Library of Congress

Daily National Republican.

VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1872. [NO. 170

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, Four-and-a-half street, (Rev. Dr. Hamlin's.) Divine service TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 o'clock in the EVENING. Subjects of morning discourse: "The Joy of Angels," and of the evening discourse, "The Atonement." jn15

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—REV. D. P. Livermore, of Marlboro', Mass., will preach in Masonic Temple TO-MORROW, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Free. The public are invited to attend. jn15

NOTICE.

"AN ORDINANCE to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof." Passed May 10, 1872.

* * * Extract—Sec. 17. And be it further enacted and ordained, That nuisances dangerous to health, any street, avenue, or other public place, after the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, and the first day of April in the first week in May, shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning or keeping any dog, who shall allow the same to go at large upon any street, alley, or other public place between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, or who shall refuse to kill or cause to be killed any such dog, after notice so to do given, which has gone mad or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or who shall fail to muzzle any such animal when ordered to muzzle the same, or which has been bitten by a hydrophobic dog or animal, shall be deemed guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, upon which conviction the same shall be subjected to a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be paid into the treasury of the District, to be collected by the Collector of Taxes, as taxes are now the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September in any year, within a proper period, that is, twelve days after the conviction, and if not paid within said period, the same shall be collected by distress and sale of the property of the owner of the dog, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the owner of the dog, after deducting the fees and expenses of the sale, which shall be taken to be the same as allowed by law for like services in the case of executions issued by justices of the peace in civil cases; and every such dog so redeemed within twenty-four hours after having been killed, or, as aforesaid, sold by public sale, shall be taken up and killed by the chief of the police force, or any other person duly authorized by the Health Officer of said District, and the carcass of such dog so killed shall be buried by the person killing the same, or by the person who may be duly authorized by the Health Officer of said District, and the fees and expenses of burying the same shall be taken to be the same as allowed by law for like services in the case of executions issued by justices of the peace in civil cases; and the Health Officer of said District is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public health, and to prevent the spreading of the hydrophobia among the dogs of said District, and to prevent the spreading of any other contagious or infectious diseases among the people of said District, and to prevent the keeping of any other nuisance dangerous to the public health, and to abate the same, and to prosecute all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall obstruct or hinder the Health Officer or any other person in the execution of the provisions of this section, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations of said Health Officer, when the same shall be published in the manner prescribed by said Health Officer, and shall be approved by the Commissioners of said District."

CHAS. G. COX, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

DR. HARDIN'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—It is a specific remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel Complaints. Office—No. 139 L F street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Washington, D. C.

Sold by some of the druggists in the city. jy11-eod1f

ROOMS OF Y. M. C. A.,
Corner of Ninth and D streets.
FREE READING ROOMS.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
FREE PARLORS.
DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS.
LITERARY SOCIETY.
SOCIAL RECEPTIONS.

All are invited to visit the Rooms and use its privileges. jn12

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.
GRANT AND WILSON.

There will be a Grand Ratification of the nomination of U. S. GRANT for President and HENRY WILSON for Vice President under the auspices of the Republican organizations of the District of Columbia on

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,

in front of the City Hall. All State and local Reform organizations are cordially invited to participate. Further notice will be published to morrow.

JOHN R. BROOKS,
Chairman Republican General Committee.
ARTHUR SHEPHERD,
President Young Men's Republican Club.

CONGHLIN'S DRUG STORE
REMOVED TO
Masonic Temple,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
Corner F and Ninth streets.

KNIGHTS PYTHIAS ATTENTION.—You can procure your Uniform complete at Willett & Ruoff's, 905 Pennsylvania avenue. They keep everything necessary to the Order, Flags, on hand, Swords, Belts, Baldrics and Caps sent upon order. They have the agency for Knights of Pythias and Knights Templar Uniforms and can furnish them at factory prices. WILLETT & RUOFF,
905 Pennsylvania avenue.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I have resumed the General Practice of Medicine. Office, second door on M street from Seventh, north west corner. (ap-2dm) L. M. TAYLOR, M. D.

C. F. CUMMINS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
THE LARGEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
Embracing at present a immense new
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
The Finest Selections, the most Reasonable Prices,
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE SHOE HOUSE,
323 Seventh Street,
Next to Northern Market and K street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE, northwest corner Tenth and D streets, over Green & Williams' auction store.

DR. A. PRATT GRAHAM OF OHIO College of Dental Surgery, 437 Seventh street, between Eye and H streets, north of Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Half price to colored people. Refers to Dr. R. A. Bason and Rev. W. H. Keazer. [ap-3]

FIRST WARD—PERSONS RESIDING in the First Ward can have the REPUBLICAN delivered promptly at their residences, leaving name and address at the Office or at Philler's, No. 1030 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of High (Tenth) street.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.—PERSONS residing in South Washington can have the REPUBLICAN left at their residences promptly every morning by leaving their names and address at the Cigar Store of J. H. RHODES, No. 35 Seventh street, or Virginia avenue and Fourteenth street.

GEORGETOWN—PERSONS DESIRING the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN can have it delivered regularly by leaving their name at the Cigar Store of Jas. E. Blake, agent, corner of Twenty-first street and New Hampshire avenue.

NAVY YARD.—MR. GEO. KRAFT, agent for the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, for the Navy Yard, will supply all subscribers in the yard. Office, Quartermaster's Drug Store, southeast corner of Fifth street and Navy Yard gate.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE RAILROAD AND RESERVATION AGENCY, FORT HALL, IDAHO, June 8, 1872.

Sealed bids, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., July 15, 1872, for the following supplies, namely: Beef on the hoof, gross weight, that bonds will be given on award of contract, will be required at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., November 1, 1872, for delivery on the Reservation from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873.

The beef, if American cattle, to be delivered on ten days' notice, in quantities not exceeding 100 head. If Texas cattle, if Spanish cattle, to be delivered as required for slaughter.

Bids will state the price per pound, net, and whether Spanish or American cattle.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, also to reject any cattle that are not in condition for marketable beef.

Payment to be made in accordance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau.

Any further information desired will be furnished on application to this office. J. M. HIGH,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, PORTSMOUTH, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on MONDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the furnishing of buoys, and for the proper positions on it, as of order all the buoys now in the channels of Lake Champlain, and such others as may be required to be placed in the same, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. R. TOMPKINS, STRONG,
Commander United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOLEN BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, where proper blanks may be obtained, until 12 o'clock, m., TUESDAY, June 18, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

WOOLEN BLANKETS,

to be of the army standard size and weight, and made of pure, long staple Merino wool only, and to contain no shoddy, hair, or other adulteration, and to be in form to a model sample, which can be seen at this office. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Depty Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A. may8-18

PROPOSALS FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., June 11, 1872, for the performance of the service of transporting Water between this city and Forts Foote and Washington, Md., which may be required by this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Bidders will state the price per man and the price per pound; also the size per gallon at which they will carry the water, and the time for which bids will be accompanied by a guaranty of two responsible persons that contract to be entered into will be duly executed.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous to the United States.

Proposals are to be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Water Transportation." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

For further information desired will be given on application to this office.

WM. MYERS,
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this Department until 11 o'clock, A. M., THURSDAY, June 20, next, for performing all the labor in the Public Stores, in the city of New York, for a term of one year, according to the bids or duly sworn, upon the terms and conditions set forth in a statement this day filed in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in relation to the work to be obtained.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., May 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals, duly indorsed as such to the undersigned, in triplicate, for bids to supply wood and Hay at the following named military posts in the Department of Dakota, for one year from June 30, 1872:

Post at Northern Pacific Railroad Crossing of Jamestown, D. T.: 300 cords of Oak Wood and 200 tons of Hay.

Post at Northern Pacific Railroad Crossing of Missouri river, between Forts Rice and Stevenson, D. T.: 1,000 cords of Cottonwood and 200 tons of Hay.

In case the wood and hay stipulated to be delivered at the new post of Fort Totten, Dakota, be not ready for delivery when the bids are required to be opened, bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver the same at Fort Totten, D. T.

The above quantities of wood and hay may be increased or diminished as shall be required to meet the legal requirements of the service for the period specified.

The articles at each post must be bid for separately, and each separate proposal must be accompanied by the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) in United States bonds or a certified check on a National Bank, made payable to the order of the Quartermaster General, to guarantee the validity of the bid, to be forfeited to the United States, provided the party tendering it, in case of award on said bid, fails duly to execute a satisfactory contract. No other cause to be recognized by bidders, and no contracts will be made under this advertisement are finally made.

A copy of the advertisement must accompany each proposal.

Preference will be given contractors to set wood and hay for the posts above named on the ground, if it can be done at a reasonable distance from the post, and on fields fixed by the Department Commander.

These proposals will be received at this office up to 12 m. of Monday, June 24, 1872.

Blank forms of proposal can be had on application at this office.

By command of Major General Hancock.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster. may28

Daily National Republican.

VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1872. [NO. 170

COLONEL FORNEY AND THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In your editorial in the REPUBLICAN of to-day, entitled "The October Outlook," you do gross injustice, unintentionally I hope, to Col. J. W. Forney. That gentleman being absent on a trip to Texas, I feel it my duty, as his friend, to correct what appears to me a misrepresentation of his position, and of the position taken by the Philadelphia *Press*, towards what is called the Republican State ticket of Pennsylvania. The country is already familiar with the history of the Harrisburg convention and its candidates, and, with the exception of a few journals, either owned or controlled by the bold, bad men who manipulated that convention, they have been denounced by the entire Republican press from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Nor is this all. High-toned, manly Republican newspapers on side of Pennsylvania have not failed to join in that denunciation.

You must certainly have been struck with this fact in reading your exchanges. No man in the Republican party is more painfully aware of it than President Grant himself. Who is to blame? The inference to be drawn from your article is that Colonel Forney is the culprit. You say:

"Mr. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is at the head of those gentlemen who seem determined to rule or ruin in the politics of Pennsylvania."

If you had said, "General Cameron, of the United States Senate, is at the head of those gentlemen who seem determined to rule or ruin in the politics of Pennsylvania," you would have hit the mark. Colonel Forney had nothing to do with the Harrisburg convention, whose nominees have divided the party in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, he warned the leaders months in advance that men like Hartranft could not unite the party, and could not carry the State. But they were determined on the "ruin or rule" policy, and no attention was paid either to his counsel or to that of other prominent Republicans.

If Col. Forney was so disposed, he could not now give the support either of himself or of his newspaper to the ring ticket. The overwhelming sentiment of the party is against it, and you must admit that he is the best friend of the party who, in an emergency like this, instead of prophesying "smooth things," tells the truth and gives advice which, if followed, would avert disaster. What will all the honeyed predictions of Gen. Cameron and his friends avail the party if on the second Tuesday of October next Hon. Charles R. Buckalew should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania?

You say:

"Mr. Forney justifies his action on the ground that he has been ignored; that his wishes have been disregarded; that he has not been consulted in recent political movements in that State."

Col. Forney does nothing of the kind. He has never asked to be recognized, for he knows very well that under the personal rule which exists in Pennsylvania no man can be recognized unless he abdicates all claims to personal independence, and becomes the absolute slave and tool of Gen. Cameron, the head of the despotism.

Colonel Forney, as a Republican journalist, bases his action on the ground that a great majority of the Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are not only against the Harrisburg ring candidates, but have determined to put an end to this personal rule in the State, whereby all independence is crushed. You must not forget that such undoubted strongholds of Republicanism as Lancaster and Chester counties have declared in advance against the ring ticket. The Republican press and the Republican leaders in the interior of the State are, with few exceptions, with Colonel Forney, and, not having the fear of General Cameron before their eyes, those men dare persist in copying Colonel Forney's articles from the Philadelphia *Press* denouncing the Ring. What is to be done under such circumstances? Is it to be supposed, is it reasonable, that Colonel Forney, conducting the leading Republican journal of the State, can sit tamely by and see the will and wishes of a majority of the party outraged by a few desperate, despotic politicians, who are determined on "rule or ruin?"

Upon the part of Col. Forney and those who act with him in this contest there is nothing personal. All they demand is decent nominations, men whose character and reputation will not suffer, at least, in comparison with the candidates of the Democracy.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that this fight should be waged in Pennsylvania on the eve of the Presidential election. The men who profess to be the friends of Gen. Grant, par excellence, have it in their power to save Pennsylvania to him if they think it is in danger. Let them withdraw their ring ticket and put in its place decent candidates. Strong and popular men can get Grant in, he cannot be and pop[illegible] every political knave who expected to [illegible] himself on his shoulders may see fit to pla[illegible] friends, at least those Nor can the President [illegible] their decency and [illegible] them with the wish to retain [illegible] the hordes of self-respect, be asked to suppo[illegible] unscrupulous adventurers and plun[illegible] are anxious to shelter themselves behi[illegible] great name.

No man in the Republican party has been more loyal or more self-sacrificing in his devotion to President Grant's administration than Col. Forney. He and his friends have been persistently snubbed and ignored by those claiming to be General Grant's friends in Pennsylvania, but he has never complained. He has never allowed his personal grievances or those of his friends to interfere with his cordial support of the Administration. When, however, the attempt was made by men who have no popular strength in Pennsylvania; men who have managed to keep themselves in power by extremely questionable means, (to use the most charitable phrase,) to outrage the sentiment of the majority of the Republican party of the State, by forcing upon them an unanswerable State ticket, Col. Forney felt it his duty as a journalist to speak the truth at all hazards. What honest man can blame him?

J. MACFARLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1872.

THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX

An English Physician's Views.

The following article, possessed of peculiar interest now that the loathsome disease of which it treats is alarmingly on the increase in our community, is clipped from the London *Lancet*, a medical journal of the highest standing. Its author is a well-known English physician, who has carefully studied the disease, and his deductions are worthy of consideration:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET.—*Sir:* I forward for insertion in your journal (if you think it worthy of a place there) the annexed communication, which, after due thought, I firmly believe deserves the careful consideration of the profession. I have patiently waited the results of the treatment in the cases to which I have tried it, and I think they justify me in submitting it to their judgment.

The present epidemic of smallpox, as is usually the case in all epidemics, has, I have no doubt, suggested various modes of treatment to medical practitioners, whose duties call them to treat this very offensive disease. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to treat it otherwise than constitutionally. Various suggestions have at different times been submitted to the profession of applications to prevent "pitting," but no idea that I am aware of has been proposed of treating the disease itself locally. And yet, if we consider the progress of an ordinary case of smallpox, severe or otherwise, (it omit hemorrhagic variola as being beyond treatment from the incursion of the disease,) the treatment by local means appears clearly indicated. After some forty-eight hours' febrile symptoms, more or less severe, a papular eruption makes its appearance, and concomitant with this eruption the primary fever subsides, the improvement being generally so marked that it is evident to the patient's friends. The papules progressing into vesicles, and the vesicles into pustules, are accompanied by the increasing "fever of suppuration," until at length, the whole cutaneous function being destroyed by the universal suppurating surface, the patient succumbs to the disease. It being thus evident that, the "primary fever" having subsided, the subsequent increase of serious symptoms keeps pace with the increasing local disease, it appears only reasonable to endeavor to arrest the local disease by local treatment. I and my partner, Mr. Quick, have been trying to accomplish this in some nine or ten cases which have lately come under our care; and as cases of smallpox do not exist so much amongst the class of patients of which our practice consists, I strongly urge those of my medical brethren who have large experience in this disease to carry out my suggestion. My partner and myself have employed the liq. calc. sulph.; but I have no doubt other acid less offensive applications will obtain the same result. From the known efficacy of preparations of sulphur in cutaneous affections, to which class of disease I would now relegate variola, I think it desirable to employ those chiefly, and at present should wish them to try the liq. calc. sulph. of full strength. In every case in which we have tried it the patients praise it in glowing terms; and considering that the odor of the preparation is very objectionable, they would not, I think, be so warm in their praise of it unless they had proved its value.

A boy of some ten or eleven years of age, who on Sunday last first showed the papular rash very thickly spread over the face, and fairly abundant over the body, whose primary fever had been very violent, with wild delirium, had the lotion freely applied over the whole body. I saw him yesterday, (Wednesday,) and found him quite well. The papules remained papules, and presented no further development, but showed minute crusts on the surface of each papule, and where several were clustered together, and would inevitably have become confluent, they remained in *statu quo*, arrested and destroyed. I am quite confident that had the disease been allowed to have its course, a serious and anxious case would have resulted; but by aid of the liq. calc. sulph. he is now in good health, with good appetite, and anxious to be up and down stairs.

This boy's father took the disease while nursing a friend, and when I first saw him the papules were becoming vesicles. By the application of the liq. calc. sulph. they immediately became pustular, and died away; but he tells me he has had no scabs, and, having seen the course of the disease in his friend, is astonished and delighted with the lotion, and, therefore, wishes, if necessary, his sister and wife were attacked, he immediately applied the lotion in the popular stage, with the remarkable result already stated.

In the whole of the cases treated by us the evidence of the patients is conclusive; and I think, whatever ultimate opinion the profession may form of this "cure for smallpox," they will not be justified without giving it a full and fair trial. Having treated the primary fever by constitutional means, my hope is that we may be enabled to treat with perfect success and satisfaction the cutaneous disease subsequently, and that we may have arrived at the end of the horrors of smallpox. I must strongly insist on the free, copious, and universal application of the lotion, either laid on thickly and unsparingly with the brush or rubbed in with a glove at least three times a day, unless the skin (especially in the flexures of the joints) become sore. The injury to the mucous surfaces of variola is heavy alone, only remarking that the condition of the mucous surfaces after cutaneous burns may lead by analogy to the hope that the speedy restoration of the skin to healthy function in smallpox may be accompanied by a healthy mucous surface.

I am, sir, yours truly,

HENRY CANDLEY, M. D.

HULL, March 6, 1872.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SENATORSHIP.

Salaebridge Wadleigh the Choice of the Republican Caucus—An Unexpected Candidate.

[For the New York Herald.]

CONCORD, N. H., June 13, 1872.

The great Senatorial struggle is over, as was predicted in the *Herald's* dispatches. Rollins and Patterson have swallowed each other, and a third and hitherto unmentioned candidate has received the Republican nomination for Senatorial honors, and, of course, he will be elected. All the day long there was the most intense excitement over the matter. It was generally believed that Senator Patterson would be defeated, but still his real strength was underestimated. Rollins was nominated by acclamation, except by his very sanguine friends, and his overthrow surprises no one.

RAINSBRIDGE WADLEIGH,

the man suddenly brought forward, was never mentioned, and his prospective elevation in political life will astonish many. As the hour for the assembling of the caucus approached large crowds gathered in the neighborhood of the Eagle Hall. The doors were closed, however, to all but legislative members. Reporters and the curious and anxious multitude had to lounge round the street and get accounts of the several ballots as best they could. When a legislative member or a journalist emerged from the hall he was immediately besieged for information, and when it was furnished the elated and discouraged expressed their feeling in no unmistakable manner. After the caucus had been called to order business was commenced at once. A motion to proceed to ballot was promptly carried, and the voting was begun at once.

THE FIRST BALLOT

resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots, 219; necessary for a nomination, 110; Jas. W. Patterson, 103; Edward H. Rollins, 67; Onslow Stearns, 25; Mason W. Tappan, 19; Gilman Marston, 9; Bainbridge Wadleigh, 5; Aaron F. Stevens, 1. The strength of Patterson and the weakness of Rollins, as developed by this ballot, were wholly unexpected. Even Patterson's friends were astonished, if their declarations are to be relied on.

THE ROLLINS MEN WERE DISMAYED

and almost Democratized, and many of them admitted it was all up with them, although they expressed the belief that the second ballot would show an increase, counting rainly, [illegible] seemed, on acquaintance from the Stearns [illegible] the second ballot was commenced it was [illegible] with the general feeling that Mr. Patterson would [illegible] receive the requisite number of votes for the nomination, but the result, as will be seen below, de[illegible] rant this anticipation. Whole number of ballots, 219; necessary for a choice, 110; Patterson had 103; Rollins, 59; Stearns, 25; Tappan, 10; Wadleigh, 8; Marston, 6; Samuel N. Wheeler, 2. Between the second and third ballots there was a

HIGH STATE OF EXCITEMENT

all around. The steadfast adherents of Rollins labored among their fellows to "stick," and valiantly endeavored to win support from the Stearns party. The supporters of Senator Patterson were firm and industrious in urging his claims; but, as a general thing, the appeals in his behalf were rid culed. Efforts in the interest of Stearns, Wadleigh and Marston were more successful, and when the voting commenced the friends of each were inspired with fresh confidence. The result was as follows: Whole number of ballots, 222; necessary for a choice, 111. Patterson had 103, Rollins 39, Stearns 31, Tappan 19, Wadleigh 18, Marston 7, Wheeler 3. When this result was announced

THE FRIENDS OF WADLEIGH

shouted his name, and during the voting his stock increased very perceptibly. The result of the ballot was as follows: Whole number of ballots, 216; necessary for a choice, 110. Patterson had 98, Stearns 29, Wadleigh 30, Tappan 18, Rollins 16, Marston 6, Harriman 2, Fowler 1. After this ballot was declared Mr. Benton, one of his friends,

WITHDREW THE NAME OF MR. STEARNS

and at once there was a spontaneous shout for Wadleigh, and his nomination was a foregone conclusion.

The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots, 210; necessary for a choice, 106. Wadleigh had 150, Patterson 30, Tappan 9, Marston 5, Harriman 4, Fowler 2, Rollins 1.

The declaration of Mr. Wadleigh's nomination was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and the action of the convention was

AT ONCE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Wadleigh was, of course, sent for, and when he appeared a warm and enthusiastic welcome greeted him. Reaccepted the nomination, he said, but he had never sought it and never expected it. If elected, he promised to faithfully and honestly serve his party.

The convention broke up precisely at midnight, and afterwards the nominee "received" his friends at the Phœnix hotel.

There are various speculations concerning the result of the caucus. One is that Rollins' defeat will be the death of the Republican party in New Hampshire, the belief being that he will withdraw entirely from political life, and thus deprive the organization of his reputed valuable and unparalleled energy and executive ability. He

TAKES HIS DEFEAT PHILOSOPHICALLY,

but says that if his friends had stuck by him he would have gained and won in the end. Patterson's friends were more loyal, but finally they, too, had to fall into the third party line. The Senator will probably now retire from active political life. Mr. Wadleigh, the nominee, is only forty years of age. He is a man of rare and versatile ability, an able lawyer, and has seen eight years' experience in the State Legislature. His nomination seems to give satisfaction all around.

EDWIN FORREST'S agent lost $1,000 of his master's money, the other day, in the barber-shop of the Continental, Philadelphia. He supposes that he dropped it on the floor, and that some individual who wasn't honest picked it up, and held fast to it in silence. Mr. Forrest says it's all very well to say on the stage that "he who steals my purse steals trash," but when it comes down to real life, and disgusting, sober reality, it alters the case very materially.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTS.

JESSE BLACK is at the Arlington.

COL. CRESPIN, the chief ordnance officer in New York, is in town.

SUPERVISOR PERRY, of North Carolina, is in town on official business.

COL. WILLIAMSON, of the corps of engineers, sails from New York for Europe to-day, whither he goes for the benefit of his health.

THE PRESIDENT is expected to return on Tuesday morning next to hold a Cabinet meeting. Secretary Belknap will not return until Wednesday.

A. G. MILLS, chief clerk of the supervising architect's office, and wife, leave here this morning for Jamaica, New York, to spend a few days.

THE act of Congress amending the revenue law reduces the number of supervisors from twenty-five to ten, seven to be assigned to districts east of the Mississippi, and three west. The location of the districts has not yet been decided upon.

PATENT OFFICE.—The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of Eli W. Blake, of New Haven, for machines for crushing stone, and refused to extend the patent of William Johnston, of New Jersey, for adjustable hangers for shafting.

THE Republican National Executive Committee suggest as a suitable campaign insignia a leather medal, a reminder of the avocations of the inner and cobbler. It is evident that all the enthusiasm of the Presidential campaign of 1840 is to be revived this year.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors concerning stamps for tobacco and snuff, and for distilled spirits under the act of June 6. All the present series of stamps are to be returned—the tobacco stamps by the 30th of June, and the spirit stamps by the 31st of July.

WEATHER REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE.—The signal service weather reports, which were only intended originally for the benefit of commerce, have proven so useful to the agricultural interests of the country that Congress has authorized the War Department to extend the working of the system so as to provide specially for those interests by the collection of reports from various points in the interior.

THE QUESTION has been presented to the Treasury Department whether by the new law, which shows a reduction of ten per cent. on all woolen goods imported after August 1 next, worsted fabrics will be entitled to the same reduction, as no mention is made in the amended act of this class of goods. A distinction has hitherto been made in past tariffs between fabrics of worsted and wool. The question is one of great importance to importers of dry goods, but as the law does not go into effect until August 1 the Treasury Department declines to decide the question until it is presented under the operations of the law.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The commissioners intend, within the next ten days, to assign to applicants therefor such of their time between the first week of October and the meeting of Congress as they can devote to the hearing of oral testimony in claims exceeding ten thousand dollars. They have appointed Messrs. H. Wray, J. R. Hudson, and Wm. H. Gleaves, of North Carolina; Richard Watkins, and Pres. P. Ward, of Alabama; Fras. A. Kirby, of Georgia; Marion Campbell, of Mississippi, and Alpheus Phillips, of West Virginia, as the special commissioners to take testimony in their several States in support of claims not exceeding $5,000 in amount.

THE "DURHAM" TRADE-MARK CONTROVERSY. The Commissioner of Patents will to-day render his decision in contest between L. L. Armistead, of Virginia, and W. W. Blackwell, of North Carolina, as to the ownership of the celebrated brand of "Durham Smoking Tobacco." The commissioner decides the trade-mark to be a legal trade mark for either party. He says: "If the case was a proper one for a judgment of priority, I should unhesitatingly give it to Armistead. But it is not such a case. The words 'Durham Smoking Tobacco' are constitutes a legal trade mark, and therefore cannot be registered. There is nothing registrable in either Blackwell's or Armistead's labels, and the other blundered when it gave a certificate of registration to Blackwell."

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.—Mr. Young, chief of the bureau of statistics, delegate of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, leaves New York to day, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, in the steamship Atlantic for Liverpool. It is the intention of Dr. Young to visit the principal iron, steel and manufacturing towns of England, Wales and Scotland, (on the Clyde,) Belgium, Germany and part of France, for the purpose of inquiring into the industries which come into competition with those of the United States. He proposes to ascertain the rates of wages, hours of labor, retail prices of the principal articles of consumption, cost of house rent, and such other statistical facts pertaining to labor as will enable him to prepare, on his return, a statement showing the relative cost and condition of labor in Europe and the United States.

CAPTAIN MOORE, of the revenue steamer Northerner, which escorted the suspected steamer Fannie down the bay from Baltimore, in his report to the Treasury Department, states that the movements of the Fannie off the capes were very suspicious, and that he remained for two days after she left the capes, thought it was the vessel he expected all was not right, and the lights were put out to disguise the movements of the Northerner. The Fannie did the same, and the morning of the 9th found the Fannie in the same place. As the fog lifted she quietly stole out of the situation, as the fog completely eluded the revenue vessel. The tugs which left the city of New York, was met with detectives on board authorized to search the Spanish control at New York to watch the proceeds. An attempt was made to follow her, but the bad weather and heavy sea compelled the Gorgas to put inland. The detectives have visited the custom-house at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for information for the use of the Spanish authorities, which has been readily given.

SAM Greeley to Blair, once on a time, not very long ago: "General, I long ago learned that principles were inconvenient, and that he who makes his own aggrandisement his aim must wear them loosely or put them aside altogether. I doubt that you would ever have attained your present dizzy elevation had you permitted yourself to be encumbered with them. But I am old-fashioned, and cannot change my camp or my flag with your admired facility." He would hardly venture to say that now. If rank himself never executed so rapid a change of base as Horace has accomplished within four or five weeks.

THE nominations of Grant and Wilson are received by Republicans everywhere with the liveliest satisfaction, and already numerous ratification meetings have been held. The leading towns in Indiana are among the earliest to rally for the ticket, and the promptitude of their response shows how little foundation there is for the hope of the enemy that the defeat of Mr. Colfax will help them carry the State.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1. a. m., 1872.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The lowest barometer has moved eastward over and beyond New England, accompanied by fresh to brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy weather and rain. Cloudy weather is now prevailing from Georgia to New England and Louisiana, with light to fresh winds. Clear and partially cloudy weather from Tennessee northeastward to the northern portion of the Middle States, the upper lakes and Northwest, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather on Saturday from Tennessee to the upper lakes and over the New England and Middle States, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds. Clearing weather, with northerly to westerly winds, over the eastern Gulf and south Atlantic States. Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness for the Northwest.

TAKES HIS DEFEAT PHILOSOPHICALLY, but says that if his friends had stuck by him he would have gained and won in the end. Patterson's friends were more loyal, but finally they, too, had to fall into the third party line. The Senator will probably now retire from active political life. Mr. Wadleigh, the nominee, is only forty years of age. He is a man of rare and versatile ability, an able lawyer, and has seen eight years' experience in the State Legislature. His nomination seems to give satisfaction all around.

BY TELEGRAPH

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

A Violent Tornado at New York—The Eight-hour Strikers—Arrival of Strauss and the German Bands—The West Virginia Liberal Convention—The Pennsylvania Temperance Convention—Nominations for State Officers—The Regatta on the Schuylkill—The Debate on the Treaty Continued in Parliament—The New Spanish Ministry—Members of the Board of Arbitration Arriving at Geneva.

NEW YORK.

The Bay Rioters Convicted.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Justice Dean, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing Samuel Calvert, keeper of the house of refuge, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment, the lowest penalty allowed by law.

THE EXPLOSION YESTERDAY.

At the inquest on the body of Leonie André, shot by her husband, Emil, yesterday, it appeared that two heavy slugs were lodged in the skull of the deceased, and a piece of wadding was found lodged in the right temple, leaving no doubt with a few month old child when shot. The verdict was, death from a pistol shot at the prisoner's hand. She was committed.

SECRETARY ROBESON

arrived here this morning.

THE SHIRT-MAKERS STRIKING.

The strike of the furniture men is ended, and the men are all returning to work.

A recently prepared trade table in the Commercial Advertiser shows that there are 6,365 men employed in the furniture business, and that of these 4,624 are now at work at ten hours per day, 304 are working at eight hours, and 1,237 are on strike. Of the 304 now working at eight hours nearly all will be discharged next week, they being employed only to enable contracts to be filled.

A delegate from the cabinetmakers in Boston reports that the trade will strike in that city on the 1st of July.

It is stated to-night that committees left here this p. m. for Boston, Hartford, Providence and all other Eastern cities as well as for Baltimore and Philadelphia, to organize strikes among the planomakers and other trades; the object being to have strikes in other parts of the country to help the attainment of success in the strikes here.

Two thousand machinists, iron-molders and boiler-makers struck yesterday in Brooklyn. They have struck for eight hours, with the same pay as formerly given for ten. The foundries and large establishments are completely crippled in the demand. In many instances bodies of men visited the establishments and forced the men to strike. In one instance a result of the strike was that a steamer has been taken from Brooklyn to Boston to be repaired, which formerly was done in Brooklyn. It is also stated that one firm in this city sent orders to Scotland for fifty shaft steam engines instead of giving the order here for fear that strikes will interfere with prompt performance of the contract.

The workmen in Wexsher's sugar refinery, Jersey City, numbering 500, struck to-day for advanced wages.

It is reported that the grand jury has indicted one of the prominent leaders of the eight-hour strikes.

Three painters and three laborers, all strikers, were arrested to-day for threatening violence to workmen who refused to join the strike.

About seven-eighths of Steinway's workmen have resumed work, leaving only sixty ring-leaders of the strike at that factory still on the strike.

It is stated that the striking piano workmen held a secret meeting at the Eight-hour League rooms this afternoon, and voted to assemble at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning at Steinway's factory, and prevent the workmen from resuming labor there to-morrow.

They were promised the co-operation of other organizations. Through the indiscretion of one of their number a reporter learned the fact, and published it, which has spoiled the proposed demonstration. These men, it is said, feel very desperate at the apparent failure of their strike. The same meeting voted to send a committee, in company with one from the polishers and varnishers, to Boston, to urge the workmen there to strike.

ARRIVAL OF STRAUSS.

The steamship Rhein, with the Imperial Concert Quartette of Strauss and Music Band of Germany, Herr Strauss and Miss Pesche Leutner on board, was telegraphed at Sandy Hook station at 10:30 to-night. She will arrive at her pier about 1 o'clock, when they will be received by Colonel Rice and be quartered at Burnett's hotel as guests of the city of Hoboken until to-morrow a. m., when the proposed reception by societies will be given them.

The wife and daughter of Horace Greeley are also passengers on the Rhein.

There were four cases of sunstroke reported to-day. The weather until 5 o'clock this afternoon was excessively hot, but heavy showers since then have broken the atmosph