Manifesto from Andrew Johnson-Circumstances under Which He will Accept the Nomination.

Mto., Ste., Etc., Etc.

#### Correspondence Between Citizens of New York and the President.

The following correspondence explains itself:—
The Hon. Andrew Johnson—Sir:—The undersign d. citizens of the city of New York,
having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest Executive office of the
nation, and believing that the patriotism,
fideity to the Constitution, and fearlessness
which have hitherto marked the performance
of your official duties are the highest guarantees of your official duties are the highest guarantees as well as the essential quantications for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of this country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States? Yours with high respect, F. W. Coggill, James Gallatin, Thomas Morrell, Robert H. Berdell, N. A. Baldwin, William H. Appleton, J. W. Garard, Jr., Henry Grinnell, Francis Skiddy, Emil Sauer. City of New York, June 21, 1868, REPLY of The PRESIDENT.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1808 —Gentlemen:
—To your friendly inquiry whether, "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country." I would permit my name to be presented to the Damo-cratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service—I may say, indeed, of further endurance—in that elevated and responsible position, unless by a call se general and unequivocal that it would be an endorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths, composing what was once in fact monwealths composing what was once in fact the Federal Union. Of such approval in the present temper of parties I can perhaps have no

reasonable expectation.
All history proves that men who in official position oppese for any reason the checisned schemes devised by factions to acquire power, schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence the resisting measures which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroacuments upon the Constitution, my task has been made arcuous, and seemingly ungracious by an opposition powerful, well organized, and possessing a controlling influence in the nails of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two-thirds of each Huse of Congress, I have been unable, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expendiof the people, to check extravagant expenditores for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxation which now restso oppressively upon the nation, In the midst of these embarrassments I have not been discouraged, when, from the public prints or from some unusually frank and out-spoken friend, I have heard that "I have no party" The suggestion has only served to re-mind me of a memorable r mark, at ered when faction ruled high in Rome, that "Casar had a party, and Pompey and Crassus each had party, but that the Commonwealth had none." Alming only, as the repre-entative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Common wealth. ay I not pertinently make the application to

Constrained, in occupying my position as the federal executive, to abide in silence wrongs and encrosenments of the most insidious as well as desperate character, or sometimes when incapable of arresting them permitted only to employ futile protests, compelled with only the privilege of remonstrance or the terrible alternative of counter revolution to resist revolutionary projects; obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator, while the valuable time of the nation has been wasted in causaless assaults upon myself and office for the benefit of a party, I cannot complain if the people, while witnessing, have not been able to make my cause thoroughly their own—the defense of the constitution and laws their own

Until, however, the people's representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation, and preventing successive imposts upon the same arti-cle, beginning with its crude state and following it through the successive stages of manuure to its final use and cost, the people og thus made to pay extortionately i ruinously these accumulated taxes, until the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating for the people's wants, the nation will have to be content with the mere delusive hope and promise of better times; since mere party politics will continued to be considered greater moment than the study and practice of political economy and the reduction of tariffs and the making of a President of more consequence than the diminution of the national indebtedness, and a return to sound currency and specie payments. With the people, then, must rest the correction of whatever is wrong in the respects indicated, and if their public servants find them careless of their responsi-bility, if the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, no executive will ever have power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to incur the apology consequent upon the attempt.

I am now, however, as I have ever oeen in the hands of the people and at their disposal. My struggle for the Union and the integrity of the Government began long ago. Conscious of having honestly discharged my duly and satis-fied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage will, in the end at least, enure to the benefit and indeed safety of constitu-tional liverty and human rights, I can well afford. I think, to look calmly on the present and await patiently the verdict of the future. Whilst I know that the struggle for the rights of the people and for deference to the Constitution is not yet over, yet believing that the late palpable failure to do violence to that great in-strument and the executive office, the worst that faction can for the present do has been accomplished,

I would only, in concluding this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that in the selection by the Convention of a candidate or the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good and leading and well-defined prinles will not be sacrificed to the mere porpose

### Caucussing of Delegations.

From the N. Y. World of this morning. Last evening was spent by most of the delegates in ascertaining how the vote would be to-day on candidates. The Pendleton men from different States held a caucus at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to work out their programme of operations for to day. They are confident of success, and base their confidence on the calculation that all Southern delegations will, on the fifth ballot, vote solid for Pendleton. With that vote they hope to receive sufficient to nominate him. One of their plans is to have

The New York Convention.

The Gossip of the Second Day's Proceedings—Predictions Concerning the First Ballot.

The First Ballot.

The First Ballot.

The North refuse to vote on the first ballot, and believe that they will be Pendleton. They count lifely votes as certain on the first ballot, and believe that they will increase on every subsequent bailot. This is their calculation, while the best figures among those opposed to Pendleton do not give him as large a vote as that in the start, and are confident that he will not get a majority vote in any ballot. Some of the file of the candidates, laboring under the belief that Pendleton's friends will make the nomination in the end, propose to cast the vote of their delegation on the start for Pendleton, in hopes, in the end of receiving the entire Pendleton vote for their candidate. This will swell his vote on the start to a higher figure than it otherwise would be. Among those which may vote in this way is callfornia and Nevada, hoping to thus, in the end, benefit Judge Field, and a portion of Missouri, who desire to said Blair. The South, as yet, manifests a determination to scatter their vote, until they see who will be most acceptable to the North, Missouri will not bring forvote, until they see who will be most acceptable to the North. Missouri will not bring forward Blair's name until about the third ballot.

Probable First Ballot.

After a careful canvass of the different delegations, and taking the best dates that can be obtained of the sentiment, the following table shows about the probable result on the first ballot:—

	Pen	Нап	A J	Chn	Chas	Paci	Park	Eng	R. 3	Field	Li
Alabama		8	_	_	_	-	_				
Atkansas	1	1	2	411	***	366	100	900	AFF	111	Ť
California		-		,,,,	111	***	340	***	777	5	Ř
Connecticut	200	377	44.0	513	3.00	KK4	111	6	117.		8
Delaware	8	***	***	***	224	***	111		777	111	
Election	UII STA	774	177	444	***	844	145	+++	AAA	100	Ħ
Florida	10.00	1	2	444	***	***	***	444	+++	448	1
Georgia	4.0	- 3	5	***	***	***	500	***	ere.	100	64
Illinois	16	444	648.	441	***	+44	***	+++	+++	ren	61
Indiana	13	355	713	(4)	300	XX+.	40	.022	57.0	100	2
lowa	8	***	***	100	*25	***	111	725	***	110	
Kansas	.2	***	191	004	777	+++	***	311	014	444	Đ,
Kentucky	11	111	220	100	414	***	444	244	***	43.8	k)
Louisians,	1993	7	150	100	415	333	***	732	TYA.	111	P
Maine	3	200	110	***	***	100	100	3	775	++>	*
Maryland	4	115	***	221	555	125	446	512	3	439	89
Massachusetts	TEX	4	177	477	3	***	***	5	245	***	-
Michigan	440	:41		444	***	644	110	210	4	400	ě,
Minnesots	4	111	***	11	***	1111	***	111	466	no.	Ŷ,
Mississippi	466	8	4	400	ena.	Ata Y	100	474	+**	150	69
Missourl	- 5	- 6	rer	***	10	240		***	117	200	×
Nebraska	3	*22		***	411		220		***	8	e.
Nevada	377	810	***	***	477	447	100	994	419		Ü
New Hampshire	- 2		444	444	-	***	***	-8	444	114	¥,
New Jersey	1644	***	***	211	111	***	7	111	441	111	i
New York	14.00	+10	444	33		100		200	200	440	ı,
North Carolina		2	4		3				***		ļ,
Ohio.	21		***		244	***	res				Q.
Oregon	- 33					***					
Pennsylvania	Arr	***			111	26	***	122		***	e
Rhode Island	***		1	550	3	244					
South Carolina	410	6	445			244	100		244	117	V
Tennnessee	- 24200		10		***	***				+14	Į,
Texas		-6				177				77.4	I,
Vermont	191		-	2		117	1000	3	277		ď
Virginia			10		144	244	7.	100			ľ
West Virginia	5			170		-				***	ľ
Wisconsin	8	1	241								ľ
TI SUSSEMBLE STREET			***			1	HVA.	100	174	***	ľ
Total	112	52	37	35	9	26	7		7	8	ľ

In this calculation the States of California and Nevada are given to Field; the vote of these States may be cast for Perdicton on the start, in the hopes of getting that vote for Field waen it is found that Pendleton cannot be nominated. Delaware is given to Pendleton, but in the calculation of the friends of the latter last night, they did not count Delaware. Those three States are the only changes of any moment from the canvass of Pendleton's friends so far as Pendleton's vote is concerned. The State of Michigan had not decided last night how they would vote. They are put down above as divided between Hancock and Reverdy Johnson. They are to hold a meeting this morning and decide how the vote shall be cast in the start. There is also some doubt about a portion of Maryland going for Heverdy Johnson, and from these points the above table will be found to be substantially the result of ........... 112 52 37 35 9 26 7 20 7 8 1 will be found to be substantially the result of the first ballot, unless a material change is made by the caucussing last night and this

morning Giving to Pendleton the States of California and Nevada, as they claim, and taking from them Delaware, the vote on the first ballot, in accordance with the above table, will only vary one-half a vote from that of the canvass of the Pendleton men. They put it down at 11615, while those variations in the above table make it 117. The vote for English, Hancock, and Andrew Jahnson, may vary from the above, the former depending upon how many of the New England men vote for Chase on twe start, and those of Johnson and Hancock upon the final conclusion of some of the Southern dele-

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

Whe Giants of Democracy. New York is too large for these fellows. In threading its streets their small intellects seem to dwarf into nothingness, and to supply the apartments thus made vacant in their skulls they resort to stimulants. The result of this excess—the delegations seem to prefer 'Jersey rifled,' and 'unrectified benzine,' even to their own native drinks—is delay of ordinary business in our police courts. The police, as in outy bound, are necessitated to arrest all drunken and disorderly persons whom they find on the streets, and that the business of the convention may not be delayed for want of a quorum, those among the prisoners who are delegates have the precedence in the examina-tions before the sitting magistrates who are kept busy from six o'clock until nine or ten every morning, dismissing, fining, and lectur-ing them for conduct so unseemly. And these men would represent the Democra-

tic party—that grand organization which, in other times, gathered within its mighty folds the greatest intellects of the republic, inscrib-ing on its baners a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson, a Van Buren, a Cass, a Cal-houn, a Wright, and a hundred others, whose names whipe like stars on the pages of the nome, a wright, and a hindred others, whose names shine like stars on the pages of the history of our country! Otempora! O mores! And so out of the length and breadth of the nation only a pitiable collection such as we have described could be brought together to prepare the people for the fight in November of the ballot-box against the radical hosts, headed by such happer-bearers as Illysses S. Grant and by such banner-bearers as Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

Pool Selitug on the Nominations. Owing, as was supposed and which doubtless was the fact, to the limited notice given of the affair, there were but few in attendance last evening at Riley's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on the pool selling on the nominations for the Presidency at the Conven-Only three pools were sold, from which I will be seen that Chase was the favorit pools were one for \$110 and two for \$50 each, as

	William Co. France			
l	Chase	\$30	\$10	81
l	Pendleton	. 50	8	
l	Hancock	10 -	ō	
۱	Hendricks	. 5	-5	
l	The field	45	22	- 2
ı	' The sale of pools will be resu	med s	it the s	sam
۱	place this evening, and contin	ue eve	ary eve	nin

#### until the Convention makes its nomination. Pennsylvania and Packer.

Pennsylvanians profess themselves strongly in earnest in their presentation of Judge Packer's name for the suffrages of the Convention. They held a meeting yesterday, at which a test vote was taken, and although both Pen-dleton and Hancook were represented, it was finally resolved to urge Judge Packer's claims as a unit. They argue that without Pennsylvania the Democratic nominee cannot hope to be elected; that while Judge Packer is certain of carrying that State, no other name before the Convention is; hence his claims for conside ration as an expediency candidate. Outside of this delegation, however, Judge Packer's name is but rarely mentioned, and it is scarcely likely he will receive much beyond his own

New York Stock Quotations- 1 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & lavis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:— Ph and Rea, R. 9612 Mich, S, and N. I. R. 91 Cle. and Pitt, R. 8712 Chi. and N. W. com. 7812 Chi. and N. W. pref. 52 Market dull. Pacific M. S. Co..... 97 Western Union Tel. 34

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Convention.

Doings To-day Resolutions from A. H. Stephens.

The Platform Adopted—Greenbacks for the Bondholders-Reconstruction Denounced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thaddeus Stevens' New Impeachment Articles.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Insurrectionary Movements in Mexico-Affairs in Venezuela and the West Indies.

Stor Ster, Ster, Ster, Ster, Ster,

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Stevens's New Impeachment Articles,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The following are the new and additional articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, prepared by Hon. Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and by him presented to the House of Representatives this

Whereas, A high court of impeachment has lately been in session to try Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high orimes and misdemeanors, and has adjourned without completing its judgment; and whereas, it is proper that additional articles should be filed. if the House decms it expedient, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment, and report the same, in substance as fellows:-Additional Articles of Impeachment exhibited by

the House of Representatives, in the name of themseives and of all the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

FIRST ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.-That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did abuse the patronage of the Government, which, by virtue of his nigh office, had been entrusted to him, and did pervert it to improper and selfish purposes, insamuch as he used it to corrupt the people of the United States, and to induce them to abandon and renounce the principles which they conscientionsly held, and to adopt others which they did not approve, in order to promote the selfish purposes of the said Andrew Johnson. The President of the United States came into power and received his office because he professed to hold the principles of the Republican party, and zealously avowed his determination to carry them into effect. When he came inte power, he found the offices of the Government, many thousands in number, filled with men professing the same Republican principles, and who had been appointed expressly to carry them into effect. When by a fatal accident he become the Chief Executive of the nation, be determined to seek an election for the same office at the next Presidential term. He foresaw that it would become necessary to renounce the principles of the Republican party, and to establish a new personal party especially devoted to himself, and he did not hesitate to apply to that object the profits of thousands of offices, and millions of revenue. He set deliberately about turning faithful officers out of their places, because they would not renounce their principles, and of appointing others to office because they pledged themselves to support him and his principles. The removals and appointments were avowedly made for no cause of merit or demerit, but for the purpose of adding recruits to his new party.

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.-That the said Andrew Johnson being the chief Executive of the United States, and being assigned by law to the duties to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and having no judicial or legislative power confided to him by the Constitution, all his duties being strictly executive, did, on the 29th day of May, 1865, and before and after that time, usurp to himself the powers of another branch of the Government, and did do acts and exercise functions which belonged to the legislative branch alone; and in pursuance of such claim, having at the time the army and navy of the United States at his command, did establish and erect into a separate government that portion of the United States from the lately so-called Confederate States of America, and which was lately embraced within the boundaries of the State of North Carolina and did by his own usurped authority create a State and form of government hitherto unknown to the United States, and did create an office hitherto unknown to our Constitution, and appointed thereto an officer whom he called Provisional Governor, and directed him how to construct and carry out said government. He fixed, and by his own will decreed the qualifications of electors, and who should be eligible to office in the new government, which he by proclamation declared was deprived of all civil government by the armed forces of the independent belligerents with whom we had been at war; and he appointed W. W. Holden to the office of Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and directed him to administer the offices of the newly-created

On the 13th of June, 1865, he usurped the same powers, and without any direction from Congress, to whom alone it belonged, erected into an independent State that part of conquered territory formerly known as the State of Mississippi, and appointed William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor thereof. And on the 17th of June, 1865, he in like manner erected a portion of said territory into what he called the State of Georgia, and appointed James Johnson Provisional Governor thereof. On or about the 17th, 21st, and 30th of June, and the 13th of July, he in like manner created Governments which he

called the States of Texas, South Carolina, and Florids. And when afterwards Congress declared such Governments and constitutions nuli and void, and prescribed other methods of governing said territory; and to enable it to enter the Union by the consent of Congress, the President declared such laws null and void, and advised the people to resist their execution; and he has never aided in carrying into effect, but has resisted what are called the "Reconstruction

THIRD ADDITIONAL ARTICLE,-For that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by his corrupt practices, did attempt to induce the Senators elect from the State of Colorado to perjure themselves upon the condition of his signing the bill admitting Colorado Into the Union as a State, and thereby admitting them as Senators of the United States.

He did also pardon and restore the right of franchise to 193 deserters, who during the war deserted from the United States army, upon condition that they would vote for the Democratic party at the then immediately ensuing election; and they did thus vote, and gave to the Democratic agent, Hon. Thomas B. Fiorence, the sum of \$1000 in cash,

He appointed numerous persons to office who could not take the test oath, and did not take itbut were allowed to act and discnarge the functions thereof in deflance of law.

He ordered agricultural scrip to be issued to the State of North Carolina, which scrip was issued under the act of 1862, when North Carolina was in armed warfare against the Union,

He restored, without authority of law, large tracts of forfeited property; enough, it is be" lieved, to pay the national debt, which had been forfeited under act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862. By reason of all which outrages this government became impoverished, the people embarrassed, the Rebei raiders allowed to flourish, and the Constitution flagrantly violated. He sold pardons for money, or allowed it to be done by pardon-brokers.

FOURTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.-He did take from the Treasury of the United States large tracts of land and large amounts of money, sufficient, it is believed, to have paid our national debts, and which had been transferred to the United States by act of July 17, 1862, as enemies' property, to be applied to the expenses of the war and the debts of the United States. This was corruptly and unlawfully done without any authority of Congress.

FIFTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.-He did usurp the powers of other branches of the Government and exercise the legislative power in defiance of the Constitution, in creating or attempting to create new Governments out of the territory conquered from the "Confederate States of America," so-called, and to govern them by his own mere power, by form unknown to the Constitution, without consulting Congress, but defying their authority when they had spoken. and denying the constitutionality of the laws of Congress enacted to govern said conquered territory.

## FROM MEXICO.

## Glimpses of Ausrchy-Insurrectionary Movements.

By the Cuba Cable.

Fuerte Tolentino.

HAVANA, July 7 .- The following are additional advices received from Vera Cruz to the date of July 2:-General Rivera, the rebel, was wounded in a

skirmish recently, and several of his leading General Alatorre has gone to Puebla to take

command of the national forces ordered to put down the Negrete insurrection. The latter is now reported to have but a small force under General Escobedo has taken the field to root

out the Santa Anna rebels in the Sierra Gorda, General Corons is reported to have gone to Sonora. Other accounts have it that Durango is his destination. In the State of Jalisco the famous Colonel

Chavez has pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, with a regency, and the authorities have given him seven hundred guns. This was to be expected since the trial of Governor Cuervo. In the State of Guanajusta the revolutionary

element is on the increase. The insurgents have robbed a mine. General Martinez, of Sinaloa fame, is again on the war path. He has captured the town of

### FROM THE WEST INDIES.

#### The Haytien Peasantry Plunder Jacmel-Saluave's Successes.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, July 7.-The peasantry in the neighborhood of Jacmel entered that town recently and plundered the place. The American Consul calls for a United States man-of-war to be stationed at that point. So far Salnave is reported to have been successful against the in-

surgents surrounding Port-au-Prince.

Alarming Earthquakes in St. Thomas, According to our latest advices from St-Thomas, the earthquakes there had become again quite frequent and alarmingly violent. Some of the shocks lasted as long as thirty min-

### FROM VENEZUELA.

Strength of the Contending Foress-By Cuba table.

HAVANA, July 7 .- From Caracas we have advices to June 22. The rebels have met with some reverses. General Bruzual is reported to have about twenty-five hundred men under him, and General Monagas about twice that number. The latter was very popular.

There were three candidates for the Presidency; but Monagas had the lead. All assemblages of citizens were forbidden by decree of the Commander-in-Chief. The amount of ex-President Falcon's defalcation is stated to be

Frightful Accident at Springfield, Mass. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 7 .- A man, wo-

man, and child who were crossing the Connecticut River on the steam ferry, at South Holyoke, about five o'clo k last night, met a sudden and shocking death. They were all seated in a carriage, and their horses taking fright plunged off the forward part of the boat, which ran over them. All three were drowned. The body of the woman has been recovered, also the horse and carriage. The circumstances led to the belief that the unfortunate persons were Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davis and son, nine years old, of this city, who left their boarding-house on East Bridge street, shortly after dinner, for a carriage ride to Holyoke. Mr.

Davis has lived in the city only a few months. Drowning of a Family.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 7 .- Three persons were drowned while crossing the Connecticut river, at the ferry at this place, yesterday. Toey are supposed to have been Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Davis and their son, of Springfield,

### THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Crowding Aveided This Morning. NEW YORK, July 7 -The police arrangements this morning on Fourteenth street are excel-

lept. All crowding at the doors of Tammany Hall is prevented by a line of police, who permit none but holders of tickets to the Convention to approach the building.

Pendleton Slaughtered.

At 10 o'clock the delegates were generally on hand, and the galleries filled with spectators, as also were all the seats appropriated to the ladies. Prior to calling the Convention to order the Hall was filled with rumors; some of Pendie-ton's friends say, that combinations have been made which make his defeat certain. The Pistform,

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed unanimously on the platform, and are ready to report promptly.

Preliminaries. The Convention was called to order by its President at 10-40. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Plumm, who referred, with appropri-ate feeling, to the sudden death of Peter Cagger, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, the reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted a series

Resolutions from Alex. H. Stephene, of Georgia, which he asked to have read and

The name of Stephens was loudly cheered.
The resolutions were read by the Secretary.
The resolutions declare adherence to the Union; that the Union under the Constitution is a union of States, and that the doctrines of Jefferson should be reaffirmed, and the necessity of bringing the Government back to their observance; that the Democratic party, in sustaining the Federal Government during the late war, did so in good failt to sustain the Constitution, to preserve the rights and dignines of all the States unimpaired; that the highest meed of patriotism is due to all wao perilled life and of patriotism is due to all who perilled life and fortune for the maintenance of the Union; but we have no thanks for those who carried on the war for the subjugation of the States, or to suoject the white to the black race.

#### Afraid of Resolutions.

Mr. Richardson, Illinois, moved that all resolutions hereafter submitted be referred without reading. If the Convention took any other course it would make some mistake, and commit itself to something it could not maintain on the suppose. on the stump.

A delegate moved to amend so as to confine the motion to all resolutions relating to the plat-Mr. Cox said the Committee on Resolutions was now ready to report, and he hoped that Mr. Richardson would withdraw his motion.

A delegate from California sent up the resolu-tions of the Labor Convention of California against negro domination, and in favor of the eight-hour rule as D-mocratic doctrine. Mr. Richardson insisted on his motion to refer all resolutions. Mr. Bigler (Pa.) moved to lay on the table,

which was taken.

The question was then on Mr. Richardson's motion, referring all resolutions without read-

#### Mr. Price (Missouri) here took the chair. The Platform Reported.

Before the vote was taken on Mr. Richardson's motion, Mr. Murphy, of New York, rose to report from the Committee on Resolutions the platform agreed upon, which he sent to the Chair, where they were read by Mr. Murphy.

They declare that the Democratic party, reposing trust in the intelligence and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, recognizing slavery and secession as settled by the late war, or voluntary action of the Southern States, never to be renewed, do demand the the late war, or voluntary action of the South-em States, never to be renewed, do demand the immediate restoration of all the States. (Cheers.) Amnesty for all political offenders, and the right of soffrage in all the States; pay-ment of the public debt, where the obligations do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which issued do not provide for payment in coin, shall be paid in lawful money of the

Fourth. Equal taxation of all property, including Government bonds. (Cheers)
Fifth. One currency for the Government and
the people, laborer and office holder, pensioner

and soldier, producer and bondholder; (great cheers); and Sixth. Economy in the administration, reduction of the army and navy, abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (cheers) and of the inquis-itorial modes of collecting revenue, tariff for revenue, and such equal taxation under internal revenue as will afford protection for both our native and adopted citizens against the doctrine of immutable allegiance;

doctrine of immutable allegiance; denounced the usurpation and tyranny of the radical party in its violation of their pledge in the conduct of the war that it was only for the preservation of the Union; having subjugated the States, overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press, established a system of espionage, disregarded the habeas corpus, made of the national capital a bastile, and threason to destroy the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and maligned the Chief Justice because of his integrity on the trial of the President. of his integrity on the trial of the President.

The report continued at considerable length to recite these abuses, and in conclusion de-

clares that the privilege and trust of suffrage belongs exclusively to the control of each State, and that Congress has usurped it in vio-lation of the Constitution. Specifically denounces the reconstruction acts as usurpations, unconstitutional and void. The soldiers and sailors' pensions are to be faithfully paid. The public lands shall be reserved for homesteals, and thanks Andrew Johnson for resisting the aggressions of Congress. In conclusion, the re-port invites men of all parties in the past to unite on this platform.

### The Platform is Adopted.

Mr. Murphy moved the previous question which was adopted with few dissenting votes. A delegate called for the reading (cries of "question," "question," which was put and adopted with lew dissenting voices, and the Convention rose to its feet wildly cheering.

A Motion to Proceed with the Nomina-Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolu-tion that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. Some confusion ensued, but the Chair put the question at once, and it was de-cided in the affirmative. Mr. Seymour here resumed the chair

Vallandigham's Motion Wabied. Mr. Vallandigham moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Agreed to, The Two-third Rule.

Mr. Seymour said it was important that the Convention, before proceeding to ballot, should clearly understand what the two-third rule was. He was very anxious that no misapprehension should arise after a ballot shall have been taken, and called upon the Secretary to read the decision of previous Democratic Conventions in regard to that rule, and said if there should be any doubt upon ordered. and said if there should be any doubt upon the operation and effect of said rule ne invited discussion and some form of resolution by the Convention, which should determine whether two-thirds of the entire Convention, or if the vote should not be full, two-thirds of all those voting should determine the ballot. Mr. Richardson moved that two thirds of all the delegates voting upon any ballot shall de-cide a nomination, and added a few remarks denouncing the two-thirds rule as a mischlev-

### From Chicago.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO July 7 .- An attempt was made to arrest Henry Barry this morning. He drew a knife and cut the officer, who shot him dead.
Great interest is felt here as to the nominee of the Democratic Convention. If it is not Pendieton it will cause schism in the ranks of the Chicago unterrifled. Philips & Lubenstein's chair factory took fire last night. Loss \$10,000.
William Holdsworth, a prominent citizen,

died suddenly yesterday. Suicide of the Cleveland Murderer.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—John Cool, who killed his two step-sons, named Quayle, at Warrenville, June 27, cut his throat, last night, in his cell, with a razor; borrowed from a fellow-prisoner. Cool's companion in the cell was wakened by the blood dropping on his face, and found Cool to be dead. His trial commenced vesterday.

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

#### Morning Quotations.

By Atlantic Oable. LONDON, July 7.—A. M.—The Money Market is deciling. Consols for money, 94%@95; and for account, 95. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds, 75¼@73%. Erie, 4:. Hillools Central, 101%.

PARIS, July 7.—The Bourse is steady; Re. tes, 170.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—5 20s, 7714.
LIVERPOOL, July 7.—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales of 11,000 bales. Beef heavy. Land quiet and steady. Chee-e quiet and steady. London, July 7.—Sugar, to arrive, 26. No Whale Oil in market.

#### Afternoon Quotations.

Afternoon Quotations.

London, July 7-P. M.—The Financial Market is unchanged. Lineed Oil, 53258.

Liverpool. July 7-P. M.—Cotton firmer; sales of 12000 bales. Beef, 1088, 6d. Pork duil. Lard firm. Cheese buoyant.

Antwerp, July 7-P. M.—Petroleum is firmer. London, July 7-P. M.—American securities are quiet, but firmer. Lilinois Central, 101% 101%. Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

Manchester, July 7-P. M.—The market for yards and fabrics is firmer and higher.

Liverpool, July 7-P. M.—Corn is firm. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher.

Liverpool, July 7-330 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 30th uit, since last report, or one week, were 4000 bales.

Pens quiet, California Wheat steady. Oats firmer.

Marine Intelligence.

BREST, July 7.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, ir: m New York, June 27.
SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—Arrived, steamer Hermann, Irom New York.
QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—Arrived, steamer City of Paris, from New York.

### SAD ACCIDENT.

### Peter Cagger Throws from his Car-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, July 7.—Peter Cagger, of Albany was instabily killed last night, while riding in the Central Park, by being thrown from his carriage.

John T. Develin, of New York, was so much injured that his life is depaired of. The sad event casts a terrible gloom on the community.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 7.—stocks lower. Unleage and Rock Island, 106%; Reading, 166%; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo 102%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 67%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107%; Michigao Central, 1165%, Michigan Southern, 91%; New York Central, 1165%, Michigan Southern, 91%; New York Central, 132%; fillings Central, 158; Cumperland preferred, 33; Virginia 68, 56%; Missouri 68, 91%; Hudson river, 138, U.S. 5-208, 1882, 1134%; do. 1843, 106%; do. 1845, 111%; new issue, 108%; lo-408, 107; 7-308, 108%; Gold, 140%; Money, 4 to 5 percent, Exchange, 110%;

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 7, 1868. There is no material change to notice in the Morey Mark-t. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 5@6 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very cuil this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were a fraction bigher \$113\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107 for 10 40s; 108\frac{1}{2}\$ for June and July 7.30s; 113\frac{1}{2}\$ for '62 5.20s; 110\frac{1}{2}\$ for '64 5.20s; 111\frac{1}{2}\$ for '65 5.20s; 108\frac{1}{2}\$ for '67 5.20s. Chy loaus were unchanged, the new issue sold

at 1022. Radicad shares were the most active on the list, Cameen and Amboy sold at 1291, no change; Pennsylvania Ruilroat at 521@521; Lebigh Valley at 543, no change; Reading at 484, a slight advance; and Cata vissa preferred at 29, no change; 44 was bid for Little Schuyikill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elwira preferred; 264 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for

Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly heid. Union sold at 44@44g, an advance of 2i; and Second and Third at 501, no change, 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixts; 61 for Tenth and

Eleventh; and 10 for Hestonville. Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial: 107 for Northern Liberties; 30% for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 58 tor Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 85 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 71 for City.
Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation

sold at 211@22, a siight decline, and Schuykill Navigation preferred 214, an advance of \$; 74 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 154 for Susquebana Canal, and 50 for Delaware Division. -The following are thus morning's gold and

foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:— 1401 12:00 M. 10.00 A. M. . 10.55 '' . . 11.09 '' . . 140g 12 15 P. M. . 14 12 12 30 " Foreign Exchange on London:-69 days, 110

@110;; 3 days, 110; @110;. On Paris: -60 days, 5t, 13; @5t, 12; 3 days, 5t, 11; @5t, 10. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY 

-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 @1134; do. 1862, 113 @1134; do., 1864, 1104@ 1104: do., 1865, 1114@1114; do. 1865, new, 1084@ 1083; do., 1865, 111; do. 1868, 1084, 1083; do., 1868, 1084; do., 1867, new, 1084; do., 1868, 1083; do., 58, 10-40s, 1063; do., 730s, June, 1083; do., 58, 10-40s, 1063; do., 730s, June, 1084; do., 58, 1084; do., 1084; do., 1084; do., 1184; do

October, 1865, 1 Silver, 1334@135, -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Therd street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 ο'clock:-William Painter & Co., bankers, United States 6s. 1881, 1134@1134; U. S. 6-20s, 1882, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865,

1862. 113‡@113‡; do., 1864, 110‡@110‡; do., 1865, 111‡@1114; do. July, 1865, 108‡@108‡; do. July, 1867 108‡@108‡; 50. July, 1867 108‡@108‡; 50. July, 1867 108‡@108‡; 50. July, 1866 (@107; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108‡@108‡; 3d series, 108‡@108‡; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1764. 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118;@118‡; September, 1865, 118æ118‡; October 1865, 117½æ117‡. Gold, 140½@140‡. —Messis, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113@113‡; old 5·20s, 113@113‡; new 5·20s, 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 1114@111½; 5·20s, July, 108‡@108‡; do., 1868, 108‡@108‡; do., July, 108‡@108‡; do., July, 108‡@108‡; do., July, 108‡@108‡; do., July, 108‡@108‡. Gold, 140‡.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, July 7 -Bark-Supplies come for ward slowly, and the stocks are exceedingly small. The demand is good for No. 1 Querci-

small. The demand is good for No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices rule in favor of buyers. There is no markin for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at \$7.50@\$25; extras at \$8.50@\$9.25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$9.50; 200 barrels Minnesota do. do., at \$10.75; Pennsylvania and Oolo do. do., at \$10.00 through the price in Corn Meal.

There is a decided improvement in the demand for Wheat, and some holders are asking an advance of 5 cents \$ bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels prime red at \$2.30@2.35, and 2000 bushels No. 1 Spring at \$2. Rye is selling at \$1.85@1.90, a decline. Corn is in better request, and prices generally are held at an advance. Sales of yellow at \$1.14; Western mixed at \$1.11@1.12, and 500 bushels while at \$1.10. Oats are in steady request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$50.685 cents, and 1600 bushels Southern at \$50.000 bushels. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are excessively dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range.