PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Convention at Wilkesbarre.

LIVELY CONTEST FOR SEATS.

Defeat of the Philadelphia "Ring" Representatives as Delegates.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICES.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia; for State Treasurer, F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.

THE KEYSTONE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It Endorses That of the Ohio Democracy, Oppose Railroad Combination to Enhance Transportstion, Urges a Cautious Return to Specie Currency, Asserts that the Democracy Favors All Progress and Improvement, Denounces Official Corruption and Salary and Back-Pay Grabbing, and Holds the Republican Party Responsible All Governmental Ills.

It would be utterly impossible for any one, amid the exciting incidents of this hour, to imagine that the spirit of the old democracy were dead. The looker-on, no matter how passive or conservative he might be, could not help catching the glow of that enthusiasm which, under the conditions of a thousand failures and the humiliation of a thousand ts, calls from the disorganized ranks of a long and bitter war this multitude of earnest and determined men in desence of a primitive platform in stility to political corruption, no matter whether found in the ranks of a rival party or in the caprices and so-called departures of their own, for the pro-motion of ancient principles and for the resurrection of pure and successful antecedents. Had the last marvellous campaign, instead of rallying many of those now present under colors which they failed to recognize, and in behalf of a platform which but few could comprehend, planted a cratic standard upon that eminence from which floats the banners of its only rival, this gathering could not have been more remarkable than it is, nor could any circumstance have drawn into closer union and sympathy the cultured and respected delegates who throng these streets to-"As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union;" and so from amid the wreck and carnage of war from the ranks of the unbought and unterrified Keystone democracy, come these men from every section of the State to set forth once more, with all the spirit and power which would lead them on, were it for the last time, to fight for the purity of emocratic principles and the success which they feel sure will attend their proper and conscientious interpretation. The democratic headquarters in delphia last night were sombre and dark, and for the moment those headquarters are here. Such is also the case with similar organizations through-

This peculiarly quaint town, generally deserted In the summer months, has never, even in its live. liest winter season, experienced a more exciting sion than this. All the railways converging here by each train bring in new visitors, and over hundreds. Flags float from the hotels, and every public place seems aglow with enthusiasm and od cheer. This is no ordinary gathering; the delegates do not hurry hither as unwilling commis. sioners, disinterested in the Issues and glad to get away at the conclusion of their task. On the contrary, a universal seriousness rests upon their s, as though each one felt as if he held the fate of his party in his hand, and that the stand which he took must be the stand of democracy in the

future.
During the latter part of last week many hurried to Wilkesparre in anticipation of this day, and
many a respected party leader, such as Dr. Andrew
Nebinger, of the First Senatorial district of Philaselphia, has been strenuously working for its ultimate success ever since. Mr. Samuel J. Randall
arrived last night at the Wyoming Valley House,
and with him came a number of his political asso-

SPECULATIONS ABOUT CANDIDATES. Rumors were afloat last evening that Mr. Charles R. Buckalew would, beyond a doubt, support William Ewell, of Columbia county, for Surreme Judge, though some say, upon the other hand, that this support will be merely complimentary, and will be drawn after the first ballot. The Philadelphia caucus appointed for last night postponed its session, which is in progress now here. Its object seems to be to get Judge Ludlow appon the third ballot as Philadelphia's special choice.

oboice.

Oncerning who shall be State Treasurer no two delegates agree. The final will be very earnest and exciting, and while I am writing the delegates have arrived, so that it looks as if no district would be without its proper representation.

There never was a larger democratic representation in the State than is assembled here this morning.

tion in the State than is assembled here this morning.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall called the Convention to order, and as the roll was called every single county responded.

During the reading of the roll very many exciting scenes occurred, including peculiar perplexities which, I doubt, can be definitely settled today. When the Third representative district was called Alderman James McColgan arose and stated that he contested the seat of Samuel Josephs, who, if one can believe the rumors floating about here, is the head and front of The Philladelphila Ring.

A wild cheer shook the hall as this objection was raised, and in the vehement incidents which followed the country districts took the heartlest part.

Collowed the country districts took the heartlest part.

When the Fifth district was called, instead of reading the name of Charles W. Dougherty, who was in the chair, to all appearances the legal delegate, the Secretary called that of James O'Nell. Dougherty gained the floor quick as thought, and saked by what authority the name of O'Nell had been read. Mr. Fletcher, the Secretary, instead of answering this question, asked, "Who are you?"

"You know my name." said Mr. Dougherty, as well as you know your own, and you know that of the Fifth district I am the right and legal representative. You have placed Mr. O'Nell's name apon the roll for no other purpose than to render it necessary for me to contest this seat, and thus you aim to draw the burden of the Struggle entirely upon myself."

Mr. Fletcher to this rendered no response, and Mr. Randall, the Chairman, reierred the whole subject, with commendable promptness, to the committee appointed for such purposes, and thus the matter anded.

Were a while the turbulent spirit became subdued.

with commendable promptness, to the committee appointed for such purposes, and thus the matter anded.

For a while the turbulent spirit became subdued, and things ran on with unusual grace and smoothness until the seat of Mr. William Kendall was objected to by Mr. George Colburn. Mr. Kendall is of the irrepressible and and self-defensive school and the strenuous opponent of the constituents of McMullin and others of his type, and for a long time has held the advantage of his opponents, who seem to stand in awe of his physical as well as his mental culture. In a word, this affair was

between Mr. Rendall and the Philadelphia Fourth ward, and was disposed of under pretty much the same conditions as the pracas mentioned above.

The most startling event of the morning was manifested among the representatives of Allegheny county. Every one of their seats was venemently and excitedly objected to. The circumstance leading to this remarkable procedure was as follows:—In this county there were two candidates for the office of State Treasurer. One of these was Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, a near and dear relative of orther was Mr. D. O. Barr, of Pittsburg, a very live democratic politician, who, for several years, and, indeed, antil the power to elect the State Treasurer was taken from the Legislature, was regularly the nominee of his party's representatives. The final issue was that Mr. Barr was defeated by an overwhelming majority. All this, of course, happened some time ago, so that this morning, when Mr. Barr arose and passionately contested the seats, Mr. Randall very properly decided all remarks leading in this direction to be entirely out of place, and his quick disposal of the matter awed the two elements into illence, which continued until the ending of the folical. After this Mr. Randall, rising in his seat and influenced, perhaps, by the exciting incidents of the past half hour, carnestly advised the delegates assembled before him to consider the issues

at stake and in a spirit of sympathy and good feeling proceed upon them. Mr. Randall's remarks were earnest and telling and were kindly and condially restound

cordially welcomed.

CHOOSING A CHAIRMAN.

Charles McCarrigan, of Philadelphia, then arose and nominated his fellow townsman, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, as Chairman of the Convention, and by unanimous popular acclamation that gentleman was chosen.

unanimous popular acclamation that gentleman was chosen.

AN OLD-PASHIONED DEMOCRATIO SPEECH.
On taking his seat Dr. Nebinger reviewed the history of the democratic party and introduced many of its former conquests and glories. He said that no political party had the glorious prestige of the democracy, and that under a proper regard for its principles none could have greater or more signal success. He said that no heasure productive of general good had ever been passed in the United States save by democratic legislation, and that no inch of territory had ever been added to the American domain, either by purchase or conquest, save by that party of which he stood the humble representative. He said that it had increased internal development at home, displayed the country's flag with dignity and honor abroad, and had ever supported the weak against the strong. He concluded his address amid hearty and vociferous applause.

Mr. H. B. Wright, of Lucerne county, offered a resolution that committees, consisting of thirty-three members each, be appointed for permanent organization, and for the construction of the proper resolutions.

THE PHILADELPHIA SNARL.

In lieu of this Mr. McCarrigan of Philadelphia.

organization, and for the construction of the proper resolutions.

THE PHILADELPHIA SNARL.

In lieu of this Mr. McCarrigan, of Philadelphia, proposed that a committee of seven be organized to decide upon contested scats, save in the city of Philadelphia, in which city all contests should be referred to the delegates exclusively from it. This was strenuously opposed, and in the midst of the extreme confusion General Rumford, of Harrisburg, left his chair and called for the attention of the house. This gentieman is over eighty years of age and a person held in the highest esteem by all. He said he simply asked for the present what had always been granted in the past—a just and fair tribunal—and offered an amendment that all contests be referred to a committee composed of one man from each district in which there was no contest.

Mr. McCarrigan responded that "as the Philadelphia elections were only understood at home he

Mr. McCarrigan responded that "as the Philadelphia elections were only understood at home he thought that she ought to decide between the merits or her own representatives."

SUCH A DEAFENING YELL as greeted this remark cannot be described. The country delegates hissed and hooted, and for a while everything was utter confusion.

General Rumiord at once answered significantly that he "was aware the Quaker City elections were, as a rule, incomprehensible, and that along with them were associated certain motives which countrymen could not understand," whereupon Colonel Hopkins, of Allegheny county, moved that the claim of the contestants be settled at once, to the exclusion of everything else.

Mr. Barr leaped from his seat and commenced to address the Convention. Up beside him sprang at almost the precise moment Mr. W.-W. Moore, who at once called the gentleman to order.

"By what assurance," cried Mr. Moore, "do you arise to address this body?"

"By virtue of my credentials," responded Mr. Barr.

"Credentials! Where obtained?"

edentials! Where obtained?"
om the Democratic Convention of Allegheny

"From the Democratic Convention of Allegheny county," Barr returned.
"Your statement," said Mr. Moore, "is an impudent and unequivocal lie."
At this moment every man was upon his feet at the same time, and every soul in the house seemed to join in the debate. The excitement was tremendous, and for a moment could not be subdued.
"Shall Philadelphia decide her own contests, or shall these contests be decided by the Convention?" That was the question.
General Rumford's proposition was the favorite. McCarrigan, seeing his points losing weight at once, demanded that Philadelphia should decide for herself, which amendment was totally extinguished by a vote of above 140 to 10. This closed the morning session. The Convention meets again this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled tardily. The chairman did not enter the hall until over half an hour after the time named. When it was called to order the Committee on Contested Seats reported that Charles W. Dougherty, William Kendali and Samuel Josephs were entitled to seats. Dougherty and Kendali are preminent oppenents of the Philadelphia ring, and this was a square blow at the McMulen faction. Josephs was saved in the committee by only one vote. The Chair placed the report before the Convention. Mr. Hevena, of Philadelphia, moved its acceptance, and Hon. George P. Wunder, of Berks, sprang to his feet and objected to Joseph's being recognized as a member of the Convention. The chairmen's gavel rung suddenly, and, amid hissing and uprear, the vote was put and the question decided carried. Gag is we made Mr. Josephs the delegate from the Third district. His opponent had within a few days moved from that classical Philadelphia neighborhood or a different result would have been obtained. The Allegheny county difficulty was settled by gividing the votes of that delegation between the two claimants.

The Committee on Permanent Organization had

Allegheny county difficulty was settled by dividing the votes of that delegation between the two claimants.

The Committee on Permanent Organization had meantime organized, elected Colonel Robert P. Dechart, of Philadelphia, chairman, and adjourned to await the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. To accommodate itself to this suspension of affairs the Convention accordingly took a recess until four o'clock.

At four o'clock.

At four o'clock the Convention for the third time commenced its labors.

Colonel Dechart submitted the report of the Committee on Organization, as follows:—President, Hon. R. Milton Spect.

At this point Mr. A. Heist and Glatz, of York, rose and said:—Before we go any further, I move that the Convention non-concur, and for this good and sudicient reason. I have been creditably informed that this gentleman who has been named by the Committee on Organization as President of the Convention was one of the members of Congress who accepted the back pay. (Great cheering interrupted Mr. Glatz).

Mr. Speers and:—As the person most directly concerned, I may with propriety say a few words. The position this committee has assigned me I did not seek. I have sought only to advance the interest

merrupted Mr. Glatz).

Mr. Sper said:—As the person most directly concerned, I may with propriety say a few words. The position this committee has assigned me I did not seek. I have sought only to advance the interest of my State and of the democratic party. I have twice carried my district, twice in an election for Congress in the face of a republican majority of 1,000. I refer to my brief record in Congress to show that I never cast a dishonest vote. I voted in Congress against the increase of pay, but when I so cast my voice, did I do wrong in accepting what the law gave? I know there is something demanded by the political clamor of the time, but is it necessary that I must be stabbed in the house of my friends? (Applause.)

Mr. Sper continued to defend his Congressional course, appealing to the magnanimity of the Convention, profering to withdraw his name if his friends thought it best; but if anybody raises against me this question it ought to be some one whose hands are clean, and not one who has been covered all over with the flith and slime of legislative corruption.

Mr. Glatz.—I have no personal quarrel with the person named for president. I have been informed that the platform we propose to adopt censures the back-pay legislation, and if nobody else will vote for my motion I will.

ROBERT MONAGHAN, of Chester, said that Mr. Speer had been his life-long friend, but the great good of his party and of his country demanded at his hands a very delicate duty. The democratic constituency of the State demand the exercise of our duty without fear, favor or partiality. Whether the members of Congress drew from the coffers of the Treasury more money than the people said they should have, from any conscientions conviction or not, is not the question. The people have decided that the act was wrong, and they condemn the actors. The honest yeomanry of Ohio have manimously repudiated the men who were interested in this measure. Shall Pennsylvania do less Taxation of increasing weight oppresses our people. Advertisem

taken it.

Hissing from all parts of the house interrupted him.

"All geese can hiss," said the speaker. Renewed hissing greeted this remark.

"I know all about this back pay," continued Mr. Gatz, "and Mr. Speer always voted against it. I dont know whether he took it or not."

Mr. McCarrigan—I only desire to say that I do not know whether Mr. Speer took this back pay or not; but what have we to do with that? We might as well repudiate Hon. Edgar Cowan and Hon, Charles R. Buckaiew because in the Thirty-ninth Congress they both voted for the increase of pay from \$3,000 to \$5,800, and it was retroactive, and they both took it.

Mr. W. D. Moore, of Pittsburg—I would not perhaps, have said anything on this subject had not the gentieman from Philadelphia so widely misquoted the record. My preceptor in the law, Mr. Edgar Cown, never voted for any increase of his pay, and never will. (Immense applause.) Nor do I need to say did Charles R. Buckalew.

Mr. McCarrigan—He did.
Captain Charles R. BBOCKWAY, of Columbia—You're a damned liar.

Hon. Sam. J. Randall. (sotto coce)—He did vote for it, and took it, too.

Mr. McCarrigan—They did do it.

Mr. McCarrigan—They did do it.

Mr. McCarrigan—They did not do it—(addiase)—nor

can I understand how any man who regards honor and conscience more than plunder and greed could either be persuaded to do it or to justify it after it is done. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. McCarsigan—Will you yield to me?

Mr. McOrs—No, sir. You can reply.

Mr. McCarsigan—Then I rise to a question of privilege, and I say these gentlemen did vote for and take this money.

Mr. Moors—That is not a question of privilege; it is a question of fact. Mr. Moore—That is not a question of privilege; it is a question of fact.

Hereupon Mr. Moore further condemned the salary grab, and then Mr. Spree, rising in his seat, said:—If it is necessary that I should be sacrificed I will give way and will move to amend the motion of Mr. Gatz by presenting the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia." This was accepted and business was resumed.

After the adoption of the balance of the report on organization by the choice of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, the Convention proceded to Nominations for Suprems Judge, when the following gentlemen were named:—James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia.

James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

J. H. Graham, of Cumberland.

William Elwell, of Columbia.

Henry P. Ross, of Bucks, and George R. Barrett, of Clearfield.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—Ludlow, 26;

The first ballot resulted as follows:—Ludlow, 26; Thompson, 19; Graham, 18; Elwell, 29; Ross, 26; Barrett, 11. The names of Judges ies of Judges Graham and Barrett were

The names of Jacges Granam and Barrett were withdrawn.

The second ballot stood:—Ludlow, 71: Eiwell, 31; Ross, 20, and Thompson, 9; but before the result was announced the delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow and his nomination was made unanimous.

was announced the delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow and his nomination was made unanimous.

P. M. Hutchinson, of Alleghany; Frederick Lauer, of Berks; William P. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Centre; Joseph Laubach, of Northampton, and William R. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Centre; Joseph Laubach, of Northampton, and William R. Willis, 8; Perks, 35; Laubach, 14; Ryan, 6. The names of William P. Ryan and Joseph Laubach were withdrawn.

On the second ballot Hutchinson received 66 votes, Lauer 28 and Parks 33. The nomination of Mr. F. M. Hutchinson was made unanimous. The Convention took a recess at half-past six o'clock until eight o'clock.

The Convention was called to order at eight o'clock, and adopted the following resolutions:—

The PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, believing that the platform of the late Demo-ratic Convention of Ohio is sound in principle, do hereby substantially resolve:—

Pirst—that the democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the federal government in all its constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession; it detends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve or maintain these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution. It resists all attempts in this dopartment of the government to usurp or destroy them. In order to preserve or maintain these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution. It resists all attempts in this dopartment of the government to usurp or destroy them. In order to proserve or maintain these rights of the pence of other departments. It opposes all interiercence by law with the private affairs of Dustiness of men not required by public pace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual ilberty consistent with publ

supports all measures of reform and the produce are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the produce of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal waxes to the producing classes; hence every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we corduilly recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and conneration.

tional Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That, although always a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists, have never demanded of the government, State or federal, any special privilege; have never intested the nails of Congress or the Legislature with lobbysists and rings, but, on the confarry, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, we hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal and exact justices.

as we have always, denounced and opposed, all girs of such lands by the government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the widespreading corruption that threatens the uter destruction of public virtue. When the tredit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seat in the federal senate are notoriously purchased; with the sanction of two money are corruptly employed in popular elections when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of two when any of office-holders, with the sanction of two when any of office-holders, with the sanction of the correlation of the control of the correlation of the control of the control

ate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce ever member of Congress, whether republican or democrat who supported the law or received the money procures thereby, and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the inducence of his high post tion for its passage and whose official signature made is

President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage and whose official signsture made it
a law.

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the
repetition of the election irauds by which the will of the
people, expressed at the ballot box, has been subverted
for some years past, and that the Democratic State Centrail Committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of
the people; and if, in spite of their efforts to secure an
honest election, the popular will is again fraudulently
overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the
certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of
this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by
the bayonet a government in Louisiana not chosen by
her people and having no title whatever to rule over
them was a flagrant violation of her rights under the
federal constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the government
being in the hands of the republican party they are
justy responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation
and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved. That under the time-honored democratic
banner with this declaration of principles inscribed on
its folds, we enuage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to
party names or past differences, to unice with us on
terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the
government from the hands of alshonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its
ruin.

At eleven o'clock the Convention adjourned

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-TION.

JACKSON, August 27, 1873. The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Every county was represented, the colored element preponderating. General Adelbert Ames was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 187 votes, R. C. Powers, the present incumbent received 40 votes. The other nominations will be made to-morrow. The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State will be colored, no whites offering for these positions. The platform will not be adopted until the nominations are completed. The proceedings have been thus far dignified and orderly. Senators Ames and Alcorn are here.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yester-

Yacht Magic, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Hatch, from Newport Yacht Magic, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Hatch, from Newport for New York.
Yacht Sadie, Mr. Ford, New London for Yonkers. Yacht Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. William Voorhis, from Newport for New York.
Yacht Christine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. S. P. Biagden, is at anchor off Whitestone.
Yacht Michael Connolly, Mr. Connolly, from Williamsburg for Whitestone, and returned.
Yacht Alarm, N.Y.Y.C., Rear Commodore Kingsland, arrived at Newport yesterday afternoon from Vineyard Haven.

OHIO RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 27, 1873. Shawneetown, Ill., advices state that the steamer Belle Vernon struck the wreck of the Jennie Howell, at four o'clock this morning, and sunk in twenty feet of water. The number of lives lost is unknown, but it is thought that but few have per-ished.

nnknown, but it is thought that but few have perished.

Nashville, Tenn., August 27, 1873.

The steamer Quickstep arrived at Paducah this afternoon with additional particulars of the sinking of the steamer Belie Vernon near Caseyville, Ky., this morning. The Belie Vernon was badly broken and sunk to the hurricane roof before the Quickstep could reach her, although in sight and arriving in twenty minutes. The boat will be a total loss. Several passengers, including five or six ladies, were taken from the hurricane deck by the Quickstep. They save nothing but their night clothing. One of the engineers and a negro, whose names are unknown, are missing. The Belie Vernon had a full load of freight, most of which will be lost. The boat was valued at \$12,000 and was insured for \$7,500 in Cincinnati companies. Her freight list was insured for \$3,000.

BELLICOSE BEN.

General Butler's Speech at Wakefield, Mass.

He Pours Another Broadside Into His Newspa per Adversaries-His Defiance of "All the Powers of Hell and Earth" and Views on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., August 27, 1873. General Butler is now fairly on the warpath, and if he does not get the Governorship of Massachusetts it will not be on account of any apathy of his in the campaign. From Worcester he jumps down here to Wakeneld to-night. To-morrow morning he will discuss the Issues in Taunton, and afterward he will wander around in the principal towns in other sections of the State. The meeting here this evening was a most splendid and enthusiastic one, and besides the generous attendance of the citizens of Wakefield there were hundreds who came in by rail and teams to listen to the distinguished speaker. The General's reception, of course, was most cordial, dress he was frequently interrupted by most hearty applause. His speech was in some respects substantially the same as that delivered in Worcester last night, a full account of which was telegraphed to the Herald In beginning he complimented in a handsome manner the citizens of Wakefield and the thrift and enterprise of their beautiful town. He had never seen much of this section of the country, he said, but he had always had a desire to come and show the people that he

or creature that he had been painted by the newspapers and his enemies. The same documents presented last night in Worcester, in desence of charges against his political and personal integ rity, were again produced and read to this audlence. Referring particularly to some of the late

rity, were again produced and read to this audience. Referring particularly to some of the late newspaper charges against him, he said that the enmity of the Boston Journal was accounted for from the fact that one of the trustees of the Journal, the property of Mr. Harvey Jewell, brother of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, was anxions to be Governor of Massachusetts two years ago, and his failure might have been On ACCOUNT OF BEN BUILER.

The Boston Herald, he said, abused him so to make their paper sell, but he didn't care for that publication anyway. It remunded him of the story of the strong, able bodied man who was frequently whipped and clubbed by his wile, who was a small, weak woman. When asked why he allowed her to abuse him, his reply was, "Oh, it don't hurt me, and it pleases Mary Ann." Refering to his political services to the republican party, he challenged the production of any man who had done more, remarking that never in his life had he been antagonistic to the administration. Even his only difference of opinion was during the Washington Treaty business, and his reason for that difference was because he thought the fishing questions were not just to his constituents. Having repeated his salary grab views and explanations, in which he irrely quoted himself, he proceeded again to go for the newspapers, editors, correspondents and all other attaches of the Irresponsione and lying journals. He said he stood up for the salary bill because he believed in it, and he thought that his act in standing by the bill was a guarantee that in the nuture he gwould stand by all measures he believed in, if even

he gwould stand by all measures he believed in, if even

ALL POWERS OF HELL AND BARTH

were arrayed against him. Admitting that he was ambitious to be Governor of Massachusetts, he repeated his former stated reasons why there should be a change now in the management of State affairs, claiming that the administration was extravagant and that there were many opportunities for retrenchment. He expressed more forcibly than at Worcester his determination to test the utility of the prohibitory liquor law by an impartial enforcement if he was elected, believing, like Grant, that the best way to obtain the repeal of an obnoxious law was to rigidly enforce? The balance of the General's speech until the end was simply a repetition of his views already expressed and reported, and at the conclusion the auditors gave him round after round of hearty cheers.

Without ignoring the strength and exertions of the Washburn party, it is nevertheless a fact that Butler stock is daily improving, and many who have heretolore regarded his defeat as a foregone conclusion now admit that his chances for getting the nomination are at least even.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Madison, Wis., August 27, 1873. The Republican State Convention met to-day and re-nominated Governor Cadwallader, C. Wash burn by acclamation; also R. H. Baker for Lieuten ant Governor, E. W. Young for Secretary of State and O. C. Johnson for State Treasurer.

Preamble—In view of the fact that the republican party has so met the vital Issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponterance of an pariotism and intelligence of the nation, it has tairly won for itself the title of being the true reform party of the country: and recognizing the importance of

party we can give assurance from our political ascendancy, both in the national and State governments, of a more speedy and effectual remedy of existing evits than would be possible through any existing opposing party or any party yet to be formed.

Resolved, That the republican party is responsible only for such measures as it endorses and approves or for an ahonest and faithful administration of the government, and cannot be expected to vouch for the individual honesty in all cases of those they promote to office. Yet when such are found unfaithful or corrupt they should be exposed, dismissed from the public service and punished. We denounce all official frauds and corrupt legislation, whether in land grants and subsidies to railroads, in Credit Mobilier or in the management of the revenue.

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself for past services, and demand that the provisions of the act by which Congressional salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally regealed.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the theory of representative government that any legislative body should make laws exclusively for their own benefit, and we therefore favor an amendment to our national constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from increasing its own compensation.

Resolved, That the subject of cheap and reasonable rates of transportation has become of pressing importance to the great body of our people both East and West and to producers and consumers, and that it is necessary that some proper legislative measures shall be specific to secure relief and protection against the greed and oppression of grasping monopoites, we urgently recommend, what has been already urged in two annual messages of the present Exceptive the creation of a Board of Railroad Control, whose duty it shall be to examine the whole subject of transportation and freights and report facts in relation thereto, and prescribe and dust such regulations

ANOTHER SAD SUICIDE.

An Aged Man Cuts His Left Arm Nearly Off and Bleeds to Death.

A sad case of suicide was reported to the Central Office last evening, Mr. Thomas Olcott, of Albany, being the victim. About two weeks ago Mr. Olcott, accompanied by his wife, came down to this city and took apartments at No. 313 West Twenty-second street. For some time past the unfortunate gentleman has been suffering from an affection of the liver, and it was for the purpose of obtaining proper treatment that he repaired to

New York.

Five or six days since he became greatly depressed in spirits—so much so indeed that his faithful wife found it necessary to watch him closely. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, he remarked to her that he would go down stairs—his apartments were on the third floor—and take a bath. With earnest requests that he would hurry back, his wife saw him out to the stairway, and, although unconscious of the fact, then saw him for the last time in life. Five o'clock came, but no sign of the husband's coming was visible. Hall-past five o'clock and still he tarried. Mrs. Olcott now became quite uneasy, but concluded to wait a little longer, thinking each approaching moment would bring with it her husband. But she was mistaken. At six o'clock the bell rang for supper, and the absent husband not having been heard from, Mrs. Olcott went down to the bathroom, but, to her utter consternation, she was told that he had not been in there during the day. She now began looking in the rooms along the haiway, and when she reached No. 4 and had opened the door a sight the most harrowing met her eyes. On the floor, near the mantelpiece, lay her husband, in an immense pool of blood, and beside his right hand was a giltering razor, the instrument with which his life had been taken, for the man was quite dead—even cold. Across his left forcarm was a long gash, penetrating clear to the bone, and, of course, severing a number of arteries, causing death from loss of blood.

Thomas Olcott was fifty years of age, a son of Charles W. Olcott, a banker of Albany, and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the State. To-day Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest on the body, which will subsequently be removed to Albany. Five or six days since he became greatly de-

FRANCE.

The Paris Population and the Price of Bread-Cabinet Concern and the Corn Laws.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, August 27, 1873. The high price of bread causes agitation in the populous quarters of this city, out of which it is apprehended that serious trouble may grow.

A special meeting of the Cabinet Council ha Several members of the Assembly have proposed as a remedy for the evil the immediate suspension of the discriminating duties as to cereals.

SPAIN.

Heavy Artillery for the Carlists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 27, 1873. A telegram from Kiel says it is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been shipped from that port for the Carnists.

ENGLAND.

Bullion to the Bank on Balance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 27, 1873. The amount of builion gone into the Bank of Eng-and on balance to-day is £25,000.

CUBA.

Insurgents on a Visit at a City Centre.

TILECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 27, 1973. A body of insurgents entered Nuevitas at eight o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst. and remained in the town until the following morning, when they retired.

"THOSE SKIN GAMES."

Whitstone's Story of How He "Fit" the Tiger-Continuation of the Examination of the East-Side Gambling House Proprietors Before the Mayor-They Are Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Mayor's office was crowded by the gambiers and their friends from the "Jungie." Mrs. Anna Whitstone, née Strauss, was present, surrounded by a few lady friends, in company with her lather. The poor woman seemed much disturbed in mind, and several times acted as one distracted; she tossed her hat from one side to the other, and con-tinually kept her hand on her side, as though she experienced great inconvenience from breathing. She bemouned aloud, in German, her unhappy fate, and hurled anathemas at the gamblers who had taken from her the hard-earned savings of twelve long years of toll. BEFORE THE MAYOR.

At four o'clock precisely the door of the Mayor's private office was opened, and in swarmed the gamblers, their bondsmen, Mrs. Whitstone and her husband, whom Captain Leary had se-cured. The gamblers had a counsellor who acted Honor, the lawyer said that there was no "case in the affair, as he came prepared to prove that Whitstone was a "capper" for "skin games" and in every way disreputable and unrellable. His Honor intimated that this little speech was rather premature, and ordered the Clerk to read the affidavit in the case Mr. Wilder read the affidavit, the substance of which was given in yesterday's HERALD, and which states in substance that the deponent, Whitstone, married Hana Strauss on the 5th of July last, and prior and subsequent to that date obtained from said Hana sums of money amounting in the aggregate to \$700, besides jewelry, comprising watch, chain, buttons, &c., and that each prising watch, chain, buttons, &c., and that each and all of the above-named articles and moneys he lost in the gambling houses named in the amdavit. The reading of the complaint being over, the little speech before mentioned was repeated, and counsel for the defence asked to have Whitsione put under oath, which was done forthwith.

A PROPLIGATE JEW TELLS OF HIS SHAME.

Whitstone is a young man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, and was decked in meretricious Chatham street "fit-you-like-the-paper-on-the-wall" garments. His appearance, as intended to be "nifty," but he was only "mussy," which is

the comparative degree of garmental elegance anaong the gambiers. He had on what is called in the profession a "bad" collar what is called in the profession a "bad" collar what is called in the profession a "bad" collar didg-car, and a wealth of blue necktie. His hair was split directly over his bose and the was a model of tonsorial art; and one of the "knucks" asked him, "Who split your hair so nice, Harry, my dear?"

When the Bible was handed him he took the oath, put on his hat and kissed the book. When this little ceremony was performed, and the defender of the gamblers rose to speak, the "boys" began to crowd around the witness. "Burn," "Sodge?" and "Mose" were very anxious to get near the "kid" and hear all he had to say. This they did, but the importurbable Henry paid. This they did, but the importurbable Henry paid of the "kid" and hear all he had to say. This they did, but the importurbable Henry and the complainant, and a deal of petitiogging was gone through with by both counsel and witness. From the examination it appears that Whitstone got \$700 of the \$1,200 that he squandered in gambiling from his wife before he married her, and that the last \$500 had been procured and spent within the last eight weeks. Witness was asked had he ever been arrested for stealing and said no: He offered the same reply to queries as to whether he had ever been had the prize package by (boy produced) to same reply to queries as to whether he had ever been had the prize package by (boy produced) to the back of the room and called Dr. Tolkiss. After a few minutes' whispering between the doctor and the lawyer, against which the woman in the case proclaimed in German her displantation, for good the produced of the married her with the same sure, the latter asked willness, H. D. had not told the collection of the produced of the married her with the had to the work of the had to the more of the had to the work of the had to the had not, the wite recoiled from the doctor's side as though he were contaging and because the had

THE FAT PEOPLE

An Amazing Clam Bake To-- Day at Norwalk, Conn.

Casar in His Glory-"Let Me Have Men About Me That Are Fat."

MORWALK, Conn., August 27, 1873.

The appearance of the place where the clambake is to be held to-morrow is strikingly prepossessing. But perhaps it is as well to say at the start and to prevent m sconception, that there will be two clambakes—one at a place called the Grove House, within a mile or two of South Norwalk, and the other at Gregory Point, a couple of miles further on. Sanford Shoales, who kept the house at Gregory's Point during all the preceding years known to the fat men's festivities, relinquished the place lately and retired half a mile inland to the Grove House, which he now manages. The fat men will go to Gregory's Point to-morrow despite the depressing fact that Shoales no longer sheds the joy of his countenance there; but Shoales is not happy thereat, and by way of opposition and out of the exuberance of his playfully inventive genius he has advertised a clam bake for lean men and women, which promises to offer as unique an attraction as the rival institution. Shoales will have the biggest crowd. All the lean and hungry school marms, school masters, clockm-kers, church eiders, &c., of Connecticut and New England generally have read his announcement with delight and are preparing to come. The accommodations at Sholes' Hotel are limited, but he caicilates one bed will accommodate at least haif-a-dozen of the samples of humanity expected. The lean men and women will make the most numerous crowd but not the biggest. The President of the lat ones will outweigh a dozen of them at least. This occurrence of a fean men's clambake and a fat men's ditto within haif a mile of each other will be sure to draw out a crowd and to draw out many funny comparisons besides. In the one you have fat, pure and simple, the unadulterated tailow of humanity, "incorruptible, undefied and that fadeth not away." In the other you have the attenuated element. Now you may, take your caoice between the two. It appears that a mancannot even grow fat without competition. His adipose tissue excites the envy of his less gigantic neighbors, and the minocent anniversary of a clambake is converted into an occasion of heartburn and envy. If you ask me which of the two-festivals I prefer, that at the Grove House, under the care of Mr. Shoales, or that at Gregory's Point, under the supervision of Mr. nicoper, I answer unhositatingly "both." Give me my clams and I care not who bakes them. Whether you set before me the chama gigas and the tridacna gigas (I am up in the technology of my subject), which welph 500 pounds in their shells, or whether you woo my palate with the mya arenaria or the mactra gigantea, or whether you my the me to the enjoyment of the union and anadomias, so that the daintes are properly baked by an artistic hand, I care not whother the shells, or whether you woo my palate with the mya arenaria or the mactra gigantea, or whether you my to be as happy as a clam here (how apily the comparison comes in i) would deserve to be doomed to bid an eternal farewell to spoudees and dactyis. The Grove House overlooks a placed little lake, which is too pretty to commit suicide in, a necticut and New England generally have read his

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A Young Williamsburg Girl the Victim. Louis Zegler, alias Louis St. Clair, alias Monkey, a notorious rascal, twenty-one years of age, was yesterday, to answer a charge of ravishing the person of Louisa Hill, thirteen years of age. The injured girl not being in a condition to appear in court to make a complaint against the prisoner, the Justice, on complaint of her mother, committed him to the county jail to await the result of her in-

It appears that Zegler and a companion of his, who is still at large and whose name is unknown to the police, induced the outraged girl, her sister to the police, induced the outraged girl, her sister.

Fiora, aged nine years, and Sophia Snowden, aged thirteen, all residing in Ainsile street, Williamsburg, to take a sail with them in a small boat on Newtown Creek on Tuesday afternoon. After sailing for a snort time Zegier ran the boat to Maspeth, on the the Queen's county side of the creek, and coaxed the girl to go asnore with him to pick berries. After some hesitation she accompanied him, his Aiter some hesitation she accompanied him, his companion and Flora and Sophia remaining in the boat to await their return. In a short time afterward a piercing scream was heard from the girl, and the occupants of the boat, becoming aisrmed, returned to the boathouse of Mr. Primrose and related what had occurred. Primrose, knowing the bad character of Zegier, or St. Clair, immediately went to the place of linding, and, after a short search in the busines, found Louisa Hill lying in an insensible condition, the cause being quite apparent. He immediately hired a farmer's wagou, and conveyed the outraged girl to the residence of her parents in Ainsile street. Two doctors were called in to attend her, and they found that her injuries were of the most serious character. Last evening Police Surgeon Brady visited her and found her condition very critical.

The raiman who committed this atrocious outrage was captured at three o'clock yesterday morning at one of his lurking places, but his unknown companion is still at large.

Verier or St. Clair, who is alleged to be a com-

panion is still at large.

Zegler, or St. Clair, who is alleged to be a common petit larceny thief by the police, has been arrested on many occasions heretofore for his crimes, but always managed to escape just punishment by means well known to ward polititions in all large cities.

A Challenge.-The Medical Profession is challenged to name a remedy, ancient or modern, that has proved even half as effective as HALE'S RONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAK in curing Lung and Throst

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Curea nore diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes, condit weaknesses, dyspopaia and nervous debility than ill other remedies combined. Depot 104 Dunne street.

A .- Ruptured People-Don't Wear the dangerous wire springs, flithy sponge pad, or horrible metaltrusses. The ELA of Co TEUSS, 68 Broadway, holds Rupture comfortably, night and day, till cured.

A Remedy Indeed—Deshler's Fever and AGUE PILLS. Established 25 years and were never known to fail.

At Once Free.—Pain Removed with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, at 181 Chattam square; sold everywhere; pint bottles, \$1 50.

A.—Wedding Cards, Latest Paris Styles, English and French Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1340.

A Great Attraction.—Colvin's Baby; CHAIR and FLYING HORSE: a rare chance offered See L. O. COLVIN, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street. Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the

Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhea and a Bowel Complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all sorebathe, abdomen, roothes the stomach and restores its nature.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured outpain. CORN CURE by mail, 59c.
Dr. Rice, 298 Broadway, corner Fulton

Dr. RICE, 298 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Dr. T. Felix Gourand's ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BRADT REMOVES FRECKLES, FIMPLES, SAL LOWNESS MOTH PATCHES AND ALL SKIN BLE INSIDE. This preparation has acquired a repute on the past birty years among FASHIONABLE LOWNESS INSHES.

Tais preparation has acquired a repute on the past point of the most distant countries on the past prival in its beautifying and improvement of the sale until it has become a peciality of the sale until it has become a peciality of the sale until it has become a peciality of the sale until it has become a peciality of the sale of the sale until its and until its and become a peciality of the sale of the sale

Gold.—Barker's A rora, Harmless water, changes any hate to golden color, \$2 50, L271 Broadway, near Thirty of yond street.

Gravel, Gravy-Constitution Water will not only relieve. Jut will stop, the formation of it Dose, 49 drops

Stik Elastic Belts...-A Fresh Assortment of BELTS, STOCK INGS, KNEE OAPS and ANKLETS at reduced prices, 30. MARSH 4 CO. S Radical Oure True office, No. 1 Vy y street Lady attendant.