Total, 110.

Mr. Dayton received 1 vote from New Jersey, and McLean half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with renewed applause.

When silence was restored, Mr. Wm. M. Evans came forward to the secretary's table and spoke as follows: