

WASHINGTON.

Resume of the Condition of Business Before Congress.

THE BELKNAP IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.

Anticipated Agreement on the Appropriation Bills.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS OF DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

Plans and Purposes of the Democratic Intriguers.

ATTITUDE OF DAVIS AND HENDRICKS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS AND THE PROSPECTS FOR AN ADJOURNMENT—THE BELKNAP IMPROVEMENT—ANTICIPATED AGREEMENT ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—SENATORIAL OPPOSITION TO RETRENCHMENT—DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DRAWING GLOOMY PICTURES.

The impeachment trial is set for the 15th of July, and the two Houses are at a dead lock about it. The republicans of the Senate do not like to move for an adjournment of the trial, because they fear this to give the democratic coalition to say to the country that the republicans do not mean to try Belknap. The House, meantime, probably does not care to remain here for the trial, but means to put the onus of delay on the administration party. It is probable that the trial will go over to November, and that before long a motion will prevail to take a recess until the 15th of that month, when, both houses meeting, the representatives can expiate public business while the Senate proceeds with the trial, which ought, in that case, to be completed before the Christmas holidays.

If this is done Congress may be ready to adjourn by the middle of July, the two houses being ready now, it is said, to make a compromise on the appropriation bills. The following is the actual condition of these bills:—The Pension, Fortifications and Deficiency bills are ready, the Military and Legislative Appropriation bill has been long in conference. The Consular and Diplomatic bill is before a second Conference Committee. The first having been discharged as unable to agree. The Post Office bill has been in conference since Monday. The Indian and Navy bills are before the Senate. The Army and River and Harbor bills are still under consideration in the Senate committee. The Sundry Civil Service bill is now before the House.

The compromise on the appropriation bills between the two houses may be perfected to-morrow. The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill will meet at nine o'clock, and the agreement will probably be to decrease the salaries which have been fixed since 1850, leaving the salaries fixed before that date to stand as they are, and to cut down the force of clerks now employed. The House is willing to admit exceptions where, on account of the important duties performed, the Senate may suggest that a salary should not be decreased, but it will insist upon a reduction of the working force. It is believed to-night that an agreement will be reached, but if this should not be the House will probably vote to continue last year's appropriations for thirty days, to prevent any embarrassment of public business.

Meantime different members of the administration are circulating gloomy tales of the terrible things which will happen unless the House gives up its ideas of economy. They forget that this question is one in which the country takes a lively interest and that it will embrace the republican party seriously to be held up to the people in the fall campaign in the attitude of resistance to retrenchment in government expenditures. Thus Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Conant says that there is not even a partially adequate measure of relief in the proposition to authorize the application of unexpended balances of appropriations of the present fiscal year, instead of covering them in, as usual, though this latter process is not completed until two years have elapsed. The first quarter in which there will be immediate suffering will be, he says, in the departments, which are cut down so low now in appropriations that they will not have money enough to run for five days and pay the clerical force. The Customs Department throughout the country will not suffer, but the Internal Revenue Department will. Appropriations are generally needed where there is no balance whatever. The question in the Treasury Department now is whether, under the law, any official has a right to ask a man to do any work after July 1, if there be no appropriations. A gloomy picture of our coast is drawn, involving the safety of millions of dollars if the appropriations for the Lighthouse service is not promptly provided, as the first thing, it is said, which would occur would be the putting out of almost every light important to navigation and commerce. The Post Office Department has also sent out a circular showing how the clerks and others will suffer if these reductions proposed by the House are made.

REPORTS THAT CONFUTE THE DEMOCRATIC COUNSELS—ATTITUDE OF JUDGE DAVIS AND MR. HENDRICKS—HOPES AND FEARS OF MR. TILDEN'S SUPPORTERS—THE WARNING OF THE FINANCIAL FACTORS.

The report current here for a day or two that Judge Davis refuses to be a candidate at St. Louis, and that Mr. Hendricks will not be anybody's Vice President has an irritating and confusing effect upon the democratic counsels. Judge Davis had a good many friends among those prudent and moderate democrats who are not so sure of winning that they like to lose any chance. He was thought to be a conciliatory figure, likely to inspire confidence in a democratic administration. He wanted the nomination very much, and if he has really refused to allow his name to be used at St. Louis it is thought that this is because he sees that the republican chances of victory have lately increased. The refusal of Mr. Hendricks to serve as Vice President has caused an embarrassment to the friends of Mr. Tilden and other Eastern candidates, who had counted on him for a convenient second. They now talk of Mr. Morrison or General Palmer, but there are Western people who think either of these men big enough for the first place on the ticket. The Tilden men are only moderately sanguine. They will try to procure a repeal of the two-thirds rule, but they do not like to push their opposition too far, as it would be regarded as a distinct fight for Tilden and might arouse fresh opposition to him. They hope that Mr. Tilden will come in with a considerable majority on the first ballot, in which case they think the immediate drift of the Convention may be toward him.

THE CALDWELL DESPACHES.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE MYSTERIOUS INDIVIDUAL WHO CALLED ON COLONEL SCOTT—THE WHOLE MATTER FULLY EXPLAINED—NOW A LITTLE ECONOMY MYSTIFIED THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:—I have read in to-day's Herald Colonel Thomas A. Scott's letter to Mr. Knott, under date of the 20th inst. I hope you can spare the space to let me express the true inwardness of two of those wonderful cablegrams. Three years ago I was Mr. Josiah Caldwell's confidential clerk; to-day I am simply his friend. On May 31 I called on Colonel Scott's office in Philadelphia to notify him that I expected he would very soon receive a cablegram from Mr. Caldwell, because I had called him the day before from Philadelphia to "cable Knott excepting Scott." I also explained to Colonel Scott that on May 17 I had called Mr. Caldwell, at London, a newspaper excerpt giving Colonel Scott's evidence before the Judiciary Committee; that on its margin I had pencilled, "let somebody here from you," whom I was naming Mr. Caldwell's friends in Boston, Colonel Scott in Philadelphia, or myself in New York; that as I was likely to stay at the Continental until the Army of the Potomac reunion, June 6, and my office in New York would be closed during my absence, and Mr. Caldwell's lawyer in Boston probably absent, I had thought it best to prevent any cablegram from Mr.

was to be a sale to republicans by men who are willing to run if they cannot rule. This is the interpretation put on such a movement by Eastern democrats. It is believed that the Southern delegations have been generally secured in favor of a hard money policy, and that it is from the Western and Northwestern men alone that trouble can come in the Convention. "They will be noisy," said an Eastern man here yesterday, "but they cannot do much. The West has a strong voice and a rough manner, and they may frighten some of our people, but they cannot stand out or rule the Convention."

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876.

THE ACT RELATING TO THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE ARMY.

The bill relating to the medical corps of the army was sent to the President to-day for signature. It provides that the number of assistant surgeons now allowed by law shall be reduced to 123. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. In addition to the grades now allowed by law there are to be four surgeons with rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; also eight lieutenant colonels to be promoted by seniority from the medical officers of the army. The act is not to be construed to deprive any medical officer or storekeeper now in office of his commission in the United States Army.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CORRUPTIONISTS—A THREAT OF AMITY BETWEEN PATTERSON AND CHAMBERLAIN—THE REFORM MOVEMENT AT AN END.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Senator Patterson have buried the hatchet, and the latter will support the former for re-election this fall. Chamberlain has pledged Patterson to redeem the Blue Ridge scrip and the convention bonds, after which he will be sent to the United States Senate to succeed Robertson. A private telegram from Columbia states that Elliott and Treasurer Cardoso, both of whom had Senatorial aspirations, are greatly incensed at this reconciliation between the lately antagonistic republican leaders in South Carolina. Patterson has exerted his influence with the editors of the National Republican, and that paper will no longer attack Chamberlain. This information must prove distasteful to those democratic papers in South Carolina which thought they saw in Chamberlain the germs of a true reformer.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH—ABSOLUTE BEST DESCRIBED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Mr. Blaine has not been so well since Monday evening last. Up to that time he had steadily improved from his original attack, but on Monday evening he made a brief speech to a very large crowd that came from the ratification meeting to serenade him. Short as the effort was it very greatly exhausted him, and he has grown weaker every day since. For two days past he has suffered very much from exhaustion and has been confined to his bed. Surgeon General Barnes thoroughly examined this evening, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated somewhat with threatened organic troubles, and General Barnes prescribes absolute rest for several weeks as the indispensable condition of averting very serious consequences, and he orders that the rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea shore or the mountains. Dr. Pope and Verdi, who were in attendance upon Mr. Blaine during his original attack, have been urging upon him the same course prescribed by the Surgeon General.

THE SILVER BILL—ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency today took action on the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution providing for the issue of silver coin in the Treasury in exchange for \$10,000,000 of legal tender notes. The committee agreed to the Senate amendments striking out the word "now" from the clause where it restricted the issue of coin to such as is "now" in the Treasury, but they voted to recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, providing that the trade dollar shall no longer be a legal tender.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION—THE DEPOSITS WITH JAY COOK, McCULLOCH & CO.—THEIR INDEBTEDNESS TO THE GOVERNMENT—SECRETARY ROBERTSON'S INCOME.

Albert W. Bacon, paymaster, testified before the Committee on Naval Affairs that the Secretary of the Navy never interfered with his purchases, either directly or indirectly. J. O. Bishop testified concerning his business transactions with Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co. in 1872, and also subsequently in London, as disbursing agent of the navy in October, 1874. By order of the Secretary of the Navy he deposited with Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co. \$108,000, for which security was previously given the firm being indebted to the Navy Department at that time to the amount of \$120,000. This prevented the destruction of the firm at that time and enabled them to continue their business, by which many large American interests were protected. The house has since gone into liquidation under the English law, being succeeded by the firm of McCulloch & Co.

THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS—PAYMENT OF INTEREST GUARANTEED.

The House of Representatives to-day guaranteed the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

SPEAKER KERR.

Speaker Kerr left the city this morning for Alum Springs, Rockbridge county, Va.

MILITARY CHANGES BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War relieving General Schofield from the command of the Military Division of the Pacific and assigning him to the command of West Point Academy, relieving Colonel Ruger.

General McDowell will take command of the Military Division of the Pacific.

The Division of the South will be discontinued. The Department of the South will be under the command of Colonel Ruger.

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Caldwell being lost to direct it toward Colonel Scott by the above despatch. Colonel Scott thereupon showed me the following telegram which he had that day received from Mr. Caldwell:—

LONDON, May 31, 1876.

Your statement to the Congressional Committee on the 15th relating to Fort Smith Railway bonds which you purchased of me is perfectly correct. I can more fully substantiate it if necessary. Upon seeing that Mr. Caldwell's telegram fully corroborated Colonel Scott's evidence, I expressed regret that Mr. Caldwell had not addressed it to the Judiciary Committee, and, calling his attention to Mr. Caldwell's offer to "more fully substantiate it if necessary," I proposed to Colonel Scott, very properly, I think, to telegraph Mr. Caldwell the exact situation into which affairs had been brought by his last despatch, and to advise from here, since the day after Colonel Scott had testified, in fact, and ask him (Mr. C.) to cable direct to Mr. Knott the fuller detail which he offered to make. I estimated that this plan would require about 500 words and cost upwards of \$250, an expenditure which I was not prepared to meet, and which, as Colonel Scott has written, I asked him to pay. He declined to do so. In fact, as he has stated, he refused to have anything to do with it.

Under the circumstances, in the face of the contradictory cablegram and the offer of fuller detail, which he had just received from Mr. Caldwell, the propriety of Colonel Scott's refusal was not apparent to me. And so it happened that, in the discharge of my own volition, as a man of justice to Mr. Blaine, of my own volition, I went direct to the telegraph office in Philadelphia and accepted Mr. Caldwell's offer to "more fully substantiate" what he had that day cabled Colonel Scott, by telegraphing him to say, by wire, to the Judiciary Committee, exactly what I judged from his cablegram to Colonel Scott, and from the slight knowledge I had of his European engagements he could truthfully say. The time books of the Western Union Company will demonstrate that all the despatches I refer to moved in the order I state; that several hours after Mr. Caldwell's voluntary denial had reached Colonel Scott's hands I cabled him to send a fuller detail by cable to the Judiciary Committee. Some unfavorable comment has been made upon the fact that in my despatch to Mr. Caldwell I described his reply to the committee. I believe that method of communication with people accustomed to reading long distances, costly telegrams. If Colonel Scott had provided the means perhaps I would have adopted another, more elaborate manner; but I chose to dictate exactly what I thought Mr. Caldwell could and should say, simply because the money to pay for my telegram came from my own pocket, and the form I selected was the briefest, hence cheapest, way of indicating the ground his reply should cover; for, be it observed, on May 31, Mr. Caldwell's latest newspaper articles were of May 17, and a variety of events had occurred in the interval.

I used our ordinary business key-word from the same motive—economy, not secrecy. If Mr. Knott had inspected the cable code book of the Western Union he could easily have discovered that "Favo" signified exactly this.

From James C. Reed, No. 1153 Broadway, New York, to Josiah Caldwell, No. 115 Cannon street, E. C. London.

But "Favo" costs, by cable tariff, just seventy-five cents, and conveys the same information as if spread out as above; in which case, in a cablegram to London, it would cost me only \$18, whereas the cost of that one great mystery, over which a committee of the House of Representatives has puzzled for a fortnight, was of easy solution and originated in the desire of a very humble citizen to save \$18.

In fact my economy went further. To save the cost of a single word (about eighty-five cents) in my telegram to Mr. Caldwell I wrote "Little Rock bonds," which a stranger might construe to mean the municipal bonds of that city and an intended quibble. Mr. Caldwell, in his telegram to the committee, changed it so as to read, "I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith railway bonds," an expression of more explicit meaning. I also wrote in my proposed despatch that he was, as I then supposed, "building three European railroads." A comparison of the two despatches will show that he changed this into "three foreign railway contracts upon my hands," which is a very different thing. I think these alterations sufficiently prove that Mr. Caldwell did not blindly follow my dictation, and that in adopting the other parts of my proposed despatch from him to the committee he made them entirely his own only because they were strictly true.

I have to-day read that the telegraph clerk to whom I handed this notable despatch yesterday testified that the sender declined to give his name and address, because "it was not necessary." That has a very mysterious look! But I think he will remember that I said it was not necessary, because he could get both from the company's signal code book if he was very curious about it; adding, as he says laughingly, "make it John Smith." To which he replied:—

"Yes, I can get your real name and address upstairs if we need it."

If I had intended secrecy in this matter I would have cabled Mr. Caldwell anonymously, and not have used our ordinary key word, which gave certain clue to the fullest particulars of my name and address. Nor would I so openly have introduced Mr. Blaine's name in my despatch, because at that time, as I know, his appearance therein was certain to attract the inquisitive attention of every operator who handled the message. If I had said "Mr. Brown," Mr. Caldwell would not have misinterpreted my meaning, because my first words, "Despatch received," connected its purpose with the one Colonel Scott had just received. In fact, on handing my telegram to the telegraph clerk I said, "I don't want you to suppose there is anything secret about this." He will remember that.

I don't believe anybody could have then anticipated that the telegram which I proposed to Mr. Caldwell for transmission to the Judiciary Committee would have any more effect than properly belonged to such a brief, unsworn denial; whatever force it subsequently exerted I think it acquired by lying in Mr. Knott's pocket for a few days. How Mr. Blaine learned that Mr. Caldwell had cabled the committee I do not know. He certainly now, for the first time, learns of me its origin. Nor did it ever, through me, transpire how the longer "Favo" despatch originated. But the greatest mystery is, How did Mr. Knott know it was bogus? And was it?

JAMES C. REED.

THE COAL MINERS.

PAYMENT OF MONTHLY WAGES—AN IDLE AND RESTLESS COMMUNITY—POLICY OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 22, 1876.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company commenced the month's pay on Monday, and during the week will disburse among their employes some \$288,000, and it is estimated that the coal companies in this valley paid out more than \$500,000 for wages at the June pay day. The second week of suspension for the month of June is now passing, and as a consequence a large number of idle men may be seen in the streets, congregated in groups at the corners, and discussing the all-pervading topic of hard times. The times are hard for everybody just now, and particularly in the mining towns of the anthracite field, and yet it may be no more than fair for all concerned to say that, notwithstanding the unprecedented stagnation in the coal trade, the miners hold on to their flag with remarkable tenacity, refusing to seek employment elsewhere at other branches of the industry, probably from the belief that even on the half time allotted to them, the wages paid for mining exceed those of almost any other kind of labor in other parts of the State. Of course, they would like to work for more money, and would get both if the times permitted it.

The gossip about the two great corporations, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, has already subsided in this quarter. Our citizens, who are deeply interested in the welfare of the organization, being pleased to regard President Johnson's circular as a full answer to the rumors recently set afloat in relation to the company under his control. There is every reason to believe that the programme agreed upon by the great coal combination to regulate the coal trade of this section will be strictly adhered to, and that the operators and the private operators now seem to be as much in earnest about the matter as the large corporations. On their side it is urged that the combination is the sheet anchor which saves operators and miners from going to wreck and ruin. It now appears probable that there will be no more work at the mine for the remainder of this month.

TRAIN WRECKER ARRESTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22, 1876.

David Meriwether, a negro, was arrested at Clarksville to-day, upon his own confession that he misled a switch last week, causing the destruction of a train on the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad, and serious injuries to Joseph Hammond, the engineer. Meriwether has been the ablest of working trains in order to injure the injured passengers.

ST. LOUIS.

The Democratic Braves Getting Ready for the Convention.

CANVASSING THE CANDIDATES.

A Majority of the Arrivals in Favor of Tilden.

"BOSS" KELLY BELLIGERENT.

Peter Cooper Desires the Nomination of "Bill Allen."

PREPARING TO DEFEAT THE TWO-THIRD RULE.

ST. LOUIS, June 22, 1876.

There is only a sprinkling of delegates here at present, those who have arrived being mainly drawn thus early to the scene of the approaching contest by personal feelings and interests. Henry Tilden, the brother of the Governor, is on hand ready to meet and, if possible, to baffle the enemy, and loaded with arguments, statistics, pamphlets and hopes. John Kelly, the arch enemy of Tilden, sworn to destroy that candidate as he was sworn to destroy Recorder Hackett in New York last year, has put in his appearance and thrown out a few of his advanced guard to commence the game of "bluff" in the barrooms. Mr. Augustus Schell is with Kelly to cast the cloak of his personal character and official position as Chairman of the National Executive Committee over the Tammany "Boss." Bill Tweed's successor in the leadership of that organization, the massive and baneful price imperial of the Tilden dynasty is at his quarters resolved to lose no trick by carelessness in the game which is to elevate Tilden to the Presidency and himself to the Lieutenant Governorship and into the Executive Chamber of the State of New York. Walter Church, the impetuous Albanian, and Mr. Pierson, the mild Trojan, already occupy chairs in the main hall of the Southern Hotel. As the first fruits of the famous Parker conspiracy against the Governor, Edward N. Donnelly, the Treasurer of Tammany, is on the spot economizing in the board and lodging of the free and independent electors who are on the road to roar against Tilden, he has appeared in the city of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Erie Railroad, whose name is mentioned as a possible candidate, and as one likely to prove strong both in October and November. Mr. Jewett is well spoken of in the West. Of the Ohio delegation, only a few have arrived. The advance guard consists of General George W. Morgan and J. E. Kelep. The balance are expected to reach here this evening and to-morrow. From Nevada, Mr. John C. Gall has registered at the Planners' House. He is a very strong Tilden man, and thinks that he is the most available candidate the Convention can nominate, as the South and West depend altogether on New York State to decide the election, and Tilden must be necessarily able to carry his own State. Mr. O. Warner is the only delegate present so far from the State of Georgia. Mr. L. Walker, of Huntsville, Ala., formerly of Jeff Davis' Cabinet, and a delegate of that State, is the Lindell, and General W. B. Bates, of Tennessee, and member of the Democratic National Convention, is also a guest at that house.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee, with Augustus Schell in the chair, was held this morning at the Merchants' Exchange. The following members were present:—

Messrs. T. G. Sweet, of Missouri; W. T. Bates, of Tennessee; Isaac N. Eaton, of Kansas; J. O. Thompson, of Ohio; and O. Prince, of Massachusetts.

WHERE THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

The Convention will be held in a splendid hall here, the place of meeting of the Board of Trade, in the building of the Chamber of Commerce.

The room was given up to the Hall Committee to put in order for the Convention. It will be very conveniently arranged and handsomely decorated for the occasion. Its seating capacity, including delegates, will be about 4,500. There will be accommodations for about 150 reporters at tables, and space for about fifty more will be provided, but without writing facilities. The telegraphic facilities of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be equal to almost any emergency. Twenty-five or thirty wires will be run into the hall, and there will be no lack of accommodations to reporters.

JOHN KELLY'S BRAVES.

ALL THE TAMMANY DELEGATES GOKE—DEPARTURE OF A TILDEN BATTALION—THE DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

All the arrangements have been completed for the departure of the democratic Aldermen and their guests, as well as for the departure of the 500 patriotic individuals who have expressed their willingness to go to St. Louis and shout against Tilden. The committee appointed under the auspices of Tammany Hall, who have held daily sessions during the week in the wigwag for the special purpose of obliging all parties who wanted to buy tickets at the excursion rate and who were able to give convincing proof, on an Alderman's certificate or otherwise, that he was not an advocate of Tilden, had a HARD DAY'S WORK. The applicants were many, and the recipients of tickets were almost as numerous as the men who paid the money down advanced to them by the generosity of the more wealthy admirers of John Kelly who make money out of the public treasury by doing his bidding. It was generally supposed last week that the Aldermen would leave last evening, and that the delegates, at least a majority of them, would leave on Friday. The Aldermen, no doubt, thought it would be much better for them to be on the same train with the delegates, and so it was decided that their cars should be made a part of the train that would take the delegates. But it would seem that a majority of the delegates had no idea of postponing their departure until this evening, or, which is more likely, that they did not relish the promised company of the Aldermen for the last batch of them left yesterday morning, and there will not, therefore, be a single delegate on the Aldermen's train.

ALL THE CITY DELEGATES GOKE.

This may or may not be rough on the Aldermen, but such is the fact. John Kelly and William R. Roberts, from the Fifth district, Augustus Schell, from the Eleventh, and Frederick Smythe from the Ninth, left days ago, and Edward L. Donnelly, from the Eighth, went away even before Mr. Kelly. Yesterday forenoon by the fast morning train on the Central, August Belmont, from the Seventh district; William C. Whitney, Mr. Smythe's colleague, from the Ninth; Peter H. O'ney, Mr. Donnelly's colleague, from the Eighth, and Mayor Wickham, who is Mr. Scell's colleague, from the Eleventh, and Manton Marble, who is the colleague of Edward Cooper, from the Tenth, who left on Wednesday, left on the same train. Mr. Fox left on Tuesday with the Brooklyn delegation, and his associate, S. M. Cox, from the Sixth, will leave Washington, it is understood, this afternoon for St. Louis. So it will be seen that there is not a single delegate on the Aldermen's train.

THE ALDERMEN'S TRAIN.

Which leaves to-night, is to be gorgeously decked with flags, and the sides of the car which they will occupy will be emblazoned with the words "Tilden for Governor." The Aldermen who have had something to do with city politics for some time past. The Aldermen who are to go on the train are, in addition to the names already mentioned, John Kelly, Bryan Kelly, George B. McClellan, the invited guests are Henry A. Gumbert, John H. McHenry, Edward Kearney, Hugh H. Peter, John Kelly, Bryan Kelly, George B. McClellan, J. A. H. Purdy, J. J. Mooney, Michael Callahan and

TILDEN'S STRATEGUE.

With this preference set aside by the necessity of the case, they seize, with the political sagacity that was always characteristic of cultivated Southerners upon the leading issue of the canvass, and upon the man whose record as a reformer associates him with that issue. The Western support is only limited by the insidious mania, which seems less effective than noisy. It is argued, however, by New Yorkers here and there, that the present itself is so distinctly favorable to Tilden is predicated upon the notion that he has the earnest and undivided support of his own State, and they predict that as soon as it is shown that he has not the support he will drop out of his leading place in Southern and Western opinion. This, however, is far from certain; so far as your cor-

respondent in many conversations got at the real condition of the Southern and Western mind on the point he is of opinion that delegates do not favor Mr. Tilden because they believe New York wants him, but because they believe that their only aggressive battle is in the name of reform, and that Tilden is the one man of all democrats who can be most advantageously presented on that issue. Indeed many men say that if the New York opposition is confined to the coarser element of Tammany Hall it will be an element of strength and support.

THE TWO-THIRD RULE.

It is evident that the first fight is to be over the two-thirds rule, and that it is to be a fierce one, as this rule is chiefly framed in the city holding interest, and intended only to prevent the choice of a candidate without Southern consent; its original purpose as a protection of slave property has, of course, passed away, but as a means of balancing sectional power it may be regarded by the weaker section as of more consequence now than ever. Southern men have not yet pronounced definitely on this point. Some few have spoken in favor of repealing the rule simply, as they are in favor of Tilden, and believe that with the rule repealed he could be nominated forthwith; but it will not be strictly a fight in Tilden's interest, because many Tilden men oppose the repeal of the rule believing the repeal to be equally indiscreet and unnecessary. It appears probable that when the Southern delegations have fully considered the subject they will propose the repeal of the rule as a body. Senator Hookline is spoken of as the temporary chairman of the Convention, and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, as permanent chairman. As every fact is weighed according to whether it is for or against Tilden, this fact also is contemplated as a comforting one by men on both sides. Mr. Knapp, of the Missouri Republican, expresses the belief that the States of Ohio and Indiana will both go republican in October, but that with Tilden as a candidate on the reform issue the democracy will win in November. Mr. Peter Cooper gave a word of warning to his men before the latter started for the West. "Now, Edward," said the New York candidate of the greenback party, "if you will only nominate William Allen, of Ohio, at St. Louis, you will escape a great danger." A man going round that as Mr. Cox, of Ohio, will not be sorry to repeat that New York, in place will be supported by Colonel Burton N. Harrison, of Virginia.

MR. JOHN KELOV.

and her husband have arrived, and are, of course, strongly advocating Governor Tilden's nomination. Colonel Roberts, of Queens county, New York, who was left by Mr. John Kelly at Springfield, Ill., to look after the Convention there, telegraphs the Tammany headquarters that all is right against Tilden. Other accounts, however, state that Tilden will have a majority of the delegates. The Tilden men say that as Colonel Roberts expects the Tammany nomination for Sheriff this year, he desires to close his reports in a manner to please Mr. Kelly. "A dark horse," he has appeared in the person of H. J. Weaver, formerly of the Erie Railroad, whose name is mentioned as a possible candidate, and as one likely to prove strong both in October and November. Mr. Jewett is well spoken of in the West. Of the Ohio delegation, only a few have arrived. The advance guard consists of General George W. Morgan and J. E. Kelep. The balance are expected to reach here this evening and to-morrow. From Nevada, Mr. John C. Gall has registered at the Planners' House. He is a very strong Tilden man, and thinks that he is the most available candidate the Convention can nominate, as the South and West depend altogether on New York State to decide the election, and Tilden must be necessarily able to carry his own State. Mr. O. Warner is the only delegate present so far from the State of Georgia. Mr. L. Walker, of Huntsville, Ala., formerly of Jeff Davis' Cabinet, and a delegate of that State, is the Lindell, and General W. B. Bates, of Tennessee, and member of the Democratic National Convention, is also a guest at that house.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee, with Augustus Schell in the chair, was held this morning at the Merchants' Exchange. The following members were present:—

Messrs. T. G. Sweet, of Missouri; W. T. Bates, of Tennessee; Isaac N. Eaton, of Kansas; J. O. Thompson, of Ohio; and O. Prince, of Massachusetts.

WHERE THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

The Convention will be held in a splendid hall here, the place of meeting of the Board of Trade, in the building of the Chamber of Commerce.

The room was given up to the Hall Committee to put in order for the Convention. It will be very conveniently arranged and handsomely decorated for the occasion. Its seating capacity, including delegates, will be about 4,500. There will be accommodations for about 150 reporters at tables, and space for about fifty more will be provided, but without writing facilities. The telegraphic facilities of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be equal to almost any emergency. Twenty-five or thirty wires will be run into the hall, and there will be no lack of accommodations to reporters.

JOHN KELLY'S BRAVES.

ALL THE TAMMANY DELEGATES GOKE—DEPARTURE OF A TILDEN BATTALION—THE DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

All the arrangements have been completed for the departure of the democratic Aldermen and their guests, as well as for the departure of the 500 patriotic individuals who have expressed their willingness to go to St. Louis and shout against Tilden. The committee appointed under the auspices of Tammany Hall, who have held daily sessions during the week in the wigwag for the special purpose of obliging all parties who wanted to buy tickets at the excursion rate and who were able to give convincing proof, on an Alderman's certificate or otherwise, that he was not an advocate of Tilden, had a HARD DAY'S WORK. The applicants were many, and the recipients of tickets were almost as numerous as the men who paid the money down advanced to them by the generosity of the more wealthy admirers of John Kelly who make money out of the public treasury by doing his bidding. It was generally supposed last week that the Aldermen would leave last evening, and that the delegates, at least a majority of them, would leave on Friday. The Aldermen, no doubt, thought it would be much better for them to be on the same train with the delegates, and so it was decided that their cars should be made a part of the train that would take the delegates. But it would seem that a majority of the delegates had no idea of postponing their departure until this evening, or, which is more likely, that they did not relish the promised company of the Aldermen for the last batch of them left yesterday morning, and there will not, therefore, be a single delegate on the Aldermen's train.

ALL THE CITY DELEGATES GOKE.

This may or may not be rough on the Aldermen, but such is the fact. John Kelly and William R. Roberts, from the Fifth district, Augustus