THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12c; Memphis, 11¼c. New York, gold closed at 112¼; Memphis, 111¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary barometer, southwest winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and local rains.

WASHINGTON.

BLAINE'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mr. Blaine's condition is unchanged, or, at least, has not changed for the better. He has been entirely confined to his bed for the past four days, and exhibits symptoms of extreme physical prostration. He has a low form of fever resulting from malaria, and the doctors have some apprehensions of its assuming a typhoid form. A change from this climate is regarded absolutely indispensable to his recovery, and arrangements are being made for his leaving for Maine on Tuesday by a route by which he can go directly home without change of cars.

AVERY'S PETITION FOR PARDON.

The petition for the pardon of Wm. O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis in connection with the whisky frauds, has been signed by prominent senators and representatives and many other persons.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS LEAVING FOR ST. LOUIS.

Representative Taylor had made arrangements to leave for St. Louis last night, but having yesterday been elected speaker *pro tem.*, will take the chair to-morrow. Representative Randall left for St. Louis to-night. Notwithstanding a large number of Democratic member have gone there, it is thought there will be a quorum in each house during the week.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE AGREED ON THE SILVER BILL.

The house committee on banking and currency to-day rescinded their former action and agreed to concur in the senate amendment to the silver bill, in regard to making the trade dollar a legal tender.

MORRILL WON'T QUALIFY AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is almost certain that Senator Morrill will not qualify as secretary of the treasury.

HOME TELEGRAMS.

Terrific Hail-storm.

AUBURN, June 26.—There was a terrific hailstorm here to-day, doing much damage to trees, crops and windows.

Suicide.

BOSTON, July 26.—Otis Rich, sixty-eight years old, a prominent citizen of South Boston, committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor.

Storm on Massachusetts Bay.

BOSTON, June 26.—During the storm yesterday a large number of pleasure boats were capsized and many of the parties on board are missing. At Plymouth two boats with seven persons are missing.

The Infernal Coal-Oil Lamp.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Dr. Wm. A. Schaller Rotterdam, Mrs. Larry M'Carty and four children were badly burned by a kerosene lamp explosion, at Ogdensburg, New Jersey, last evening. The mother and one daughter died to-day.

Base-Ballics.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Base-ball, Tecumseh, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—The Hartfords defeated the Louisvilles by 3 to nothing, making all the runs in the sixth inning. Base hits, each 7; runs earned, Hartfords 1; errors, Louisvilles 7, Hartfords 2.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—Base-ball: Alleghenevs, 5; Reds, of St. Louis, 4; thirteen innings.

From the Mining Districts.

CHEYENNE, June 25.—A. Cameron, who left Goose creek last Monday with duplicate *Herald's* special and orders to reach Fetterman by Wednesday night, and who has not yet responded, is supposed to have fallen into the hands of Indians.

General Carr's command reached Cheyenne river to-day.

Seven thousand pounds of gold, in quartz, arrived here yesterday from Deadwood, belonging to W. C. Bennett, and will be shipped to Omaha for crushing. Two valuable specimens, one weighing twenty-four pounds, valued at one thousand dollars, have been shipped by express. The last shipment of dust by a bank here to Denver amounted to one hundred and sixty-five ounces.

Albert Curtis, son of Judge Curtis, of Ashland, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed yesterday in a ranche near Laramie City, by a man named Chandler. The shooting grew out of a difficulty about Curtis getting on hay land. Chandler is still at large.

The British Cabinet Divided on the Eastern Question.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The London correspondent of the *Post*, a zealous liberal journal, says he hears from a trustworthy source that serious differences exist in the cabinet on the eastern question, and intimates that the present policy is Disraeli's, not Lord Derby's. The correspondent says the reason why such obstinate silence has been observed in parliament on the policy of the government is that debate would make manifest these differences, which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to the government. Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor and exchequer, on the one hand, and Premier Hunt, first lord of the admiralty, and the marquis of Salisbury, secretary of state for india, on the other, are widely at variance on the extremely serious point of the amount of support to be awarded Turkey by England. In the hour of a crisis, every one is hoping for events, but nobody's eyes can be closed the best, having resemblance the presents to the alarming, to that immediately ent situation beats [illegible] war. If we do preceding the Crimean difficulties, it cannot this time drift into hostilities, unity tainly will not be owing to the vigor and energy in the cause of peace by Disraeli's government.

How the Centennial Fourth will be Celebrated in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The formal programme for the grand ceremonies for the Fourth of July observances is completed. The ceremonies will take place at Independence hall, beginning early with a review of the military in front of the hall on Chestnut street. The literary exercises, under the auspices of the United States Centennial commission, takes place in the square immediately in rear of the hall. The exercises come soon after the termination of the military review, at about ten o'clock, and will be initiated by Bishop Simpson. Overture, *The Great Republic*, by George F. Bristow, of New York; reading of the declaration of independance from the original document by Richard H. Lee, of Virginia; Hymn of Welcome by Oliver Wendell Holmes; music of Kellar's hymn; National Ode, by Bayard Taylor; a greeting from Brazil, a hymn composed at the request of Dom Pedro, by a distinguished Brazilian, Carlos Gomez, and dedicated to the American people; oration by W. M. Evarts, of New York. Invitations to witness the demonstration on the evening of the third, and to participate in the observances of the fourth, sent by General Hawley to governors of all States and Territories, and assurances of the intention to be present has been received from Governor M'Creery, of Kentucky, and Governor Rice, of Massachusetts. Telegrams received Saturday from the former, state that he will be here on the third, and the latter would arrive on the fourth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Bounty Equalizations, Appropriation Bills, Etc., Discussed Before Both Houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported the house bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries "and all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians;" and also by omitting the requirement that the bounties received under State laws shall be deducted from the total of eighty-one dollars and thirteen cents for each month of service provided by the bill.

Senator Morrill [Me.] called up the message of the President in regard to continuing the unexpended balance of the appropriations into the next fiscal year, and moved that it be referred to the committee on appropriations. So ordered.

Senator Spencer from the committee on the District of Columbia, to which was recommitted a bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia, reported a bill continuing in force, during the next fiscal year, the tax bill passed at the last session, with amendments providing that taxes shall be paid in December and June, instead of October and December; and providing that the cemeteries, free public libraries and charitable institution shall be exempt from taxation, as well as the other institutions mentioned in the old law, and he asked for the present consideration of the bill, and it was discussed at some length.

The chair laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the bill to restore franking privileges, but it was laid aside, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year, was taken up.

Senator Allison explained the provisions of the bill, and said that the committee had not felt authorized to examine into the subject of the reorganization of the army, and therefore reported in favor of striking out the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the house, which proposed to reorganize the army. The committee added $3,278,092 to the amount of the bill as it came from the house, $1,237,488 less than the appropriations for the present fiscal year. The house proposed to reduce the army in number as well as compensation of officers. The committee had nothing to do with that question, and, therefore, had added appropriations to carry out the existing law; besides, the proposition to reduce the army in this bill differed from the independent bill for that purpose recently passed by the house. The question being on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee to the senate, to strike out the first eight sections reorganizing the army, Senator Logan, chairman of the committee on military affairs, said his committee had considered the house bill to reduce the army, but they had determined that at this time of the session it would be inexpedient to bring it before the senate, and had, therefore, determined to postpone it until the next session. The committee on military affairs would examine questions of reducing the salaries of officers, also the number of men in the army at the the same time, but they could not do so this session. After discussion, the chair laid before the senate for special order the house bill for the issue of coin, and substitute for that bill the bill hitherto presented by the senate committee on finance.

Senator Sherman said he did not desire to have that bill displace an appropriation bill. He therefore moved that the special order maintain its place from day to day, with the understanding that it shall not displace any appropriation bill. So ordered. Consideration of the army appropriation bill was then resumed.

The amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing the pay, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 13.

Senator Maxey voted with the Republicans in the affirmative on the house bill providing that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of twenty-two thousand enlisted men.

The committee on appropriations reported an amendment to make the number of enlisted men twenty-five thousand, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, and providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent enlistments for the signal service, which shall hereafter be maintained as now organized and with the force of enlisted men now provided by law. The amendment was agreed to.

The house bill also contains a clause provididing that hereafter the number of enlisted men in the signal service shall not exceed three and fifty.

The senate committee on appropriations reported an amendment to strike out this clause, and it was agreed to. Other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from nine million one hundred and fifty four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars to nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars, providing that from and after the first of January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissioned until the maximum of forty is reached.

Other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for the pay of contract surgeons, increasing one hundred and seven thousand seven hundred dollars to two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seven-three dollars; increasing appropriation for the subsistence department from one million nine hundred and eight thousand six hundred and eight-six dollars to two million two hundred thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, by Spesker *pro tem* Saylor, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Durham: Fixing the compensation of United States marshals and deputies, and of clerks of the United circuit and district courts.

By Mr. Kerr: To further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes.

By Mr. Kasson: Joint resolution providing that when the two houses adjourn for July it shall be to meet Tuesday, July 4th, at Independence hall, Philadelphia, there to consider the joint resolution of commemoration of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. Neal introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the resumption act, and moved the previous question. The point of order raised by Mr. Kasson was, after some discussion, overruled. The previous question was not seconded—seventy to one hundred—and Mr. Kasson rising to debate the bill went over under the rule. Mr. Randall, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed consisting of Messrs, Randall, Springer, Kasson and Savage. It was moved to put on its passage the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act. but the point of order made by Mr. Kasson that previous notice had not been given was sustained and the motion was not entertained. A motion to suspend the rules and pass bill to continue into the next fiscal year the appropriations made for the current year was rejected by a vote of fifty-five to one hundred and twelve.

Mr. Springer offered a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the resumption act.

Mr. Denison interposed a motion to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 179.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Springer's resolution went over without action.

Mr. Faulkner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Edward O. M. Cordon. It requests the President to take such steps as in his judgment may tend to the release of said Cordon. Passed.

Mr. Hill, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill for the relief of Brannon, Somers & Co., of Lexington, Kentucky, appropriating nine thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Terry moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reviving the law for the payment for horses and equipments lost during the war, and extending the time for filing claims therefor, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Reilly [Penn.] moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the issue of disused government arms to the States and Territories for their protection against Indians. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE EAST.

Servians Marching to the Frontier—The Russian Ambassador Recalled from Constantinople—Etc.

LONDON, June 26.—The Prussian *Cross-Gazette* says it is able to confirm in the most decided manner the report of the impending recall of General Ignatiff, Russian ambassador, from Constantinople. The telegrams concerning Servia are conflicting. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports the situation changes continually. A dispatch to the *Times* dated Cattaro, Saturday, says news from unusually well informed quarters says Servia will enter the field on Sunday and Montenegro Monday. The southern frontier of Montenegro is blockaded by Turks. A new camp has been formed at Sultana. A special to the *Times*, dated at Vienna, declares that the Servian news is more pacific, and that there is no question of a march to the frontier. or of a manifesto from Prince Milan. The mission of the Minister Ristics had resulted in the Turks sending forward more troops, but the latter declare that they will take no notice of these warlike demonstrations and will avoid everything that might be construed as a provocation. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a dispatch to the Russian telegraph agency, which concludes as follows: "If complications arise between Turkey and Servia, they must be considered as the result of the material and obvious support extended to Turkey by England." The *Times* correspondent adds: "Russia, despite the dexterous remarks of her official agency, knows very well that England will not give Turkey any material support against the insurgent subjects or vassals. England has never pursued any other policy than one of non-intervention. She has concentrated a fleet to keep that policy, and when she refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum, she did not shrink from backing up her theory in favor of non-intervention by a formal engagement not to interfere. The engagement is in decided terms, and is in the hands of Gortschakoff. The *Politik*, a newspaper of Prague, asserts that Servia has demanded the abandonment by the Turks of their camp at Nicsic, and that Turkey has refused. A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News*, reports that public opinion in Russia is much excited. It is threatened that the Russian government will sustain Servia in breaking through the military cordon with which she has been surrounded by Turkey. The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, says that the porte, with a view of establishing the financial administration, intends to apply at London for British officials willing to enter the Turkish service.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Fatal Railway Smashup.

MADRID, June 26.—The mail train on the Saragossa and Barcelona railway ran off the track yesterday, between Tauregs and Cervia. Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

Herzegovinian Chiefs in Council.

RAGUSA, June 26.—The Herzegovinian chiefs will assemble at Bagnavi on the twenty-seventh of July, to agree with Montenegro about their operations in case Servia commences hostilities against the Turks.

Salonica Murderers to be Prosecuted.

BRUSSELS, June 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the powers, and especially Germany, insist on the serious prosecution of the parties really responsible for the murders at Salonica. The porte appears inclined to satisfy the demand.

Revolution or War.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Standard's* special asserts that the Russian representative at Belgrade is privately abetting the war party. England is using her influence to restrain Prince Milan, who declares it is now too late to resist the tide of events, and his only choice is revolution or war.

Lord Derby Thinks Affairs Critical in Servia.

LONDON, June 26.—In the house of lords, this evening, Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Lord Delaware, said that undoubtedly affairs were critical in Servia, in the sense great military preparations were making; the military reserve had been called out, and everything prepared for an immediate commencement of a campaign, but whether it was a serious intention to make war, was beyond his province to answer. Of course, it was upon those who made preparations to say whether the unsettled state of their surroundings justified such measures for the purpose of defense. This was all the information he could give.

A Million and a Half Frenchmen to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, June 26.—The appointment of Count Sclapis as Italian ambassador here is considered certain.

Bonapartist Deputies Cassagnac and Mitchell have prepared an amendment to Marcou's proposal for the prosecution of the originators and accomplices of the *coup de etat*. The amendment provides that the million and a half citizens who sanctioned the *coup de etat* by their suffrages be considered as accomplices.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, June 26.—In congress yesterday the government was asked whether it had been informed that England intended to address observations to it respecting the application of the religious toleration clause of the new constitution. The minister of foreign affairs replied that he had no such information, but if any foreign government attempted interference in the matter of the application of the constitution, Spain, in dealing with such interference, would follow the dictates of national honor.

Celebration by the French of the Birthday of General Hoche.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—The republicans enthusiastically celebrated the birthday of General Hoche yesterday, by a banquet, at which three hundred persons were present, including many senators of the left and left centers. Deputy Jules Ferry, who occupied the chair, made the first speech. He expressed confidence in President M'Mahon, and M. Dufaure as chief of the cabinet. Gambetta spoke next; he warned the republicans not to be intoxicated by victory, and exhorted all parties to mutual generosity, looking forward to the day when clemency might be extended to all without distrust. He said the republic is a government of law and liberty; its programme is peace, education and concord. Peacefulness constitutes our strength amid the disturbances of Europe. The personal character of the republic inspires a feeling of security that no monarchy could give. Eloquent remarks were made by several others.

ST. LOUIS.

Panoramic View of the National Democratic Convention Previous to its Organization—Scenes, Incidents and Developments.

The Great Reformer Gaining Strength Hourly—His Nomination Predicted on or Before the Third Ballot.

Meeting and Action of the Tennessee Delegation—Speech of Ex-Governor Brown—Arkansas Pronounced for Tilden.

Organization of the Various State Delegations—New York for Tilden—A Fierce Fight Probable on Finance.

Prominent Names for the National Executive Committee—Current Opinion, Rumors, Speculation, Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of Tilden, is the most remarkable of remarkable events of a political character, in dramatic incident and memorable results. Every boat and every railroad train that arrives at St. Louis, brings a fresh addition to the vast crowds of delegates and lookers-on who earnestly urge Governor Tilden's nomination because they believe he can beat Hayes. The more violently brutal and blackguard of the Tammany delegation make themselves heard in their peculiar way, but do as they will, they cannot brow-beat, cajole or force an increase on the twelve delegates from New York, who have expressed themselves as inclined to opposition to

THE GREAT REFORMER.

Nor can they prevent a unanimous vote for him. That the delegates are for Tilden for President seems to be a faregone conclusion. Confronted with the facts of his real record, delegates who a week or even a few days ago were favorable to Hendricks or Hancock are changing front and preparing to close so soon as they have fulfilled the pledges put upon them by their State convention. Among the rest I may number our own State of Tennessee. At

THE MEETING OF OUR DELEGATES,

which adjourned a few minutes ago, a resolution proposed by Ex-Governor J. C. Brown was to the effect that Tennessee pledged herself to support the nominees, whoever they might be. Another resolution was to the effect that after the first ballot, on the demand of six or more delegates, a conference for a change of her vote would be in order. On both of these resolutions there was singular unanimity, and upon every resolution a harmony was manifested that argues well for the APPEAL'S choice for President. Judge Cochran, of Obion, was elected temporary chairman, and John C. Burch, of Davidson, permanent chairman of our delegation. John E. Helms, of Hamlin, secretary; James E. Richardson, of Rutherford, was elected vice-president of the convention from Tennessee; J. M. Fleming, of Knox, member of the committee on organization; John A. Gardner, Weakley county, member of the committee on credentials; A. Caldwell, of Knox, member of the committee on rules; and ex-Governor John C. Brown, member of the committee on resolutions. In response to a call for a speech,

GOVERNOR BROWN SAID

He wanted no political office and had no political aspirations, but he would labor for the good and advancement of the Democratic party, let who would be leader. Colonel Burch made a similar unselfish and patriotic speech, and the general drift and tenor of the sentiment of the delegation was for unity, for success against Radicalism. Colonel W. H. Carroll introduced a resolution thanking General Bates for his services in behalf of the delegation—services which embrace the minutia of provision for the comfort and dignity of the representatives of Tennessee. I am authorized to say that

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION

will cast a solid vote for Tilden; that Mississippi will do likewise, so will Alabama and Louisiana. A poll of the Texas delegation makes it apparent that fully two-thirds of them are for Tilden. General E. C. Walthal, is chairman of the Mississippi delegation; Mr. G. C. Prewitt is a member of the convention committee on credentials; Judge A. M. Clayton, member of the committee on platform; Judge Locke E. Houston, vice-president of the convention; Hon. H. S. Jarnegan, member of the committee on organization. E. Barksdale, of the Jackson *Clarion*, was elected a member of the National executive committee. Colonel M. C. Gallaway, of the Memphis APPEAL, is the choice of the Tennessee delegation for member of

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

and will most likely be elected to-morrow, General Bate having refused an election in his favor. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, will be temporary chairman of the convention, a distinction well deserved, and one which, as a journalist and a Tennessean, I could not fail to indorse. Captain Dan Able, some time ago a Tennessean, has been elected sergeant-at arms by the National executive committee. The excitement incident to national contests by the New York Democracy ever since the days of the barn-burners is apparent here. Schism would seem to threaten, but only to threaten. Without Tilden New York cannot be carried by the Democracy in November; with him as our candidate for the Presidency, we can defeat Hayes beyond a doubt. The controlling conviction for the great reform governor of New York is just now overwhelming, and everything from the temporary organization of the convention, down to the employment of pages, speaks for Tilden in the convention. With members of the executive committee, I learn that the indications, as made apparent to them through their several State delegations, warrants the belief that

TILDEN WILL BE NOMINATED,

on perhaps before the third ballot. The streets are alive with demonstrations and processions of ardent Democrats, and the air is filled with the cheers of Tilden's friends, and the music of bands leading the hosts who are eager for his nomination and election. B ll Allen does not stand a ghost of a chance. Thurman, Hendricks and Hancock are little better off, and if the governor of Indiana refuses the second place on the ticket,

PAYNE, OF SILVER-BILL NOTORIETY,

stands the best chance of being selected to support Governor Tilden. It is due to St. Louis that I should acknowledge that the arrangements made for the delegates, members of the press, and visitors are all that they well could be, under the circumstances. To-morrow we will have an organization, and nothing more.

Sunday's Dispatches.

Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Additional delegations arrived here late last night and to-day. Special trains will reach here to-morrow morning with several hundred people from New York, New England, and other parts of the country. A train with about three hundred Tammanyites arrived this morning, and the opponents of Tilden from New York are now very numerous. The contest between Tilden and anti-Tilden men has been very warm to-day, and in many cases quite bitter. The opposition to him on the part of the Tammany crowd is very strong and aggressive, but notwithstanding this Tilden's friends claim that he has gained strength. This is conceded by some of his opponents, but when the attempt is made to ascertain how many votes he can command in the convention no one will say. It is the general impression that even his best friends can't tell. Everybody and everything seems to be at sea and drifting. There is really no organization in favor of any candidate, and nothing but the purest speculation as to the result. The currency question is assuming more form, and opinions upon that subject becoming more pronounced. Prominent Ohio delegates assert that the nomination of Tilden and adoption of his views on the money question will carry that State by sixty thousand majority, and Indianians say that State will give forty thousand against him, while if Hendricks would carry them both by handsome majorities. Kansas delegates say the Democrats of that State will not support Tilden, and if he is nominated there will be a third ticket put in the field. Southern delegate seem to occupy the same position they did three days ago; they are willing to accept any man who promises the best chances of success at the polls. Hendricks men profess to be hopeful, but many of them express disappointment at the decrease of his strength during several weeks past. They can't account for this change in sentiment, but admit that in the east and south especially his strength has very materially diminished. Pennsylvanians say the day after their State convention was held Hendricks had three-fifths majority of their delegates, now he has not one-fifth. Similar reports are made by other eastern and southern delegations. The Hancock movement, on the other hand, has developed greatly during the past two days, and although he has not been regularly taken up he is in pretty general favor, and is talked of quite extensively as the second choice. The south seems to be strongly in his favor, and will probably rally to him if it is shown he can be nominated.

The Nebraska delegation held a meeting last night and resolved to cast their vote as a unit from first to last for Tilden. The New Hampshire delegation is said to be almost solid for Tilden. The Massachusetts delegation elected Josiah G. Abbott as chairman and A. A. Haggett as secretary. Several Michigan delegates are said to have deserted Tilden, and Hendricks is gaining favor with that delegation. There are a number of prominent influential Germans here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, including several editors of widely-circulating papers, and to-day had an informal meeting, at which the political situation was pretty freely discussed. It was stated that in New York the Germans are for reform, and will be satisfied with nothing else. They believe Tilden to be the embodiment of this principle, and favor him. They care little for platforms or promises. They are largely Republican, but are not wedded to the party, and with the man who has shown himself by every act of his official life to be a reformer at the head of a party, the German vote with limited exceptions, will be cast for that party. The Germans wanted Bristow at Cincinnati because they believed him to be a reformer. They failed to get him, and as yet they have not accepted the man substituted for him. With Tilden, they believe that every State in which the Germans hold the balance of power can be carried for the Democratic party. No other man can carry this vote. The Germans care nothing for Tilden's name, only the idea he represents and the principle which he has so fearlessly and ably carried into practice. The idea uppermost among the Germans is reform of the abuses in the government. They care but little for any other questions. If the idea of reform is made subordinate in selecting a candidate by the Democratic convention, the Republican Germans will generally vote for Hayes, and the mass of Liberals will drop back into the Republican ranks, and a majority of the German Democrats will not vote at all. The Tammany opposition to Tilden amounts to nothing. On the contrary it will strengthen him not only in New York, but throughout the country when it is fully understood, as it will be, that the opposition of Tammany amounts to thousands of German Republican votes in New York. The fight they make is against the very idea the Germans so warmly cherish.

The Kansas City *Times* published an edition of that paper here to day in connection with the *Morning Journal*, and will probably continue it during the session of the convention. It strongly opposes Tilden and advocates a Greenback policy.

Monday's Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Hendricks men are feeling more confident this morning than yesterday. General Manson, who is working very judiciously for Indiana's favorites, has assurances of support from States never before counted on, and after the first ballot it is expected he will make decided gains. A Hendricks band is now parading the streets, much to the gratification of crowds of people. Meanwhile the anti-Tilden leaders, who are seeking for somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York, are working with great energy. A probate conference was held in parlor No. 2 of the Southern hotel last night, which was attended by representatives from different delegations opposed to Tilden. Speeches were made by Roger A. Pryor, John Kelly and others, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to see what they can count on; they report that they are strong enough to defeat Tilden. They indicated no choice. This meeting has been responded to today by work on the part of the Tilden men that will count on the convention. The delegations of Massachusetts and Wisconsin held a meeting and agreed to cast the vote of each delegation solid for Tilden. This is a decided and important gain. The same kind of work is being done with other delegations, and the Tilden managers express the greatest confidence of ultimate success in spite of the efforts of Tammany. It is now believed the two-thirds rule will stand. None of the prominent candidates seem to have the courage to attack it. "If it does stand," said a delegate, "Tilden is beaten. No doubt some one will lead when the time comes, and there will be a desperate contest." The following paper was laid before the National committee this morning by the greenback delegation from New York:

To the National Democratic Convention:

GENTLEMEN—The delegation appointed by the Democratic State convention held at New York city on June 1st to represent the State of New York in the St. Louis Presidential convention of the twenty-seventh instant, respectfully represent to your committee that they are in attendance in this city for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon them by their Democratic constituents; that they are informed that another delegation, headed by Hon. F. Kernan, and appointed at a State convention held at Utica, is also in attendance, claiming to represent New York. This delegation therefore respectfully suggests to your committee and make the formal request that the seats in the convention hall awarded by your committee to the State of New York shall be left entirely vacant and unoccupied and both delegations absolutely excluded from the use thereof until such time as the convention itself, upon the report of its committee on credentials, shall have determined who are entitled to the same, the sole desire and demand of this delegation being that both delegations be placed upon the same equal footing upon the organization of the Presidential convention, and that your committee shall do no act whereby shall be placed in a prejudicial or disadvantageous position before the convention and the public in advance of a decision upon the merits of the New York contest. Respectfully submitted.

GIDEON J. TUCKER,
Chairman pro tem. N. Y. delegation.
H. D. M'NAUGHTON, secretary.

The Louisiana delegation is not yet full, but those here have organized by electing Governor R. C. Wickliffe chairman. They express themselves in favor of Tilden. The Maine delegation is now complete, and may be regarded as solid for Tilden. The Maryland delegation is also here, and while they have strong preferences for Bayard, they are willing to vote for any man who can carry the election.

The North Carolina delegation arrived last evening. They favor no particular man. They came to follow, not to lead, they say, and will support the man who seems best able to carry the party to victory. The feeling represents the sentiment of most of the southern delegations.

The Michigan delegation organized this morning by electing W. T. Webber chairman. The New Hampshire delegation elected G. F. Putnam chairman. Cornell Jarrett, the delegate representing the Independents of the United States, publishes addresses in the *Evening Dispatch* advocating a compromise on the financial question. He favors a southern man for Vice-President and a postponement of the financial plank in the platform until the nomination. Mr. Jarrett represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states with authority that the Cooper ticket will be withdrawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

Several State delegations met and organized this morning, among them the following:

Pennsylvania, Wm. A. Wallace chairman. The unit question was discussed, but no definite action taken. A majority, however, seem to favor carrying out the instructions of their State convention.

California, J. P. Hager chairman. This delegation will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say they can carry the Pacific slope for the Democracy if they can get from the convention an acknowledgment that their people are right on this subject. No action was taken as to how this delegation will vote, but it is understood that a majority of them are for Tilden, and the vote will probably be cast as a unit.

North Carolina, Colonel W. T. Dortch chairman. Although the matter was talked about, no action was taken as to the vote of this State.

Oregon, General M. V. Brown, chairman. This delegation stands upon the same ground as the Californians on the Chinese question.

Alabama, General E. W. Pettus chairman. This delegation is divided, and have decided to vote as they please. They refuse to give any definite information as to their preference.

Indiana, J. T. Williams chairman; Georgia, James M. Smith chairman.

A few hours here are all that is necessary to satisfy the lookeron that there is no organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it, and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more prominently so than in the case of Blaine's support at Cincinnati, and his friends claim almost everything and his nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds, for the two-thirds rule will be adhered to. It is true that important delegations, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina have promised solid or nearly solid votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the action of the southern delegations. They are mostly lookers-on up to this time, their views being well expressed by Governor Walker, of Virginia. General Walker said that the delegation, being from the Old Dominion, which had accepted the results of the war, and were in true unison with the people of the north, had come to St. Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what man the north preferred as their standard-bearer for 1876, and would join heart and hand in their support of that man.

Hon. John Morrissey has circulated industriously among these delegations. He was invited before the Louisiana delegation this afternoon, and addressed them in behalf of Tilden.

At a meeting of the New York delegation this afternoon, a letter was received from Hon. Horatio Seymour, declining in the most positive terms any nomination that might be tendered him by the Democratic party. He confessed that a declination appeared rather hasty, when considering the fact that no nomination had been tendered, but had declined thus early in order that no ballots might be wasted on his name.

After some preliminary action a formal test vote was taken with a view of ascertaining the preferences of the delegation, which resulted as follows: Tilden, 52; Seymour, 7; Hendricks, 7; Church, 1; Hoffman, 1; Hancock, 1; Bayard, 1.

A resolution was then offered as follows:

Resolved, That the New York delegation cast their votes as a unit until, by a majority vote, a reconsideration shall be agreed upon.

The resolution passed after much discussion, after which Colonel Easton introduced the following:

Resolved, That when, by request of twenty-five members of this delegation for the privilege to retire from the convention for consultation, the motion to reconsider the unit vote shall be in order for discussion.

With this flood for Tilden many rumors originated calculated to strengthen him, but which run down prove to be false. For instance, it was circulated that Carl Schurz would speak at the Southern for Tilden, but as Schurz is in Pennsylvania that cannot be, and his partner here pronounced the story to be without foundation. Another gave it out that Hendricks had been effected by a letter to take the second place. This story the Indiana delegation pronounced unfounded. "I am an old soldier," said Gen. Manson, "and never change front in the face of the enemy. We will stand by Gov. Hendricks to the end." If the convention nominate Gov. Tilden, they will seek elsewhere for a second to the ticket. The Indiana delegates are firm, but are not boasting.

The Illinois delegation held a long session this afternoon, and discussed the financial questions of the time. The delegation seemed to be about equally divided between hard and soft money, but were settled in the conviction that a compromise will be necessary if anything is said in the platform on the money question. General John A. M'Clernand, who was selected for the committee on resolutions, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, but is in favor also of specie payments. There is likely to be a fierce fight on the money question, as prominent greenback men, like Voorhees, of Indiana, and Ewing, of Ohio, have been appointed on the committee on resolutions. In the Ohio delegation there was a protracted fight, which resulted in the election of Hon. Thomas Ewing by twenty-three votes. This question is so much feared that a number of delegates are urging the propriety of saying nothing on the money question in the platform.

Of the Territories, only Colorado will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Wisconsin, General George C. Smith chairman—An informal vote showed the preferences of the delegation to be as follows: Tilden 6, Davis 3, Hancock 1. The Hancock man and one Davis man will no doubt go to Tilden on the second or third ballot.

Kansas, General C. W. Blair chairman—It was the unanimous opinion of the delegation that the two-thirds rule should be adhered to. No action was taken to indicate the preferences of the delegation, but it is known to be in favor of soft money.

Nevada, A. C. Ellis chairman—The delegation will vote as a unit, and leans strongly toward Tilden.

Michigan, Wm. L. Webber chairman—The meeting was addressed by Mr. Schell, Mr. Belmont and others in opposition to Tilden. The delegation stands seventeen for Tilden and five for Hendricks, but three of the latter will probably change to Tilden.

Mississippi, General E. C. Walthal chairman—A resolution was adopted pledging the delegation to vote as a unit for Tilden as long as there was any show of his being elected.

New Hampshire, George F. Putnam chairman—The delegation stands for Tilden.

Maine, Samuel J. Anderson chairman—The first ballot of the delegation will be cast solid for Tilden.

Kentucky, W. R. C. Breckenridge, chairman. Resolution adopted instructing one delegate to present to the convention the resolution passed by the Kentucky State convention calling for the repeal of the resumption act, but favoring a return to specie payments as soon as possible.

A band from Peru, Indiana, accompanied by several prominent members of that delegation, serenaded several State headquarters this morning. At the New York headquarters Judge Buskirk, from Indiana, made a short address to New Yorkers foreboding harmony of feeling among the Democrats, and assuring the New York gentlemen that they came here as Democrats and would support as the standard-bearer of Democracy whoever should be nominated. Francis Kernan, senator from New York, made a brief response, counseling harmony, and assuring the Indiana delegation that New York would meet them in the same spirit as avowed by the gentleman who had addressed them, and if it turns out that the convention should designate Governor Hendricks as the strongest man with whom to win success, New York will give him a hearty support.

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now center around Pennsylvania. This State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to vote for him, with no second choice. Behind this action they think they will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then Wm. Allen, of Ohio, being out of the way, the vote of that State would be added to the Hancock column, to be followed later by the Hendricks supporters. This is their plan, and if this should succeed, Pennsylvania would be able to give the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing, the friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation and are aiding an effort to prevent a two-thirds vote for Tilden. That now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate. The count for Tilden on the first ballot now exceeds four hundred.

The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest, and at this hour it looks as if Tilden would sweep the field.

At a meeting of the National executive committee to-day, Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was selected as temporary chairman of the convention. This was the first victory for Tilden.

At a meeting of the editors of the German Democratic papers and Independents this evening, Charles Remelin, of Ohio, was made chairman, and Colonel Dengler, of New York, secretary. The following resolutions, reported by Judge Oilerbourg, were adopted:

This meeting, composed of German-Americans from all parts of the United States, believing, both from their own knowledge and from information derived from many editors of German papers, itself correctly informed of the feelings of the German-Americans of this country, declare the following to be their unanimous opinion:

First—The partisan war of section upon section should cease, and the old fraternal feeling of a people at peace with itself be restored; but that the war upon corruptionists in the public service, who look upon office and the business of the country as their spoils, should be rigorously prosecuted to a successful termination.

Second—That according to the old true Democratic doctrine gold and silver is the only money known to the constitution of the United States, and we say with Senator Benton, the only money which deceives nobody; that the legal t