of permitting the great Democratic heart of the State to be overslaughed by boys who have assumed to lead the way. No such demoralization in the Democratic party has existed in the State since 1848, and its cause can be traced to the leadership of Gov. Tilden."

It would have been wiser for Gov. Tilden to have the new convention at Albany. At Saratoga it is rather beyond his reach, and liable to kick over the traces at any moment. This time, however, there is likely to be better preparation and better management.

Telegrams from Spriggs, announced by Faulkner, will not be quoted next week as high as they were last week. Both gentlemen, "in view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case," will, it is believed, "feel constrained" to decline serving on the committee to wait upon the candidate.

One plan is for the new Saratoga Convention to take DeWitt C. West from the head of the electoral ticket and run him for Governor, and put Mr. Seymour back at the head of the electoral ticket, where he was originally. Mr. West was alive in the time of Silas Wright. Another plan is to nominate Scott Lord, who lives in Utica, and has therefore a vested right to any nomination to which he chooses to aspire. It really looks as if Scott Lord might loom up. His record is good, and it is believed that he would not say "No."

The World says: "The extravagant exultation of the Republican press over the refusal of Mr. Seymour to accept the nomination unanimously pressed upon him by the Saratoga Convention can only be compared to the raptures of a rogue in full flight from the police when his foremost pursuer slips on a banana peel thrown into the street by some reckless idiot, and falls with a far-resounding crash." Apparently *The World* means to compare Gov. Tilden to a policeman, Spriggs to a "reckless idiot," and Seymour to a "banana peel." And yet *The World* has just been at a white heat over the "disrespect" that has been shown to Gov. Seymour! It shows how Mr. Seymour has lost his hold on the party. A week ago *The World* would rather have reduced its price to two cents than have called Mr. Seymour "a banana peel."

GENERAL NOTES.

Melon sugar-works have been established on Andros Island, Cal. A delicious strup is also obtained.

James Whitlock of Kickapoo Township, Kansas, has an apple-bearing pear-tree, which last year bore nothing but pears.

The thriving town of Methuen, Mass., will celebrate next Thursday with great pomp and circumstance its 150th anniversary.

In Paris a Polish gentleman has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for dogging the footsteps of a French officer and singing "The German Rhine."

Porcelain table-ware formerly in the possession of William Pepperell was exhibited at the recent Maine State fair. It is of a French pattern, and was probably part of the plunder of Louisburg in 1745.

Let it be recorded for the comfort of disconsolate virgins wherever they do languish. A maiden lady was married in Haverhill, Mass., last week, after turning her 84th birthday. The bridegroom was her junior by two years.

In San Francisco there is a falling off in smallpox cases, there being 80 less in August than in July. Dr. Meares stated to the Board of Health that the use of matter for vaccination which had no virtue, by ignorant persons, had been productive of much injury.

Joseph Smith, jr., son of the founder of the Mormon Church, is preaching in California. He denies the headship of Brigham Young. He says that he has from 12,000 to 15,000 personal followers, and that the headquarters of the reformed church are at Plano, Ill. He repudiates polygamy and also "blood atonement."

The latest case of conscience is that of a young man of Troy, who confesses that he has all Summer been drinking wine bought for communion purposes. He was treated to this by the servant girl of the person to whom the wine was intrusted; but when the precious liquor was all gone, he went to the sexton of the church and made a clean breast of it.

The Chinese of California feel outraged by the ordinance which requires the sheriff to cut the hair of his prisoners to a uniform length of one inch. This law has proved profitable to the city treasury, the Mongolian preferring to pay his fine rather than go to jail; and now steps have been taken by the indignant queue-wearers to test the constitutionality of the ordinance.

A water nymph, by name Ida Steele, of Bloomington, Ill., has challenged her sex generally for a ten-mile swim down the Mississippi River. A Miss Pauline has accepted the challenge, and so has a third young lady; and the match, it is stated, will certainly come off at an early day. It is predicted that "there will not be steamboats enough to contain the crowds that will flock to see the sport."

Pomeroy, the boy murderer in Boston, whose sentence has been at last commuted to imprisonment for life, will be placed in the State Prison in a cell by himself, and therein compelled to labor for his own support. The new prison now building will have several of these cells, and to one of them, when finished, Pomeroy will be taken, and there spend the remainder of his life. He has made several ingenious attempts to escape.

Joseph Sly, of the King's Arms and Royal Hotel, England, who has for several years devoted himself to the collection of rare and valuable furniture and antiquities of various kinds, will offer for sale in May next his collection, including one of three clocks invented by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. It strikes the hour, and has only three wheels. On the face is the inscription: "Dr. Benj. Franklin, Philadelphia, Inventor."

In Colborne, Canada, the wife of a German farmer last Fall plowed 17 acres of land. This season she mowed with a grass scythe for 6 days, and with a horse-rake she also raked 10 acres of hay, using a three-year-old colt broken by herself. She also has loaded and unloaded and teamed all the lime and sand required for a new house; loaded and unloaded all the grain, and milked and cared for 7 cows. Her name, we grieve to state, is not given.

At a meeting of the log-owners and lumbermen, held at St. Paul on the 1st inst., it was stated that up to the present time the mills have manufactured 93,000,000 feet of logs. There remained in the river about 81,000,000 feet of logs, of which probably not more than 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 can be manufactured before the season closes. In the booms above the city are 18,000,000 feet, which will be left undisturbed until Oct. 1.

Virtuous and decorous England, thou that dost provide separate bathing machines for thy sons and daughters, take back to thy bosom this h-less Briton ere he loses his primitive simplicity! The American correspondent of *The London Times*, having visited Ocean Grove, has been amazed, if not horrified, by the unconstrained manners of American women. In the first place, he saw a lady publicly "doing her hair with the utmost *sang froid*"—which must be a new hair-wash. But this was not the worst. "Just after my arrival, as I was walking among the tents, I was considerably amazed, not to say alarmed, by a very stout female Christian suddenly popping out from a tent just in front of me with bare feet, a huge flapping straw hat, innocent of all ribbon or other ornament, and but two garments, the lower of which looked very much as if it belonged by right to her husband. My first hasty impression—due, perhaps, to the bare feet—was that she was a beggar woman summarially ejected from the tent, and that she had got herself up in this style to excite compassion—a singularly weak-minded illusion, it struck me, since in hot weather she looked enviably cool, comfortable, and, in one word, jolly. The sea was some 300 or 400 yards off, but it seems to be the practice of the pilgrims to dress and undress in their tent homes, instead of going to the expense of a bathing-house, and one may meet them at a distance from home sometimes dry, sometimes dripping, but always innocent of shame, as Adam and Eve before their fall. From a notice in my hotel, which is about a quarter of a mile from the sea, that 'the guests are requested not to change their bathing suits in the rooms,' it must, I fear, be inferred that the practice of dressing, or rather undressing, at home for the bath is less general than it was, and that Ocean Grove is so far losing its primitive simplicity."

PUBLIC OPINION.

"The people," says Mr. Tilden, "have paid in 11 years the enormous sum of $4,500,000,000 for taxes." It must be confessed that Sam has rather got the people on this point. They can't say he did it, or any large part of it.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden is a tardy man; he waited a month before he could find a pen to write his letter of acceptance, and we fear he will wait more than three before he can find another pen to answer the curious story about his income.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

It is not true that many of the anonymous contributions to the conscience fund are attributed to Samuel J. Tilden. The Treasury authorities say that nearly all of the notes accompanying inclosures of this character are extremely brief, and they feel positive that Sammy would at least have covered 20 or 30 pages of foolscap with explanations if he had sent anything in.—[Washington Chronicle (Rep.)

All that is left us now is for the convention to meet and nominate the strongest man. Nothing is to be gained by further delays, by criminations or jealousies, or by lamentations over the past. The way out is the way forward, and, as Henry Clay once said to his constituents when he had given a bad vote in Congress, "If a tried and faithful musket fails you upon a single trial, pick the flint and try it again.—[N. Y. Express (Dem.)

The Democrats have had an almost unbroken streak of bad luck since the St. Louis Convention. There was, first, Tilden's mistake in making concessions to Hendricks, and in not holding the House of Representatives firmly to the Resumption act, to which he was unmistakably committed. Then it is discovered that both he and Hendricks have too much record. The party is put upon the defensive, and is engaged in apologizing and explaining. The ultra-reactionary element is coming to the front also, especially in the South, and this creates uneasiness. Altogether, the prospects of success, so bright in June, look unpromisingly dull in September.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

A farmer, the other day, if the story be true, wrote to a city merchant, asking how the farmer's son was getting along, and where he slept nights. The merchant replied, "He sleeps in the store in the day time. I don't know where he sleeps nights."

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

THEIR LATE CONVENTION RECALLED.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER PUBLISHED—PROBABLE CANDIDATES—ROBINSON, CHURCH, SCOTT LORD, EDWARD COOPER, SAMUEL HAND, AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The call for a new convention to be held at Saratoga on Sept. 13 has been issued from the Democratic State Central Committee rooms to-night. The final declination of Gov. Seymour was reported by Mr. Magone, from Utica, by telegraph this morning, and at once, in accordance with previous suggestions of Mr. Magone, and what seemed to be the general sense of the State committeemen throughout the State, so far as they could be heard from, the call was issued. Gov. Tilden visited W. W. Gordon, the chief man at the committee headquarters, during the afternoon, and it seems probable that his advice tended greatly toward an immediate calling of the convention. It has been a growing sentiment since Mr. Seymour's declination on account of ill health that further urgency upon him was not only cruel but impolitic.

Among the candidates now spoken of by prominent Democrats and committeemen here are Scott Lord, Controller Robinson, and Edward Cooper of New-York. Scott Lord is objectionable mainly because he comes from Utica, where the declining candidate resides, and that he displayed a lack of management in proposing his famous resolution regarding Southern affairs, not having consulted fully with the other members beforehand; the objection to Controller Robinson is purely the general belief that he represents a Liberal Republican element like Mr. Dorsheimer, although the facts are that he ran once for Controller as a Union Democrat on a ticket whereon Daniel S. Dickinson, an old Hunker Democrat, was a candidate for Attorney-General, beating Sanford E. Church on that occasion by 20,000 majority, and that in 1865 he was a candidate of the Republican party under pressure almost equal to that recently brought to bear upon Gov. Seymour. Since then he has steadily acted with the Democratic party, but the sentiment displayed at Saratoga last week seems to render it impossible to nominate him on the same ticket with Mr. Dorsheimer.

If Mr. Dorsheimer were out of the way there is no doubt of Controller Robinson's nomination, and views are freely expressed that Mr. Dorsheimer ought, under the circumstances, to withdraw his name. There is a very positive opposition on all hands to the advancement of Mr. Dorsheimer to the first place, and any apprehension among the masses of that outcome of the convention may be allayed at once. Edward Cooper, if nominated at all, will have to be proposed by John Kelly and the New-York united delegation, which does not seem very probable. It is admitted that his only strength will be in his unanimous nomination by the factions in New-York, and he is spoken of only with reference to such an event. It is probable that some pressure may be brought upon Mr. Kelly to secure his nomination. But the only hope for his consent is in the belief that Mr. Kelly will yield for the sake of the party.

Sanford E. Church again looms in the front, but a belief prevails that he would be very sure not to accept, and just now candidates who will accept are especially desirable. Among other names less generally discussed are D. Magone, jr., who was spoken of last year, ex-Attorney-General Pratt, and Samuel Hand of Albany. The latter gentleman meets with a good deal of favor, the only objection being that he is not well enough known.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The following is Gov. Seymour's letter:

MY DEAR SIR: The Democratic Convention which met last week, acting under misapprehensions, put me in nomination for the office of Governor of this State. This its members would not have done if they had known the facts regarding my health. For many reasons I ought not to be their candidate. Duty demands that I should decline the proffered honor. While I am grateful for the friendly sentiments which prompted their action, my declination is compelled by obstacles which I cannot overcome. For some months my health has been infirm, and a recent illness has unfitted me for mental or physical exertions. My own opinion, confirmed by the judgment of my physicians, convinces me that I am unable at this time to perform the duties devolving upon the Governor of New-York. I could cheerfully sacrifice my own purposes and feelings to meet the wishes of my friends. I would not hesitate to peril my health to uphold those principles in which I believe, or to promote the public welfare; but I feel that I should sacrifice the interests of the party which placed me in nomination if I accept its action. Even the superior strength of the party with which I act could not elect a ticket with the known fact that its nominee for Governor was unequal to the performance of the labors of that office. I could not conscientiously enter upon them. I cannot do my friends the wrong of placing them in false positions by trying to do so. I therefore feel constrained to decline the nomination. While it is a great sorrow to me that I cannot on this occasion meet the wishes of those to whom I am deeply indebted for so many favors, yet I am satisfied that my action will only subject them to some present inconvenience which, in the end, will prove to be their advantage.

It is not an unusual thing to have a vacancy upon the ticket, nor a difficult matter to fill it. In the main the action of the convention will give confidence to our friends throughout the country. It removed the only cloud upon our political prospect. There was a fear that discordant organizations in Democratic strongholds would peril the success of the State and National tickets. These difficulties are all adjusted. The nominees were selected with the utmost harmony. The members separated with a confidence of victory. Unlike the rival convention, there was no exultant majority, no wounded nor humiliated minority. The candidates who were not placed in nomination were not opposed for reasons reflecting upon their honor or which were lasting in their nature. While the Democratic party is emerging from embarrassments its opponents are sowing the seeds of bitter controversy and strife. Even the exigencies of the Presidential election cannot restrain their harsh comments upon the men and measures of their own organization. I cannot think there is a doubt about the result of the pending contest. The Republicans demand the restoration of unqualified power in all branches of the general Government, and this is done in the face of much that is condemned by thoughtful men of their own party. The change of a President will make no change with their ruling minds, with their prevailing organization, with their usages or policy. The warp and woof and texture of Republicanism will be the same under the Presidency of Grant or Hayes. I wish to say no unkind word of either.

The evils which afflict our country do not spring so much from gross corruptions, for they can be laid bare and punished, but from the more subtle influences of pervading waste and extravagance. These will never be corrected except by the sharp conflict of parties. The election of a Democratic House of Representatives has led to many painful disclosures, but no good citizen doubts the value of these as checks to official abuses. Many reforms have been attempted by Republican officials which they would not have dared to enter upon if their party had not been confronted by a Democratic House, which made exposures that compelled and enabled Republican officials to punish gross wrongs. Does any fair-minded man doubt if all opposition to the Republican party is crushed out, if every department is placed under its control, that those who hold extreme views will prevail in its councils? We have seen that one of their most cautious Senators has broached a violent and revolutionary plan with regard to the States. This was never done without consultation with his fellow-members. The Republican speakers in the canvass appeal to the passions of their hearers in the spirit which prompted this revolutionary scheme. It is true that some of their journals protest against it; they belong to that class which are unheeded except in times of great peril to their organization.

While the Republicans demand unchecked power, the Democratic party, which divides with them the population of our country, seeks by the election of a President and a majority of the House of Representatives to gain a voice in the councils of the nation. Its success will not enable it to pass nor to repeal laws without the assent of its opponents in the Senate. The largest share of power and patronage will still be left in the hands of the Republican party. Under our Government no violent changes of policy can be made except by repeated elections. Surely at this time of business distress and gloom every thoughtful citizen should desire such distribution of power as shall make each political organization watchful to note and vigorous to correct the wrongs of its opponents. In this way only can we hope to correct gross wrongs, but the more subtle and on the whole the more hurtful usages which waste the revenues of the Government and oppress the industry of the country. On our part we offer our candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency and the majority of the House of Representatives to represent the Democratic party in its efforts for reform. On the other hand, let the Republican Senate and the great array of officials represent their organization. Then coming elections can be decided in view of their respective exhibitions of ability, virtue and patriotism.

It was never designed by the founders of our Government that one party should control all its branches for so long a period that it would lose a sense of all accountability. It was because the Republicans have thus held power that they have outraged the sentiments of their own partisans. It is because of recent Democratic victories that they begin to feel the necessity of commending themselves to the favor of the public. Will thoughtful conservative citizens check this wholesome change before they have been confirmed in more virtuous habits by tempting them again with unchecked power? I believe the people of America will not make this fatal mistake, and therefore I am confident that we shall carry our State and elect our Presidential ticket.

I am truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To D. Magone, esq., Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1876.

THE CALL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The following is the call for the reassembling of the convention:

The Democratic Republican State Convention which met in Saratoga on Wednesday, Aug. 30, is hereby requested to reconvene on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, in place of Horatio Seymour, declined. D. MAGONE, Chairman State Committee.
E. K. APGAR, Secretary.

THE OLD AND NEW CONVENTIONS.

RESULTS OF MR. SEYMOUR'S REFUSAL CRITICISED—POSSIBILITY OF RECOVERING THE FALSE STEP TAKEN—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE NEW CONVENTION.

There was little excitement of any kind at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Everett House yesterday. The announcement that the convention had been recalled, to assemble a week from to-morrow, was a relief to Democrats of all classes. Democrats who were very despondent on Saturday appeared to take a brighter view of the situation, and said that much that had been lost could be retrieved by improving on the lesson taught by the result. It was the fear of many Democrats that the Tilden cause had been injured outside of the State, while maintaining perfect indifference as to the effect on the result in New-York, which they say is sure to be favorable to Mr. Tilden. They say now that they are cheered to learn that outside Democrats ascribe little importance to the unfortunate action of a New-York convention. John G. Thompson, chairman of the State Central Committee of Ohio, said that the Saratoga muddle would not prejudice the Democratic cause in his State. There is a feeling among a few Democrats that it would not be quite regular to recall a convention which had adjourned without day; also, that the false step could best be recovered by an entirely new convention. A majority, however, think that the old convention, for the sake of the Democratic reputation, ought to have a chance to demonstrate that it is as capable of a little foresight and judgment as of blind folly. They say that the convention was called to do a certain work, and subsequent events have shown that the work was not completed. Mr. Spriggs is not censured very severely for the part he took; it does not appear to be thought, however, that he would be just the man to send on a similar errand again. Democrats see very plainly, it was stated, that if Mr. Seymour had been finally prevailed upon to accept, they would have owed Mr. Spriggs a great debt of gratitude, for they confess that they expected to confront positive refusal from Mr. Seymour until he should be nominated. There is more talk of making Scott Lord the candidate than of any other man. The feeling prevails that the candidate will not be taken from among those who were prominently before the late Convention. It is believed that Clarkson N. Potter's name will be put in nomination, but his chances are not thought to be very good; he is spoken of as an excellent man, but it is the impression that as a candidate he would keep the party on the defensive. De Witt West is mentioned as a possible candidate. Mr. Dorsheimer is not recommended for promotion to the head of the ticket by anybody.

The following expressions of opinion were obtained to show more definitely the feeling in regard to the results of the late convention and the probable action of that called to meet next week:

LESTER B. FAULKNER'S STATEMENT.

Lester B. Faulkner yesterday gave to a TRIBUNE reporter his views upon the condition of the Democracy in this State, with an explanation of his part in the late convention, as follows: "It is a gross misapprehension to assume that any of the people who are named particularly as Gov. Tilden's friends had anything to do with the nomination of ex-Gov. Seymour at Saratoga. You may take it as the assertion of one in a position to know that the persons thus referred to were not united upon any candidate, but were divided between Potter, Dorsheimer, Peckham, Robinson, Lord, and others. The manifest feeling of the convention was strongly for a born Democrat for the first place on the ticket; but this feeling was by no means confined to Mr. Potter as a candidate. There was a general feeling among the delegates that Gov. Seymour's previous refusal did not contemplate the unanimous and enthusiastic nomination which was tendered him. The belief that he would accept such a nomination rapidly gained ground in the convention, and was merely interpreted by my motion for his nomination by acclamation. Friends of the several candidates whose names were presented all expressed a preference for Mr. Seymour if he would accept the nomination. I deemed it wise, therefore, to ascertain whether or not Gov. Seymour would accept a unanimous nomination. The only way to satisfy the party in the State that he would not was for the convention to tender it to him and await his reply. My motion for his nomination was not the result of any consultation whatever with any person. Democratic conventions in this State regard themselves as instructed to nominate Horatio Seymour for any office in their gift, and the motion prevailed without opposition. It should be observed that my subsequent motion for the appointment of a committee was for a committee to communicate with him. It might do that by mail, messenger, wire, or in person, at its discretion. It was deemed expedient by the committee of ten to communicate with Gov. Seymour through the agency of trusted friends of his, upon whom he would trust for a careful and circumstantial statement of the facts touching his nomination. Mr. Spriggs of Utica is the neighbor and has always been a warm adherent of Mr. Seymour. Mr. Fairchild, his associate in this mission, is a gentleman of high standing, connected with Mr. Seymour by marriage, and is Treasurer of the State Committee. It was impossible for me to go to Utica in person and return by the time the convention reassembled. Before these gentlemen left Saratoga, the committee took care to arrange the form of answer to be made by them in case ex-Gov. Seymour accepted, and the form used by Mr. Spriggs in his message to me, 'Go on and complete the ticket,' was that agreed upon to indicate Seymour's acceptance. These words were used instead of saying simply "He accepts," because the committee was aware that the telegraph was controlled by gentlemen politically hostile to us. Now, I see that Mr. Spriggs says that he did send me the form of telegram given above, and completely justifies me for my report to the convention, and as having acted in entire good faith. I was surprised and pleased to learn that Mr. Seymour had accepted. If Mr. Seymour declined, the form agreed upon was 'He adheres to his previous determination.'"

In answer to a question as to what led Mr. Spriggs to send such a dispatch when Mr. Seymour had not accepted, Mr. Faulkner replied: "I presume Mr. Spriggs relied upon the pressure of the extraordinary circumstances attending the nomination and Gov. Seymour's well-known and often-tried devotion to the Democratic party to induce him to accept, and Mr. Spriggs in this underestimated the strength of Gov. Seymour's determination. I see that it is stated that the dispatch from ex-Gov. Seymour to Judge Gray was known to me at the time I made my report to the convention. I read that dispatch for the first time on Friday. No one who knows Judge Gray can possibly believe him capable of duplicity in this or any other matter. The telegram was received by him before the messengers of the convention had left Saratoga, or immediately after." Mr. Faulkner added: "As to who will be nominated in the place of Mr. Seymour, I think the feeling of the party in favor of a life-long Democrat for the first place on the ticket has increased rather than diminished since the convention adjourned. There is no dearth of strong candidates from among whom the Democratic party may choose ex-Gov. Seymour's successor on the ticket. Judge Lord, De Witt C. West, Judge Clinton of Buffalo, Samuel Hand, Rufus Peckham, Abraham R. Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and others who might be named, including Judge Church, if he would consent to run, would any of them be acceptable candidates to the Democracy in this State. Among these I am not prepared to express a preference for any one."

VIEWS OF SAMUEL T. FREEMAN.

Samuel T. Freeman, President of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and one of the most influential Democrats of Kings County, said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I was at Saratoga, not as a delegate, but as a spectator. On Tuesday, the purpose of nominating ex-Gov. Seymour by acclamation, completing the ticket, and then adjourning without giving him an opportunity to decline, was intimated to me. I felt that such a course would be extremely unwise, and was so firmly convinced of its injudiciousness that I was constrained to urge my views upon such of the delegates as I came in contact with. The result, I think, demonstrates that my apprehensions were well founded. It seems to be conceded now that the convention made a mistake; and in this connection I may say that the Kings County delegation are in nowise responsible therefor. But in extenuation of this mistake it may be said that it was a mistake of the head and not of the heart. It may be that there were men in the convention who were actuated by some sinister motives, but I am satisfied that the convention as a whole was prompted by pure and honest impulses. The delegates loved and honored ex-Gov. Seymour, and believed that he would call out a larger vote than any other man, and believed that he could be persuaded to accept the nomination, and so, in response to the mention of his name, their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and no power on earth could have stopped the tide that at that moment rolled over the convention. As to the effects of this mistake, I am inclined to take a very hopeful view of them. Such mistakes, whether in individuals or in masses, seldom result disastrously. If wise measures are promptly adopted, and the people, through their delegates already chosen, are permitted to name their second choice, I am inclined to think that this fire of enthusiasm, which ex-Gov. Seymour's name has kindled, will transfer itself to the new man and sweep him into the Gubernatorial chair by such a majority as never before was given in this State. At this time, and under these circumstances, the man upon whom the mantle of Horatio Seymour falls, may, as did the prophet of old, receive a double portion of his spirit. He will surely receive a full portion of his votes."

VIEWS OF BERNARD REILLY.

Bernard Reilly gave to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening, at Tammany Hall, his opinions in regard to the coming Democratic Convention and the probable results. He said that although he was not a member of the recent convention at Saratoga, he understood the views of the greater portion of the delegates, and he had no doubt but that, had Seymour's candidacy been understood to be out of the question, Clarkson N. Potter would have been the nominee chosen. This would not have taken place on the first ballot, as Robinson would have divided with him the votes not given to Dorsheimer, and on the second ballot Robinson's friends, seeing his case hopeless, would have united with Mr. Potter's supporters and given him a majority. It would have been impossible to have nominated Mr. Dorsheimer in that convention under any circumstances. The sentiment was so strongly felt and expressed that to lead the ticket there must be a genuine, old-fashioned Democrat, who had not been affiliated with any other party; that some new man would have been proposed and nominated if Mr. Dorsheimer's success had appeared probable; but there was no objection to his occupying the second place on the ticket. Every Democrat would be satisfied with Mr. Dorsheimer as Lieutenant-Governor. The situation, Mr. Reilly said, would not be materially changed at the coming convention. Almost without exception the same delegates would be returned, and at all events they would represent the same opinions. "Thus the case stands at present," Mr. Reilly said. "Church and Robinson are out of the question, and have no chances. Dorsheimer already has been nominated for the proper position, so that the convention on reassembling will without doubt nominate Mr. Potter on the first ballot. This will suit alike Tammany, Anti-Tammany, and all other wings of the party, and make as strong a ticket as could be put in the field."

SUICIDE OF A PEEKSKILL MERCHANT.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN TAKES POISON—HIS MANNER OF LIFE AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH.

Peekskill was startled last Friday afternoon by rumors of a tragedy, the full particulars of which have just become public. William Borden, a prominent merchant of the city, over 63 years of age, committed suicide by taking strychnine, and died at 6:15 p. m. that day. He was a man well known to the whole community, and the news of his death by his own hand caused the greatest excitement. Until within the last three or four years he was regarded with the greatest respect by every one, but during that time his conduct with a married woman of the place has been considered reprehensible. The woman is the wife of Alexander Nelson, who was a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad until about the time Mr. Borden became acquainted with Mrs. Nelson. It is stated that since that time Nelson has done little if any work, and that his wife has procured almost the whole of their support and that of several children from Mr. Borden's store. His house is on the outskirts of the town, and at some distance from the house of Mr. Borden, whose frequent visits there were the talk of common remark.

What led to the fatal step cannot be ascertained. There are rumors of a quarrel with Mrs. Nelson in his store during the morning of the day on which he died. About 2 o'clock he went to Griffin & Lent's drug store and asked for enough strychnine to kill a large dog, saying that one had annoyed him recently at night. His manner was cheerful, and he appeared perfectly self possessed. Mr. Lent says that not an idea of any intention on his part to commit suicide was suggested by his manner. Mr. Borden then went home and took the drug, and was in a short time seized with pain and vomiting. His son, who was out of town on business, was sent for, but a doctor was not procured immediately, as it was a supposed case of cholera morbus. When it was found that he got no better, the services of Dr. Knight were procured, but it was too late to save him. Before he died he confessed that he had taken poison. The only words he uttered to throw any light on his action were these, written on a slip of paper found in his pocket-book: "Good-by; my credit is gone and I am tired of life." Coroner Hughes from Yonkers held the inquest on Saturday and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. His son, Everett Borden, who has been associated with him in business, states that he thinks his father was very much depressed on account of financial trouble, but is of the opinion that his assets will pay all his debts and leave a surplus.

GEN. TERRY ON THE MARCH.

HE FOLLOWS THE LITTLE MISSOURI TRAIL—GEN. CROOK FIRED ON AND A PRIVATE KILLED BY INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MOUTH OF THE POWDER RIVER, Aug. 25, via BISMARCK, Sept. 4.—This morning at 6 a. m. Gen. Terry's immediate column moved out from its camp to follow the trail which appeared to lead toward the Little Missouri. The week's delay at this point was unavoidable. The march from the Rosebud had proved conclusively that the horses of the 5th, 3d and 2d Cavalry of Gen. Crook's command were in no condition for further work without forage. The shoes of a large number of his infantry were worn, and it was absolutely necessary to outfit before further marching. An additional day's delay was caused by the fall of the river, which detained the Far West one day at Buffalo Rapids. This boat had been sent to the depot at the mouth of the Rosebud to bring down the necessary supplies.

This evening the steamer Carroll started down the river with the subsistence. About five miles below Wolf Rapids the steamer Josephine was met with Gen. Whistler and Lyman's companies of the 5th Infantry on board. The steamer Yellowstone was immediately behind this vessel. Some distance below Glendive Gen. Crook had been fired on by a small party of Indians, and Private Dennis Shield of the 6th Infantry had been killed. The officers further reported seeing a signal-fire on the left bank, and an Indian party apparently watching the boat. But Rice from his camp on the left bank of the river reported seeing hostiles about him. In addition to this a courier arrived from Fort Buford with dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, directing the cantonment of 1,500 troops at the mouth of the Tongue River during Winter, and designating the 5th Infantry, the battalion of the 22d Infantry, and a regiment of cavalry.

For this purpose it was deemed necessary that all this information should at once be sent to Gen. Terry, and Buffalo Bill volunteered to take it the next morning. When Gen. Terry arrived at the mouth of the Powder River, the plan of the campaign had been changed. In view of the information received, this led the General to suppose that a large portion of the hostiles were on the right bank of the river. Gen. Crook follows the trail to Gen. Terry. The command marched down to O'Fallon's Creek. Col. Whistler, with three companies, goes to Tongue River. The command was ferried across the river, and at 6 o'clock Sunday evening started northward, first, to prevent a crossing if there are any hostiles on the other side, and, second, to follow any trail that might be discovered later.

FORT BUFORD, Aug. 26.—Great activity prevails here. This point has been made a general depot, with Gen. Hazen in command, and a commissary and quartermaster on duty. The steamers Silver Lake and Benton, with two companies of the 5th Cavalry, went up a couple of days ago. The Carroll and Yellowstone arrived last evening, and left again to-day with supplies. Capt. Michaelis of Gen. Terry's staff and Capt. Weston arrived with dispatches yesterday. Two more steamers are expected daily from below.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—The 13 distillers and rectifiers and others who gave their evidence in the late trial for the Government were discharged this morning.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

SPEECH FROM GOV. HAYES.

HE ADDRESSES A COMPANY OF DISABLED SOLDIERS—MASS MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Brown Guards, composed of disabled soldiers from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, on their way to the reunion at Caldwell stopped off here to-day, and were escorted from the depot by the Columbus Cadets, preceded by the Barracks Band, to the Governor's office, where they paid their respects to Gov. Hayes, who in reply to a speech by the chaplain spoke as follows: "Comrades and veterans, you called to see me because I am Governor of the State where your home is, and because I served in the war. Beyond the idea suggested in those facts I cannot, must not go. No citizen can look upon this company and remember what it has done without very strong emotion. I bid you welcome here to this room where the walls are covered with the portraits of my predecessors, except the last one. His portrait is not quite ready or it would have been here. I wish you a happy time at the reunion, your safe return, and I would be pleased to take each of you by the hand before you go."

Gov. Hayes then passed around the room and shook each man by the hand. The men then gave three cheers for the Governor, spelling their name, "Brown," in unison three times, and at the end of each giving a hurrah. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night by the Republicans in Capitol-square. Addresses were made by Gen. Kilpatrick and the Hon. B. E. Hale of New-York. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards, a finely-drilled organization, bearing torches, escorted the speakers to the stand. The speakers were loudly cheered, and spoke with unusual earnestness.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC.

BOTH PARTIES OUT IN FULL FORCE—AN ORDERLY ELECTION—THE STATE CONCEDED TO THE DEMOCRATS BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—The election here to-day has been one of the quietest and most orderly ever held in the city. No disturbance has been reported from the outside. Both parties were out in full force. Only the official returns can decide how this city and county has gone. The State is conceded to the Democrats by an overwhelming majority.

Arkansas was generally conceded to the Democrats, and the report this morning will occasion no surprise. In 1874, when the Republicans declined to nominate a State ticket on the ground that the action of the Constitutional Convention was void, the Democrats elected the Governor by 76,453 majority, the total vote cast. In the Congressional districts, where the Republicans had nominated candidates, their majority was 18,151. In previous years the Republican majority had been over 3,000. The entire Democratic ticket, which is given below, doubtless was elected yesterday:

Governor—William B. Miller.
Secretary—Benton B. Beavers.
Auditor—John Crawford.
Treasurer—*Thomas J. Churchill.
Attorney-General—William F. Henderson.
Land Commissioner—*James N. Smithee.
Superintendent Public Instruction—George W. Hill.
Judge Chancery Court—John R. Eakin.
Clerk Chancery Court—Jonathan W. Callaway.
*Renominated. †Present Auditor.

GOV. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

A TRANSCRIPT FROM THE ASSESSOR'S BOOKS.

The figures in the table given below, showing the amount of income tax paid by Gov. Tilden from 1862 to 1872, inclusive, are taken from the books of the United States Internal Revenue Assessor, and are now under investigation by Commissioner Raum. The figures in the first column give the year in which the income was earned, the amount not being returned until the following year. In the year 1863 two assessments were paid, the first being the annual tax of 5 per cent on $7,627 and 2 per cent on $7,366, and the other being the special war tax of 5 per cent on the total amount of $14,992. In 1864 Mr. Tilden made no return, and his income was estimated by the assessor. On the amount thus assessed Mr. Tilden paid the tax. In 1865, as in the previous year, no income was reported, and the tax, with a penalty of 25 per cent, was collected on the assessor's estimate of income. In the following year the penalty was increased to 50 per cent, no return being made. The only year, from 1864 to 1872, in which Mr. Tilden made any return of income was in 1870, when he paid a tax on $14,364. The transcript from the assessor's books is as follows:

Year.	Income.	Rate per cent.	Tax.	Total Tax.
1862...Annual	$7,118	3	.....	$213 54
1863...Annual	7,626	5	$381 30	.....
	7,366	2	147 32	528 62
1863...War tax	14,992	5	.....	749 60
1864...To include penalty	5,000	5	250 00	.....
	15,000	10	1,500 00	1,750 00
1865	5,000	5	250 00	.....
	15,00	10	1,500 00	.....
Penalty	.....	..	437 50	2,187 50
1866	14,000	5	700 00	.....
Penalty	.....	..	350 00	1,050 00
1867	16,000	5	800 00	.....
Penalty	.....	..	400 00	1,200 00
1868	14,364	5	.....	718 20
1869	17,000	5	850 00	1,275 00
Penalty	.....	..	425 00	.....
1870	20,000	2½	500 00	.....
Penalty	.....	..	250 00	750 00
1871	25,000	2½	625 00	.....
Penalty	.....	..	312 50	937 50

[*For Attorney-General Taft's Election Order to Marshals see Second Page.*]

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, increasing north-west winds and cooler, clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

[The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight last night. The central horizontal line marks 30 inches height of the barometer. The irregular line, in more or less horizontal directions, represents the actual height of the mercury during those hours. When the curved line is entirely above the line of mean pressure (30 inches) an