PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

The State Convention at Harrisburg Yesterday.

NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

Judge Trunkey for Supreme Court and W. P. Schell for Auditor General.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 22, 1877.

HARRISBURG, August 22, 1877.

The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent democrats in the State were present. Captain William McClelland, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and presented the list of delegates returned to him, and then handed the Convention over to them.

Jacob Zeigler was chosen temporary chairman, the vote standing—Ziegler, 145; Schnatterly, 94.

On motion of Mr. Schnatterly the election was made unanimous, and Mr. Ziegler was escorted to the chair. He said his selection was not due to special solicitation by him. He thanked the Convention for the honor, and said he deemed it unwise to follow the usual custom of speaking on subjects of interest and those of no interest. (Laughter.) He believed the Convention able to take care of itself, and if it was not it could not be aided much by him. The time had come when parties of all faiths must practice what they preached. A promise hereafter means performance. Acting upon this ground the Convention can adjourn with the conviction of having discharged its duty. The powers of government must be exercised for all. The democracy are averse to the grant of special privileges unless demanded by public necessity. Although in favor of progress it is against individual schemes of aggrandizement at the public expense. Progress is not a hothouse plant, but one of sturdy growth. The democratic party does not seek power except through principle. There comes a voice of the fathers out of the past calling upon this Convention to pursue a policy that will promote public peace and order, the prosperity and happiness of the people and the prosperity of republican government. "Let us," said he, "be animated by such motives and we will go into the campaign with promise of victory. I have battled for the good cause nearly half a century, and it has lost none of its internal verity and power. I have made these brief remarks out of the fulness of my heart, and now ask the Convention to proceed to business."

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Hon. Alexander H. Coffroth, of Somerset county, offered the usual resolutions fixing the order of business, and after an unsuccessful effort to postpone the adoption of the order of nominations the following order of business was agreed upon:—First, the appointment of a committee on credentials; second, on organization; third, on resolutions; fourth, nomination of candidates. Balloting for candidates will then follow. The various credentials were then handed in by the delegates by Senatorial districts and announced by the Clerk.

After the appointment of the committees the Convention took a recess until four o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at five o'clock the Committee on Credentials reported and decided the several contested seats cases, after which the report of the Committee on Organization was made and adopted.

HON. W. S. STENGER'S SPEECH.

Hon. S. A. Bridges and Roger Sherman escorted Mr. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, the permanent chairman, to the chair. He said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Accept my sincere thanks for the honor of being selected to preside over your deliberations. I congratulate you that we meet with a full representation from every district in the State. There is one striking fact about the democratic party—it never dies. Others rise and fall, come and go with the ideas that called them into existence, but the democratic party lives on amid all vicissitudes, because its principles are those of the constitution; it has been defeated, laid out for dead, defrauded—(wild applause)—but still it lives, and our opponents may as well take notice from its vitality, that while earth lasts, like seed time and harvest, democratic conventions shall not cease. Defrauded, I say, because I am not unmindful of the fact that while I speak the chair of Washington and Jefferson is filled by a man rejected by a quarter of a million majority of the American people and a decided majority of the electoral votes of the States. The wisdom of the recent democratic policy is being vindicated by the Hayes administration, in two points especially. In 1874 a democratic majority elected to the Lower House of Congress instituted a plan for the adjustment of public difficulties by applying the policy of economy, retrenchment and reform. They steadfastly adhered to it, and $60,000,000 were thereby saved to the nation. Every republican newspaper said the democratic House was crippling the government and was cruel to its employés, but a few days ago the Financial Secretary of the Hayes administration went to Ohio and claimed credit for his party because it had recently dismissed a thousand employés. It was compelled to do so by the democratic House, and now credit is claimed by the Hayes administration. The democratic party urged the removal of the army from the South. It was felt that peace and prosperity would come to the Southern States only in this event and that business derangements only then would cease. The House stood firm as a stone wall against the proposition to pay the troops unless it was expressly stipulated that it should not be used to sustain bogus State governments. It was a unit for the bill with this included, a unit against it unless it was included, and now Sherman is praising Hayes because he adopted the democratic policy, another instance of economy by the democratic party, credit for which is claimed by the Hayes administration. I do not propose to detain this Convention with an extended speech, but to follow the experience of my predecessor, venerable in democracy if not in years. You are competent to discharge your duty, and in that work I invoke harmony. But why harmony? We are the party of law and order, and in all history there was no grander spectacle than that of this great party quietly submitting for the sake of peace and order and the perpetuity of our free institutions to the most monstrous political fraud of any age; for the act of the Electoral Commission was a foul stain on our national honor which all the rains in the sweet heavens cannot wash out.

The speech was very frequently interrupted by applause and every allusion to the action of the Electoral Commission was loudly cheered.

A motion, offered by Mr. Zeigler, was adopted, that no delegate be allowed to speak more than once, nor longer than five minutes, on any question.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at eight o'clock P. M., and waited half an hour for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The committee then reported the following:—

The democratic party of Pennsylvania and its delegates, in convention assembled, do declare—

First—That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been condoned, and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offence will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second—That the immediate happy effect of the application by the federal administration of the democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protests against the previous violation of the reserved right of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the general government by express constitutional provision.

Third—That the purpose to reform the civil service, which has been proclaimed by the present administration, is like its adopted "Southern policy," a confession of the failure of radicalism and a just tribute to the democracy which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Fourth—That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and federal legislation, and its demands for larger returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

Fifth—That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying, concerning standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, "I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power." Accordingly the increase of the federal army and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of federal authority or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States will receive the continued opposition of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Sixth—That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and the deep distress of themselves and families enlist our hearty sympathy, and we declare, in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to follow their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of the people in adversity and their security in prosperity, and that under such a government, which it is the duty of the democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law or invasion of the rights of person or property to redress grievances, is needless and at war with free institutions, under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State legislatures and in the federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted as the voice of all.

Seventh—That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress; and, by attempting to gratify their desires we have, as the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man in fearful combination, and therefore the grants of the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress, of exclusive privileges and the establishment of odious monopolies under the pretext of public benefit, or of justice to certain sections of the country are direct assaults upon equal rights of the people, and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few while a large number of the people are reduced to want, the democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the taxpaying industries of the country.

Eighth—That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental laws of the Commonwealth, which govern all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and people.

Resolved, that we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

Mr. Farquhar, of Schuylkill county, offered the following amendments:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of silver and United States Treasury notes, popularly called greenbacks, being made full equal tenders with gold, and demand that such Treasury notes be substituted for the national bank currency, and that all banks of issue be abolished.

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying the redeemable United States bonds in legal tender money equivalent to their market value in gold, and that Congress authorize and require the United States Treasurer to purchase said bonds in open market, and for that purpose authorize the issue of the necessary legal tender notes, all legal tender notes to be convertible into United States bonds bearing interest not greater than four per cent per annum.

Mr. Coffroth raised the point of order that they were out of order under the order of business established by the Convention.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the original resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE NOMINATION.

John Gilpin, of Armstrong, nominated Edward T. Golden, of Armstrong.

Mr. Allen, of Erie, nominated John Trunkey, of Venango.

Mr. Buchanan nominated S. B. Wilson, of Beaver.

George Smith nominated George G. Barclay, of Berks.

W. B. Stewart nominated Perry L. Wickes, of York.

Other delegates nominated Charles Mayer, of Clinton; Charles L. Lamberton, of Luzerne, and George A. Jenckes, of Jefferson.

W. H. Lowden nominated A. B. Longaker, of Lehigh.

A letter was read from Mr. Jenckes withdrawing his name, and also one from C. L. Lamberton withdrawing his name.

For Auditor General, Mr. Barkholder, of Dauphin, nominated Oved F. Johnson, of Harrisburg.

Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, nominated William P. Schell, of Bedford; Mr. Breneman nominated Charles D. Brockway, of Columbia; Theodore F. Jenkins nominated Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia; Mr. Beach, of Wayne, nominated Major R. H. Foster; George Myers, of Delaware, nominated Colonel W. Cooper Talley, of Delaware, and Mr. Levi James nominated General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks.

Mr. Chalfant hoped that, in view of the heat, there would be no more speeches in behalf of the candidates.

For State Treasurer Mr. Reilly, of Adams, nominated Colonel O. C. Noyes, of Clinton; Mr. Cochrane, of Allegheny, nominated Daniel K. Barr, of Pittsburg; Mr. Means nominated Hon. Jos. Powell, of Bradford; Mr. Pollock nominated Justus F. Temple, of Greene. The name of Judge Mayer was withdrawn for Supreme Judge.

A ballot was then taken for Supreme Judge and resulted as follows:—

Trunkey	73	Golden	20
Handley	32	Wickes	10
Wilson	21	Oterson	13
Sheppard	64	Barclay	2
Longaker	18		

Necessary to a choice, 126.

The names of Oterson, Wickes and Barclay were withdrawn, and a second ballot was ordered.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—

Sheppard	103	Golden	7
Trunkey	100	Wilson	8
Handley	25	Longaker	8

No choice.

Longaker and Wilson were withdrawn and a third ballot ordered. Before the result of the third ballot was announced there was a wild scene of confusion, caused by the Handley delegates changing their votes for Sheppard, and much disorder prevailed over the clamor of the friends of Trunkey that he had been nominated and a similar claim by those of Sheppard. William McMullen, of Philadelphia, came down the aisle claiming that Trunkey had been nominated, and came into personal altercation with John McCormick, of Philadelphia.

The Chair declared that, owing to the confusion and many changes, the clerks were unable to determine the result, and a new ballot was ordered. The name of John Handley was withdrawn. The next ballot was as follows:—

FOURTH BALLOT.

Sheppard	124	Trunkey	125

Trunkey was nominated, only 249 votes having been cast, Kalbfus and Loughrey not being in the hall when the vote was taken.

A motion to adjourn until to-morrow was voted down and a ballot for Auditor General was taken with the following result:—

Ovid F. Johnson	10	Robert E. Pattison	36
Charles B. Brockaway	27	—— Foster	6
William P. Schell	114	W. W. H. Davis	27
W. Cooper Talley	10	—— Ham	9
Whole number			232

Necessary to a choice, 117.

The names of Brockaway, Talley, Johnson and Foster were then withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted:—

Schell	173	Davis	29
Pattison	11	Ham	22

Mr. Schell's nomination was, on motion of S. A. Bridges, made unanimous.

Balloting for State Treasurer was then begun. The first ballot was as follows:—

Noyes	88	Powell	31
Barr	96	Temple	30

No choice.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 22, 1877.

S. L. Youngman, chairman of the State Executive Committee of the independent greenback party, has issued a call for a convention on September 19, 1877, at this city. All independent greenback clubs, laborers' organizations, manufacturers' associations and other societies in sympathy with the platform of the National Labor Convention of 1876, which nominated Judge Davis for President, and the modified platform of 1876 adopted by the independent party, who supported Cooper and Cary for President and Vice President, are requested to send delegates.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, August 22, 1877.

The New Jersey Democratic State Central Committee has resolved to call a Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, to meet on the 19th day of September, in Trenton.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, August 22, 1877.

The final action of the Convention on the Homestead law submits the existing law and that made by this Convention to the separate vote of the people. Whichever is adopted will become a part of the constitution.

The State Treasurer, under the decision of the Attorney General, would not advance to the Constitutional Convention more money than was appropriated by the Legislature. The Convention passed an ordinance authorizing the president to borrow money to defray the expenses of the Convention, to be repaid by the next General Assembly, upon which General Toombs loaned the Convention $25,000.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED IN MAINE.

ELLSWORTH, August 22, 1877.

The Hancock County Republican Convention to-day unanimously adopted a resolution heartily indorsing President Hayes and his policy.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BURDENS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, August 22, 1877.

Ex-Governor Moses and the ex-Speaker of the House, A. O. Jones (colored) were again examined before the Investigating Committee to-day. Jones is still confined in jail by reason of his inability to give bonds. Josephus Woodruff, the clerk of the Senate, who was recently captured in Philadelphia, is now engaged in writing out from stenographic notes the private history of the Senate as jotted down in a diary kept by him for the purpose, and extending over the whole time of his connection with that body, some eight or ten years. This history is intended for the use of the Investigating Committee, and is considered important.

The Attorney General has brought suit against the bondsmen of Ex-Comptroller T. C. Dunn as receiver of the notorious Solomons Bank for $25,000, the amount of his bond as such receiver, which it is claimed has been forfeited by his failure to discharge his duties and account for the property intrusted to his management. The value of the property is placed at $314,760. Dunn is absent from the State.

OBITUARY.

JOHN J. LOCKE.

Mr. John J. Locke, who died at the United States Hotel, in this city, yesterday, was the second eldest son of John D. Locke, manufacturer of tin ware, Cliff street. The deceased gentleman was born in Geneva, in this State, and was forty-three years of age. He was much respected throughout the mercantile community and had hosts of friends. For many years he was at the head of the extensive business of John D. Locke & Son, and was at one time President of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, President of the Whitestone Land Association, President of the Board of Village Trustees of Whitestone and the founder of a weekly newspaper styled the Whitestone *Herald*, a journal of some merit. He leaves behind him a reputation unexcelled. As a companion he was whole souled and genial; as a man of business of the strictest honesty and integrity. His funeral will take place from Grace Church, Whitestone, on Friday, 24th inst.

THOMAS BRASIER.

Mr. Thomas Brasier, for many years a well known photographer of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 201 Ryerson street, in that city, of intersusception of the bowels. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and thirty-eight years of age. He came to this country when seventeen years of age, and first studied photography in Brooklyn. He made rapid progress in the art and soon became one of the leading photographers in that city. Mr. Brasier possessed many good qualities, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his sudden death will be received with profound regret by his large circle of friends. The deceased had been for many years a prominent member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., and Clinton Commandery. He leaves a wife and six small children.

JEROME BRUMLEY.

Jerome Brumley, a member of the firm of W. R. Clarkson & Co., flour merchants, of No. 27 Pearl street, died yesterday morning. Mr. Brumley was a member of the Produce Exchange, and his death was noticed on 'Change in the afternoon.

THE ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE.

MORE ARRESTS IN JERSEY CITY—ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Christopher Hahrheff, a saloon keeper on Jersey City Heights, who was before Justice Peloubet, at the Second District Police Court, on Monday, was again arrested and brought before the Justice yesterday on the charge of selling liquor without a license. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine of $25. New complaints have been lodged against Patrick Long and John Seelmeyer, who were also before the Justice on Monday and who were discharged. They, too, are charged with selling liquor without a license. Patrick Fitzgibbon, a liquor dealer at No. 445 Henderson street, was brought before Justice Davis on a similar charge and was fined $25. James Coheny was also fined a like amount, but as he stated he could not pay it he was sent to jail for twenty days. Justice Davis states that in cases where saloon keepers applied in good faith for a license and hold the City Clerk's receipt for the fee no further proceedings will be taken, as the fault, if any, lies with the Board of Aldermen. In cases where a person is unable to pay the fine immediately a reasonable time will be given. Under this decision he discharged Robert McGimpsey, No. 89 York street; Richard Cantindick, No. 67 Morris street; William R. Lyon, No. 33 Grand street; Thomas Whelan, No. 185 Washington street; John Offerman, No. 62 Essex street; John Barrett, No. 43 Grand street, and John Popke, Communipaw avenue. In all cases where the date of the certificate is subsequent to that of the complaint the penalty will be enforced.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime is now adopting more judicious and prudent measures, and is carefully avoiding every proceeding of an extreme or fanatical character. The services of William Langworthy, one of the over zealous agents, have been dispensed with, and John W. Burnett, an ex-policeman, is now chief agent. One of the leaders of the society stated yesterday that in cases where licenses were applied for in the months of June and July no proceedings will be taken, but all those who neglected to apply till the present month will be followed up. He cited the case of Mr. Helms, who was tried and acquitted by a jury on Monday, stating that he sold liquor all last year without a license.

WHAT THE SOCIETY WISHES.

"We are not fanatics," he observed; "we only seek to procure proper observance of the Sabbath. To this end we shall see that the ordinance of 1862 is enforced. It is a mistake to say that we are proceeding under the State law. If any of our agents are offensive or unnecessarily exacting, so as to provoke bitterness or hostility, we shall dispense with his services. We want to appeal to the consciences of the liquor dealers, as well as their fears, and there are respectable men in the liquor business who will reflect and see the justice of our cause." The gentleman then produced a subscription book in which appeared the names of several prominent gentlemen of Jersey City, among them being an ex-Mayor, who subscribed liberal sums to the society. "You see," he added, "we ask no public grant from the city or State; there are a number of gentlemen spirited and liberal enough to appreciate our work and stand by us in pushing it through. It is a work of observance of divine and human law, and of benevolence and charity to our fellow men, who cannot fail to be benefited by our success." The agent had a list of about forty names of persons who kept their places open last Sunday, and he will procure warrants for the arrest of all of them. Mayor Siedler has made the *amende honorable* to saloon keepers whom he injured by closing their places as disorderly houses, by making an explanation in his message that he was misled by designing or malicious persons.

Mr. John Linn, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, claims that every liquor dealer arrested is entitled to a trial by jury. Mr. Daly, counsel for the liquor dealers, has prepared certiorari to be used in case a jury trial be denied. The temperance men hold that the Supreme Court has decided that every saloon in which liquor is sold on the Sabbath is a disorderly house, and it is on this decision that the organization hopes for success before the Grand Jury.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE SEASIDE HOTEL KEEPERS ON CHARGE OF VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

LONG BRANCH, August 22, 1877.

The Sunday liquor question was announced to come up in the village court at ten o'clock this morning, and a crowd of the curious congregated at that hour to see the hotel proprietors come up for examination. The lawyer that had been engaged to defend them was absent, having, as it was stated, "gone to see a friend" so often during the morning that he was too much overcome by the sun to be able to put in an appearance. In order to give the hotel proprietors sufficient time to secure the services of another expounder of the law the hearing was postponed until two P. M. At that time everybody was on hand, and Judge W. G. Lane at once proceeded to business. Anthony Iauch, of Iauch's Hotel, pleaded not guilty to the charge, and after hearing the evidence Judge Lane acquitted him. Colonel Presbury, of the West End, was ordered to appear before the Grand Jury in October, and Pierris and Butler, of the Mansion House, were treated in a similar manner. Isaac B. Smith, of the East End, waived an examination, and was also assigned to the tender mercies of the Grand Jury. Stokes, of the Brighton, also waived an examination yesterday, and will have to appear before that august body. All these gentlemen had to furnish their own recognizances to the amount of $200. The cases of Leland, of the Ocean House; Howland, of Howland's, and Crittenden & Peabody, of the United States, will be heard to-morrow. The witnesses were also ordered to be detained in default of $200 on bonds for their appearance.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 22, 1877.

The National Board of Trade reassembled at ten o'clock this morning. A motion was adopted for the admission of delegates accredited by the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon.

Debate was resumed on a resolution submitted by the Boston Board of Trade for the removal of disabilities from ship-building and ship-owning interests of the country.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The debate was upon resolutions introduced by Mr. Hills, of Boston, as follows:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the National Board of Trade the navigation laws of the United States, which forbid registration under the American flag to foreign citizens, have not only failed to yield the advantages expected from them to the American ship building class for whose benefit they were directed, but have also contributed to the serious decline and almost threatened extinction of the American ship owning interest and the ocean carrying trade of the United States.

Resolved, That the immediate repeal of these laws by giving encouragement to American citizens to become ship owners and to engage in the commerce of the country would conduce also to the permanent prosperity of the ship builders of the United States.

Resolved, That the immediate repeal of these laws would offer the best inducement which the government could hold out to American citizens to enter into competition with the citizens of other countries for a proper share of the vast steam traffic of the Atlantic Ocean now carried on almost exclusively under other flags than our own.

Resolved, That when the Customs tariff of the United States comes before Congress for consideration and revision care should be taken that the ship builder is placed on as favorable a footing as practicable in the importation of such materials as it is necessary for him to procure from abroad.

The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Dorr, of Buffalo; Mr. Freeman, of Detroit; Mr. Snow, of New York; Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; Mr. Johnston, of Milwaukee; Mr. Winson, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ropes, of Boston; Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore; Mr. Buchanan, of Trenton; Mr. Hayes, of Detroit; Mr. Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, and Mr. Eagan, of Chicago. An amendment as follows, "that the navigation laws should be so amended as to allow the registration of ships built abroad and owned by citizens of the United States upon the payment of the proper tariff of duties thereon," was voted down 16 to 16.

The last resolution was stricken out, and the others adopted by a vote of 24 to 9. The bankrupt law being the next subject on the programme, was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, of Milwaukee; Barron, of New York; and Allen, of Philadelphia.

FINANCE.

All the resolutions concerning the currency and finance were referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Stranahan, of New York; Winson, of Philadelphia; Ropes, of Boston; Counselman, of Chicago; Johnston, of Milwaukee; Bayard, of Baltimore; Dorr, of Buffalo, and Raymond, of Detroit.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

A resolution, submitted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, proposing to establish a standard weight for the bushel, was amended so as to recommend Congress to adopt a uniform table of weights for the whole country and adopted. The resolution was adopted in favor of specific instead of ad valorem duties.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

The following resolution, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was adopted, the delegates from New York only voting in the negative:—

Whereas, the provisions of the Immediate Transportation act require the consignee or his agent to give bonds for double the amount of invoice, with duty added not only at the point of destination, but also at the port of first arrival, and whereas the transportation companies are also required by said act to so bond their respective roads as to fully secure the points named, and thus render the bond at the port of the first arrival unnecessary, therefore,

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade requests the National Board of Trade to memorialize Congress to so amend the Immediate Transportation act, passed July 14, 1870, as to repeal that part of said act which requires the consignee or his agent to execute a bond at the port of first arrival as specified in sections 29 and 30 of said act.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary E. Eckardt, of Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., who, it is alleged, was thrown out of a three story window by her husband, will in all probability be concluded to-night by Coroner Crane, of Hudson county. The husband, who is in the Hudson County Jail, will, it is believed, be a witness.

Mrs. Philipina Derringer, who lived under the rooms occupied by the Eckardts, testified yesterday that about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of Mrs. Eckardt's death she heard Eckardt scolding and knocking on the table; he spoke in a loud, angry voice, after which there was silence for ten minutes and then there was a heavy jar, as of something falling on the floor; then she heard Mrs. Eckardt scream, and each time she screamed the voice grew weaker; in five or ten minutes he came down stairs and tried the knob of Mrs. Derringer's door; it was locked; he then returned to his room, and was heard walking up and down for several minutes; then he went down stairs into the back yard; he entered the house again by the back door and went to his rooms; about a quarter to two o'clock Mrs. Eckardt was found lying in the yard directly under her bedroom window, thirty-one feet above; Mrs. Derringer woke up her husband, and told him Mrs. Eckardt was lying in the alley, as she had recognized her voice as she moaned; Mr. Derringer then carried the injured woman up in his arms to her rooms, in which there was a lighted lamp; Eckardt was found lying on the floor of the sitting room; Mr. Derringer said, "Your wife is here;" he replied, in German, "Let her go to the devil;" he was then asked, "What have you done to your wife," and he replied, "Nothing at all;" Mrs. Eckardt was delirious and twisting herself around the bed, apparently in agony; she was dressed, with the exception of her shoes; Eckart stayed in the room till Dr. Michele ordered his arrest; Mrs. Eckardt said to her husband, "I am good to you you'll see." Mrs. Derringer further testified that Mrs. Eckardt was a very good woman; when Eckardt was drunk he used to beat her and take away any money she had; once when she was working at her sewing machine, with her baby in her arms, he knocked her down with his fist.

CRUSHED AT ST. JOHN'S PARK.

Felix Boyle, of West Thirtieth street, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, while examining his train in the depot, at St. John's Park, about twelve o'clock last night, preparatory to taking it up town, was struck and knocked under the wheels of some incoming cars. He was badly crushed and bruised about the body and his right arm mashed to a jelly. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination	Office.
State of Indiana	Aug 23	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pommerania	Aug 23	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	Aug 25	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Main	Aug 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ethiopia	Aug 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	Aug 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Amerique	Aug 29	Havre	55 Broadway
Elysia	Aug 29	London	7 Bowling Green
State of Georgia	Aug 30	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Canada	Aug 30	London	69 Broadway
Wieland	Aug 30	Hamburg	61 Broadway
P Caland	Aug 30	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Egypt	Sept 1	Liverpool	68 Broadway
Mosel	Sept 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Sept 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Richmond	Sept 1	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Algeria	Sept 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Labrador	Sept 5	Havre	55 Broadway
Gellert	Sept 6	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Pennsylv'a	Sept 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Germanic	Sept 8	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Donau	Sept 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Devonia	Sept 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Sept 8	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Australia	Sept 8	London	7 Bowling Green
Montana	Sept 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bothnia	Sept 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Nevada	Sept 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Rotterdam	Sept 13	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Suevia	Sept 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Berlin	Sept 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway
The Queen	Sept 15	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Anchoria	Sept 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	Sept 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Sept 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Chester	Sept 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adriatic	Sept 22	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Spain	Sept 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Wyoming	Sept 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	5 19		Gov. Island	morn	8 06
Sun sets	6 46		Sandy Hook	morn	7 21
Moon rises	eve	6 43	Hel. Gate	morn	9 51

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

AUGUST 22, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon	30.10	76	SE*	Clear
Hospital Ship	4 PM	30.05	80	S†	Partly cloudy
Scot'dLights'p	8 PM	30.05	76	SSW‡	Clear
Bar	12 PM	30.00	72	SW‡	Clear

*Gentle. †Moderate. ‡Brisk.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 22, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Canada (Br), Sumner, London Aug 8, with mdse and 112 passengers to P W J Hurst. Aug 10, lat 45 34, lon 41 15, passed a Wilson line steamer bound E, 18th, lat 42 46, lon 53 45, ship Nile (of Windsor, NS), from Bremen for North America; 19th, lat 42 25, lon 56 51, a Hamburg steamer bound E; 20th, lat 41 26, lon 62 39, ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London for New York.

Steamer Teddo (Br), Owen, Hull, E, via Boston Aug 21, with mdse to C L Wright & Co.

Steamer New Orleans, Dearborn, New Orleans 6 days, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Aug 21, lat 38 35, lon 74 50, passed brig Manlius, from Matanzas for New York.

Steamer Algiers, Hawthorn, New Orleans Aug 15, with mdse to Bogert & Morgan. Aug 17, lat 27 30, lon 87 15, passed bark John Brodersen (Dan), from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans.

Steamer Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah Aug 18, with mdse and passengers to Geo Yonge.

Steamer Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Agnes, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse to Bogert & Morgan.

Bark Albion (Nor), Nelsen, Bergen 60 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Freihandel (Ger), Wachter, Bremen 51 days, with mdse to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, Hons, Bremen 62 days, with mdse to John Zittlosen.

Brig China (Br), Ryan, Miragoane 15 days, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co; vessel to H B Bailey & Co.

Brig Emma L Hall (of Boston), Perry, Sagua, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to J & G Fowler; vessel to Carver & Barnes, New York.

Schr Victor Puig, Sherman, Turks Islands 11 days, with salt to Peniston & Co; vessel to Isaac R Staples.

Schr A & E Benton, Carson, Richmond, Va.

Schr Magellan, Cole, Virginia.

Schr Geo Courtney, Lane, Virginia.

Schr T H B Brown, Somers, Virginia.

Schr Thos Thomas, Douglass, Virginia.

Schr C V Roach, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr Juvenile, Salter, Virginia.

Schr John K Kirkman, Ricgardson, Virginia.

Schr Clara, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr Bonita, Dennis, Virginia.

Schr Jno A Lord, Thomas, Baltimore.

Schr Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Heney, Baltimore for Hudson.

Schr Wm Bement, Harris, Philadelphia for New Haven.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Mercedita, Chadsey, Halifax, NS, and Cow Bay, CB, for New York, with mdse and passengers to Gerhard & Brewer.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York.

Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston for New York.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer Delaware, Smith, Norwich for New York.

Bark Abbie Carver (new, 984 tons), Carver, Newbury, port for New York.

Schr Acora, Randall, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Nicola, Landall, St John, NB, for New York.

Schr Viola May, Owens, Hillsboro, NB, for New York.

Schr G W Baldwin, Morton, Rockland for New York.

Schr Clara Bell, Brockway, Rockport for New York.

Schr Island City, Allen, Beverly for New York.

Schr Jonas Smith, Smith, Boston for New York.

Schr James W Bentley, Bentley, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crosby, Newport for New York.

Schr Mediator, Davis, Fall River for New York.

Schr Minerva, Williams, Fall River for New York.

Schr James H Young, Barrett, Providence for New York.

Schr Julia Ann, Crosby, Providence for New York.

Schr Carrie, Williams, Providence for New York.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr Veranda, Pond, Providence for New York.

Schr Twilight, Warwick, Providence for New York.

Schr Nettie M Rogers, Snow, Nantucket Shoals for New York.

Schr Fashion, Carberry, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Westport for New York.

Schr L A Tolles, Wells, Greenwich for New York.

Schr George & Edwin, Brown, Northport for New York.

Schr Adelaide, Rowland, Greenport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Defiance, Crocker, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Brig Don Quixote, Munroe, New York for Dublin, I.

Brig Sarah & Emma, Thompson, New York for Gibraltar.

Schr Mary, Sands, New York for Bangor.

Schr John Mettler, New York for Providence.

Schr John Randolph, Parker, New York for New London.

Schr E & G W Hines, Hill, New York for Belfast.

Schr Kate Scranton, Pond, New York for Providence.

Schr Jas H Riley, Boyle, New York for Boston.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, New York for Providence.

Schr Eva Diverty, Gandy, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr A Tirrell, Fisher, Newburg for Boston.

Schr Forest Oak,