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THE EVENING BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

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EVENING RULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK.

GASPER SOUDER, JR.

FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN'S seryed to subscribers in the city at 18 dents per week, payable to the carriers, or 28 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

EF This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. feature

MARRIED. SPOONER-MERRILL.—In New York, on Thursday evening July 2 at the residence of the groom, 100 West Fourteenth street, by the Rev. William Eston (Episco-ral), S. C. Spooner to Mrs. Abbie H. Holt Merrill, all of New York.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On the evening of the 8th inst., Mr. George B. Bowers, aged 33 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M.; shekinah Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 073 Beaca st., to-morrow (Sunday) after noon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. DIBOSWAY.—In New York, on Thorsday, July 9, suddenly, Gabriel P. Disosway, in the 70th year of his age.

110 FYAIAN—in the 11th int., Harriet, Infant twin, daughter of Edmund and Mary Hoffman, aged 4 months

daughter of Edmund and Mary Hoffman, aged 4 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral, from the reside cool her as in r. disourceter City, New Jercy, on Monday attended in 18th instruction. 18th instruction. 18th instruction. 18th instruction. 18th instruction of the late Heary P. Kip, or New Gallaudet Kir, widow of the late Heary P. Kip, or New Gallauder Kin, widow of the late Heary P. Kip, or New York, in the Esto year of her age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Henday, 18th inst., at 20 c/20ck P. M. —E. W. H. K.—In New York, on Wednesday, July R. Almira Newkirk, algod 46 years 2 months and 21 days.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, ST TO SID.
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE CRAPE BLARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch eta.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broad and Green stree a. Preachtomoriow, at 10% A.M. and 8 P. M., by the Pason. Peter Stryker, D.D. Subject in the evening—"Montayers on." Strangers are welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM OFFICE PENNSTIVANIA RAHROAD COMPANY.

PANY.

PRILADLEHIA, MAY 12th, 1262.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pureance of recontions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Directing held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under spec rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Fer Cent. of additional Stock at Parin proportion to their sepective interests as they stand regulated on the books of the Company. May 20th, 1963.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subceribe for 6, full share, and those holding more Shares
than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.
Subscriptions to the new Stock will been lived on and
ofter May 80th, 1893, and the privilege subscribing
will cease on the 80th day of July, 1893.
The instalments on account of the new Shares shall
be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent, at the time of subscription,
on or before the 30th day of July, 1893.
2d. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 18th day of
December, 1893.
3d. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 18th day of
June, 1863.
4th. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 18th day of
December, 1893, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole
amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instal
cents may be paid up in full at the time of the payment
of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid
up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
TYLLLYSEETO THOMAS T. FIRTH.

my14-tiy20xrp

PHILA OELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1888.
By order of the Court of Common Pleas, a stock vote of the Mercantile Librars Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:
BEOTION 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By-Laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the sliairs of the Company. Provited, Such by laws are not repusanant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY, July 6th, and closed on BAFIRDAY, July 1th, The hours for voting will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 3 P.M. and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 5 P.M. The vote will be by balloteach share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER.

BULL ADEL PHIA AND READING RALLROAD my14-tjy305rp

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1828.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of 61,000 each at any time before the lat day of Octobernext, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrondered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t oct 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,

WOOD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Spring Garden insurance Company have this day declares a dividend of Bix Percent out of the profits of the Company for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.

THEODORE M. REGER, Secretary. MASONIC NOTICE. — THE MEMBERS OF Union Lodge, No. 121, A. Y. M., are requested to innect at the Hall, Chestnut street, on BUNDAY, the 12th inat. at 10 clock. P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, GEORGE WUNDERLIUH,
By order of the W. M.

By order of the W. M. jy10-2t* ALPHONSO C. IRELAND, Secretary. A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL be held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at eight o'clock. For particulars, see Tuesday's papers. 1911-2tros

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spil
mal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
at 18 o'clock.
api5 2mrp HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical creatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, dc., bought by E. HUNTER, quest trp No. 613 Jayne street JAMES HALL, who died on his farm at Love-land, near Cincinnati, on the 5th, was born in Philadelphia in 1793, was wounded at Lundy's Lane in 1814, participated in other engagements of the war of 1812, and served under Decatur in the expedition of 1815 against the Algerines. In the expension of 1816 against the Algerines. In 1818 he left warlike pursuits for the law, and in 1820 removed to Illinois, where he became successively Circuit Judge and State Treasurer. In 1838 he transferred his residence to Cincinnati, becoming in 1836 cashler, and in 1858 President of the Commercial Bank of that city, retiring when the bank organized under the National Banking act in 1865. With all these varied occupations he was for nearly all his life varied occupations he was for nearly all his life assiduous in literary pursults, almost constantly conducting or contributing to some periodical, besides publishing some dozen books of history, statistics, fiction or poetry. He had for ten years previous to his death suffered greatly from ill health.

Two economical chaps tried to swim the Connecticut the other day, in order to save three cents toll across the bridge. They tied their clothes about their necks, but in mid-stream had to cut them loose and send them down the current in order to keep their heads above water. They can't cover their nakedness with the six cents saved. LETTER FI OM WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of the New York Nominations-The Conservatives Dis-appointed and Demoralized—The Three Great Defeated Candidates Johnson, Chase and Hancock-Conservative Army and Navy Union Disposed to Bolt the Nomination and Go for Grant-Lifforts to Pass the Cariff Bill this Nession-Heavy Parent Case, Pennsylvanians Interested, &c. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Washington, July 10, 1868 .- The New York ominations have fallen like a wet blanket upon the Democrats and Consecvatives here. The leaders seem perfectly demoralized. On the other hand the Republicans are exultant, jubilant, and full of hope and confidence. Indeed if they had formed the ticket themselves, they could formed the ticket themselves, they could not have been better pleased with it. Some of the patriotic soldiers attached to the Conservative Army and Navy Union intend "bolting" from the Seymour ticket, it is said, and taking sides with Grant. They can do no less, to keep their record clear. I know there are many in this organization whose "hearts are in the right place," but they have been deceived by the promises that the Convention would not forward a mises that the Convention would put forward a soldier. Hancock was their choice, but Han-cock stood no chance in that Convention. cock stood no chance in that Convention against the wily Seymour, who had everything "cut and dried" before the Convention met, to make him the nominee. He:coquetted with Chase, with Pendleton, and like a coy maiden he wanted to be coaxed to accept. His scheme succeeded. On every side he is denounced by the friends of Chase and Hancock in the most unreserved manner. As for Johnson, scarcely any one talks about him—for no one exercit himself was creditions enough to suppose cept himself was credulous enough to suppose for a moment he would be nominated. But I asure you, for the last six weeks. Johnson has hugged the idea to his bosom that he would be the a.a., and I have resson to believe his disappointment was more intense than that of either Chase

The only fear now is that the Republicans will be too confident, and neglect to make the proper exertions to bring out their full strength, relying upon the weakness of the ticket of their opponents. This was what elected Polk in 1844, when the old Whig party was so confident of victory that it failed to rouse itself to the contest, and the result was, it was besten. This is the opinion entertained here by leading Republicans, and it would be well for those interested to make a note of it, for many a battle has been lost by underrating an enemy.

CONDITION OF THE TARIFF BILL. General Moorbead, Juege Morcell, and other Pennsylvania members, made a determined effort yesterony to get the Tariff bill up, and they de-erved success, but the persistent opposition of General Butler and other Republicans opposed to the measure defeated its consideration that day. It will be taken up and acted on in the House, without doubt, before the adjournment, but its fate in the Senate is somewhat problematical. Still, its friends are hopeful, and will not relax any exertion to get it through both Houses this session, if possible.

Inis session, it possible.

IMPORTANT PATEST CASE TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Last week a bill passed both Houses, reviving the expired patent of Samuel T. Jones, upon the petition of his Administratix, Martha M. Jones.

This patent was for the invention of a zinc oxide, which has been extensively manufactured in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and its extension or revival interests a large class of manufacturers in those States. The Jones patent expired July 23, 1864, but was extended by the Commissioner of Patents, February 24, 1866, nearly two years of raients, reordary 24, 1866, nearly two years after it had become public property. The effect of the passage of the bill is to declare that the patent was valid during the interval of its expiration and its renewal by the Commissioner piration and its renewal by the Commissioner up to the present time when the bill was passed This will enable the widow of Mr. Jones to collect a royalty upon the void patent, amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars, from various individuals and companies who have been using the invention, and the parties inter-ested are here, endeavering to have a supplementary bill passed, which will relieve them from the payment of this tax by inserting a proviso that this bill shall have no retroactive effect, so as to render any persons liable for using said invention after the expiration of the original term of the patent, before the approval of this act." They claim that the bill just passed by Congress does have a retroactive effect, and is therefore unconstitutional. John S. Noble, a manufacturer of oxide of zinc, has presented a manufacturer of oxide of zinc, has presented a memorial to the Senate, protesting against this oill, and the Lehigh Zinc Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., have also remonstrated against it. They allege that the extension by the Commissioner of Patents was improperly granted, and in proof of this submit a letter from Commissioner Theaker, stating that he renewed the patent under a misapprehension of the facts. The Lehigh Zinc Commany declare the facts. The Lehigh Zinc Company declare that the royalty to be collected from them alone under this bill will amount to one hundred thousand dollars. While the dividends of the company have been small they have paid about 350,000 for using this very patent, which they onsider no tull compensation for all it is worth

The heavy interests involved in this case promise SUSOURHANNA.

The Chateau-Lafitte Vineyards. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says of the recent attempt to sell the Chateau-

very animated contest.

Lafitte vineyards:

"The celebrated domain was put up at public auction, but the price—nearly £200,000—was found too high even for the richissines amateurs who wished to bid, among them were the Duke d'Aumale—his representative, I mean—Barou Nathannel Rothechild, (count de Greffalke, Marging de Nicolei & A. Aund de Greffalke, Marging de Nicolei & A. quis de Nicolai, &c. A word about the flower of the vineyards of Bordeaux will prove palatable, am sure. Lafitte was a lordship in the district of Paulilac, near Bordeaux in 1955, Jean de Lafitte was surnamed the Prince of Vineyards. At the was surnamed the Frince of vineyatis. At the first French Revolution that estate belonged to President de Pichard, who was guillotined by sentence of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris. On his death Lafitte was confiscated without any form of process, and sold to a Dutch company, who resold it in 1803 to M. Vanlerberghe. The son of the latter died recently intestate; and his rich succession is to be divided amongst his three

sisters. That explains why the estate of Lafitte is put up for sale.
"The vineyards contain about three hundred and fifty acres, producing on the average one hundred and thirty-five hogsheads—that is to say, five hundred and forty casks of 56 gallons each. Now the Chateau Lafitte wine has to remain four Now the Chateau Lantte wine has to remain four years in the wood to acquire its full flavor, and two or three years more in bettle to be drunk in good condition. After those seven years the cost price has doubled. And what is the cost price? In 1865 six Bordeaux houses bought the vintage of Chateau-Lafitte at the rate of 5,600 francs the hogshead. The next day the value of the hogshead was 6,500 francs, and now it is 8,000 francs. Et nunc, do not forget that the same wine will be fit for drinking only in four years, and consecutive that the same wine will be fit for drinking only in four years, and consecutive that the same wine will be stated in the same wine will be fit for drinking only in four years, and consecutive that the same wine will be stated in the same wine will be stated in the same wine will be stated in the same wine will be same with the same will be same will be same with the same will be same wil

quently you will act wisely in mistrasting the contents of a bottle of Laftte offered to you in most hotels in France at five france.

"The Chateau of Laftte boasts of having in its vaults bottled wine from 1797 vintage till now; that rich and precious collection is unique in France. Marshal Richelieu. Louis XV. and in France. Marshal Richelieu, Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour had a great predilection for the Lafitte wine; it is now as much prized through the whole world as formerly at the Court of Versailles. I wish you all a pipe of it."

—In Vineland, more than any other place in New Jersey, there is a constant and ever-increasing desire for more manufacturing facilities. Within two years a great many different kinds have been begun there. A button manufactory is to be the contraction which is to employ is to be the next attempt, which is to employ twenty or forty persons.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY HALL. Ratification Meeting in New York SPEECHES OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

FFrom the N. Y. Herald, of to-day.] Tammany Hall was last evening the scene of the concluding act of the great Democratic Convention farca commenced on Saturday last. ExGovernor Seymour, the principal candidate on
the Democratic ticket for the Presidency, announced his intention to appear in public and
accept the nomination made by the Convention
appointing him the standard-bearer of the party
in the coming campaign. General Blair, the in the coming campaign. General Blair, the caudidate for the Vice Presidency, it was also announced, would appear and go through his part of the act at the same time and on the stage. Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the appearance of the chief actors, and prompt to time they presented them-selves before their friends, the Democratic andience invited to the reserved seats throughout the hall. The building was crammed to suffocation, while the street in front had its thousands of epectators who, not being able to effect an entrance inside, were to have an entertainment outside. The front of the wigwam was brilliantly illuminated, and bands of music and firing of cannon gave all the needful sclut to the occasion. Mr. August Belmont called the meeting to order and nominated for presiding officer Samuel J. Tilden, who, previous to the arrival of Gover-nor Seymour, addressed the audience upon the issues of the contest. He said that the Demo-cratic party were destined to preserve and restore the great framework of American constitutional government and to refound the government on the liberties of the people, and that they were to restore in every part of the Continent local selfgovernment to every integral portion of the American people. He was willing to predict a plorious victory for Democratic principles under the lead of Sevenar and Right.

the lead of Seymour and Blair.

Mr. Tilden—I now present to you, General Morgan, of Ohio, the chairman of the committee appointed by the National Convention to tender to Horatio Seymour the nomination for Presented to Horatio Seymour the nomination for Presented to Horatio Seymour the nomination for Presented Services and Presented Services a ident of the United States, and I present to you also Horatio Seymour.

General Morgan and Governor Seymour rose

from their seats and advanced towards the presi-dent's desk amid a storm of enthusiastic cheer-ing, which was repeated again and again. It was continued for some minutes, so that it was impossible for Mr. Seymour to do anything else but bow his acknowledgments for the compilment. FORMAL TENDER OF THE NOMINATION TO GOVER-OF QHIO.

The chairman, after repeated demands to the audience to preserve order and be seated, secured comparative quiet, when General Morgan, of Ohio, said: Governor Seymour, on behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, I have the honor, sir, to present to you this communication [here Governor Morgan ded Mr. Seymour the letter addressed to him by the committee announcing your unanimous omination as candidate for the office of the Pre sident of the United States by the National De-mocratic Convention, and on behalf, sir, of the conservative and democratic people of the States we have the honor to represent, we here pledge their united and cordial efforts in securing relief

to the country from the thraldom which now op-presses it, and in placing you, sir, as the chosen their Magistrate of the nation, in the executive

chair. RESPONSE OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee-I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. [Great cheering.] But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Applause.] You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and so one of its members I am a party to their terms: as one of its members I am a party to their terms; they are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now enterin : and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in public or private life. [Applause.] I congratulate you, and all conservative men who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown that we are to triumph at the next election.

[Prolonged cheering.] Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves there would be discord in our councils; they mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out the process for difference of continuous that the contracts of the difference of continuous that the contracts of the contracts out purposes for difference of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord; but during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the Convention there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient for-bearance and a self-sacrificing spirit which are the sure tokens of a coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long-continued phoening.]

cheering.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Seymour was again loudly cheered by the assemblage and mmediately retired.

Mr. Tilden—I have the honor now to present to this meeting Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr. This announcement was also received with

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MORGAN TO GENERAL F. P General Morgan, in addressing General Blair, said: General Blair, the committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasing duty, sir, to announce to you your unanimous nomi-nation as the Democratic candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States—lap-plause]—and in tendering to you, sir, this nomi-nation, we feel assured that it will not only be halled by acclamation by your fellow-citizens throughout the United States, but by thousands, of your gallant comrades who, on many a well fought field under your lead, will once again rally to the Stars and Stripes in defence of free institutions.

institutions.
[General Mergan handed General Blair the letter tendering the nomination.] BESPONSE OF GENERAL BLAIR.

General Blair responded as follows: I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept the nomination with feelings of the most protound gratitude. And, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with the feeling that your capt the householder the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory—[applause]—and because I believe that the nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could be made by the Democratic Convention. The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constituwhich we wage is the third that we should make the contest under the ate that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the main-tenance of constitutional government. [Renewed

cheers.] We make this contest for the restora-tion of those great principles of government which belong to our race. And, my fellow citi-zeus, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man, not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits—one who has given himself to the study, to the under-standing of our constitution and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment. My fellow eitizens, I have said that the contest be fore us was one for the restoration of our govern-ment; it is also for the restoration of our race. [Loud cheers.] It is to prevent the people of one race from being exiled from their homes— exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile or trodden under foot by an inferior and a semi-barbarous race. Applanse. In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and bonors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnston? [Vocies, "None, none."] What civilized country on earth would fell to do honor to those who fighting for would full to do honor to those who fighting for would fall to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? [Applause.] In that contest, for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes —In that contest they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [At this point there was ominous silence, followed by repressed clapping of hands and faint cheers.] My fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me; and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my

lips when I arose. General Binir resumed his seat, and shortly after left the hall. Speeches were made also by Generals Preston and Green Clay Smith.
There was an outside meeting, at which several

The Republican National Committee The Republican National Committee held a full business meeting in New York on Thursday, and commenced in earnest its work in aid of the elec-tion of Grant and Colfax. Its central office will be opened within a few days. The Committee is composed and organized for work as follows:

WILLIAM CLARIES Chairman Roston Mass. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary, Washing-

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
William Claffin, Boston, Mass. T. W. Park, North Bennington, Vt. William H. Kemble, No. 2205 Green street, Philadelphia.

biladelphia.
Horace Greeley, New York.
H. H. Starkweather, Norwich, Conn.
B. R. Cowen, Bellaire, Ohio.
Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WESTERN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Headquart rs, Chicago.
J. R. Jones, Chicago, Illinois.
Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes, Indians.
E. B. Taylor, Omaha.

E. B. Taylor, Omana.
SOUTHERN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia.
M. H. Southworth, New Orleans, La.
John H. Caldwell, Lagrange, Georgia.
B. F. Rice, Little Rock, Arkansas (now at Washington, D. C.)

PACIFIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, San Francisco.

George C. Gorham, San Francisco, Cal. (now

at Washington).
Charles E. De Long, Virginia City, Nevada.
The Headquarters of the Central Executive
Committee will shortly be established at New
York City. For the present, the Chairman, Sec-

retary, and members of the Committee may be addressed as above.

The following is a list of the names and address ALABAMA—James P. Stow, Montgomery.
ARKANSAS—B. F. Rice, Little Rock.
California—George C. Gorham, San Fran-

COLORADO—Daniel Witter, Denver. CONNECTICUT-H. H. Starkweather. Norwich DAKOTA—GOV. Newton Edmunds, Yankton. DELAWARE—Edward G. Bradford, Wilmington Dist. of Columbia-Savles J. Bowen, Wash

FLORIDA—S. B. Conover, Lake City. Georgia—John H. Caldwell, Lagrange. GEORGIA—JOHN EL CARIWER, LAGRANG IDAHO—J. C. Henley.
ILLINOIS—J. R. Jones, Chicago.
INDIANA—CYTUS M. Allen, Vincennes.
IOWA—Josiah Tracy, Burlington.
KANSAS—John A. Martin, Atchison. KENTUCKY—Allan A. Burton, Lancaster, Louisiana—M. H. Southworth, New Orlean Manne—Lewis Barker, Stetson. Maryland—Charles C. Fulton, Baltimore, Massachusetts—William Claffin, Boston. MASSACHSETTS—Whith Canality Books. Michigan—Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo. Minnesota—J. T. Averill, St. Paul. Mississippi—A. C. Fisk, Vicksburg. Missouri—Benjamin F. Loan, St. Joseph. MISSOURT—BENJAMIN F. LOAN, St. JOSEPH.
MONTANA—Lester S. Willison, Bozeman City.
NEBRASKA—E. B. Taylor, Omaha.
NEVADA—Charles E. De Long, Virginia City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—William E. Chandler, Concord (at Washington.)

ord (at Washington.)

New Jensey—James Gopsill, Jersey City.

New York—Horace Greeley, New York.

North Carolina—William Sloan, Charlotte. OHIO-B. R. Cowen, Bellaire. OREGON-H. W. Corbett, Portland (now at Pennsylvania—William H. Kemble, Philadel

chia.

RHODE ISLAND—L. B. Frieze, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA—J. H. Jenks, Charleston.
TENNESSEE—William B. Stokes, Liberty, Tennessee (now at Washington).
TEXAS—A. J. Hamilton, Austin.
VERMONT—T. W. Park, North Bennington.
VIRGINIA—Franklin Stearns, Richmond.
WEST VIRGINIA—S. D. Karns, Parkersburg.
WISCONSIM—David Atwood, Madison.

Seymour and His Friends, the New York Rioters. Five years ago this month—on Tuesday, July

14, 1863—Horatio Seymour addressed the rioters in this city in these koneyed phrases: "My Friends: I have comedown here from the quiet of the country to see what was the diffi-culty, to learn what all this trouble was concernculty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[cries of "Yes, yes!" "That's so!" "We are, and will be again!"]—and now, I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I ask you as good citizens to wait tor his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there you that I will do all that I can to see that there le no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property, as good citizens, end see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so. I sak you to again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, but retire peaceably."

This is an excellent campaign document. It needs no comment.

Chase Men Recanting. [From the New York Tribune.] One of the most significant "ratification" meetings held since the nomination of Seymorr and Blair was that of the Central Chase Association of New York. On the night of the nomination they met and resolved in substance, that whereas they had for a time been displeased with Republicanism, and had hoped in Democracy, and

whereas, with the adoption of the plot-form and appoincement of the nominations the scales had fallen from their eyes, and they could now see as far into the stone-sence as anybody, and whereas they felt disinclined tobut against it, therefore they would vote for Grant and Colfax. These are very sensible reso-lutions, and we believe the Central Chase Association represents hundreds of thousands of the drifting and undecided vote, from whom we shall soon hear the same response.

A Democratic Organ on the Platform.
That old fashioned Democratic paper, the New
York Journal of Commerce, speaks its mind in a
way which will bring the party pressure very
leavily upon it. It says of the Democratic plat-

"This is out-and-out repudiation of a solemn obligation, as we understand it, to pay all the bonded debt in gold."

That, on the question of repudiation,

—"the democrats are boldly committed to the baser alternative, and will reap the main advantage where this heresy is fondly cherished. There is no excuse for such a proposition. It is both wicked and diagraceful. The authors know very well that the money was hearened with the rewell that the money was borrowed with the ex-press understanding that it was to be repaid in coin, and that anything short of this is repudis-

tion of a solemn covenant."

The same leading democratic paper says of the candidate:

candidate:

"Governor Seymour has always warmly insisted on the obligation to pay the bonds in gold. The platform is thus the very opposite of his well-known views. How the two are to be reconcled is not for us to decide."

The democratic press has been inquiring where the arthursten for Grant and the Republican the enthusiaem for Grant and the Republican platform is to be found. Such enthusiasm as their own leading papers show cannot certainly be matched elsewhere.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—The Democratic crowd of the past week has generally dispersed but there were enough left to make a big ratification

meeting at Tammany last evening.
Since the adjournment of the Convention, says the Tribune, curious stories are gaining currency of the convivial meetings of delegates at small bours of the morning when even reporters were abed, and Rebellion was glorified in speech and song, and bumpers were filled in honor of the lest cause and of the new war by which Frank Right house to reach its

lost cause and of the new war by which Frank Blair hopes to regain it.

The following are the daily arrests made by the police in this city during the week the Democratic Convention was in session: Friday, July 3, 317; Saturday, 4th, 408; Sunday, 5th, 198; Monday, 6th, 322; Tuesday, 7th, 217; Wednesday, 8th, 223; Thursday, 9th, 246. Total, 1,931. The great majority of the above were cases of drankenness and disorderly conduct, and among these was a smart sprinkling of the Democratic delegates and their followers.

The Seventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at their hall in Abingdon square. The attendance was large and

fax Club held a meeting last night at their hall in Abingdon square. The attendance was large and conthusiastic. The speakers were Major Pangborn, of Jersey City, and Messrs. James C. Carter, Chas. S. Spencer, Nathaniel Appleton, and J. D. Moore, of New York.

The divorce case of Peter R. Strong vs. Mary E. Strong, the public trial of which, in 1866, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, was afterward sent before Henry Nicoll, Evi., as referee, who yesterday reported in favor of the plaintiff. The report was confirmed by the Court and a fall divorce granted.

divorce granted.

The case of Ernestine Oaks against William Steinway, in which the plaintiff, who was the wife of Henry Steinway, deceased, seeks to recover custody of her children, who were left by defendant in charge of a person in Germany, was closed yesterday in the Supreme Court. Brookclosed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brook-lyn. Judge Gilbert reserved his decision. The Mary Ann Smith habeas corpus case was

decided vesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge Sutherland discharging the writ and removing the girl to the custody of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Mary Ann is a minor, and the writ avers that she is kept by the Convent authori-ties because she had been converted to the Methodist religion. The other parties claim that such is not the case, but that she is lax of morals and is detained there to keep her out of bad com-

Michael J. Canty and Charles Burke were sentenced in the Court, at White Plains, yes-terday, to be hanged August 28th, for the mur-der of Ellen Hicks, in Westchester, in August,

1866.
The Executive Committee of the conservative soldiers and sallors met yesterday for the purpos of organization. There was a full attendance and in casual conversation among them great dis-satisfaction was expressed at the nomination of Seymour. The register of the Soldiers' Convention in this city showed the names of twenty-three hundred delegates present, of whom over six hundred had been officers in the army. A syrup rectifying establishment, owned by W. H. Grow & Co., at the corner of Van Brunt and Sackett streets, was blown up at three o'clock yesterday afternoon by the explosion of one of the large tanks. Mr. Grow and two of his work

men, named James Carney and Dwight Wolf, were seriously injured. They were extricated from the ruins and taken to the hospital. The master masons met again yesterday afternon and again resolved to stand firm against the eight-hour system. The reports received from various sources as to how far some of the bosses have concluded to accede to the demands of the men were declared to be satisfactory. In the evening a committee of the master masons met similar committees from all master mechanic connected with house-building, voted to publish an address and debated a proposition to unite all the boss mechanics into one union the same as the workingmen have united.

A Man Four Hundred Years Old.
There recently arrived here a lunatic—scholarly man of 38—who has been employed as a teacher in schools. He has always lived a quiet, temperate life, and never exhibited any symptoms of insanity until within a month past. He converses well and intelli-gently on the topics of the day, but soon rifts away into the past to recount some of the events which occurred two or three hundred years ago, and ac-cording to his account, he him-self mingled. He knew Shakspeare well, he says, and was present when he made his first appearance in London as an actor. He speaks of having loaned "William" five dollars, which he forgot to repay. "But, never mind," he says, "Billy was a good fellow, and he wasn't as well fixed as I was."

A gentleman remarked that if he was four hundred years old he must have been quite c young man when Columbus sailed in search the New World. Oh. yes, he remembered t well. He was present at a presentation of bosom pin which was made to Columbus by some of his friends on the high? previous to his departure. "They had a gay time," said he, "making speeches and drinking said he, "making spectres among with treats. Chris. wanted me to go along with treats. Chris. wanted me to go along with him, but I told him I believed I would wait for the next steamer."

After musing a little time, the four hun-

dred year old man suddenly remarked:
"Ever know Lib?"

"Lib who?" said the gentleman addressed.
"Why, Elizabeth, Queen of Lugland.
Great friend of mine. I was the only one she allowed to call her Lib. Splendid woman—magnificent woman—a little haughty, though, and self-willed. I never liked the way she used the Queen of Scots. Told ber so at the time."
So would this unfortunate man run on by

the hour. - Cincinnati Times.

PACTS AND FANCIES. Wanted a President.

In search of a candidate fit for the place, let's take that good Democrat soft-money Chase; Abolitionist once, and once a Barnburner— Of coat and of currency found a good turner. He'll suit every clique, sect, party and faction all.
And get half a rote in his currency fractional.

-The city of Paris owes \$90,000,000 in gold.1 The Cape May Wave announces the death o

-The gold coins of Australia are hereafter to be legal tender in the Dominion of Canada. -Salmon color has gone out, of fashion eince Thursday. The Chase men are wearing black.

-Forty barkeepers run the bar in the new ho--An umber mouth-piece for a pipe sold in

-Kentucky won the prize at the St. Louis to-—A grandson of the late President Harrison has just committed saicide near Cincinnati.

-Mrs. Bowers is playing in The Jewess of Madrid in San Francisco. There have been two weddings on Mount-Washington this season.

—How to turn an honest penny—First work for it and then put it on a lathe. —A 61-pound striped bass, caught at Pasque Island, near Martha's Vineyard is the chief sensa-tion in New York since Seymour's nomination.

—A child with a proboscis like an elephant's, has been bern in Zanesville, Ga. It is smaller than a trunk, more like a vallee, in fact. -Large numbers of Bloss's Life of Pendletons are offered for sale cheap in New York and Cincinnati.

—Andrew Johnson bid for the Democratic nomination by his amnesty proclamation. Will he revoke it, now that Seymour is the nominee? —A French paper which professes friendliness to Carlotta, wants her to return to Mexico and set up as Empress.

President Lincoln's portrait has been pro-nounced contraband in Cuba on account of his freeing the "contrabands."

-Virginia white men are very loyal. They are intending to have a great celebration of the battle of Manassas on the 21st and 22d inst —A young lady living near Powder Springs, Georgia, was fatally poisoned by using a twig for a tooth-brush, wherein the locusts had deposited

their eggs. -Some of the Russian papers are not a little alarmed at the proportion of Polish officers in the Russian army. They still amount to one-seventh of the whole number.

—A young woman in Chicago complains to the police that the spirit of her dead husband pursues. her and demands money. She ought to check his avariciousness.

—California sends a denial of the report that she is already overcrowded. Figures are given by the Alta California to show that the demand for laber is greater than the supply.

—An Iowa woman, who falsely confessed the murder of her husband in order to save the life of her son, the real murderer, and has been in prison therefor several years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

by the Governor. —Some one has recalled the pat verse in the "New Gospel of Peace":—"And now of the Pahdees he was called Saymour, because he could Saymore and mane less than any other man

The Picayune says there are already over sixteen bundred applicants for the forty small offices within the gift of the new Street Commissioner of New Orleans. This indicates that

the Democrats are both needy and greedy. -A French paper gives a charming glimpse of neck, South Wales. A soldier died there, the band of his regiment accompanied the remains to the grave, where it played a selection, and then returned and serenaded the widow!

—A Colcago German advertises in the Staats Zeitung that his wife has run away or been stolen, that he shall smash the head of the man who brings her back, and that as he does not pay his own debts, an assumption of hers is extremely improbable.

-The Kladderadatsck, of Berlin, gives the following caricature: Scene—The races at Long-champs, Paris, and two horses passing the win-ning post in front of the Emperor's box; the foremost horse is marked Abyssinia and the second Mexico. The Emperor remarks, "Even the French horses now allow the English to beat —An exchange says: "Our member of Con-

—An exchange says: "Our member of Congress is a smart sort of a chap, and is doing himself credit. He has already got off two speeches prepared for him, ground seven of the District axes, feathered his nest freely, and promised to marry the prettlest widow in town." An active and invaluable member. —A paper, giving an account of Toulouse, France, says: "It is a large town containing sixty thousand inhabitants built entirely of brick." This is only equalled by a well-known description of Albany: "Albany is a town of eight thousand houses and twenty-five thousand."

inhabitants with most of their gable ends to the -The Gainesville (Fla.) New Era contains the following: "Wanted, at this office, a bull dog, of any color, except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, anubbed nose, cropped ears, abreviated continuation—who can come when called with a beetsteak—and will take his pound

of flesh from the man who squirts tobacco julco on our floor and steals the exchanges." —The Hamburg Wesp caricatures Prince Na-poleon's visit to the East in the following man ner: Cousin Peter (Prince N-n) is shown knocking at Cousin Michael's door, holding the emblem of peace in his hand. Cousin Michael— "What do you want?" Cousin Peter—"Peace; nothing more." Cousin Michael—"Well, then, just you stop at home and leave us in peace; then you will have peace, won't you?"

—Miss Rosa Glarkens, an English lady, has successfully accomplished the ascent of the Grand Cervin (Valais.) This daring "Miss" strangled with her own hands, a couple of years ago, to wolf, and she is now about to travel in Central Africa for the purpose of shooting panthers, stimulated by the stirring narrative of Sir Samuel Baker. Rosy is evidently an unpleasantly energetic female.

—The Cracuo Czas, a paper published in the Polish language, speaks in a rather ill-natured manner of sussia and America. "See," it says, "the Muscovite barbarian arm in arm with the Republican strimpet of the United States. Which of the two is more worthy of loathing and contempt?" The editor of the Czas need to be a contempt?" The editor of the Czas used to be a reporter of the New York Heraldanc a clerk at the New York Custom-house.

—A funny difficulty pat an end to the proposed bull fights in connection with the maritime exhibition at Havre. The bulls, which had been selected in the plains of the Guadalquivir on account. of their ferocity, were so kindly treated by the railway servants in their journey across Spain and France that they have become perfectly tame, and will not fight. So the sightseers witnessed a regetta instead. In this country the treatment of cattle is such, or railroads, as to make tame cattle wild, if they are not killed on the bassage.

the passage.

—A. Frenchman, who had recently an inter—A. Frenchman, who had recently an inter-—A. Frenchman, who had recently an interview with the Archduchess Sophia, Maximilian's mother, says she breathes vengesnee against Juarez, Escobedo, and the other principal actors in the Queretaro tragedy. The Archduchess never liked poor Carlotta, and does not now express any sympathy for her. She refused to see Prince Salm Salm and his wife, and declared she regretted much that her son had admitted such persons to the circle of his confidential adviscratishe received Madame Miramon once, but would e received Madame Miramon once, but would not see her again.