

National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1864.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in Detroit, at seven o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the first day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and Presidential electors, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

Each county comprising one or more representative districts will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative in the lower house of the Legislature will be entitled to one delegate in the State Convention.

By resolutions of former State Conventions, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the Convention who does not reside in the county he purports to represent, except with reference to the counties of the Upper Peninsula.

It is respectfully urged upon the democrats of the several counties to perfect their local organizations for the great Presidential contest that now before us.

- LEVI BISHOP, Chairman.
W. A. RICHMOND, ADAM L. ROOF,
STEPHEN G. CLARK, ADAM L. ROOF,
N. A. BALCH, AUSTIN WALES,
H. A. LYBROOK, H. H. HARMON,
O. M. BARNES, W. M. MILLER,
L. D. NORRIS, JOSEPH COULTER.

THE REBEL RAID.

The rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania has assumed larger proportions than was anticipated in our last, and has seriously threatened Baltimore and Washington, and frightened the country generally.

For forty-eight hours all communication was cut off between Baltimore and Washington, and the country was startled with a report that the capital was in rebel hands.

Communication is again open, and latest dispatches say all is safe. A veteran corps has arrived from New Orleans, which, with the new troops, is expected to keep off the daring invaders.

Fighting had occurred within seven miles of the city, and the residence of F. P. BLAIR, Sen., at Crystal Springs is reported burned; also the residence of Gov. BRADFORD, about four miles out of Baltimore.

HUNTER is now said to have retaken Martinsburg, and possessed himself of one of the rebel lines of retreat.

Frederick City has also been possessed by the Federals.

So far, railroads have been destroyed, bridges burned, towns and farms plundered, railroad trains captured, and immense stores gathered and carried off from under the very nose of the government.

Gen. FRANKLIN, en route for Washington, was taken prisoner on one of the captured trains.

It is intimated in one of the latest dispatches that the rebels seem to be passing to the south of Washington, it is thought with a real intention of carrying out a threat to release the 20,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, some 80 miles distant.

Gunboats have gone to Baltimore and Annapolis, and it is now thought that both of those cities, together with Washington, are safe.

The rebel force is estimated as high as 40,000, and if this proves so we fear that GRANT will be compelled to detach a portion of his force from before Petersburg and Richmond. In fact, BALDY SMITH's corps is said to have arrived at Baltimore.

This is as much as our readers would get did we transfer to our pages the many columns of sensational dispatches.

LATEST.—The rebels have been driven from in front of Fort Stevens, north of Washington, leaving 100 dead and wounded on the field.

They are reported retreating across the Potomac, driving 2000 head of cattle.

Gen. FRANKLIN has escaped and arrived at Baltimore.

Railroad communication has again been opened between Baltimore and Washington.

The President has been so long flattered with the idea that he is the "government," that he has really come to believe it. Witness his reconstruction proclamation in another column. Congress passes a bill to effect reconstruction, and in direct repudiation of the President's favorite plan; this bill the President refuses to sign, but neglects to veto it in season to permit its passage over his veto, and after Congress adjourns announces his neglect to the people in a proclamation directly snubbing Congress. He sets his "plan" against that prescribed by Congress—the law-making body—but condescendingly consents to let States reorganize under the Congressional "plan" if they prefer it.

Another case. The Senate declined or omitted to confirm Col. DE RUSS as Brigadier General, and the President after it adjourns re-appoints him, his commission to date from May, 1863.

Republican State Ticket.

The Republican State Convention held at Detroit, on Wednesday of last week, nominated the following candidates for State officers:

For Governor—Henry H. Crapo, of Genesee.

For Lieut. Governor—Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, of Hillsdale.

For Secretary of State—James B. Porter, of Allegan.

For State Treasurer—John Owen, of Wayne.

For Auditor General—Emil Antek, of Ingham.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—Cyrus Hewitt, of Calhoun.

For Attorney General—Albert Williams, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. Hosford, of Eaton.

For Member of Board of Education—Witter J. Baxter, of Hillsdale.

The ticket is intrinsically and of itself a weak one, and would not have been nominated had the convention not relied in part upon a large majority to "put it through," and in part acted under compulsion. The spirits of the "patriotic" body were anything but harmonious, and the spirit of the party is far from exultant over its doings.

CRAPRO was nominated for Governor because he does not live in Detroit, and BALDWIN, acknowledged to be CRAPRO's superior in ability and fitness, as well as his long residence in and intimate knowledge of the wants of the State, was rejected because he does live in Detroit.

BALDWIN has spent a life time in the State and has an established reputation as a man of business while CRAPRO has a residence of about eight years, and until he was sent to the Senate of 1862 was scarcely known outside of Flint. He was nominated because of his locality alone, and to make JAKE HOWARD's re-election to the U. S. Senate more certain. If he is elected we should advise any other aspiring man now resident in Cape Cod, New Bedford or some other out of the way "down east" place to remove to the State in time to accept the Republican nomination for Governor in 1866. Michigan has no old residents fitted for Governor and must look abroad—after Crapo.

A nice, little personal fight took place over the nomination for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. C. S. MAY, who a few weeks ago imagined that he was sure to be the next Governor, was laid out in the house of friends. He had unfortunately "been to the war," and as the Republicans are naturally averse to military rule they shelved MAY for Governor's Aid—only a peace soldier.

Personally, we like the nominee Mr. GROSVENOR, and think him one of the most competent men on the ticket.—He was a member of the Senate in 1859, and again of the present Senate.

PORTER is now the Secretary of State, and we presume has made a good officer.

JOHN OWEN every body acknowledges is a number one Treasurer, and our only objection to him is his unfortunate political associations.

ANNEKE was nominated for re-election as Auditor General, despite his generally acknowledged unfitness for the place, and in face of open charges of more than incompetency. It was a severe struggle for the convention to swallow him, but the German "pressure" compelled it to do so. We have heard it stated that JOHN OWEN has threatened to decline, rather than serve another term as a colleague of ANNEKE.

HEWITT is said by those who know him to be a very small pattern out of which to manufacture a commissioner of the Land Office, but as this is peculiarly the day for the advancement of small men, his nomination is in keeping with the times.

ALBERT WILLIAMS was re-nominated for Attorney General. Those "in the ring" know that he has almost entirely discharged his duties by proxy during his present term, and it is only to be hoped that if re-elected he will secure as competent a proxy for the coming term as he has for the present.

MR. HOSFORD, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a teacher of considerable reputation, and it is to be hoped has the executive ability and industry to fill the place if elected.

MR. BAXTER is now a member of the Board of Education, and is conceded to be a competent officer.

Such is the Republican State ticket—"no great scratch."

Our friend OMAR D. CONGER, who confidently expected the Republican nomination for Congress in the fifth district, and who it is said was promised the nomination two years ago, has been compelled to take a back seat.

TROWBRIDGE gets the nomination, and CONGER must rest content with the "empty honor" of being a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and a LINCOLN Elector, with such claims as that may give him to a Presidential appointment in the unfortunate event of the re-election of LINCOLN. He may congratulate himself, however, that his chances for an election as Elector are much better than are TROWBRIDGE's for again getting a seat in Congress.

An amusing incident occurred at the recent Republican State Convention. CRAPRO had been nominated for Governor; a committee had been sent to invite his presence; and he had presented himself in response to the invitation. He commenced to make a speech, thanking the convention for the "unexpected honor" conferred upon him, etc., but after a few sentences lost himself in the impenetrability of his subject, came to a dead stand, hemmed and hawed, and then pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket and proceeded to "read his piece." It has not yet been determined whether the manuscript had been prepared by CRAPRO, in anticipation of the "unexpected honor," or whether he had borrowed it for the occasion of BALDWIN, LACEY, MAY, or one of the other expectants, and had not had time to commit it to memory. It may have been a partnership "piece." Who can satisfy the curiosity of the public?

The Democratic State Convention has been called to convene in Detroit, on Thursday, September 1st, for the nomination of candidates for State officers. We hope that it will give us a ticket composed of the best men in the State, men of principle, business capacity, and integrity.

We think the State Committee has called the Convention a week too early. Many of the prominent Democrats of the State will desire to be present in Chicago, during the National Convention, and it is extremely doubtful whether that convention will complete its labors in time to permit those who may be delegates to reach Detroit in time for the State Convention. Can not the Committee change the call from the 1st to the 7th of September.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—At the Republican State convention, held last week, the following candidates for Presidential Electors were nominated: Robert R. Beecher, Thomas D. Gilbert, Frederick Waldorf, Marsh Giddings, Christian Eberbach, Perry Hannah, George W. Pack, Omar D. Conger. As these gentlemen have nothing to do—if elected—but to vote for LINCOLN, it is not necessary to make them marks of either favorable or unfavorable criticism. They are all competent, politically and physically, to the task assigned them.

THOS. W. FERRY, of Grand Haven, has been nominated by the Republicans of the fourth district as their candidate for Congress. It is presumed that KELLOGG's voice has so given out as to incapacitate him for serving another term.

HON. ROLAND E. TROWBRIDGE has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the fifth district. He has served one term, but was beaten by BALWIN in 1862, and will be likely to share the same fate again.

The favorite side-wheel steamer Illinois, was sunk on the rocks in Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, on Saturday morning last. Her passengers and freight were taken off by the steamer Cleveland. She was owned by J. T. Whiting & Co., Detroit, and last winter was thoroughly repaired at an expense of some \$20,000.

Gen. BUTLER, if the telegraph is to be believed, has been laid up at Fortress Monroe. His Peninsula campaign has satisfied even his admirers that he is a military failure.

The rebel privateer Florida is again at work on our coasts, and is swooping up a large number of vessels daily.

Capt John A. Winslow, of the steamer Kearsarge, was born in Roxbury, North Carolina, and is now nearly 60 years of age. He is the third officer above John Rodgers of the Dictator on the navy list. Captain Winslow entered the Navy on the 1st of January, 1827. He joined the sloop-of-war Falmouth, then attached to the West India squadron, where he remained until 1831, when he was sent to the New York Naval School for a few months, when he was warranted as a past midshipman, bearing date April 28, 1832.—He was then ordered for duty at Boston. In 1836, he was on the coast of Brazil in the sloop Erie. Three years after he was at the rendezvous in Boston. On the 9th of December 1839, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant. In 1841 he was ordered to the steamer Missouri. In 1849 he was attached to the sloop Saratoga, on the Home squadron; from that time until 1852 he was waiting orders; then he was ordered to the frigate St. Lawrence, flagship, where he remained on a long cruise. On the 14th of September, 1855, he was commissioned a Commander, and ordered to the rendezvous at Boston. In 1859 he was relieved and awarded orders. In 1861 he was appointed lighthouse inspector. In 1862 he was ordered to the Mississippi flotilla, and subsequently he was ordered to Portsmouth to command the Kearsarge, which position he has filled with credit and honor in the past, as well as in the action with the Alabama. His present commission is dated 16th of July, 1862, on which day some 15 of our best commanders were promoted to be full Captains.

Our imports have within the past few days received an important check. Last week they were three and a half millions, the week ending July 2d; four millions three hundred thousand; the week previous nearly six and a half millions.—The weekly average during May was about five millions.

Reconstruction Proclamation.

Whereas at the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is herewith annexed; and whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper political relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation, I pronounced a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill, as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States has been suppressed in any such State, and the people shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in which case military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and in the Independence of the U. S. the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From New York. Major Gunther to-day sent the following letter to Maj. Gen. Sanford: Mayor's Office, New York, July 11. To Maj. Gen. Sanford, Sir:—In these times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own citizens. Here in New York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves but to the general public weal, that we should not, by any action of our own, place these great interests in jeopardy by withdrawing our legitimate protection. This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized city regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city, when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population, might tempt the lawless and evil disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such an event, which I regret to say, in my judgment, may not be considered improbable, I fear our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military. I therefore most earnestly protest against any material reduction, at this period, of our organized and uniformed military force, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency, from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the city of New York is so peculiarly exposed. I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed], C. GODFREY GUNTHER, New York, July 12.

The following is the reply of Major General Sanford to the letter of Major Gunther: 1st DIVISION N. Y. STATE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, July 12. Hon. C. G. Gunther, Mayor of the city of New York.

Sir:—Although I can not concur in your definition of patriotism, I fully agree with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined force in our city sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil disposed members of the community to renew the scenes of arson and murder which disgraced our city last summer during the absence of our city regiments. In answer to the present call of the President on the Governor of the State, only 3,500 men have been detailed from this Division as our quota of the 10,000 required, and after this detachment is withdrawn, I shall retain 12 of the disciplined regiments of the 1st Division in the city, ready, willing, and abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community. I regret that after the explanation to you yesterday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope, therefore, you will have no objection to the publication of this answer, to allay any fears which you may have excited.

I am, very respectfully, Your ob't servant, [Signed] C. W. SANFORD.

The Richmond Sentinel claims that the rebel government gathered thirty-eight thousand small arms on the battle-ground of the Wilderness.

Capt. Winslow—Official Recognition of his Services.

Washington, July 8. Secretary Welles has sent to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, the following recognition of his services in the destruction of the pirate Alabama: Navy Department, July 6.

Sir:—Your very brief dispatches of the 19th and 20th ult., informing the department that the piratical craft Alabama, or "290," had been sunk on the 19th of June, near Meridian, by the Kearsarge, under your command, were this day received. I congratulate you on your good fortune in meeting this vessel, which had so long avoided the latest ships and some of the most vigilant and intelligent officers of the service; and for the ability displayed in this combat you have the thanks of the department. You will please express to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge the satisfaction of the government at the victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, superior in number of guns, and superior in the number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking, that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The Alabama represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workshoppers. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32-pounders, of fifty-seven cwt.; of 68-pounders, of the British navy, and of the only successful rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board Her Majesty's gunnery ship the Excellent.

The Kearsarge is one of the first gunboats built at our navy yards at the commencement of the rebellion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction. The principal guns composing her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement; yet in one hour you succeeded in sinking your antagonist, thus killing many of her crew without injury to a single life on your vessel. Our countrymen have reason to be satisfied that in this, as in every action of this unhappy war, neither the ships, the guns, nor the crews have been deteriorated, but that they maintain the ability and continue the renown which ever adorned our naval annals.

The President has signified his intention to recommend that you receive a vote of thanks in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore. Lieutenant Commander James S. Thurston, the executive officer of the Kearsarge, will be recommended to the Senate for advancement ten numbers in his grade, and you will report to the department the names of any others of the officers or crew whose good conduct on the occasion entitles them to especial mention.

Very respectfully, [Signed] GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steamer Kearsarge, Cherbourg, France.

From the N. Y. World. The Removal of Colonel Bowman. It is a fact of general notoriety that Colonel Bowman, the superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, was removed from that position by President Lincoln, because, having invited General McClellan to deliver the oration at the consecration of the soldiers' cemetery, he declined to recall the invitation. Colonel Bowman is a veteran in the service of the United States; during the nullification era in South Carolina, he was in command of the forts in Charleston harbor, and so approved himself to Gen. Jackson that the latter addressed him a warm letter of appreciation and thanks. And now this faithful and tried veteran is removed by President Jackson's most degenerate successor, because he declined to lend himself as a tool to the peevish and pitiful spite of General McClellan's traducers. The shabby malignity of this transaction reveals, in a very clear light, the character of the President. A mind that can descend to step, in this manner, between the senior major-general and a courtesy, and remove a faithful officer from an important position because having offered the courtesy he would not debase himself by withdrawing it; a mind capable of malice so petty and so spiteful, is unworthy in decent self-respect as in generosity of sentiment. Neither the cemetery nor its dedication was any affair of Mr. Lincoln's; it was got up by the West Point officers at their own expense, as a means of doing justice to the memory of their fallen associates. But even the grave is not exempt from the unhalloved touch of presidential malignity; even the reverent associations connected with death cannot avoid his heart into an observance of the self-respecting decency due from high position to the actors in so solemn a ceremony. General McClellan's eloquent and affecting oration breathed nothing but the most ardent and unanimous patriotism; and all who read it and then reflect that Col. Bowman was removed only for affording him an opportunity to utter such sentiments, will feel their admiration and their contempt equally heightened by the contrast between the occasion and the act.

THE KEARSARGE.—Kearsarge (not Kerargor nor Kearsage) whence our victorious name is named, is a mountain, half a mile high, near the centre of New Hampshire, one of the sentinel outposts of the White Hills, but not connected with them. The Unionists of the Granite State will henceforth regard this noble eminence with prouder affection, since its name is indissolubly blended with one of the happiest exploits of our navy.

New Advertisements.

Caution. ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to purchase a certain Remonstrance News given by the publisher to C. L. Bottom, on the 9th day of July, inst., for five hundred dollars, payable one day after date. As said note was obtained without consideration, and is, for all other causes, void, I shall refuse payment, and resist its collection. CORNELIUS CHIFFIN, Ann Arbor, July 14, 1864.

