VER ADVERTISER
EDITOR
DAY, AUGUST 30, 1872.

National Nominations.

PRESIDENT.
S. GRANT,
of Illinois.

VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts.

STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. DIX.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. ROBINSON.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
LYMAN TREMAINE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
R. W. STROUDE.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS,
EZRA GRAVES.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS
EMIL SAUER
STEWART L. WOODFORD.

DISTRICTS.

[illegible] W. Curtis,	Isaac Mott,
[illegible] P. Chittenden,	Henry R. James,
[illegible] B. Smith,	Stephen Stanford,
[illegible] J. Terry,	Bolivar Radliker,
[illegible] H. Dodge,	Henry Spicer,
[illegible] Schuyler,	Samuel Campbell,
[illegible] Rhines,	John E. Lyon,
[illegible] W. Farr,	John M. Camp,
[illegible] Mason,	Kleber M Scott,
[illegible] H. Weiss,	Andrew D. White,
[illegible] E. Smith,	Barney R. Johnson,
[illegible] Hammond,	Martin Butts,
[illegible] O'Brien,	George H. Sickles,
[illegible] M. Brigham,	Moses C. Richardson,
[illegible] Hotchkiss,	Pascal P. Pratt,
[illegible] Herder,	Nelson J. Norton,
[illegible] Coleman.	

The State Convention.

Never in our recollection has a State Convention been stronger in its numbers, in intellect, or moral worth, than that gathered about the Utica Convention. The best of spirit prevailed throughout its entire deliberations. The delegates were fully inspired by that enthusiasm which comes only from profound conviction of the intrinsic worthiness and popular strength of the cause which brought them together; and that was strongly stated in the resolutions set forth by the Convention (which will be found elsewhere), and fittingly represented by the candidates who are themselves the best expression of the determination of the electors of the State.

The work of the Convention is now before us, in all of its goodness and power, in conduct and platform alike; and now being assured that the honest masses are with us in the struggle for good government, let us organize, plan, and on to victory.

THE VICTORY.

Gen. Dix, our next Governor, received his nomination on two ideas only—Reform and Patriotism. Gen. John A. Dix is too well known to need extended remarks from us. The Rochester *Chronicle* thus speaks of him:

"He is one of those men who write their records on the pages of history, and extort public confidence by a long and honorable career. Born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798, he served in the second war with Great Britain, and subsequently graduated in Cooperstown, in this State, practicing himself to law and politics. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1830, by Governor Throop, and in 1833 was chosen Secretary of State. During his incumbency of this office the canals were enlarged, new canals were constructed, and the network of railways which now cover the State was started. Being ex-officio a member of the Canal Board and a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, he became intimately associated with the public works of the State, and its financial system. In 1842 he was elected member of Assembly from Albany county, and in 1845 was chosen United States Senator to succeed Silas Wright. During his term in the Senate, the exciting questions of the war with Mexico, the Oregon boundary, and the extension of slavery, agitated the country; and he took sides with the free soil wing of the Democratic party. He was the author of a number of public measures of great importance, including one reducing the salaries of the officers of the customs of the larger ports. Since leaving the Senate he has taken comparatively little part in politics, has resided extensively abroad, and devoted his attention to the management of his large estate. When war was inaugurated against the Union, and the traitor Floyd added treason to his other crimes, President Buchanan appointed him treasurership, as one of dignity and statesmanship, of service and patriotism, could be of a threatened nation's hope. The brief dispatch, followed up by deeds of purpose and a resolute will, that Dix assured the people they were not entirely abandoned, and gave the loyal determined people the sense of confidence they needed—that was confidence that a man and a true one; was at the helm. As Major-General [illegible] and as a distinguished citizen gave efficient aid to the government. And he retired [illegible] of privacy but unbroken power, and again the bold statesman, and true heart of the people; and all eyes [illegible] veteran, who was as [illegible] and indomitable as [illegible] in the Tammany [illegible] with [illegible] of Democratic [illegible] well [illegible] to the [illegible] move [illegible] opposition of all conven-

are punished, and its Erie Bureau is annihilated. In all this work this hale and hearty old man has taken a leading and active part. Yet another crisis has come. Now we are called upon to clean out the remnants of this Tammany ring; to purify both political parties of its contaminating influence; to rescue both city and State from the icy grasp of the Tammany canal ring—and again John A. Dix leads the column. Not too old to know the right and daringly follow it, he puts to shame his juniors by his burning patriotism, his sterling integrity, and his energetic action. The country was electrified by his inspiring words in 1861; and in 1871 it knew the days of Tammany were numbered, when he took active position with its enemies. And now he confronts these two foes united; he has the Confederacy and Tammany before him, and he heads the column again with determined will. The Confederate-Tammany coalition will be swept aside by the resistless march of the victorious legion of loyalty and reform he leads. The National Reform Democracy and the loyal and true Republican hosts unite under his standard and move to victory.

GENERAL ROBINSON.

The Utica Herald says of the brave and scarred veteran who received the nomination of the Republican state convention for the office of lieutenant-governor-General John C. Robinson, of Binghamton—that "he was educated at West Point with the class which graduated in 1839, and after a short study of law at Binghamton, entered the army in that year. He served on the frontier and among the Indians, until the war with Mexico broke out. He distinguished himself at Monterey, and entered the city of Mexico with General Scott. When the rebellion appealed to arms he was in command of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, with only a hundred men. After the assault on the sixth Massachusetts, the rebels contemplated the capture of the fort. A steamer opportunely came in to coal, and Gen. Robinson created the impression that she had brought in re-inforcements. He put up tents and made a display of a large force of troops. So by strategy he saved Fort McHenry until the first crisis had passed. For this service he was made brigadier-general, and was put in command of the first brigade of Phil. Kearney's division. He was soon promoted to the command of the second division of the first corps of the army of the Potomac. Being transferred to the command of the second division of the fifth corps, he led its advance in person at Spottsylvania court house, and there on the 8th of May, 1864, lost his left leg, and gained credit for gallantry and good soldiership. After three months of enforced quiet from his wound, General Robinson was placed in the command of the department of northern and western New York, with headquarters at Albany. In June, 1868, he was made military commander of North Carolina. In the fall of the same year, he was placed in command of the department of the South, with headquarters at Charleston. In May, 1867, he succeeded General Hooker in command of the department of the lakes, and in 1869 honorably retired from the army. In all these important positions, the record of General Robinson is honorable; and few men have been clothed with more or weightier responsibility. He is a staunch Republican, a gentleman of culture and broad views, and will fill well and faithfully the important position for which he is now nominated."

EZRA GRAVES.

The Convention put in nomination for Inspector of State Prisons, Ezra Graves, of Herkimer county. He is thoroughly competant, and honest above suspicion. He is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position. His election will result in good to the state.

REUBEN W STROUT.

Our candidate for canal commissioner is of German extraction, a native of Lenox, Madison county, and now a resident of Syracuse. He was trained a civil engineer, and had large experience on the canals under J. B. Jervis. He has since been employed on important railroad enterprises. He is a trained, practical man, for whose integrity worthy men give abundant guaranty. His election will inaugurate a much needed reform on the mid dle division of the canals.

OUR ELECTORS.

Ideas are embodied in our *Electors* at large. Frederick Douglass the nation knows; and his name is eloquent. Emil Sauer is a leading German banker of New York city, a member of the committee of seventy, of high personal character and great popularity. Stewart L. Woodford is a soldier and a young man. These three stand for classes, and represent the great movement for Grant. Every class of our population, every interest among our people, join hands for a continuance of republican rule.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE

The office of congressman-at-large is a new one in this state. Its necessity is owing to the addition of another member of the house of representatives, by the national congress, after the sportionment bill had passed the legislature. The Republican state convention thus presented the name of Hon. Lyman Tremain for the position. His name is familiar; his eloquence is every where known; his pre-eminent abilities will be admitted on every hand; his public record attests his integrity, and his fidelity to the popular demand is unalterable. That he will take high position in congress no man can doubt. He will represent the state; and in legal ability and forensic power will be the peer of any representative who may be chosen. A man of the people, he gives hearty impetus to their every impulse. Broad in view and generous in purpose, he will favor a policy of magnanimity united with loyal prudence, which will meet the approbation of the public.

Ex-President Johnson was on Saturday last nominated for Congressman at Large in Tennessee, at a mass meeting at Nashville. He promises to stump the State in his own behalf.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the Platform adopted at the State Convention held on Wednesday, August 21st, 1872:

Resolved, That the rightful purpose of government is the security of individual liberty and equality before the law. That the return to power, under any pretence, of the party which nurtured slavery, brought on the war, and resisted reconstruction, would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under the Republican Administration. We hold that the lawlessness which has disturbed some parts of the Southern States, and which has been checked firmly, but gently and constitutionally, by the National Government, is due mainly to feelings naturally embittered by the issue of the war, and by the overthrow of old institutions, and constantly incited by the hope of a Democratic restoration. We believe, therefore, that the defeat and disorganization of the Democratic party is indispensable to complete national harmony.

Resolved, That the welfare of the State imperatively requires that the reform in the interest of honesty and economy which was so auspiciously begun last year, which has broken the Tammany ring and purified the bench, shall be continued and extended to every branch of the government.

Resolved, That the principles and history of the Republican party, with the spotless character of the candidates we present, are the guarantee that their election would secure a wise, faithful and efficient administration of the State Government.

Resolved, That the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the political wisdom and incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts and judgment of the American people, and that with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

Resolved, That in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for the Vice Presidency, we present a statesman who by force of his own character and efforts, without adventitious aids, has made his way from an humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long public career, has been always the able advocate and defender of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees, and on the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

Resolved, That in the profound conviction that the continued success of the Republican party is the sole security for reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and gladly ratify the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors, whose valor saved the Union, are held in undying honor. Their pensions are a sacred debt, and the widows and orphans left by those who died for their country are the wards of a grateful people. We would extend the nation's bounty to all the soldiers and sailors who in line of duty became disabled and were honorably discharged. We recollect with satisfaction that in pay, bounties, pensions and homestead grants, the nation has gone beyond all past examples of gratitude to its old defenders.

Resolved, That the increase of the State debt by the amount of $6,000,000, is an index of the extravagance and looseness of the Democratic management of our State finances, and is in striking contrast with the reduction of the national debt by the amount of $337,404,803, since March 1st, 1869, and the constant and repeated abolition of national taxes of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars, for which we are indebted to the Republican Congress and a Republican Administration.

Resolved, That reform must come from the party that saved the Union and legalized liberty, and which is now in this State in brave prosecution of the work of purifying our Courts, redeeming municipal administration, and elevating legislation.

Resolved, That we appeal with assured confidence to the electors of New York to sustain a National Administration whose fruits are prosperity and peace, and to establish a State Administration which shall bring back ad honorable name and creditable government to this commonwealth.

Resolved, That we welcome to our ranks honest Democrats who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to ally them with the discarded elements of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the time has come when the main canals of the State of New York should be adapted, by the enlargement of their locks, to steam navigation, and made as free to the commerce of the nation as an economical maintainance of them in good repair will permit; and that both of these results should be secured without burdening the tax payers of the State.—The first, by accepting an appropriation from the general government to improve one of the national highways of commerce, and the second by funding the canal debt of the State in bonds having a long period to run, and bearing a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the prosperity that has attended the canal commerce since it has been in the control of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the services of those able and faithful Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, so conspicuously displayed during the war and since its close, in the support and defence of Republican principles.

The Veterans.

The Convention held at the Opera House, in Utica, on Tuesday evening of last week, by the soldiers and sailors of the State, was well attended.—Every county was represented, Allegany being represented by General Rufus Scott, and Jesse C. Green of Andover. They assembled to express their earnest choice as to who should manage the country which they helped to save. Their work will have weight amongst all intelligent voters. The Convention was addressed by Major Bullard, Major-General George H. Sharpe, and Gen. Chas. H. VanWyck. Resolutions were adopted, inviting all soldiers and sailors of this State to join with them, and help to elect their old commander—U. S. Grant. We are under the same old flag, and we want no change. Just as we are, we shall march to victory, as we did in the past, under our old commander.

The following good hit was gotten off at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Utica, on Tuesday of last week, by Major Bullard:

"I recently heard a Democratic speaker in New Jersey, plead that the rebels should be forgiven, and telling the story of the Prodigal Son. His Republican opponent accepted the issue, and announced his willingness to treat the rebels as the Prodigal Son had been treated. They should have the freedom of the house, and the privileges of the family, but, said the speaker, we do not read that the old man let the Prodigal Son run the farm."

Alabama Claims.

There is every reason to believe that the Arbitrators have settled, in principle, the question of indemnity, and have fixed approximetively the amount to be awarded for the vessels destroyed by the Confederate crusisers. It is probable that the total amount of damages awarded to the United States will be between three and four millions sterling. No dependence is to be placed on the reports which represent the amount as above or below these extremes.

Some further claims remain to be settled. The question of payment of interest on the sums awarded, which has not yet been approached, will be considered at Thursday's setting.

Rev. N. V. Hull Defines His Position.

WETLSVILLE TIMES OFFICE,
WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 21, '72.

REV. L. V. HULL—*My Dear Sir:*—Your name having been extensively published by papers opposed to the perpetuation of the administration of the affairs of our Government by the Republican party, and the correctness of such publication having been disputed by many of your personal friends, I take the liberty of asking your sentiments on the question, believing that your extensive acquaintance and influence, not only in this county, but in a large territory of the country, through your long and active public life, calls for an authorized publication of your views, as well as of every other citizen whose extensive public services presents him as a public model.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I am yours, &c.,
GEO. HOWE.

ALFRED CENTER, N. Y.,
August 21, 1872.

EDITOR WELLSVILLE TIMES—*Dear Sir:*—Yours of this date is received, and courtesy, if not duty, demands a reply.

1. It is not without some show of plausibility that persons favoring what is described as the "reform movement" in our national politics, should reckon me as favoring their views, because it was known at an early day that I was opposed to the re-nomination of Gen. Grant. The reasons for this I need not now state.

2. But the nomination at Cincinnati, when considered in the light of its surroundings, did not commend itself to my judgment, although I have great respect for Mr. Greeley.

3. But when further on in the canvass, issue was made involving the very heart-work of the reconstruction acts of Congress, such as went the length of covering up in some sense the enormities and inhumanities of Ku Kluxism and kindred wickedness, I was forced to reconsider the whole question.

4. And when I further saw that the Administration was being unfairly dealt by in regard to almost its entire policy, whether domestic or foreign, I felt that I should be doing a wrong to my country, as well as to my own convictions, should I go back upon the Administration by casting my vote for the new party. With the general management of the affairs of the country for the last four years, I have been satisfied, and therefore have frequently said, that should I vote at the November election, my poll would be cast in favor of the nominee of the Republican party.

Respectfully,
N. V. HULL.

A Liberal Lie Nailed.

The Democratic-Republican press has been circulating the story that A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, was for Greeley, and that he had subscribed $30,000 to aid in his election. Mr. A. T. Stewart, in a letter to a friend, wrote that he should "regard the election of Horace Greeley a public calamity, and also denies that he has given one cent for Mr. Greeley's election, and shall not."

Church Declines.

Judge Sanford E. Church has written a letter declining the nomination of the Democracy for Governor of this State. It certainly would have been very strange if he should have decided upon anything else. His present position is worth $3,500 a year to him for 12 years yet, and to resign such a position to accept the nomination of a Democratic-Liberal party, to be defeated in November next, would be rather thin.

Johnson, of the Addison *Advertiser*, admits of the bargain and pledge to the Democrats, by the Greeley faction, of the most damnable, corrupt trade ever known in American history, to have been concocted at Albany last winter. And yet this Liberal trash claims that the Cincinnati Convention was a spontaneous uprising of the people. A. N. Cole, the engineerer of the *Free Press*, was at Albany, also, last winter, and was mighty badly beaten, and he had a little hand in that corrupt Greeley bargain and selling. These are all good men to be talking reform. "We" must have reform! There is no doubt but what a large majority of the people think they ought to have a little reform.

The Democrats of Delaware are not going to swallow Greeley and Brown, if we can judge anything from the action of their State Convention. A resolution was tabled that committed them to the Democratic-Republican nomination. Put Delaware in the column with Grant and Wilson.

Henry Wilson said in Cincinnati: "Let it be understood I am not here to say there have been no mistakes made by the Republican party. I say there have been mistakes, but let me ask who are they who are ready and anxious to forgive the men who took up arms against our government; to forgive those who, while holding public offices, used their position to stab the government; to forgive those who conspired to burn our cities, and to send pestilence to our homes; who, in short, are ready to forgive anybody and everybody except the Republican party and its leaders?" This is an eminently pertinent question, and well deserves consideration.

The Buffalo *Commercial* gives a very significant straw. The excursion made last week over the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway, comprised the leading men of the city. The Board of Trade, the merchants, bankers and capitalists, were largely represented. The Buffalo *Courier*, the Democratic paper, said "there was scarcely an important business interest of the city that was not ably represented." A vote was proposed and taken, resulting in 181 for Grant and 33 for Greeley. That speaks for the intelligent business classes.

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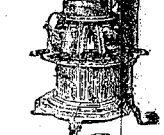

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