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WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT AND MR. BRISTOW.

MEANS HE HAS TAKEN TO AID THE SECRETARY IN THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS—THE ANSWER TO EX-SOLICITOR WILSON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The positive assertions which have been made through the press that the President intended to prepare a statement in reply to the testimony of ex-Solicitor Wilson in regard to the whisky investigations and trials have the following foundation: The President has not at present made up his mind to publish any such statement, the reason assigned being that Mr. Wilson's testimony has involved so many other persons that Gen. Grant thinks it possible that he may be sufficiently answered by them before the investigation closes. If however, after the adjournment of Congress, anything remains in Mr. Wilson's testimony which in the opinion of the President needs further notice, he will confer with his Cabinet as to what course it will be proper for him to pursue.

In the course of a conversation with a friend to-day Gen. Grant reviewed the testimony of ex-Solicitor Wilson in detail, showing that he had given the subject very close attention and study. From this same conversation it was learned that the President has deferred to Secretary Bristow's opinion in all matters relating to the whisky frauds investigations and the trial of the offenders, and that he at that time had so great confidence in Mr. Bristow's fidelity and honesty that he was ready and willing to go to any extent to strengthen the Secretary's hands, and even to sacrifice many officers who had been his personal friends, and in whom he had reposed as much confidence on account of their supposed honesty and ability as in Secretary Bristow himself. As an instance of this willing disposition it was mentioned that at Mr. Bristow's solicitation he removed United States District-Attorney Patrick and United States Marshal Newcomb of St. Louis, when representations were made to him by Mr. Bristow that the retention of these persons in office would embarrass his operations against the ring.

In reference to the assertion of Mr. Wilson as to the indorsement of "Let no guilty man escape," on the Barnard letter, that he had no suspicion of either of those persons when he wrote that indorsement and that at that time he had heard of nothing calculated to excite the slightest anxiety in his mind in regard to either of them, he believed them both innocent. He was led to write this indorsement by having had his attention frequently called to assertions made by certain persons in St. Louis, that they had such potent influence at the White House that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be able to reach them in his efforts to bring the ring to punishment. In order to strengthen the hands of Secretary Bristow, and to convince these unprincipled persons of their impotence, as well as to show all members of the Whisky Ring that the persons referred to were impostors and had no influence at the Executive Mansion, he made the indorsement in question. In referring to the accuracy of Mr. Wilson's testimony so far as it relates to dates, the President said he could not help thinking that Mr. Bristow must have taken notes of what occurred at every Cabinet meeting in which the prosecution of the Whisky Ring was discussed, and that immediately after each he held a conference with Solicitor Wilson. On many points the President said that he thought ex-Solicitor Wilson had already answered himself.

SCOTT LORD'S RESOLUTION.

ITS PURPOSE AND THE RECEPTION GIVEN IT BY DEMOCRATS—FINAL ADOPTION, WITH TWO VOTES AGAINST IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—If the House of Representatives does not speedily adjourn, the Democratic majority in it will certainly spill all the political fat of their party into the fire. It is bad enough when they walk blindly into a trap set for them by their political opponents, but headstrong opposition to a resolution introduced by a distinguished member of their own party for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to make a straight record is wholly inexcusable. And yet this is just what a number of them were guilty of to-day. Scott, Lord, who has proved himself one of the wisest members of the Democratic party in the present House, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the impeachment managers, introduced a preamble and resolution to-day simply declaring that all citizens are legally entitled to protection under the XVth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that in the judgment of the House all attempts by force or intimidation to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage should be condemned, and that the guilty persons should receive prompt and effective punishment. Some of the Southern Democrats, thinking that the implication of the preamble and resolution was that the colored men of the South have not always been protected, and that the instances in which they have been intimidated are so conspicuous as to demand a rebuke from the House, became alarmed, and as it was not difficult to find among Northern Democrats a few whose party prejudices almost always run away with their judgment, by their aid began filibustering, in order to prevent a vote upon the resolution. In the mean time Mr. Lord was very busy about the floor, interceding with members, and apparently showing to them a letter which it was conjectured in the galleries was from Gov. Tilden, or some one representing him. After two hours spent in dilatory motions, the few Southern Democrats who were leading the opposition to the resolution were brought to see the folly of their course, and the resolution was adopted—Yeas, 190; Nays, 2. The negative votes were cast by Mr. Bland of Missouri and Mr. Reagan of Texas.

The preamble relating to the amendment to the Constitution was adopted, but by a smaller majority.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

GROWING SENTIMENT IN ITS FAVOR—PROBABLE PASSAGE OF A BILL FOR THE COINAGE OF LEGAL-TENDER SILVER DOLLARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Representatives of Western districts learn, from letters received from home within the past few days, that the sentiment among the people in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar, and especially among those who have heretofore been opposed to resumption, and in favor of an increase of greenback circulation, is very great and rapidly growing. In Ohio the advocates of the silver dollar are already making their influence felt in the politics of the State, and an advocate of the issue of silver dollars was the most formidable adversary which Mr. Monroe had in the convention which renominated him yesterday. In Gen. Garfield's district, where the sentiment in favor of his return is so strong that he is likely to be renominated unanimously, there is also talk of bringing forward a silver-dollar candidate to oppose him. Should the price of silver remain until next Winter as low as at present, or if the rise should not bring it above greenbacks in market value, the indications are that the sentiment of the people, under the lead of the prominent advocates of the remonetization of silver, will be so strong as to make the passage of a bill ordering the coinage of legal-tender silver dollars one of the first acts of Congress next Winter.

THE WHISKY TRIALS INVESTIGATION.

SENATOR LOGAN DENIES ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WHISKY RING—CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. WILSON SAID TO BE ENTIRELY FALSE—COL. MATTHEWS CONFIRMS MR. LOGAN'S TESTIMONY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The examination of Mr. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service was resumed this afternoon before the Sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds. He testified that Mr. Dexter of the special counsel for the Government, said, while explaining to him and to Supervisor Tutton his views as to the granting of immunity to those who would admit their guilt, that they in this way expected to reach Senator Logan and Mr. Farwell. The witness did not wish to be understood as saying that Mr. Dexter said these parties would be indicted.

Senator Logan appeared before the committee by request, and Representative Plaisted read to him the following letter, addressed by Solicitor Wilson to Secretary Bristow, and dated Dec. 3, 1875:

DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Cook was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw President Grant after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would ask Webster at once to name his successor; but what was especially noteworthy was a letter to Cook from a reliable friend in Chicago attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright, and which charges that he is in it, and that the atmosphere is full of rumors about Ward's connection with the Ring, his relations with distiller Powell, &c. Inclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom. Faithfully, WILSON.

Senator Logan said he had read such a letter in the newspapers, but not in the printed testimony before the committee. He remarked that the statement of Mr. Wilson, seemingly made on purpose to cast reflections upon him, was a great surprise, for the reason that early last December—when he was very sick, almost to death—Mr. Wilson and Supervisor Matthews visited him at his rooms in the Palmer House in Chicago. Mr. Wilson must have known that the declarations in his letter were false in every particular concerning him. It was false in all its parts so far as it referred to him by insinuation or otherwise. At that time he was confined to his bed and could not move, and had not walked a step for six weeks. He was in that condition when Solicitor Wilson and Col. Matthews visited him.

Col. Matthews, who was present in the committee-room, confirmed what had just been testified to by Senator Logan. The latter, resuming his statement, said that any insinuation, directly or indirectly, remotely or otherwise, made by Mr. Wilson or others, charging him with being connected directly or indirectly with a Whisky Ring in Chicago or elsewhere, was a falsehood from beginning to end. He never had any connection directly or indirectly with a distillery, or any connection with distillers or rectifiers, and no business with them whatever; nor had he knowledge of any frauds, except as they were developed in trials and published in newspapers. In response to the charge of Mr. Wilson that Senator Logan thwarted him in his efforts to remove certain officers, District-Attorney Ward included, Mr. Logan said that Mr. Ward was removed while he (Mr. Logan) was lying on his sick bed. The only knowledge he had of his removal was a telegram from Senator Oglesby, his colleague, asking him to concur in the recommendation of another person. Mr. Logan brought Mr. Wilson's attention to the fact that some attacks had been made upon him in newspapers in connection with whisky frauds, and Mr. Wilson said to him and to his wife that he (Mr. Logan) had nothing to do with them, and that the publications were slanderous. While there Mr. Wilson told a reporter that Mr. Logan had nothing more to do with the Whisky Ring than he (Wilson) had. Col. Matthews confirmed the truth of these assertions.

Senator Logan further said that he never, as had been charged by Mr. Wilson, interfered, either directly or indirectly, with the prosecution of the whisky frauds in Chicago or elsewhere. He did, however, go to the President and recommend Wilson's removal, for the reason that District-Attorney Ward of Chicago told him that Wilson had said to him that he (Logan) would have to be indicted as a political necessity. When the District-Attorney told Mr. Wilson that there was no testimony to that end, the latter replied: "It makes no difference. Indict him first, and find evidence afterward." He had learned something to that effect from others. He (Logan) went to the President and told him that a man who would act in that way was unfit to be Solicitor of the Treasury, especially as Wilson had said he (Logan) was entirely innocent of complicity in the whisky frauds. The President, however, did not remove Wilson. Senator Logan did not remember the date of the interview, but said it was last Spring. Senator Logan wished it to be distinctly understood that his object was not, as had been insinuated, to remove Wilson in order to protect the whisky men or any others, but because he considered to destroy a man whose reputation was better than his own.

Representative Cochrane asked Mr. Logan whether he ever recommended to the President the removal of Secretary Bristow, which question the Senator answered by saying he never interfered in the matter of the President's Cabinet. He had no recollection of speaking to the President on the subject of his Cabinet. He may, however, have conversed with the President about Secretary Bristow, and may have said that he thought Bristow was not in harmony with him on political matters, and may have said if he were President he would not want him as a Cabinet officer. If it had then occurred to him to say so, he would have said it; but he did not remember whether he said so.

Mr. Logan was asked by Mr. Cochrane a number of questions of a political character, including some about appointments, and the subject of Gen. Henderson's removal, in part answer to which Senator Logan said he did not know whether he ever spoke to the President about it or not, but if he had been President he would have removed Henderson as he would any man who abused him.

Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was called, and testified that last Fall he had a conversation with Bluford Wilson, who told him he expected to secure the indictment of Senator Logan, and Jasper B. Ward, District Attorney. The witness asked permission to use this information, but Wilson declined to let him do so. He, however, prepared a dispatch and sent it to his respective papers, saying that two prominent politicians would be indicted, omitting their names. Wilson further informed him that he was gathering evidence of their complicity in the whisky frauds.

Representative Plaisted offered in evidence the President's letter of July 12 authorizing Secretary Bristow to testify before the committee concerning all conversations between them on the subject of prosecutions. Mr. Plaisted intended by this to show that Mr. Bristow was at full liberty to testify, which he declined to do; and that the refusal of Bluford Wilson to testify to certain matters was not well founded, as the letter of the President to Mr. Bristow included all subordinates. Representatives Knott and Cochrane overruled Representative Plaisted. The last named also offered in evidence the letter of nineteen grand jurymen, dated St. Louis, December, 1875, and addressed to President Grant, in which they testify to the moral support they found in his instruction to Secretary Bristow: "Let no guilty man escape." Representatives Knott and Cochrane also objected to receiving this letter as testimony for the reasons stated.

CASEY AND HIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA FEDERAL OFFICES—THEY RECOMMEND SUITS AGAINST MR. CASEY TO RECOVER MONEY MISAPPROPRIATED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The report submitted in the House to-day by Mr. New, from the committee appointed to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana, is devoted mainly to a recital of the results of their inquiries concerning the management of the New-Orleans Custom-house. At the outset they say that Collector James F. Casey and his subordinates endeavored in several ways to obstruct the investigation. The report states that evidence of irregularities and frauds in the importation of dutiable goods was given by a number of witnesses in the employ of the Custom-house and Internal Revenue Bureau at New-Orleans, and evidence was introduced on the part of the Collector to rebut the existence of these alleged frauds upon the revenue, but the committee characterize it as conflicting and contradictory. The committee add however, that several merchants engaged in the import trade testified that they had found the Custom-house management honest, efficient, and courteous, and a statement so certifying was signed by a large number of New-Orleans importers, and received as evidence.

The committee then proceed to state that it appears from uncontradicted evidence that the Custom-house at New-Orleans was made to contribute large sums of money taken from its revenues to partisan ends. These sums were abstracted by means of fraudulent vouchers, made out in the Custom-house apparently, all regularly signed and sworn to, purporting to be for services rendered as temporary laborers. Many of the names were fictitious, and in other cases the persons named never rendered a moment's service in the Custom-house.

The committee say they were unable to obtain from Collector Casey duplicates of any of these vouchers, although duplicates of all other vouchers were obtainable, and the Collector failed to appear before the committee, although subpœned, alleging illness as a reason. They add: "This fact supplementing the positive evidence establishing these corrupt practices can lead to but one conclusion." They next describe what they characterize as "Another glaring fraud," namely, a payment by Casey of $5,000 to one E. A. Davis, nominally for repairing the Government warehouse at Quarantine Station, when in fact Davis performed no work whatever, and merely turned the money over to J. H. Sypher for use, as he (Davis) understood, for political purposes. The committee recommend that the Government should without delay institute suit against Collector Casey to recover such sums of money as have been by him and his subordinates misappropriated to unlawful purposes, as shown by the evidence. They add, "Your committee cannot believe that the President will permit Mr. Casey to continue in office as Collector of Customs at New-Orleans after he shall have become acquainted with the testimony taken before your committee."

The committee devote some space to a description of certain irregularities and violations of law in the office of the United States Marshal with regard to the appointment and payment of special deputy marshals for election purposes in country places where their appointment was not authorized under the general election law, which is applicable only to cities or towns having a population of 20,000 or upward. They commend Marshal Packard's administration, however, as faithful and praiseworthy in all other respects. They bestow unqualified praise upon District-Attorney Beckwith, and say also that they found all other Federal offices in New-Orleans satisfactorily conducted in the interests of the Government and the convenience of the public.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority, represented by Messrs. Conger of Michigan, Darrell of Louisiana, and Woodburn of Nevada, say: At the very outset the Committee required the several departments to furnish a statement of all of the accounts of the twelve Federal officers in Louisiana, and found them all correct and properly settled, and that these official statements furnished satisfactory evidence of the fidelity of all of these officers from the date of their appointments to the present time so far as their accounts with the Government are concerned. The universal testimony shows conclusively that the Collector of Customs had uniformly managed the business of his department with promptness, with courtesy, with fidelity to the Government, and due regard to the convenience of the public, and they take pleasure in referring to the testimony of many of the first citizens of New-Orleans to that effect. The minority append a statement signed by over 100 importers, merchants, shipowners, &c., who thus testify to the efficiency and honesty of the Federal officials.

RELIGION AND THE STATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION REPORTED IN THE SENATE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon and reported the following as a substitute for the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning religion and common schools:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of each House concurring thereto), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property, and no public revenue of, nor any loan of credit by or under the authority of the United States, or any State, Territory, district, or municipal corporation, shall be appropriated to or made, or used for the support of any school, educational, or other institution under the control of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or wherein the particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue or loan of credit, and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have the effect to impair the rights of property already vested.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to provide for the prevention and punishment of violations of this article.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1876.

The report, which seems to have originated in St. Louis, that Gen. Sherman will retire from the army after the 4th of March next, should Hayes and Wheeler be elected, and that Gen. Grant will be appointed as his successor, is not believed in Washington to be well founded. In an act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved July 15, 1870, the office of General and Lieutenant-General of the Army were abolished whenever a vacancy in them shall occur. The language of this law is as follows:

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted that the offices of General and Lieutenant-General of the army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in either of said offices. Immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall by virtue of this act from thenceforward be held to be repealed.

As nobody has, during the last six years, proposed to repeal this section, it is impossible that Gen. Grant should be restored to his old place at the head of the army after retiring from the Presidency.

A clerk from the Patent Office was sent to Philadelphia last evening to relieve E. C. Knight, a chief examiner, who has had charge of the exhibition by the Patent Office at the Centennial, and who has been peremptorily removed by Secretary Chandler. The cause of this removal is understood to be the discovery of certain irregularities in the expenditure of money in connection with the Exhibition. Mr. Knight has been one of the best-known officials in the Patent Office. He is the editor of Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, and a well-known writer on mechanical subjects. His removal has caused great excitement in the Patent Office.

Mr. Randall announced in the House to-day that the Conference Committee had agreed upon the appropriation bills, and the clerks were at work on them, and would have them ready for report some time during the day. Meantime he had advices from the Secretary of the Treasury saying that it might be well to pass a bill providing for the expenses of the Government until the regular bills are finally approved. Mr. Randall reported such a bill, and it passed without objection.

The River and Harbor bill has now been passed by both Houses of Congress, and is likely to become a law within a day or two, unless the President should conclude to veto it. The opposition to this bill on account of reductions which Congress made of certain appropriations, and especially in that for Hell Gate, was much weaker than has been anticipated.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

The Commodore's appetite was not so good yesterday as on previous days of the week. His doctors admit that he is gradually failing. He is very weak, and the least exertion wearies him greatly. He is conscious of his condition, and appears to have resigned himself to meet his death when it arrives. His mind is as bright and clear as ever, and he talks on business with all his faculties vigorously at work. At 10 o'clock last night he was moved from the front room into the rear room, and shortly afterward he fell into an easy slumber.

ANOTHER ASTEROID DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Prof. Peters announces the discovery of a planet of the eleventh magnitude in 21 hours, 27 min. right ascension, and 10° declination south. Its daily motion is due west, 56 minutes.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The heat has been intense in this locality to-day, the thermometer indicating 94°.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—R. W. Drawn, in consequence of illness, has resigned the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—J. H. Morgan, wholesale and retail grocer and liquor dealer of this city, failed to-day. The liabilities or assets are not yet known.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The fifth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held in the Judges' Pavilion on the Exhibition grounds on Sept. 12, 13, and 14.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 10.—To-day was "Woman's Day" at the Temperance camp meeting. Mrs. Allen of New-York presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Parker of Dundee, Scotland, and others.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—Proceedings have been taken against the Norwegian bark Frank, in the Vice-Admiralty Court, for $12,000 damages, for having run into and sunk the American fishing schooner Job Johnson of Gloucester, Mass., off the Bank of Newfoundland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—A corporation has been formed in this District, to be known as the "Woman's National University," for the purpose of affording to women a thorough knowledge of the sciences, divinity, medicine, and law, both in theory and practice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Canadian cricketers' had a contest with the Merion Club of this city yesterday. The Canadians in two innings scored 125 runs; the Merions made 1[illegible], with but five men out in the last inning, when game was called on account of the darkness.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—K. W. Griffin, a brakeman on the New-England and New-York Road, was thrown from a train to-day and killed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A young man named George Hall, 25 years of age, resident at Greenport, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Edward J. Nalle of Ohio was drowned in the Potomac last night, near the "Three Sisters," while bathing. Mr. Nalle was a member of a Centennial party now visiting Washington.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The town of Brockton of late has been infested with a gang of thieves, and a score or more of burglaries have been committed during the past two months. Yesterday detectives arrested Henry Martin, William Scribbins, Frank Flynn, John Burke, and John Kelly.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

WORK OF THE STATE CONVENTION COMPLETED—CONDITION OF FELLOWSHIP WITH THOSE ENGAGED IN THE LATE WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The Republican State Convention last night, upon the completion of the nominations for State officers, proceeded to the nomination of Electors, as follows:

	Electors.	*Alternates.*
At Large	Col. D. P. Dyer,	Gen. J. V. Pratt,
	J. B. Cole (col.)	Col. A. E. Ditmere.
District I.	Henry Heimmintz.	B. W. Elting.
II.	John Hogel.	R. F. Strattman.
III.	Charles A. Steefel.	A. G. Dyer.
IV.	Gustavus H. Gem.	W. C. Detz.
V.	J. P. Thompson.	C. H. Foster.
VI.	A. F. Lewis.	H. J. Maynard.
VII.	L. T. Bridges.	J. E. Eptein.
VIII.	William Warner.	Henry Smith.
IX.	A. J. Harlan.	A. E. Wiatt.
X.	D. L. Miller.	W. A. Law.
XI.	J. H. Turner.	J. R. Vance.
XII.	R. D. Cramer.	C. P. Hessmacher.
XIII.	Frank Muench.	Ira Hall.

The following amendment or addition to the platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, while the mighty advancement toward the perfection of human rights won by the soldiers and statesmen of the Union should be vigilantly guarded, the Republican party stands ever ready to welcome to full fellowship any and all persons who have ever been in the councils or camps of the rebellion upon the single condition of submission to and support of republican principles, so that the valor and heroism of Americans, whether born of right or wrong judgment, shall be honored by a patriotic devotion to a nation whose great foundation was laid by our common fathers.

The convention then adjourned.

ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TICKET NOMINATED BY THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION—FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO HARMONIZE THE TWO FACTIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 10.—The Regular Republican State Convention, which has been in session for the past two days, completed its labors to-day, by nominating the following State and Electoral ticket:

For Governor—Joseph Brooks.
Secretary of State—Joseph N. Johnson.
Auditor—H. H. Miller.
Treasurer—Nicholas Straub.
Attorney-General—Thomas H. Barnes.
Commissioner of Lands—J. T. Jenier.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. H. Gibam.
Chancellor—Thomas Bates.
Clerk of Chancery Court—J. W. Jackson.
Presidential Electors—J. N. Sarber, M. W. Gibbs, A. H. Standford, E. A. Fulton, G. W. Pritchard, and L. Gregg.

The Convention was large, and combined in it the leading elements and thinking men of the party in the State. Ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley presided. Gen. A. W. Bishop, the nominee for Governor of the Republican Convention of July 27, was tendered a position as Presidential Elector on the ticket to-day, but refused. All efforts to harmonize the two factions of the party failed, and they now have two State and electoral tickets in the field.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GOV. PORTER RENOMINATED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The largest Democratic Convention held in this State for years adjourned at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Gov. Porter was renominated by acclamation, and ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris and Gen. Wm. B. Bate were chosen as Presidential Electors for the State at large. The platform ratifies the action of the St. Louis Convention, opposes the repudiation of any obligation justly due the creditors of the State or National Government, and, for the present, because of the business depression, the shrinkage of values, and impoverishment of the people, opposes any increase of taxation, and favors rigid economy.

CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The Republican State Convention last night chose the following Presidential Electors:

At Large { Gen. John F. Miller, M. M. Estee.
Dist. I. D. A. McKinley.
II. J. B. Felton.
III. J. H. Jewett.
IV. A. J. Ostrander.

Thomas McKenna was nominated for Congress in the IIId District.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 10.—The Democrats of the Vth Congressional District to-day nominated Wm. A. McClellan of Belfast for Congress, and Jas. R. Talbot of East Machias for Presidential Elector.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 10.—The Democrats of the 1st Congressional District to-day nominated A. P. Childs of Bennington for Congress.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 10.—At the IVth District Democratic Convention to-day, J. H. Donworth of Houlton was nominated for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Ex-Gov. Pacheco has been nominated for Congress from the IVth District.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 10.—John E. Kenna was nominated for Congress in the IIId District of this State by the Democratic Convention at Charleston last night.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The following Democratic Congressional nominations were made in Ohio to-day:

IIId District—John S. Savage, by acclamation.
VIIIth District—George Arthur of Clark County.
XVth District—Wm. W. Poston of Athens County.

HYDE PARK, Vt., Aug. 10.—At the IIId District Republican Congressional Convention to-day, the Hon. Geo. W. Hendee of Norristown was unanimously nominated for reflection to Congress. A. C. Welsh of Williston was chosen as Presidential Elector.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS IN THIS CITY.

THE PROBABILITY OF A RECONCILIATION GROWING STRONGER.

The statements published in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to the pending negotiations for a union of the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions in this city were confirmed late evening by persons who had just arrived from Saratoga. It was stated that the leaders of both factions were earnest in their efforts to bring about such a result, and there was good reason to believe that they would be successful. The first step toward such a union will be to agree upon a single delegation to the State Convention. This will be effected, it was stated, by giving to each faction in the several districts a representation in proportion to its a limited numerical strength in a conference committee composed of a specified number of delegates from each district. The advantage of such a committee over one appointed by the two Committees on Organization, it was claimed, will consist in the direct representation it will give the people. It is considered impolitic to take up any question at present beyond that of a delegation to Saratoga, first because the consideration of questions affecting local candidates at this time might develop differences of opinion that would inevitably tend toward breaking off the negotiations, and secondly for the reason that there is a want of confidence in each other on the part of the leaders of the two factions. It is therefore proposed to test the sincerity of their professions upon the only question that it is necessary should be decided during the current month.

Surrogate Calvin arrived yesterday from Saratoga, and in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he said there was unquestionably a hearty disposition on the part of the leaders of Tammany Hall to unite the different elements of the party in this city upon a single ticket, and he also believed there was a reasonable desire among prominent anti-Tammany men to bring about the same result. Mr. Kelly, he said, regarded the question as one of great moment not only in regard to local affairs, but he also believed that the union of the party this Fall will have a salutary effect upon the October elections. He was therefore earnest in his professions of a desire that there should be only one delegation from this city to the state Democratic Convention, and he would do all he could to bring about such a result. "He is equally earnest in his support of Gov. Tilden," continued Mr. Calvin, "and there are many Tammany men to-day who conscientiously opposed Tilden's nomination at St. Louis who have since seen their mistake, and who are just as sincere in their belief that he was the best candidate who could have been nominated as they were in their former opposition to his nomination. In my opinion there is a mutual desire on the part of the leaders of the New-York City Democracy for a fair and equitable adjustment of the differences that have existed in the party, and there is good reason to believe their efforts will be crowned with success."

The special reason given for the extra effort that the Democratic leaders are making to unite the party this Fall is the effect that such a union will have upon the success of the National ticket, regarding which there is no apparent difference of opinion, and it is claimed that they are willing to make any reasonable sacrifices in local matters for the sake of national success. There is no present prospect of a union between the Republicans and the anti-Tammany Democrats, and this is also given as another reason by some for the desire on the part of the latter to seek an alliance elsewhere. Prominent Republican leaders assert that it will be better for the party to remain independent at least during the present campaign.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of the XIVth Assembly District at No. 171 Avenue A., last evening, 23 members were enrolled. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks were adopted. The President of the club is Henry Shafer, the Secretary, Emanuel Perls.

A meeting of the German Democratic Campaign Club of the XIIIth Assembly District, was held at No. 146 Seventh-ave., last evening. Resolutions were adopted approving the St. Louis platform and nominees, and pledging the association to work vigorously for Democratic success in November. Speeches were made by Dr. Frech, President of the German Democratic Central Committee, Alderman Gross, and Messrs. Bergmann and Korn.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Yonkers raised a Tilden and Hendricks banner on Tuesday evening, on Broadway near Getty-square. Speeches were made by A. H. Purdy, ex-Judge Tarpen, William Romer, J. V. Lawrence, and John C. Donohue. From 3,000 to 4,000 persons were present, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting. An effective band discoursed patriotic airs, and Chinese lanterns and torches enlivened the scene.

ELECTING REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

PROTEST OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGAINST THE CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THIS CITY.

The following is the communication addressed by the Independent Republican Central Committee to the Republican State Committee in relation to the illegality of the call issued by the Central Committee of this city, and which was unanimously indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Republican Reform Club in a resolution published in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

To the Republican State Committee of the State of New-York:

SIRS: On the 29th day of June, 1876, at an official meeting of your body held in New-York City, a formal call of your committee was adopted and promulgated as follows: "All Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are willing to cooperate with the Republican party in support of Hayes and Wheeler on the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati June 15, 1876, are cordially invited to meet in their respective localities at the call of the Republican local committees and participate in the election of delegates to the said State Convention."

On the 19th day of July, under the alleged authority of said call of the State Committee, the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York adopted and issued the following call: "The several Republican Assembly District Associations of the City of New-York are directed to meet at their respective headquarters on Friday evening, Aug. 18, 1876, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 23d day of August, 1876." Section XI of the Constitution of the said Republican district associations contains, among other things, the following provision: "The inspectors shall at each election choose a chairman, who shall receive from the secretary the copy of the roll of members and the signed roll, pledges, and acceptances. They shall allow no person to vote whose name is not upon such roll." It will be observed that this "call" of the said Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York is not in conformity to the "call" of the Republican State Committee, inasmuch as it does not invite "all Republican electors" and "all other voters * * * who are willing to cooperate with the Republican party in support of Hayes and Wheeler," &c., but only directs certain organized and enrolled associations or clubs to meet as associations to elect delegates; and inasmuch as the very constitutions of these associations prohibit "all Republican electors" and "all other voters" who are willing to cooperate with the Republican party in support of Hayes and Wheeler, &c., * * * from taking any part in these meetings or "participating in the election of delegates to the said State Convention," unless enrolled members of such associations, it is manifest that this call of the said Central Committee of the city in form and spirit is in direct conflict with the call of the State Committee, the highest lawful authority of the Republican party in this State, and is therefore illegal and void, and that it is an "impudent" effort to disfranchise in the selection of State officers nine-tenths of the Republican voters in this city.

It is notorious that these district associations do not comprise more than 5,000 out of the 50,000 Republican voters in this city. We are "Republican Electors." We intend to support Hayes and Wheeler on the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and we demand that the State Committee shall take such action to enforce the terms of its own call as will enable us and all other Republican electors in this city to participate in the election of delegates to the state Convention.

While we expect to support the state nominations to be made by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, we are not willing to pledge ourselves in advance to sustain the nomination of Democrats in New-York made under the auspices of the said Central Committee of this city.

Are not associations requiring such a pledge "machine politics in their worst form," and will not the claim of "reform within the party" by a party which should uphold and foster such associations be considered justly as a sham?

With high respect for your committee, we submit that if it acquiesces in this nullification of its own call whereby this large majority of the Republican votes in this city are disfranchised, will not the call itself cease to be a farce simply because it has become a fraud upon the Republican party.

We beg that immediate action may be taken by you in the matter, and beg further to say that, failing in such action by your body, we shall treat the call of the said Republican Central Committee as unauthorized, illegal, and void, and proceed to hold primary meetings, at which all those "called" by the State Committee may participate in the election of delegates to the State Convention.

We have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servants, ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
President of the Independent Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York.

JAMES G. MCMURRAY, R. A. BANTA, } Secretaries.
New-York, Aug. 8, 1876.

HAYES AND WHEELER MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the 1st Assembly District, at No. 152 Franklin-st. last evening, 35 new members were enrolled. Speeches were made by Gen. Hill and Col. Peoples. Col. Peoples said that the coming campaign would be one of the most closely contested canvasses since the foundation of the Republic. Gov. Hayes's war record was glorious, whereas Gov. Tilden was opposed to the war, and did all in his power to discourage enlistments. He claimed that the Cincinnati Convention had been guided throughout by the will of the people, whereas at St. Louis the delegates had quarreled among themselves, and nominated for President a man who, before the Convention met, many of their papers had denounced in the bitterest terms. A specimen of Democratic misrule could be found in the appointments made by the present House of Representatives.

A numerously attended meeting of the soldiers of the late Union army was held at the rooms of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the VIIth District, at No. 748 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a "Boys in Blue" battalion, pursuant to the call of Gen. John A. Dix. The following officers were elected: Oscar Tompkins, Major, commanding battalion; Thomas Elliott, Captain Company A; Theodore Schorteau, Captain Company B; C. L. Rosenmiller, Adjutant; G. A. Strube, Drum Major. Speeches were made by the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, the Hon. Charles P. Shaw, and others. This organization is intended more for outside display, parades, &c. The regular Hayes and Wheeler Club organized on the same evening that the nominations were made at Cincinnati. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall will open the campaign by a series of meetings at its headquarters, No. 748 Broadway, which will be open day and evening, commencing next week.

The XIIIth Assembly District Republican Organization held a campaign meeting last evening at No. 231 West Sixteenth-st. A resolution was adopted to postpone the campaign meeting until the first Thursday of September, owing to the warm weather. The organization numbers about 900 members, and is getting ready for active work.

At a meeting of the XVth Assembly District Republican Association, at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-st. last evening, 50 persons were proposed for membership, making a total of 500 members in the organization. The officers of the association are Henry G. Leask, President; and Benjamin F. Anderson, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN NEWARK.

The Democratic ratification meeting at the Newark Academy of Music last evening was a decided success in point of numbers, and the respectability of the audience which assembled.