THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

NOMINATIONS AND THE PLATFORM—WILLIAM ALLEN CHEERED AS THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, William Bell, of Licking; for School Commissioner, C. S. Smart, of Pickaway; for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schiller, of Ross. During the convention Gov. Allen made a short speech, creating great enthusiasm, and at the close was given three cheers as the next president of the United States.

THE PLATFORM.

The convention adopted the following platfo m with great unanimity:

Resolved, That the democratic of party Ohio adheres to its ancient principles of securing equal rights and exact justice to all men and to all the States and communities of the American people; of maintaining the independence of the coordinate departments of the federal government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, condemning all encroachments of either upon the functions of the others, and resisting every attempt to usurp any of the powers reserved by the constitution to the States respectively and to the people.

Resolved, That a sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of a country; that its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business, and that all laws that interfere with such natural regulations are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects; that we are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require; that sound policy and juistice require that not less than one half of the customs duties should be payable in the legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks; that the power of the national banks to issue and loan their notes upon interest is a power to draw interest upon their debts, while the people pay interest on what they own; that this special and unequal privilege ought not to exist unless it is manifest that in no other way can a sound paper currency be supplied. Believing that a better system can be devised, and one that will be free from unjust privileges, we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the national bonds to issue a paper currency as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the banks be substituted by the government with a legal tender currency.

Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5 20 bonds by the letter and the spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-paying bondholders.

Resolved, That without equality of taxation there can not be equality of rights, and the exemption of the public bonds from bearing their due proportion in supporting the federal government and maintaining the laws is unwise and unjust.

Resolved, That we are friends of all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and believe that these industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. We are, therefore, opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws and insist on their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all combinations and devices of whatever character that tends to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and we demand the exercise of all constitutional powers to remedy existing evils in this respect, and to prevent their occurrence in the future.

Resolved, That we are opposed to excessive taxation, the deadly foe, as all experience proves, of every industry, and we insist upon the strictest economy in every department of government, federal or State, county or municipal. We are opposed to the grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and we rejoice at the fact that the determined opposition of democratic senators and representatives in Congress, and the unequivocal condemnation of the people, have put a stop to a scheme of legislation that but lately threatened to bestow upon great corporations, comparatively few in number, the whole body of the public lands. We favor the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers, and, therefore, approve the principle of the homestead settlement law.

Resolved, That the freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of public liberty, and we denounce the attempts made by the radicals at the last session of Congress to subject the proprietors of the principal newspapers of the United States to indictment and trial in Washington City for alleged libels, as efforts to revive and embody in legislation the spirit of the gag and sedition laws of the elder Adams' administration, and which were overthrown, as it was hoped, forever by the election of Thomas Jefferson.

Resolved, That while we admit the equality of all persons before the law, we protest against the attempt that is being made by the radicals in Congress to enforce social equality by unconstitutional pains and penalties, and we call the attention of the voters of Ohio to the fact that although our Supreme Court unanimously decides that our statute which provides for separate schools for white and colored children is a constitutional law, and this decision is supported by recent judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet the civil rights bill, so called, which passed the Senate at its last session, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, to overthrow our statue and in disregard and defiance of it, to compel mixed schools in Ohio by the infliction of severe criminal punishment and civil penalties upon all who resist that unconstitutional attempt.

Resolved, That we have seen with alarm and regret the advocacy, in influential quarters, of the election of the president of the United States for a period beyond that to which the traditions and usages of the country have almost given the sanction of fundamental law; that such an election would be a long stride on the road to practical monarchy and personal despotism, and we are decidedly in favor of establishing the one term principle by an amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That we favor the submission to the people, by the general assembly, of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the passage of license laws.

Resolved, That with this declaration of our principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finances and currency, for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the union, for their squandering of the people's lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government; and we cordially invite men without regard to past party associations to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of the public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATIONS—THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES—REVIEW OF THE PARTY'S HISTORY—A GUSHING DOCUMENT.

LANSING, MICH., Aug. 26.—The republican State convention assembled to-day in this city. The Opera House was crowded with delegates and spectators. The following are the nomination: For governor, J. J. Bagley; lieutenent governor, H. H. Holt; secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Gapids; State treasurer, W. B. McCrury, of Genese county; auditor, Gen. Ralph Ely, of Gratiot; commissioner of the State land office, L. A. Clapp, (renominated); superintendent of public instructions, D. D. Briggs, (renominated). The preamble and resolutions adopted by the convention as a platform were as follows:

PLATFORM.

We, the delegate representatives of the republican party in Michigan, assembled in convention on the twentieth anniversary of its organization, appear before the people of the State and of the Union, after the uninterrupted exercise by that party of all the responsibilities and power. During its entire existence, offering no apologies, depreciating no criticism, invoking no charity in the construction of its acts, but challenging a faithful scrutiny of its record through the vicisitudes of war and peace, and the candid judgment of all just men. In no spirit of vain glory, but in simple deference to history and truth, we assert that since the republican party raised its banners at Jackson in 1854, it has never failed, under trials more severe than have beset the history of any other party since the organization of the government, to stand in the advance line of human and the nation's progress. During the turbulent years before the war, throughout the war and in the unprecedented perplexities which succeeded, it has forfeited none of its pledges to humanity, to its sister States, nor to its interests of our own citizens. It has promised the protection of good laws, and the faithful administration of them. It has legislated wisely for the developement of our abundant resources. It has been liberal in the encouragement of learning, and bountiful in providing for the unfortunate. It has persistently cultivated a better civilization, and there is no malignant hand that can point to any of its legislation which may be used to make man worse. At the same time, it has been prudent and economical in expenditures, has kept down taxes, has been, and is, steadily reducing the public indebtedness and the financial credit of the State under its management to the highest standard in all the commercial cities of the world. We shall regard it as a good reason for according to the statement of our opponents that the

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

is ended, when we are pointed to a political organization, made beneficial in aims, or more devoted or comprehensive in its patriotism. But as long as it leads all other parties, as it has done in the past, and as it still does in the advancement of the good work of the investigation of grievances and the redress of wrongs, we can discover no reason for surrendering the reins of power into the hands of a party whose best public service was to drag the country into a civil war, to disgrace financial credit and to leave the government on the very brink of dissolution, and which made its last effort to regain the confidence of the people under the lead of its lifelong enemy in the most brazen, barefaced and shameless coalition ever known in the history of parties, formed solely and avowedly on the basis of spoils alone. Upon the financial record of the republican party alike in the nation and the State, we confidently challenge comparison with any other party which ever held power in either.

We point with just pride to the great and steadily increasing reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of national credit recompensed by an equally remarkable reduction of taxes and of expenditures in administrating the government. With all this our material interests and general prosperity have enormously increased and our citizens are better clothed, better fed, and better paid for their labor than any other people in the world. In this State the State representative management has secured the same blessings of light taxation, economy in administration, and rapidly diminishing debt, while our State institutions have been literally built up until they have become the pride of the people. Education, public morals, and the various branches of industry have been fostered, crime has been repressed, suffering alleviated, and the unfortunate provided for. Large and important improvements have been projected, and are in process of completion, and every State interest has been generously and economically cared for with such scrupulous honesty in every department of the State government that even partisan enemity dare not bring a specific accusation against any.

We fully appreciate the extraordinary character of

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

through which the country has recently passed, and regard it as inevitable that able and patriotic representatives should have differed like their constituencies as to what were the proper remedies in the circumstances wherein they were without specific precedent for guidance. We endorse as wise and timely the measure finally agreed on by Congress between conflicting interests and opposing theories. While we recognize in the greenbacks and national bank notes a circulating medium far superior to any paper currency heretofore existing in the United States, saving as it does the people directly and indirectly many millions of dollars annually, over the old State bank system and exchange and discounts; we demand that in all financial legislat on Congress shall keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payments, to the end that on the earliest day practicable the promises to pay of the government may be equivalent to coin in like amount throughout the commercial world.

We believe that banking, under a well guarded national system, should be free, the volume and locality of issues being regulated by the business law of demand, and we denounce repudiation in every form or degree, holding the pledged faith of the republic sacred and inviolable, in both letter and spirit.

We would not forget the claims of the colored people of the South to the nation's fostering care and protection. Wrested from their master's control, with freedom conferred on them by government, as a war measure, and in aid of the Union cause; given the elective franchise as a means not alone of protection to themselves but of protection to the nation, it is now the high duty of the government, from which it can not shrink without increasing and deserving the execration of mankind for all time, to protect them in the rights and privileges of this enforced citizenship. Their ignorance is not their fault. Their errors of theory and mistakes in conduct are but the legitimate fruits of their former enslaved condition. The government assumed the responsibility for the evils resulting from this when it clothed them with the full rights and privilege of citizens. We appeal to the national government, as the good name and fair fame of the nation is dear to it, to protect these people in their civil and political rights, and in their persons, property and houses, and to provide and secure them in the enjoyment of all the educational advantages and privileges.

The following resolution was offered as a minority report, but was accepted:

Resolved, That we believe a return to a gold basis should be speedily made, and approve and adopt the principles of finance embodied in the veto message of President Grant to what is known as the Senate currency bill, and affirm that part of the 13 resolutions adopted at the national republican convention held at Philadelphia in 1872, relating to the resumption of specie payments.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION—NO PLATFORM TO-DAY—BALLOTING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The democratic State convention assembled at Library Hall at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Dr. Andrew Newberger, chairman of the State central committee. The Hon. William A. Wallace was chosen temporary chairman. William H. Witt presented a resolution that a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed, to which all resolutions be referred without debate, and that the chairman appoint a committee to open telegraphic communication with other conventions now in session in other States. Committees on resolutions and permanent organization were selected, after which the convention adjourned. It reassembled shortly after 4 o'clock. The committee on permanent organization presented their report recommending the Hon. W. A. Wallace for permanent chairman with a large number of vice presidents and secretaries, which was adopted. The report of the committee on resolutions was called for, but it was announced that it would not be able to report until to-morrow forenoon. The committee then proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for Supreme judge. Five ballots were taken, which resulted in no choice. Among the important features of the platform, which it is believed will be adopted, are the demanding of restrictions upon national banks, and denouncing attempts to procure decisions from the Supreme Court adverse to the new constitution, and determinedly opposing mixed schools, believing that the co-education of whites and blacks would be detrimental to both races.

The first ballot stood as follows: G. M. Dallas, 36; J. Trunkey, 33; W. B. Ross, 37; S. B. Wilson, 11; R. J. Woodward, 40; J. R. Ludlow, 46. Fifth ballot—Dana, Graham and Wilson withdrawn; the ballot resulted as follows: Clark, 6; Dallas, 28; Trunkey, 39; Ross, 80; Woodward, 44; Ludlow 40. On the fifth ballot for chief justice the vote for W. B. Ross, was one-third of the total vote cast. During the balloting considerable excitement prevailed. After the announcement of the fifth ballot a motion was made to adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was resisted by the Ross delegation, but was carried by a vote of 135 to 10

NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM—HARD MONEY AND UNMIXED SCHOOLS—ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The democratic State convention reassembled at 9:15 o'clock this morning and proceeded with the balloting for a candidate for Supreme Judge. On the sixth ballot the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Berks, received 128 votes, and Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery, 108. Woodward's nomination was made unanimous. The Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, received the nomination for lieutenant governor on the fifth ballot. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M., when it reassembled. Justice F. Temple, of Greene county, received the nomination for auditor General. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

PLATFORM.

The democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declares that the republican party since its accession to power, has violated the federal constitution, degraded the judiciary, prostrated industry, plundered the people, usurped power, loaned its credit to corporations without constitutional sanction, fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the county, introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of government and among its office holders and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted, appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country, increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufactures continue their operations, overawed and ignored the civil power and set up the army as the exponent of the law, invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of States, revived the sedition laws and by federal legislation attempted to destroy the liberty of the press, dominated the white with the negro race in some States and by its civil rights bill made a war of races imminent. Therefore, charging these offenses on the republican party we call on the honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November as to produce a change and expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief; that the present prostration of the industrial and commercial interests of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the republican party, and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the government.

2. That we are opposed to governmental grants of public lands to corporations as tending to general corruption, and the demoralization of the public service.

3. That we favor an honest and economical government, the lopping off of every needless expense and the reduction of the number of office holders, the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and the return to the moderate salaries and plain customs of former days.

4. That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or on that of their widows and orphans.

5. That a steady effort should be made to bring the government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payment at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

6. We denounce the civil rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the rights of the States to control of their domestic concerns in their own way, and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

7. That while we recognize to the fullest and broadest extent that it is the duty of the State to secure to it all the blessings of education, and hence that our public school system should be generously sustained, we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools by law, in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated, believing, as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training the children in separate schools.

8. That the leaders of the republican party, having opposed the present constitution of this State, invoking the supreme court to proclaim, in advance of the vote for its ratification, partisan objections to its provisions, selecting to preside over its late State convention a member of the constitutional convention, who refused to sign the constitution, as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, can not deny their hostile attitude in the past to constitutional reform, or deceive the people by false pretenses in regard to their future policy.

The platform was unanimously adopted. Gen. William McCondless, of Philadelphia, was nominated for secretary of internal affairs. At 5:50 the convention adjourned.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

THE PLATFORM—IT STRADDLED THE FINANCE QUESTION—AND REJECTS THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 26.—The republican State convention met here to-day and permanently organized by the election of T. Dwight Thacher, of Topeka, as president, and John A. Martin, of Atchison, as secretary. The committee on resolutions reported a platform which was unanimously adopted, after a lengthy preamble which recites a record of the republican party from its organization to the present time, especially noting its action and achievements during the war and subsequently, reconstruction and other measures for the welfare of the country and commending in strong terms its rare courage in investigating official delinquencies and punishing official dishonesty in its own ranks. It proceeds as follows:

We recognize the fact that parties cannot live upon glory. New issues are constantly arising, and the party that desires to live must be ready to provide for their solution. The past only affords a guarantee that the intelligence which created the republican party, and the patriotism and wisdom that have sustained it are sufficient to provide for the emergencies of the present, and make this period date not only the death of slavery, but as well the birth of a comprehensive nationality. The strictest and firmest integrity in official trusts, a just protection of individual rights against corporate powers, through practical reform in every department of public service, honestly distributed burdens, and honestly exercised powers, therefore,

Resolved, That the powers of the general government having been stretched to an unhealthy extent to meet the crisis of civil war and reconstruction, should be restored to their normal action, that the public debt should be reduced, not spasmodically, but gradually and surely, and in a way that will not burden the industries of the country by excessive exactions, that any and all schemes of taxation devised to meet an extraordinary demand should be modified according to the dictates of the strictest principles of economy and justice, that official prodigality, recklessness and corruption incident to times of waste, irregularity and convulsion must give place to economy, stability and honesty, and finally, that the only test of political preferment should be capacity and integrity in discharge of official trust.

Resolved, That as the policy of the republican party in relation to the finances has afforded the people not only a sound and popular currency of equal and uniform worth in every portion of the commonwealth, but has greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishment in this regard, and while reaffirming the policy announced by the party in the national convention in 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls as a policy which, while contributing to the public credit, has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people, we favor such legislation as will make note banking free to all under just laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption, at such time as is consistent with the industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the natural laws of trade.

Resolved, That while all the necessary wants of the State government would be supplied by reasonable, just and uniform taxation, the laborer and producer of the commonwealth must not be stopped by the employment and maintainance of too many office holders. Hence it becomes the duty of the legislature to lessen the number of officials and make such a revision of the laws of the State as to provide for a more economical administration of the State and county offices. We are opposed to all official gratuities under the guise of an increase of pay or salaries during official terms.

Resolved, That the peril of the government lies not so much in high ambitions as in low dishonesties, and the pressing duty of the day is to secure honesty and purity in the public service. We commend the courage of the republican party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing neither friend nor foe, and we demand such legislation as will bring to a certain punishment any officer who, being entrusted with the charge of public funds, appropriates the same to his own use or fails to properly account for their embezzlement, as it is theft and ought to be punished as such.

Resolved, That all the railroad corporations in the State are creatures of its legislation, and it is the duty of that body to subject them to such wise and impartial enactments as will protect the people of the State from extortion, will secure the transportation of products, merchandise and passengers at reasonable rates. A revision of the patent laws of the United States is imperatively demanded so as to prevent a monopoly of useful inventions, and at the same time give proper encouragement and remuneration to inventors.

Resolved, That the present peace policy of dealing with the Indians has failed to afford adequate protection to frontier settlers, and we are in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the control of the War Department.

Resolved, That we commend the action of Congress in repealing the act known as the back pay law, and favor an amendment to the national constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from settling its own compensation.

Resolved, That drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of modern society, demoralizing everything it touches, imposing fearful burdens of taxation upon the people, a fruitful breeder of pauperism, crime, and a worker of evil, and only evil continually. Hence we are in favor of such legislation, both general and local, as experience shall show to be most effectual in destroying this evil.

Resolved, That we rejoice with the citizens residing on the Osage ceded lands, over the late decision of the United States Circuit Court in their favor, and point to that decision as evidence that the rights of the people are safe in the hands of the courts.

Resolved, That an unwritten law, enacted by the example of the father of his country in declining a re-election to the third presidential term, is as controlling as though it was incorporated in the national constitution, and ought never to be violated.

Resolved, That the public lands in the United States be sacredly held for the use and benefit of actual settlers, and we condemn and disapprove of any further grants of public domain to railroad or other corporations.

At the night session, Gov. Thos. A. Osborn was renominated for governor on the second ballot. The convention is still in session, and will not conclude its labors till to-morrow.

FINISHING UP THE WORK—THE REST OF THE NOMINATIONS.

TOPEKA, KS., Aug. 27.—On reassembling this morning the republican State convention completed the nomination of a State ticket as follows: Secretary of state, T. H. Cavanaugh; treasurer, Samuel Lapham; auditor, D. W. Wilder; attorney general, A. M. F. Randolph; superintendent of public instruction, John Frazier; associate justice of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

THE RULE OF REASON—A HARD MONEY PLATFORM—SHORT AND SWEET—THE NOMINATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 26.—The democratic State convention met at noon to-day and effected a temporary organization by the election of Geo. W. Armstrong as temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken until 2 P. M. At a late hour in the evening the committee on resolutions submitted the following majority report:

1. The resumption of gold and silver as the basis of currency, the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world.

2. Free commerce and no tariff, except for revenue purposes.

3. Individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws.

4. Rigid restriction of government, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, priviliged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom necessarily restrained.

5. The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust documents of chartered monopolies.

A minority report signed by the members of the committee was submitted, substituted for the first resolution as follows:

1. The restoration of gold and silver as a basis of currency, and the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment practicable, without any injury to the business interests of the country. The minority report rejected by vote—ayes, 241; noes, 311. The platform, as a whole, was adopted. The following additional resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The republican party has ignored the just claims of our disabled soldiers, and violated its pledge repeatedly made, whereby thousands of these noble wards of the nation are compelled to live on the cold charity of the world.

Resolved, That we now demand that all the pensions of our crippled soldiers be so increased as to shield everyone from daily want without compelling them to take refuge in a so-called soldiers' home.

Resolved, That the present system of pension agencies is vicious and detrimental to the interests of those it is pretending to protect, and should be investigated by Congress.

Charles Carroll, of Galatin, was nominated for state treasurer, and S. M. Etter, the reform candidate, who endorsed the acts of this convention and its platform, for State school superintendent. The convention then adjourned.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

NOTHING DONE UP TO A LATE HOUR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The democratic State convention met at Jefferson City to-day and organized by electing, William P. Hall, president. Three sessions have been held, but up to the present writing (11:30) nothing has been done except speech making and ordinary preliminary business. The session is now in progress, but it is not likely that any balloting will take place to-night.

THE PLATFORM—NO DECLARATION ON INFLATION—GREENBACKS FOR THE BONDS—FREE TRADE AND NO WHISKY TAX.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 27.—The democratic State convention met again at Jefferson City this morning and adopted a platform, which, after reviewing the democratic administration of State affairs the two years past, is as follows:

Resolved, That we favor now as in the past, a strict constitution of the United States and especially of that article which provides that the powers not delegated by the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the State, are renewed to the States respecting to the people.

Resolved, That we arraign the national republican administration as having proven false to the true principles of government, and to the constitution, in the revival of the worst features of the sedition laws by the passage of an act known as the Poland libel law, and as disclosed in the shameful Credit Mobilier and revenue notoriety frauds, and we denounce as, especially unworthy of confidence every man, democrat or republican, who voted for the equally flagrant increase of congressional and presidential salaries.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the civil rights bill, believing it to be uncalled for by the blacks and grossly unjust to the whites, save to work great injury to the cause of education throughout the nation, and possibly lead to a dangerous conflict between the two races. While thus declaring, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Missouri, but are opposed to the mingling of white and black races in our public schools or other educational institutions.

Resolved, That beyond guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, neither the president nor Congress has the slightest right nor justification for interfering with their domestic concerns, and that the personally irresponsible, wasteful and anarchic rule in South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, by which republican institutions have been brought into general disrepute, is the natural result of the violation of this fundamental article of the democratic creed.

Resolved, That the public debt should be paid in exact accordance with the contracts whereby it was created; that anything less would be repudiation, and that anything more would be an unjustifiable abuse of power by Congress in the interest of the bondholder, and to the detriment of every other class; that the five-twenty bonds authorized by the acts of February, 1862, and succeeding acts, are distinctly by their tenures made payable in legal tender notes or greenbacks, and that the act of March 18, 1869, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to coin redemption was an utter and unjustifiable usurpation of power.

Resolved, That while not conceding the right of government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, if this policy is to be persisted in, we favor a repeal of the national banking law and a substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the national bank currency, thereby providing for an immediate corresponding redemption of our bonded indebtedness and the saving of $24,000,000 of interest annually to an over-taxed people.

Resolved, That the evils which necessarily attend upon an irredeemable paper currency should be removed by a removal of the cause, and that as the first, and, as we believe, the only necessary step to such a result, the legal tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due to the United States and to individuals, should also be made receivable for duties on imports.

Resolved, That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon the subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interest of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exactions.

Resolved, That we denouce the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interest of Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we recommend a tariff for revenue only that will be just to all sections of the country.

Resolved, That while the West is heavily burdened to sustain the manufacturers of the East, a sum of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars is annually collected from us in the shape of a revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits, the product of our grains, and on tobacco, which, by another unjust provision of the same law, the producers are prohibited from selling in the best markets. We, therefore, demand in a spirit of justice that this law be repealed, so that we may be thereby relieved from this unjust and partial system of taxation.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Missouri will elevate to office no man upon whose personal or political integrity there rests even a well-founded suspicion, and that honesty and capability are the requisites for all candidates, and that the officer who forgets that he is simply the servant of the people, and seeks his own aggrandizement at the public expense, is personally dishonored, and should be pronounced by all honest men, without reference to parties or past affiliation.

The following State ticket was nominated: For governor, Chas. H. Hardin; lieutenent governor, Norman J. Coleman; secretary of State, M. K. McGrath; auditor, Thos. Holladay; treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; register of lands, Oscar Kochtilsky.

THE NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

THEY APPROVE THE AAST OF THE PARTY—ASK FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS AND PROTECTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—The republican State convention met at noon. John. Hill was chosen permanent president. The Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, of Essex, was nominated unanimously for governor. The resolutions adopted approve the principles upon which the republican party was founded, and eulogize its achievements, particularly as to the reconstruction measures, the maintenance of the national credit, reduction of the public debt and the honorable adjustment of foreign complications; express unabated confidence in President Grant, favor such legislation as will maintain the faith of the government to the creditors and secure a speedy resumption of specie payments and approve such a tariff and such equal internal taxation as will afford protection to domestic industries.

FORT WAYNE SENSATIONS.

RELEASE OF THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS—LARGE TEMPERANCE PICNIC—IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON—BRISTOW TO RESIGN.

[By Telegraph to the Sentinel.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., Aug. 27.—William and Elizabeth Thompson, charged with kidnapping little Ida Shannon, had their preliminary examination yesterday, lasting from 10 o'clock A. M. until midnight. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the testimony not being deemed sufficient to justify the holding of the defendants in custody, they were discharged. The examination attracted much attention.

A large temperance picnic was held here to-day at Williams' grove, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Fort Wayne. Several thousand persons were in attendance. The proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. C. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, secretary of the State Temperance Alliance, after which Mrs. J. S. Aveline introduced Mrs. Emma Malloy, editor of the Elkhart Observer, who delivered an eloquent and forcible address about one hour and a half in length. A basket dinner was then partaken of, after which Mother Stewart, the celebrated Ohio crusader, and the Hon. J. S. Vinton, of Wisconsin, and others made speeches. To-night Mr. Vinton is addressing a large crowd from the court house steps.

The Sentinel this evening publishes a letter from Washington written by a gentleman known to hold an official position there, from which I make the following extract: "It will be remembered that just after Mr. Bristow qualified for the position which he holds he was suddenly called to the bedside of a dying uncle at his home in Kentucky. It will also be remembered that soon after his return it was announced through the newspapers that an uncle of Mrs. Bristow had died, leaving an estate valued at $500,000 to Mrs. Bristow and her sister, and that Mr. Bristow was named in the will as one of the executors of the deceased uncle's last will and testament. It was subsequently stated in an enterprising sensational newspaper that it was possible that Mr. Bristow would be obliged to resign his portfolio in the cabinet in order to give his personal attention to the settling up of the aforesaid estate. Mr. Bristow did not resign; consequently the world rested easy, and the report was regarded as a canard. But from present indications there was more truth than poetry in the statement, as further developments will go to prove. According to my informant it is already understood among cabinet officers that Mr. Bristow seriously contemplates sending in his resignation at an early day, for the reasons above given, in which event your fellow citizen, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch will be called upon to fill the position of secretary of the treasury for the second time."

The correspondent adds that his informant is a minister of the gospel, who, strange to say, is in the confidence of several cabinet officers, including Mr. Bristow.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL—CHANGE EXPECTED IN THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

[By the Associated Press.]

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 27.—Mr. Charles Billings, a telegraph operator of Cleveland, formerly of this city, has entered a suit in the Circuit Court against the Fort Wayne Sentinel Company for libel on account of a slanderous article which recently appeared in that paper to the effect that some years ago Billings married a woman in Panama, swindled her out of her fortune, some thirty or forty thousand dollars, then abandoned her, came to this country and married again; and that, on account of ill-treatment, his second wife had left him. The whole story is claimed by Billings, and admitted by Morse, the local reporter who wrote it, to be a fabrication based on some idle rumors gleaned from an irresponsible party. Mr. Billings lays his damages at $25,000, and has refused to listen to any offers which have been made to compromise the matter. Considerable indignation is manifested against the reporter, and much sympathy extended toward Mr. Billings, who is well known here, Messrs. Ninde and Colerick appear as counsel for the plaintiff.

It is rumored to-day that the Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, ex-consul to Glasgow, will soon assume the editorial control of the Gazette.

Imagine a shanty of two rooms, furnished with a rickety bedstead and two chairs, floors destitute of carpet, and dingy wall unpapered, location in this city, north part of town. In the corner stood an old-fashioned piano, in front of which sat a bare-legged colored girl on a broken-backed chair, singing "Home Again" with great enthusiasm, and beating time wildly on the tuneless piano. Fire-wood was scarce in this colored family last winter; perhaps they bought the piano by the cord, thinking wood might be high next winter.—Leavenworth Commercial.

A correspondent relates the following anecdote of Pope Pius: The delight, however, of the simple-minded old man reached a climax the other day, when a French nun hit upon the scarcely original idea of putting a contribution to Peter's pence into a large papiermaché fish, which she then presented to the pope. This ingenious allusion to St. Peter's haddock excited the holy father's warmest admiration, and has confirmed him in his good opinion of the intelligence and resources of his children.

On a late Sunday the Rev. W. H. Mills, senior bishop of the Methodist Colored Church, occupied the pulpit of a white church in Louisville. This is the first time in the religious history of that city that a colored minister has preached to a white congregation.

THE WOMEN INDIGNANT.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CANDIDATE CLAYPOOL—A DUBLIN LADY APPLIES A BIT OF SANDPAPER.

To the Hon. B. F. Claypool, Republican Candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Indiana:

Allow me, a woman of the republic of the United States of America, a thinking human being of the nineteenth century, and an interested inhabitant of the village of Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, where you delivered a political speech on last Saturday evening, to give you a faint idea how that speech was received by many of your hearers. Meeting first an intelligent school-girl and asking what impression your discourse had made upon her, she answered me sadly, "Oh, I was disappointed. I did not think Mr. Claypool was polite to ladies. I have interested myself much during the last year in the history of my country and its present condition. I went to hear Mr. Claypool with a desire to learn more but he 'supposed' right in the beginning of his remarks that all young ladies would care more for some passages of poetry or scraps of novels than for politics, and presumed all we knew about finance was that it took money to buy our fancy dresses, and I am so tired being always talked to as though I had no thought above the vanity of dress." I next interviewed a school-teacher, a self-taught, noble, cultivated and still young woman. One who out of the earnings of her own industry has bought a comfortable home for herself and her father, besides educating her younger sisters. I would that you, Mr. Claypool, could have seen the fine flash of honest indignation in that girl's eyes as she told me of your manner of addressing the women before you. Wounding at least, if not insulting them, by treating them as beings incapable of reasoning, and of far less importance than the crowd of vulgar, illiterate, tobacco-chewing boys, who in all village audiences far out-number the thoughtful and intelligent men, who leave their own cheerful firesides for the good of their country, or the love of their party, to hear some candidate tell the oft-repeated tale of the nation's pressing need of just men to fill her places of honor and profit, and who receive never so much as a snub for investing their money in a Broadway necktie, new style Paris dress coat, or a polished stove-pipe hat—that article of dress so wonderfully adapted to the needs of protection to the masculine head through all the changes of our country's climate. Nay, verily, never so much as a reproof for finance wasted on Principe cigars, the luxury of cooling soda water, lemonade, or ——. I know not how some communities may enjoy or receive with indifference, your attempt to edify the women of Indiana, who feel a patriotic interest in the matters of which you speak, but I do not know that our village of Dublin has advanced far beyond that semi-barbarous condition, where it is considered eminently genteel to shape remarks for women as for a class of simpletons.

Now, Mr, Claypool, I appeal to you in the name of enlightened christianity and a successful common school system: in the name of our beloved Indiana, a State that can boast of such champions for woman's enfranchisement as Robert Dale Owen, Schuyler Colfax, George W. Julian, R. W. Thompson, our Senators Morton and Pratt, with Bishop Bowman added (and these men have not seven other equals in the State); in the name of the mothers and wives, sisters and daughters of this commonwealth, and ask if you can not give woman a helping hand on the great highway of life, that you will at least pause, reflect, and conclude not to cripple your own influence, or dwarf your own manhood in vain efforts to retard her progress. Respectfully, LOUISE V. BOYD.

DUBLIN, IND., Aug. 24, 1874.

A PROPHESY ON RED CLOUD.

THE PEDIGREE OF RED CLOUD—AN EQUINE PREDICTION.

The following letter from the Turf, Field and Farm will be of interest to the admirers of the "coming horse:"

LAFAYETTE, IND., Aug. 11, 1874.

DEAR GOSSIP: Now that Red Cloud has taken indisputable rank among the fastest flyers of the trotting turf, and by his gentleness and honesty enshrined himself in the affections of all Hoosierdom, if not of the entire West, allow me, in a sort of circumlocutory way, to bear testimony to the prophetic judgment of a Mr. Anderson, then, and perhaps yet, of Dayton, O., in regard to Legal Tender, the sire of our incomparable young trotter. Some nine or ten years ago we had a race track here, about two miles east of the town, on which all sorts of equine speed and stamina were brought off. Rather than such arenic rivalries should not be known beyond our immediate locality, in the absence of some one better able to do so, I took the responsibility of reporting the referred-to consests to a contemporary of yours over my own name. About this time Legal Tender was doing some pretty tall pacing, and in such a "fair and square" manner as to attract the attention, elicit the admiration, and beget a desire to own him on the part of the Mr. Anderson adverted to. Not knowing to whom the coveted horse belonged, and supposing me to be a horseman instead of a "retailer of rags," he wrote me, requesting that I would find out, if not already in possession of the desired information, certain things regarding

THE 2:21 PACING PRODIGY,

for it was the firm conviction of my strange correspondent after carefully watching and