

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

TALK ABOUT THE CONGRESS.

Beaconsfield's Game Gradually Becoming Clear.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROJECTS.

Hostilities Resumed in the Island of Crete.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IMPROVING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 21, 1878.

There is now the best authority for stating that the publication of the Anglo-Russian basis of understanding, which was lately attributed to Russia, was in reality made purposely by the British Cabinet.

COVERING ENGLAND'S RETREAT.

It was also intended to prepare way for an effort to invest Lord Beaconsfield with the glamour of an artificial fame as a diplomatist by making him appear to win at the Berlin Congress concessions already made in substance, but held back to cover up the retreat from the position so loftily taken up in the Salisbury circular.

THUMPERY DIPLOMATIC FAME.

Two or three minor points, conceded in principle by Russia, were thus purposely left aside after Russia had got England's consent to the really important portion of her demands, so that they might be recorded at the Berlin Congress and hailed as great diplomatic triumphs for Lord Beaconsfield.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

The Times' correspondent at Berlin says the compliance of Russia with the demand of England and Austria for the evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russians on or shortly after the conclusion of peace, and the garrisoning of the Balkan line by the Turks, is deemed the sine qua non on which the success of the Congress depends.

A LONG TALK.

The private conference of the Russian, Austrian and English plenipotentiaries on Thursday afternoon lasted two hours without arriving at any serious result relative to the Bulgarian question, though accord was effected on several minor points.

THE NEXT ADJOURNMENT.

It is probable that, in order not to alarm the public by continual abortive sittings of the Congress, the next sitting will be postponed until Monday or Tuesday, so that the above mentioned three Powers may come before the Congress with an agreement. Turkey will accept whatever England decides relative to Bulgaria. The Times' correspondent says it is believed Russia will ultimately give way.

HANDLING THE BRINS.

Prince Bismarck continues his system of preventing all animated discussion at the public sittings; thus, after the Congress had accepted the principle of admitting Greece, further discussion was adjourned on Count Schouvaloff's proposing some important restrictions likely to be unpalatable to Lord Salisbury.

WHAT GREECE MUST TALK ABOUT.

It will be settled at the next sitting what particular subjects Greece is to be permitted to discuss. The organization of Southern Bulgaria is probably one. Other accounts state that Prince Bismarck has been authorized to select the questions on which the Greeks are to be consulted.

TOGETHER TO THE DEATH.

The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gazette announces that the Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron von Hofmann, has authorized the use of his name as authority for the statement that England would support to the end in the Congress all of Austria's capital demands.

WORKING IN GROUPE.

The Vienna Political Correspondence says—"The Powers continue to act in groups at Berlin, but not necessarily in a hostile sense. Austria and England from one point of view and Turkey from another oppose Russia's claims. Germany, France and Italy adopt a mediatory attitude, but this will not hinder any of them from voting in favor of one or other group when the questions become clearly defined.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

"There can be little doubt of a thorough understanding between England and Austria of the likelihood of its continuance during the entire negotiations. The document recently published in the London Globe relating to an agreement between England and Russia has not affected this understanding."

AGAIN DELAYED.

The Times' Berlin despatch says the consideration of the Bulgarian question in the Congress was again postponed on Wednesday, because the plenipotentiary, who was to open the discussion, was not ready with his proposals.

ORDER AND HER CLAIMS.

Another telegram from Berlin says the Congress has decided to admit Greece with a consultative voice in questions affecting Greek interests.

WILL PARLIAMENT BE DISSOLVED?

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman says that rumors of a dissolution of Parliament are not only actively circulating, but that they obtain credence in influential quarters. The party are still very angry with the government for making such favorable terms with Russia as are disclosed in the schouvaloff-military memorandum, but the steady supporters of the ministry profess to believe that when Lord Beaconsfield's Asiatic scheme becomes known it will placate those now offended and excite general enthusiasm.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

The moment will then be opportune for an appeal to the country. On the whole, the belief of well-informed politicians is that either a general election will occur next month or that the idea of the dissolution of Parliament will be abandoned.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

A despatch from Athens says—"A battle is progressing on the outskirts of Crete between the

CROAT INSURGENTS AND TURKS.

There is great excitement in the town. Hostilities have also been resumed in various other Croatan districts. The insurgents have attacked and injured a Turkish ship. A REVOLUTION THREATENING.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin despatch says a private telegram just received states that a revolution against the Sultan is imminent in Constantinople.

RUSSIA'S GIP ON BULGARIA.

A Vienna despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that General Skobeleff goes to Adrianople to organize a vast camp there. Other accounts show that the Russians are doing all possible to strengthen their hold on Bulgaria.

WILLIAM'S CONVALESCENCE.

A telegram from Berlin says an official bulletin, issued yesterday morning, announced that the condition of the Emperor was satisfactory. He now walks about the room.

GONE TO WORK.

The operatives in the cotton mills at Darwen, Burnley, Accrington and Preston have generally resumed work. Only the spinners at Blackburn continue to hold out.

ANOTHER COTTON STRIKE.

One thousand cotton operatives have struck work at Bury.

THE WEST INDIES.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN JAMAICA.—AN ARCHBISHOP'S SENS.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, 1878.

The island has been suffering from severe drought, the usual rainfall at this season of the year not having yet set in. A few heavy showers fell on the 3d inst., and the rainfall on that day was in some districts estimated at seven inches.

A CATHOLIC SPECTATOR.

The venerable Archbishop Row has taken in his workmen in the church here and some confiding merchants to the extent of \$60,000, selling bills of exchange to some of these against a bank account in England that did not exist. Criminal proceedings are threatened by some of his creditors, and he has now taken to his residence in Madrid, where it is supposed he is beyond the reach of British law. He still draws \$4,000 per annum as Archbishop, although he has been absent from the island two years.

INDIAN RAID INTO TEXAS.

CITIZENS AND TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 20, 1878.

The following despatch has been received at headquarters:—

It was reliably reported last night that a party of Indians crossed near Lipan Springs, at ten o'clock M. yesterday, going west, pursued by a party of citizens from Kinloch county, one hour behind. The Indians had broken up their horses very much. Kennedy's company, in three detachments, left here at two o'clock this morning with pack animals and six mules.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

A PERMANENT CAMP ESTABLISHED IN THE BLACK HILLS.—TROOPS ORDERED TO THE LOCALITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878.

Colonel M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp to General Sheridan, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the Black Hills, made in pursuance of orders to select a point to establish a camp where the Black Hills can be best defended from the anticipated raids from detached bands of the hostile Sioux. In a sitting hall, reports to-night that he has located a permanent camp in the vicinity of Bear Butte, in the foothills north and east of the Black Hills.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE CAMP.

General Sheridan has ordered ten companies of the Seventh cavalry, under General Sturgis and Colonel Bennett, to the camp, with six companies of the First infantry, under Colonel Henry M. Laxalle. The infantry will remain as a garrison of the camp, while the famous Seventh will be employed in scouting north and east to keep the country clear of the redskins.

GENERAL STURGIS' ORDER TO THE CAMP.

The military authorities have urged for some time that a post be stationed in this neighborhood, and the Army bill passed last Saturday appropriated \$100,000 for its establishment in this region.

MAJOR EGERT'S MARCH.—ADDITIONAL OUTBREAKS FEARED.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 20, 1878.

A Silver City despatch says—"Major Egbert, with five companies of the Twelfth infantry, numbering eight officers and 135 men, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, having made a forced march across the country from Corcoran, averaging thirty miles a day. He remained here two hours, and then departed for Camp Lyon, about twenty miles distant, on the Oregon and Idaho line. An outbreak of Indians at the Duck Creek reservation in eastern Idaho, near the Quinn's River trouble is also feared among the Indians."

MOVEMENT OF THE REDSKINS FROM STEIN'S MOUNTAIN.—TROOPS MOVING ON THE TRAIL.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department this morning:—

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1878.

To ADJUTANT GENERAL Washington:—The following has been received from General Howard, at Kinchester's Crossing, on the Malheur:—"Herbert's reports of the Indians leaving Stein's Mountain reached me at Kearney's Mills this morning. I immediately ordered Grover, with his three companies of cavalry and company of volunteers, to march for the mountain to watch for hostiles going northward. No other substantial change of troops was needed. Howard, with three companies of cavalry and company of volunteers, is moving in direct pursuit along the trail. The hostiles threaten to go along the ridge from Stein's Mountain to the Snake River, and all they will aim toward the Salmon River country."

THE REPORTED CONTACT BETWEEN THE CHIPPEWAS AND SIOUX.

MADISON, WIS., June 20, 1878.

Lieutenant General Sheridan telegraphed Governor Smith to-night regarding the story to the effect that the Chippewas and Sioux, but says there may be some truth in it. He has sent Colonel Forsyth, of his staff, to Burnett county to investigate the matter.

THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS CONFIRMED.

MADISON, WIS., June 20, 1878.

The despatch last night announcing the fact that serious trouble was apprehended with the Chippewas and Sioux, is confirmed today by the receipt of a telegram from the County Judge and Sheriff of Burnett county. They say the Indians have commenced shooting, and the settlers are being for their lives and for immediate protection.

THE LEE MONUMENT BALL.

A GAY AND BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE BLUE HILL HOTEL.—MIRACLES OF THE BLUE AND GRAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FORTYSEVEN HOURS, Va., June 20, 1878.

A grand ball was given at the Hygeia Hotel this evening for the benefit of the Lee monument fund, which has proved one of the most enjoyable affairs that has ever taken place at this celebrated social resort. The attendance was very large, crowding the spacious pavilion to its utmost capacity. Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk were well represented by their most distinguished citizens, and a large number from Baltimore and Washington were also present. The officers of the army stationed here and the naval officers from the Norfolk Navy Yard were well represented. Commander Wm. Aschburn, Baron Von Kharitz, Lieutenant Felner and Paymaster Smith were the guests of honor.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 10, 1878.

Coffee quiet; prices maintained. Rio Santos, 5,200 lbs. 5,500; Rio Santos, 10,000 lbs. 5,200. Average daily receipts, 9,000 bags. Week's shipment, 25,000. There is intense bitterness on this subject. The Kearney movement has been, so far, a peaceful contest for the more liberal feelings that prevail. They will endeavor to make a constitutional provision as weapons against the alien, and there is enough of the old southern State sovereignty feeling to give a dangerous tendency to such provisions and action."

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

"This may be regarded as one of the most important contents that the State has ever witnessed."

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The Constitutional Convention Secured for the Kearney Workmen's Party.

WAR ON CHINESE.

What the Political and Industrial Revolution Means.

The Defeat of All Combinations of Capital.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1878.

The total vote cast in this city yesterday was over 27,000, being 11,000 Kearneyites, 8,500 non-partisan and 7,000 between republicans and democrats. The rest were scattered. All the other tickets antagonized the non-partisan ticket.

COMPLEXION OF THE CONVENTION.

The complexion of the Convention is estimated by the Post, the straight republican organ, at sixty-three workmen or Kearneyites, thirty-three non-partisans, ten republicans and eight democrats. This does not include the thirty-two delegates at large, a majority of whom are generally conceded to the workmen, thereby giving them the control of the Convention.

There is much bitterness to-day among the politicians. The supporters of the republican and democratic straight tickets, regarding the non-partisan vote, threw the election into Kearney's hand, and this was purposely done to punish the "fusionists," who both parties to-day designate as traitors.

KEARNEY TO VISIT THE EAST.

As soon as the results of the election are known officially Kearney will leave for Chicago and New York. Everybody to-day is a workman, and every salutation is supplemented with "The Chinese must go."

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Returns from the city precincts as far as counted indicate that in the election yesterday for delegates to a constitutional convention the Kearneyites elected nearly all their candidates. The returns from the interior of the State show that the non-partisan vote received most of their men, and it is probable that the non-partisan majorities in the interior will be sufficient to elect nearly all their delegates at large, even if this city should give the Kearneyites a fair majority.

RETURNS STILL INCOMPLETE.

Returns of the county of San Francisco are still incomplete, but it is probable that the complexion of the convention, as regards county delegates, will be about as follows: 22 workmen, 22 non-partisan, 22 democrats. The full returns may vary the above to the extent of half-a-dozen. It is still a matter of doubt as to the half-dozen delegates from the State at large.

NON-PARTISAN MAJORITIES.

The city will give probably from 1,500 to 3,000 majority for the workmen, but the large counties of Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Sonoma, Butte and Colusa, averaging 10,000 non-partisan, will, therefore, be sufficient to overcome the city vote, which, perhaps, require complete returns. Nevada county gives the workmen a large majority.

PARTIES IN THE FIGHT AND THEIR STRENGTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1878.

There never was an election in this State that so bewildered the prophets as this for members of a State Convention to remodel the State constitution. Everything is mixed, and the country is in a condition of fermentation. The movement of the working men, under the leadership of Dennis Kearney, has awakened and stirred into activity everybody with political ambitions and interests from one end of the State to the other, and there is no political stagnation anywhere.

ALARMED BY THE PROGRESS OF "KEARNEYISM."

Alarmed by the progress of "Kearneyism" in this city the Republican and Democratic State Central and County committees made common cause and effected some weeks ago what is known as the "non-partisan" ticket, which the straight and orthodox republicans and democrats are pleased to speak of very disrespectfully and to call it very vile names. The sole object of this fusion at the time of its birth was, if possible, to unite the wealthy classes, the political managers of both parties, and the most widely circulated newspapers, in order to keep Kearney and his adherents from obtaining the ascendancy in the Convention.

THE WORKMEN'S PARTY, HOWEVER, HAS, OF COURSE, HAD ITS OWN PLATFORM.

The workmen's party, however, has, of course, had its own platform, and nominated straight party tickets. The republicans, pure and simple, embody in their platform the ideas advanced by all the other parties in addition to the presentation of the main-point—the reorganization of the party upon the free-labor issue of Union, free speech, free men and free labor. The Simon Pure democratic party, in their straight ticket, threw overboard all of the old grants with which the "fusionists" movement, and among those who receive their warmest sympathies none are so loudly cursed as Governor Lewis, who proposed a "conservative" ticket.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

THE GOVERNOR, OF COURSE, HAS PERSONAL MOTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS CHARGED TO HIM, AND OF COURSE HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST THE TENDENCY OF THE PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government. The Governor, of course, has personal motives and considerations charged to him, and of course he will not be able to resist the tendency of the party to government.

WORKINGMEN ARE SINCERE IN THEIR ASSUMPTIONS, AND LIKEWISE ARE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICANS AND STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

The fusionists, it cannot be denied, are in the interest of the capitalist and of every other organization. And here it is to be remembered that the fusion ticket was the capitalist of the city and State to oppose Communism, as represented by Dennis Kearney; and among his representatives are many of our best citizens. The extravagant expressions and threats of the Communists have been sufficient to alarm the fusionists, and they are now in a state of alarm and confusion. It is not clear, however, whether the fusionists are sincere in their assumptions, and likewise are the straight republicans and straight democrats. The fusionists, it cannot be denied, are in the interest of the capitalist and of every other organization. And here it is to be remembered that the fusion ticket was the capitalist of the city and State to oppose Communism, as represented by Dennis Kearney; and among his representatives are many of our best citizens. The extravagant expressions and threats of the Communists have been sufficient to alarm the fusionists, and they are now in a state of alarm and confusion. It is not clear, however, whether the fusionists are sincere in their assumptions, and likewise are the straight republicans and straight democrats.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.—THE PARTY PLATFORM.

MONTPELIER, June 20, 1878.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention assembled this morning with a very full attendance, some three hundred delegates being present. The Convention was called to order by Hiram Atkins, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. A temporary organization was effected by the election of George L. Waterman, of Hyde Park, as chairman, who took the platform amid applause and made an effective speech. J. O. Livingston, of Montpelier, and George D. Key, were chosen secretaries.

This organization was made permanent, with the addition of one vice president from each county. The nomination of M. Binham, of St. Albans, as the candidate for governor was moved by G. L. Fletcher, of Chester, and seconded by John Cahn and others. Mr. Binham, after a unanimous vote, was elected. The nomination of J. O. Livingston, of Montpelier, as secretary was moved by Mr. Binham, and seconded by G. L. Fletcher, of Chester, and was unanimously adopted. Mr. Binham made a spicy speech in accepting the nomination.

The resolutions contained in the country of the restoration of home rule in the South and the overthrow of military domination, brought about in response to the call of the National Democratic Convention, and the demand for a strict and honest administration, and economy in federal and State administration, strict accountability of all officials, honest payment of the public debt, home rule, no federal interference in municipal or State elections, just and equitable revenue law, one currency for all the States, and the restoration of the right of suffrage to all the people of the United States, were adopted. The resolutions further state that in view of the overwhelming majority for the fusion ticket in the State, the Democratic Party resolve that the thanks of the people of the United States are given to the men who organized the present ticket, and that they will endeavor to secure the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Republican Senator from this State to the United States Senate. The resolutions further state that the fusion ticket is a fraud, and that the fusionists are a party of frauds, and that the fusionists are a party of frauds, and that the fusionists are a party of frauds.

MISSOURI GREENBACK CONVENTION.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED.—A FULL STATEMENT OF THE PARTY CRED.

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1878.

The Committee on Platform of the Greenback Convention in session at Sedalia, Mo., after eight hours' labor reported a declaration of principles this morning embracing nineteen resolutions. It provides that the party shall be called the "National Greenback Party." It demands the repeal of the Specie Resumption Act and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks equal to gold and silver; that all the laws now on the books relating to the currency be repealed, and that the Federal Constitution be amended so as to limit and restrain Congress from exempting any property, stocks, bonds or credit from taxation, and from granting any subsidies, the report of the Election law passed by the Congress from the time of its passage to the present time, and the enforcement of the same law; that the exemption of United States bonds from taxation, and all double taxation on debts secured by mortgages or otherwise by a system of internal revenue taxation; the license upon merchants, traders or manufacturers for goods or tools on hand, that operates as a double extra tax; the present system of convict labor; favors such changes in the public school system as will make it more efficient and economical in its operation with the present schools; favors the improvement of all Western navigable waters, and urges that the general government should contribute to the improvement of the Missouri River, and the improvement of the Missouri and San Francisco Railway. It demands that each sex shall receive equal pay for equal work, and the abrogation of laws