THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The New York Convention.

Incidents of Saturday's Proceedings—Gossip About the Candidates—Chase and His Platform.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

The Scene in Tammany Hall.

Looking from the contracted quarters assigned to the press, the scene in the hall was very interesting on more than one account. On one side of the platform, which occupies one-third of the southern end, was the telegraph office, with its noisy instruments, its busy operators, and its bustling pages running to and fro with despatches to and from anxious delegates and their constituents in all parts of the country, and from the many representatives of the provincial press to their respective, and, in some cases, respectable journals, hundreds of miles away. On the other was the office of the Associated Press, wherein Mr. Simonton marshaled his forces, and whereforth he despatched during the day an amount of reading matter which, as published in columns printed in nearly every State, would make a volume rivaling in size almost any dictionary given to the world before the time of Noah——Webster. The galleries were crowded with flushed faces, and panting forms divested of vests and denuded as to coats and neckties. To the credit of the galleries be it said that most of the occupants were bareheaded, and that during the proceedings of the Convention there was no disturbance, and but little noise, except where it has been prescribed that the applause should be brought in. That the hint, which was always given by some *reconcilii*, near the Speaker's stand, was quickly taken and as promptly acted upon, can be easily guessed. That a blunder was made at one very interesting stage of the ceremonies will be seen directly.

Scattered over the room were veteran Democrats, upon whose bald heads the eye rested out a moment, as the reflection of the light from the windows was painful, and the memories called up when one recognized the faces so long prominent in the past history of the party of slavery and corruption were by no means pleasant. There were other heads, however, on younger shoulders, which have governed the actions of men and communities in the wrong direction, but which may yet be turned, through the influence of an advancing civilization, to become the source of much that shall redound to the honor and glory of our country.

Certain Notable Delegates.

At the head of the Pennsylvania delegates sat Heister Clymer, a man of strong build, of great mental power, and possessing a strength of will truly astonishing when one considers the bitter disappointments to which he has been subjected in his short life of 43 years. He always dresses neatly; is a quiet, gentlemanly speaker; is fluent and graceful, and in knowledge of Parliamentary usage, in quickness to seize a point, whether of logic or strategy, has no superior in the Convention. Not far from him sat the notorious Bill McMullen, too well known to the general public to require description. He was very quiet on Saturday, and probably will be during the entire session, as his province is not to talk, but to organize the rougher working material of his party for active service during a campaign. One of the most noticeable men in the Convention is General Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre—tall, fine looking, well-formed, nervous, and evidently not disinclined to attract attention. Surrounded by the delegates of his State sat Wade Hampton, of Confederate Cavalry fame, a strong, vigorous, active-looking man, of splendid personal appearance, and for a time the observed of all observers. Not far from him a tall, brown-faced Georgian Colonel Phil. R. Simmons, once a private in the 43d Georgia, and afterwards promoted by rapid degrees to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 23d, a very quiet, easy, self-possessed man of excellent physique, to whom the business of the Convention is for the time a matter of the most unbounded interest. At the head of the New York delegation, S. J. Tilden, a sexagenarian, the ariest, coolest, wiliest-looking delegate in the Convention. Among the Alabamians, C. C. Langdon, once a Whig of the most unyielding sort, now a so called disciple of Andrew Jackson whom, in his Mobile *Advertiser*, in years gone by, he tried long and earnestly to consign to ignominious oblivion. The largest man in the Convention, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, six feet one and a half in his stocking feet, sat fanning himself in the midst of his motley brethren from Pennsylvania.

Belmont the "August."

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, August Belmont, was the first actor in the performances of Saturday, and, despite his sweet German accent, brought down the house in rounds of applause at the stated times. Mr Belmont is a modest looking gentleman, a little bald on that part of the head most frequently seen from the galleries, and is much idolized by the party when money is required to pay expenses. He is a devoted Democrat, and is supposed to wield more influence among Democratic President-makers than any other man.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

Sundry Candidates and their Supporters.

New York has at last resolved to vote for Hon. Sanford E. Church, but does not expect to make this vote more than complimentary. This is merely a cover; the real party is to be brought forward after the Convention has, after many ballots, become wearied, fatigued, glad to take any card that may be skillfully forced in their hands by the adroit Tammanyites. Whether this will be Hendricks, English of Connecicut, or Governor Seymour remains to be seen. Of the last-named a delegate wittily observes that he gives most excellent *private* reasons why *he* should not be nominated, and still better *public* reasons why nobody else should be nominated.

Pennsylvania has, at last, after much courting, watching and praying, found a candidate in the person of Governor Packer, who is to be brought forward and pressed. If he be dropped, Hancock is to have a complimentary vote. This is, of course, fatal to Hancock's hopes as a candidate—his only chance being the firm, united, and persistent support of his own State. Both these votes amount to nothing, and the delegation has yet to develop a practical policy. The Western Pennsylvania delegates, with their constituents, are earnest for Pendleton.

New England is still mixed—divided between Pendleton, Blair, Hendricks and Chase men.

The Hendricks movement is smothered, subdued, but not destroyed. Every hour or so Tammany touches the galvanic battery, the corpse rises and looks in a menacing manner at Pendleton, and then lays down again with folded, peaceful hands, as if praying for oblivion and rest. Mr. Hendricks is tired of waiting for news of his nomination, and is reported to be sending agents here to operate on the delegates.

Governor English is in town, wants the nomination, and like Governor Seymour, has the advantage of personal presence and wooing with the delegates. One of these candidates affects coyness, but the other tries the opposite tack.

Chase is still talked of, and every man who is connected with the banks is in his interest. He has votes here and there—some in Maine, some in Georgia, two in North Carolina, and one in Virginia—and can, upon the pinch, secure the solid vote of New York, but the great body of the Convention is hostile to his pretensions.

The Frank Blair movement is more skillfully worked than any other. He can get the vote of Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia whenever his name shall be brought forward. Pendleton is the preference of these States, but Blair is their second choice, and the same is true in the main of Kentucky and part of Tennessee.

Pendleton still holds the great Northwest solid, save a slight defection in Michigan. All the States of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, embracing the country from the Lake of the Woods to the Allegheny Mountains, including Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and most of Tennessee, cry out for Pendleton as a first choice. Nearly all the delegates from Maryland and Virginia also prefer him, though the latter may not vote for him at the outset.

The Southern vote will scatter. It may be reserved or thrown as complimentary votes until the North clearly indicates a preference. When that shall be evinced, the South will not, by blanks, complimentary votes or dispersion, prevent a choice. That would expose them to as much criticism as an undue haste to secure a favorite.

North Carolina under the leadership and influence of General Clingman, will vote for Hancock. Virginia will probably first cast a complimentary vote for ex-President Pierce or Frank Blair. Tennessee will divide between Johnson and Pendleton. Johnson will not get many votes, the amnesty dodge coming too late, and being too gross a bid to deceive anybody. The other Southern States are likely to split up like New England. California will vote for Field until she can find out the strong man to tie to.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Strength of the Candidates.

Pennsylvanians remain firm for Packer, and have issued a circular in which they give his claims for the position, and his ability at considerable length. There are some twenty-eight men in the delegation who profess their determination to stick by him to the last. As the delegation votes as a unit, the vote of that State will be cast for Packer, until they see there is no possibility of uniting sufficient strength upon him to secure his nomination.

Governor English developed considerable strength last night in the New England delegation, and there is a fair prospect of getting about one-half of the New England votes. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are a unit for Chase, but at last accounts it was not certain whether the former State would give her vote to him on the first ballot, although they have not as yet been able to unite upon any other name which has been presented.

The friends of Andrew Johnson now claim that Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi will vote for him on the first ballot. But this does not tally very well with the claims of some of the other candidates, for the friends of Hancock claim the latter State for him on the start at least.

Pendleton and his Adherents.

At the meeting of the Ohio delegation yesterday the following persons resigned their seats: Wash. McLean, delegate at large; Joseph G. Butler, of the First District; John H. Blose and Granville Stokes, of the Third; and Jere. Williams, of the Fifteenth. Their places were filled by the following:—Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. George H. Pugh, Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, and General George W. Morgan. This, it is reported, is done in order to secure men who have a better knowledge of parliamentary law and more speaking talent in the delegation.

A committee was also appointed at the meeting of the delegation to visit other delegations during the evening, and ascertain the precise vote that Pendleton will receive, and report to the Ohio delegation this morning. His friends have made a canvass of the votes they believe he will receive, as soon as the different delegations have finished their complimentary voting, which they anticipate will be concluded on the second or third ballot. They claim the following, therefore, as the third or fourth ballot:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Alabama	4	Minnesota	4
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	4
California	5	Missouri	11
Connecticut	3	Nebraska	3
Delaware	3	Nevada	3
Florida	3	New Hampshire	2
Georgia	4	New Jersey	3
Illinois	16	North Carolina	4
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	2	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	5
Louisiana	3	Tennessee	5
Maine	3	Texas	2
Maryland	7	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	8
Michigan	4		
Total			180

Necessary for choice, under the two-thirds rule, 212.

The 180 votes is the number claimed by the friends of Pendleton on the third or fourth ballot. He will probably start in the Convention with from 115 to 120 votes, which will be more than any other candidate will receive on the first ballot.

Several of those States claimed will vote for other candidates on the start—for instance, California and Nevada will vote for Judge Field, and Mississippi either for Hancock or Johnson.

Important Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following letter from a distinguished statesman of Ohio, addressed to a gentleman in this city, was sent to Chief Justice Chase last week:—

June 25.—There is a growing disposition among the Democracy of the West to accept of Chief Justice Chase as their candidate. If cordially received by the party, his election will be certain, and it is the safest and best we can do. I see the *Commercial* doubts his consenting to leave the question of suffrage without distinction of race to the States, and considers it a departure from his long avowed principles. This I do not perceive. Chase is in favor of two things—the Constitution of the United States, including the rights of the States under it, and suffrage without distinction of race, and I think he has never said he would violate the first in order to secure the last, and it is not an inconsistency or a departure from principle to refuse the attainment of an end, however desirable, by an assumption of ungranted powers.

REPLY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

In returning the foregoing letter to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, the Chief Justice very clearly and tersely defines his position on the question of suffrage in relation to national politics as follows:—

"July 1, 1868.—Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and State rights. What I desire for the Southern States is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that these ends will be best secured by according suffrage to all citizens. But the practical disposition of the question of suffrage, as well as all other domestic questions, is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old State rights doctrines.

"In the event of nomination and success, I trust that I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation would insure success, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will."

Sanford E. Church.

The *World* says editorially:—

"The New York delegation have proceeded with great deliberation, because they thought it due to the State, and to the cause, that they should not give their support to any candidate whom they were not determined to stand by until two-thirds of the Convention are brought to his support. They have given a liberal consideration to every candidate from other States, but in a comparison of their competing claims the New York delegation have become convinced that Mr. Church is as well qualified as any of them for the office, and has better chances of an election. It is their purpose to adhere to him without wavering, until they secure his nomination.

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown, June 25, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the Hansa.

[NOTE.—The news by the Hansa will be found on our inside pages.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Disraeli in France.

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding in its bulletin to a recent speech of Mr. Disraeli, says:—

"Mr. Disraeli has very exactly summed up the opinion of the powers and of the political men in Europe, by stating that in the actual state of affairs the political horizon is unclouded by any menace of war. The Government of the Emperor neglects nothing to maintain and strengthen the good understanding which has been so happily established between all the powers. Ideas of moderation and of wisdom facilitate this agreement. They are valuable auxiliaries to the development of the general interests of Europe."

The Pope's Consistory.

On June 22 the Pope held a secret consistory, at which His Holiness nominated several Bishops, and afterwards pronounced two allocutions. The first of these referred to the publication of the bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in Austria. In the latter His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the Civil Marriage law, and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools, and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers, and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian Bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow their example.

Great Conflagration in Bremen.

A disastrous fire occurred in Bremen, June 22, and raged for eight hours. The damage will exceed 1,500,000 thalers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 6—A. M.—Consols 95⅛ for money and 95@95⅛ for account; United States 5-20s, 73¼@73⅝; Great Western, 31½; Erie, 46⅝; Illinois Central, 101⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 6—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—A. M.—Cotton firm and prices unchanged. The sales to day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 6—P. M.—Consols 95 for money and 94⅞@95 for account. United States 5-20's, 73⅝. Illinois Central, 102. Erie, 46½.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—P. M.—Cotton active and buoyant. Uplands, 11½@11¼; Orleans, 11½@11⅝. Sales 15,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay, up to the 23d of June, since last report, 31,000 bales. Corn, 35s. 6d. on the spot, and 36s. to arrive. London refined petroleum 1s. 5d. Spirits of petroleum, 1s. Linseed oil, 32s. Sugar firm.

ANTWERP, July 6—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 49 francs.

BEECHER.

His Sermon Yesterday—Politics and Religion Mingled.

In his sermon at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:—

It is a momentous question whether any nation has the moral courage to say, we refuse to make material profit out of open opportunities which involve tyranny and wrong. Indeed, it is a most dangerous thing to tempt a nation in this way. Given the promise of a vast commerce, given an increase of wealth as the result of an aggressive and cruel course, and there is hardly any people which will not sink the dictates of humility, generosity, meekness, and kindness for the mere sake of material gain. It remains to be seen if this people have the magnanimity to act from their highest interests. The present political year will decide it, will decide whether they support principles of kindness, large principles, principles of honesty, or whether they respond to the temptation already laid out for them, to become strong by grinding the weak, and to increase by aggression on others. * * Where are the men who are truly great? I have been cognizant, actively cognizant, of public affairs since 1840. From that time to this, two generations have risen and gone beyond. Of their popular idols then and now, it is safe to say that every one of them has been made and is made, simply by rooting himself in a newspaper, and growing as mushrooms do, on a dunghill. We grow more mushroom men than any nation in the world. It only requires ten years to place a man in conspicuity, and to bury him with us. These be men of power, but not of influence. They represent so much physical force, but they influence no one. The past had such. It had Hannibal, Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, Wellington; and it is true that while they were, they were powerful. But they died, and to-day their deeds and the memory of them leave not a vestige of influence behind. We have such characters in our time, and we are invited to honor them. It remains to be seen if the Americans will spurn these creatures of clay, these masses of animalism, and rise to rewarding men of moral principle, of Christian character, of civil capacity—such a man as has stood by an idea through thick and thin, and has calmly waited till even his foes vindicate his virtue and his courage, by adopting his farsighted, ever-held views as their own.

—In the evening, after the usual devotional exercises, Mr. Beecher selected as his text the fifteenth verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus: "Thou shalt not steal."

He began by saying that there was no other text in the Bible that was better understood and more universally broken than the one he had just read. There was no other period in our national history when it was broken so often and so openly as at the present day. It was time that this truth, though an old one, should be learned by all parties and all classes and conditions of men. Stealing was going on in every condition of society, and fraud seemed to be the rule in almost every business and profession. In some occupations it had got to become a thing to be expected, and no one was surprised. The railway management of the country was especially corrupt. He honestly believed the majority of the railroads of the United States to be corruptly used for the purpose of enriching the managers at the expense of the stockholders, and that those concerned in their management could be called nothing else than corrupt. Subordinates were also dishonest, and railway companies found it difficult in these days to obtain persons whom they could trust. Mr. Beecher alluded to the government of the City of New York at some length, saying it would be known as long as Sodom and Gomorrah, and for largely the same reasons. The Legislature of New York was also corrupt, and stealing was customary with both parties. It was a question which was most adroit in stealing, the Democrats or Republicans; whichever party went up, it went to steal and whichever party came down came down to mutter because they hadn't a chance to steal. (Laughter.) Corruption was also rife in the Legislature of the States of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, in the latter State almost as bad as in the State of New York. And now, said the speaker, it is seriously proposed to carry the nation bodily into this ring of thieves, and by the repudiation of the national bonds to steal from those who, in our emergency, advanced their means for the purpose of maintaining our national life and Union. I regard the refusal to pay the bonds of these United States in gold or silver as being, in every disguise and under every possible plea, an atrocious theft; and I pronounce that man, either by mistake or intentionally, a thief who does it, or attempts to procure the doing of it. It is an attempt to make this nation a vast thieving body. (Applause.) It is not an accusation that can be laid against one party or the other. There are thieves in both parties that are clamorous for this national repudiation. This is a crime that I think would not have its parallel even among knaves. It takes a sort of man smirched with patriotism and varnished with piety to do the wickedest thing. (Sensation). A pickpocket would not steal the medicine away from a physician who was healing his own mother. But, while men in the nation's extremity and peril lent their aid, it is now proposed that we shall pick their pockets and steal from them. It is a thing for which there were no titles monstrous enough. It is a thing that every man who has a conscience or a particle of honor ought to hiss at and spew at. It is a shame that the Church—that is so loud against dancing and card-playing, has not a word to say against national robbery, national dishonor, and national dishonesty.

Mr. Beecher then briefly alluded to the growing dishonesty in public and private life, and urged, as the only hope of the nation, the careful educating of the young by their parents and teachers in strict honesty as well as piety. A hymn and the benediction closed the evening's exercises.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Proceedings To-day—Horatio Seymour Permanent President.

Pendleton Gains Strength at the Expense of Chief Justice Chase—Prospects of Hancock, Packer, and Hendricks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More About the Osage Indian Treaty—Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Pendleton's Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6—Pendleton is very strong for the nomination, but the German vote of Pennsylvania being against him, he cannot be nominated. Pendleton's strength kills off Chase.

New Yorker Will Not be Nominated.

The Convention will not nominate a New York man, as such nomination would destroy Seymour's chance for the future.

Asa Packer's Chance.

Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, is therefore now pressed by the leaders of the German vote.

Judge Chase's Friends.

The friends of Judge Chase have their quarters opposite Tammany Hall. They are working very hard. They say that unless Chase and Hancock are nominated the party cannot succeed.

The First Ballot.

Pendleton will be the strongest man on the first ballot. His friends claim that on the first ballot he will have between 180 and 190 votes.

If Pendleton is Nominated.

Should he be nominated, either Mayor Hoffman, of New York, or Governor English, of Connecticut, will be placed on the ticket with him.

If Pendleton is not nominated he will unquestionably have strength enough to make the nominee, and he must come from one of the Eastern States. In that event, General Hancock will probably be the man, although his name is now scarcely mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

The wildest enthusiasm prevails this morning. The various clubs are parading the streets and thousands of people are congregated in the vicinity of Tammany Hall. It is next to impossible to give the slightest indications of the "coming man."

The Pennsylvania Delegation and Judge Packer.

The Pennsylvania delegation has expressed a determination to stand by Judge Packer so long as there is a chance probable of his receiving the nomination. His friends are in favor of Senator Richardson, of Illinois, for the Vice-Presidency.

Senator Hendricks

appears to be the second strongest man, but is opposed by the friends of Pendleton. Hancock would be put on the ticket with Hendricks.

Johnson has Southern Friends.

Three or four Southern States are claimed for Johnson.

Sanford E. Church

does not appear to have any strength outside of the New York delegation. This is the gossip of the hour.

The Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions will not probably report before to-morrow.

Question of Adjournment.

From present appearances the Convention will not adjourn before Thursday or Friday.

Seymour being conducted by ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to the chair, indicates the tendency towards Packer. It will narrow down to Packer and Hendricks. The enthusiasm for Seymour, when he took the chair, had no bounds. All the influences of Pennsylvania, particularly the Germans, are now in favor of Packer.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Tremendous Crowd.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The police arrangements in Fourteenth street were inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd, which so blocked up the passage to Tammany Hall that the delegates and reporters had much difficulty in entering. Owing to this cause it was half-past 10 o'clock before the delegates were generally in their seats.

The Convention was called to order by the temporary Chairman at a quarter before 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Quinn, of New York.

The President announced as the business in order the reading of the journal of Saturday.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, moved to dispense with the reading. Agreed to.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, presented a series of resolutions, which were referred without reading.

The Workingmen's Delegation.

General Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegation from the Workingmen's Convention be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to.

Horatio Seymour, Permanent President.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:—For President, Horatio Seymour (great cheering); and a Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Also recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Mackin, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the report and the discharge of the committee.

A delegate from Florida inquired whether in the adoption of this report the two-thirds rule, in balloting for Presidential candidates, would require for nomination two-thirds of the entire Convention or two-thirds of the vote to be cast in the Electoral College.

The Chair put the question on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Murphy of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked permission for the said committee to sit during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hammond of North Carolina, to conduct the permanent President to the Chair. Governor Seymour proceeded to the chair amid great cheering, long continued.

Seymour's Address.

He briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Counselled moderation, toleration, and harmony. He said that most of the important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform, accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for the soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans.

He accused the dominant party of an extravagant wasting of the public money, tainting the national credit, expediting immigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses the civil law.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Commissioner Taylor Defends the Osage Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following is a copy of the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Senator Henderson:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 23, 1868.—To the Hon. J. B. Henderson, Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives reported, on the 18th instant, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the House:—

"*Resolved*, (As the sense of the House of Representatives), That the treaty concluded on the 27th of May, 1868, with the Great and Little Osage Tribe of Indians, both in its express terms and stipulations, and in the means employed to procure their acceptance by the Indians, is an outrage on their rights; that in transferring to a single railroad corporation 800,000 acres of lands, it not only disregards the rights and interests of other railroad corporations in the State of Kansas, and builds up a frightful land monopoly in defiance of the just rights of the settlers and of the people of the United States, but it assumes the authority repeatedly denied by this House to dispose of those lands by treaty, otherwise than by absolute cession to the United States, and for purposes which Congress alone is competent to promote."

I was President of the Commission which negotiated the treaty referred to, and conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, assisted by Superintendent Thomas Murphy, agent G. C. Snow, and special agent Albert G. Boone, co-commissioners. The accusation clearly implied in the resolution that improper means were employed to procure the consent of the Indians is, I believe, utterly without foundation in facts. I am certain that not the slightest threat or promise was made by any one to attain the consent of any one of the chiefs or headmen, all of whom freely and eagerly signed the treaty publicly in open council, with every apparent manifestation of satisfaction with its provisions. Indeed, not only were those who signed the treaty satisfied with its provisions, but the whole tribe and all the settlers on the lands, so far as we had means of judging, seemed also satisfied with them. As this treaty has been by the Senate referred to the committee of which you are chairman, as the resolution of the House impliedly accusing this Commission of official misconduct, was adopted by the House without any information having been given to me or to my colleagues that any charge affecting my official conduct or that of my colleagues on said Commission, was being considered by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, and as on my own behalf, and on behalf of my colleagues, I most positively and emphatically deny that any improper means were employed by us to be employed by others to obtain the consent of the Osage chiefs and head men, or any of them, to the said treaty; as we are conscious that in making said treaty we have done our duty, and done it worthily and well, having in view the best interests of the Indians, of the people of Kansas, and of the general public of the United States. As our good fame and official reputation, which are to us above all price, are deeply involved, I, therefore, appeal through you to your honorable committee to investigate most searchingly and thoroughly the whole history of the negotiation of this treaty, and all the circumstances connected with the transaction, and report fully the conclusions of your judgment, to the end that neither the reputation of officers of this Department, nor important work committed to and carefully executed by them, shall be injured or lost by ex parte investigations, but that simple justice may be done. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

The North Carolina Representation.

The entire North Carolina delegation, with the exception of David Heaton, from the Second District, are now here, ready to take their seats. General Paine, of Wisconsin, has their credentials, and will probably present them to day, and ask that they be sworn in. The Legislature of North Carolina has adopted the Constitutional amendment, and complied with the various reconstruction acts of Congress. The Legislature will elect United States Senators to-morrow week. The principal candidates are Messrs. Abbott, Sloane, Poole, and Heaton.

The Louisiana Senators.

The Legislature of Louisiana elects Senators to-morrow. It is thought one of them will be a colored man. There is not a quorum in the House this morning. Not a single Democrat is in the hall, nearly all of them being in New York.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Hon. William D. Kelley, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Naval Committee be directed to inquire into the regularity and legality of the purchase of planing and riveting machines, Cameron pumps, and tools and machinery generally by Theodore Zeller, Engineer of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and that it be authorized to hold sessions in the city of Philadelphia, or to send a Sub-committee thither for this purpose.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Fourth of July Casualties—Suicides—Movements of Reverdy Johnson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Generally speaking, the incidents, accidents, etc., of the late independence anniversary were few and uninteresting. There were some small fires from the roofs of the houses catching as a consequence of rockets and fireworks, but they were unimportant.

A negro named Rufus Sheddle was accidentally shot dead.

Solon Beal, a well-known citizen, attempted to drown himself because of pecuniary difficulties.

John McCarty committed suicide by opening a vein in his arm.

Bazley Keys, an old merchant, died.

Most of the excursionists have returned safely.

Business is again resumed, and things are steady.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to a complimentary entertainment proffered by his friends in Annapolis on the 21st instant. He also accepts an invitation to an entertainment by his Baltimore friends, and will sail on the 1st of August for Europe in the steamer Baltimore of the Bremen line. It is confidently asserted he would refuse the nomination to the Presidency by the New York Convention even if offered. He wishes to retire from political life with his present high office, and is determined to do so.

It is very hot.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The "Glorious Fourth."

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The "Fourth" at this place passed off in a very quiet manner. At 12 o'clock a national salute was fired, and in the evening a very fine display of fireworks was given under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

A Court-Martial.

A general Court-martial has been convened here by order of General Grant for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. The following officers are detailed for that duty:—Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Roberts, President, Brevet Major C. P. Eakin, Brevet Captain C. P. Hazleton, Lieutenants J. Dillenbach, 1st Artillery, A. E. Clark, 3d Artillery, B. F. Ryer, 2d Artillery, Albion Howe, 4th Artillery, R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, Judge Advocate.

Naval Movements.

The United States steamer Ascutney, from Washington, has just passed up the Roads for Norfolk, with a distinguished party of visitors on board.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 6, 1868.

The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 102¾, an advance of ¼, and old do at 99¾, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¼@49, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29@29¼, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, a decline of ¼; and Norristown at 68½ no change. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 5½, an advance of ½; 61 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31; and Girard at 61, no change.

Canal shares were dull. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; and 21¼ for Lehigh Navigation.

—The following dividends have been declared by the Companies named:—

	Per cent.
Enterprise Insurance Company	4
Bank of North America	10
Fame Insurance Company	3

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	10¾	300 sh Read R.	⅛, 49
$4000 do. New	10⅜	300 do	2d, 48⅞
$2 00 Pa 6s, 3 series	100	200 do	⅛, c. 49
36 sh Mech Bk	⅛, 81	600 do	c. 49
23 sh Girard Bk	⅛, 61	100 sh Catawissa Pf	30w. 29
62 sh Penna R	⅛, 52⅛	100 do	29
55 do	52½	100 do	30. 29⅛
100 sh Butler Coal	4⅛		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	140⅝	11 00 A. M.	140⅞
10·00 "	140⅝	11·54 "	140⅞
10·13 "	14 ½	12·00 M.	140⅞
10·30 "	140⅝	12·30 P. M.	143⅞

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110½; 3 days, 110⅛@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 108½@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1868, 108¾@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 7-30s, June, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; August, 1865, 118⅛@118¾; do., September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅞@118. Gold, 140⅞@140¾. Silver, 133⅛@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113@113⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. June, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867 108⅜@108¾; 1868, 108⅜@108¾; 5-, 10-40s, 106⅝@107⅛; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 108⅜@108⅝; 3d series, 108⅝@1.8⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1868, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108⅝@109; do., 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 107@107¼; 7-30s, June, 108⅝@109; do., July, 108⅝@109. Gold, 140½.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	135½	Chi. and R. I. R.	106
N.Y. and E. R.	70¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅞	R. R.	109⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Pacific M. S. Co.	97⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Gold	140¼
Chi. and N. W. com	79¼	Market steady.	
Chi. and N. W. pref	82		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 6.—There is no vitality in the Flour market, and prices favor buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7 75@8 50 for superfine, $8 50@9 for extras, $9 50@10 50 for common and good Northwestern extra family, $10@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market. Sales of 1500 bushels good and prime red at $2 20@2 30. Rye is selling at $1·90@1·95 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1·13@1·14 and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·10@1·11. Oats are scarce and steady; sales at 85@86c. for Pennsylvania and 88@89c. for Southern.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and is wanted at $6·50@7. Some holders ask more. Timothy ranges from $2 25 to 2 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 80@2·85.

Provisions are quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Pork sells at $28 50@