

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 19.—There have been many arrivals to-day and to-night of delegates and others. Newspaper men to the number of 300 have registered at the local committee headquarters, and still there are more coming. The Tennessee and Texas delegations arrived to-night. The Thurman Club, of Columbus, 200 strong, came in to-night, and were escorted from the depot by the Democratic Club of this city. The first detachment of the Tammany Hall Club arrived near midnight and took quarters at the Barratt House, where they have established their headquarters. The hotels are thronged with busy talkers to-night. The chief topic of conversation is Seymour's telegram declining to be a candidate. It is conceded by many now that his candidacy appears to be out of the question, but that he could have been nominated by acclamation. It is argued strongly by the friends of western candidates that the inevitable result of Seymour's withdrawal is to compel the nomination of a western man. On the other hand, what is the position of Tilden, is the absorbing question. The streets are full of rumors, as the newspapers have been for a day or two, to the effect that Tilden has prepared a letter withdrawing the use of his name. It has been placed in the keeping of several gentlemen, all of whom have denied its possession. Judge Hoadley, of this city, who is known to be a warm friend of Tilden, says that no such letter is in Cincinnati to his knowledge. The latest rumor in connection with this matter, is that the letter is in the hands of C. W. Whitney of the New York delegation. The inference is that Tilden's strength is to be transferred to Payne, but Whitney's associates deny that the letter is in existence. Still the story is told with strong assurance of belief and has pretty thoroughly permeated the convention. It is observed of this convention that though there is an equal uncertainty as to candidates, there is not so much bitterness as at Chicago. But as the time draws near may be more strictly drawn, and by Monday the adherents of the several candidates may be well enough settled in their own minds as to warrant a count of the probabilities. As it is now no one ventures on a calculation of the strength of the candidates. There are active workers here in the interests of Tilden, Thurman, Field, Payne, Jewitt, Randall, Bayard, Hancock, Hendricks and English. Mr. Groesbeck is mentioned as a possible contingency, but he is not prominently presented. Abram S. Hewitt is mentioned as a candidate in case Tilden declines. The national committee met to-day and decided to arrange a preliminary organization at noon on Monday. It has been arranged to give each delegate five seats for spectators, 500 to the local committees, and 600 for ladies to the local committees. Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn, Gage and Lillie D. Blake, of New York, S. R. Spencer, of Washington, D. C. Elizabeth A. Winweather, of Tenn., and others of the Woman's Suffrage Association are here to present their claim for ballot to the democratic party. They have established headquarters in one of the rooms at Music Hall.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Gen. John A. Sutter, who discovered gold in California, died here yesterday. He had been sick about a week with inflammation of the kidneys. His aged widow resides at Leith, Lancaster County, Pa., to which place the remains will be taken for interment.

HARRISBURG, 19.—General Garfield arrived to-day. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of people, and made a short speech. Congressmen Conger, Humphreys and Williams of Wisconsin also spoke. In compliance with a telegraph's request from General Garfield, Senator Cameron met him at the depot and accompanied him West.

JEFFERSON, Ohio, 19.—On Thursday, David L. Shank, a young blacksmith, attacked two widows in their house, and killed one, Mrs. Lane, aged 64, the weapon used being a fence rail. He was driven away before he had time to kill the other woman. He feigned insanity when arrested, but it is said he was only drunk.

SPRINGFIELD, 19.—Hon. Laird L. Phillips, postmaster of Springfield, died to-day after a lingering illness, in his 57th year. He was a native

of Illinois, and had been prominently identified with State politics and affairs for many years.

MARSHALL, 19.—The case of Currie, who killed actor Porter, was given to the jury at 8.30 this evening, and in 15 minutes after retiring returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

LARAMIE, 19.—George Benton, just in from North Park, says Chauncy Bason, a miner was shot and mortally wounded on the 17th at Jack City by a Swede whose name he did not learn.

Gordon Moore killed Benjamin, a respected colored preacher of Marion county, Ohio. The cause was the criminal intimacy of Benjamin with the former's wife.

CINCINNATI, 20.—The delegates not immediately engaged in business of the convention have visited the attractive suburbs and swarmed at all the hill top resorts. Last night a most delightful reception was given to the Ohio delegation by the residents of Clifton. Speeches were made by Theodore Cook, G. H. Pendleton, Wm. S. Groesbeck, John McSweeney, John W. Stevenson and Richard Smith. To-day the Ohio delegation held two meetings at both of which great enthusiasm was manifested for Thurman and it was resolved to stand firm. It was stated that Jewitt's candidacy was not to be considered so long as Thurman was in the field. Much bitterness was expressed towards the supporters of Payne. It was decided that W. D. Hill should make the nominating speech and that John McSweeney should second the nomination. To-night the New York delegation held a meeting at the Grand Hotel and organized by choosing Daniel Manning chairman and S. B. Holliday, secretary.

Wm. Peckham read the following letter from Samuel J. Tilden:

NEW YORK, June 18.

To the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention:

Your first assemblage is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the presidency which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with traditions of the war which secured our national independence and of the struggles which made our continental system a government for the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country and was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for 40 years as a private citizen although during all my life giving at least as much thought to public affairs as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period and for a special service, and only when occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preference to public interests. My life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts in which as a private citizen I had shared, to overthrow the corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purify the judiciary which had become its tool, that induced the democracy of the State in 1874 to nominate me for governor. This was done in spite of the protests of the minority, that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonism fatal to me as a candidate, I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression wherever it prevailed that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen was fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes and other reforms accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned my nomination for the presidency by the democracy of the Union, in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass, which ensued the democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal Government, the restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders, upon these issues the people of the United States by a majority of more than a quarter

of a million, chose a majority of electors to cast their votes for the democratic candidates for president and vice-president. It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the presidency. Absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage through the whole period of my relation to the presidency, I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower the moral standards in the competition of the parties. By what nefarious means the basis for a false count was laid in several of the States, I need not recite, these are now matters of history about which whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation, has practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the returning boards of the Southern States documentary evidence, by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers, a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two houses of Congress to count the electoral votes as cast and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages was never fulfilled. An electoral commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count, by law enacting that the count of the commission should stand as final unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. Its false count was not overruled owing to the complicity of the republican Senate with the republican majority of the commission. Controlled by its republican majority of eight to seven, the electoral commission counted out men elected by the people and counted in men not elected by the people. The subversion of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of means of corrupt influence over the ballot box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become a present evil and a great danger, tending to make elections irrespective to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rulers and enabling men holding the machinery of the government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition attempting to change the administration to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass, in order to retain a majority at the election. If after such obstacles have been overcome and the majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their government, men in office could still procure a false count founded upon frauds, perjurers and forgers furnishing the pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if after the allotment of its benefits were made to its contrivers, abettors and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it were condoned by the people the practical destruction of elections by the people, would have been accomplished. The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people, a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine and beyond my control, has thus left me for the last three years and until now, when the democratic party by its delegates in national convention assembled—shall choose new leaders, an involuntary but a necessary representative of this momentous issue. As such denied immunities of private life, without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from partisans of the administration laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have nevertheless steadfastly endeavored to preserve the democratic party of the United States. The supreme issue before the people for their decision next November, whether this shall be a government by the sovereign people through elections, or a government by its discarded servants holding over by force and fraud, and I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of the representative institutions, the great party which alone, under God, can effectually resist their overthrow.

Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing renomination and reelection, indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve for my decision as possible, but cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power of good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination, "knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall endeavor with God's help to be an efficient instrument of their will." Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such reform of systems and policies to which I would carefully have sacrificed all that remained of health and life, is now, I fear beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for honors bestowed on me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represent and their steadfast confidence in every emergency.

I remain your fellow-citizen,
(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

It is said that Mr. Miller, from Nebraska, has a letter from Horatio Seymour, to be presented to the Convention, in which he repeats his declination of the nomination, and says that he is thinking more of his will and his children than of the presidency, and that if it comes to a choice between a funeral and a nomination he would prefer the former. The declination of Tilden leaves everything uncertain. The New York delegation holds a meeting again to-morrow night.

At midnight the delegates were in a state of high and wordy excitement. The common feeling is that Tilden has at once withdrawn and left himself in the hands of his friends. Kelly's reinforcements came at 5 o'clock, and the manner in which they sent wild echoes flying through the streets would fill with envy the soul of a Sioux war party. The whole situation is more confused than at any time before. Pennsylvania is badly split up. Randall and Hancock have divided a large part of it. Field is regarded as used up. Eight of the 12 delegates from California have declared against him. These delegates have been showered with telegrams from home almost frantically appealing them to abandon the slope candidate as his decision in the Queque case is being discussed anew at home. There is a reasonable certainty that Hendricks will by morning have disappeared from the arena, his friends having written him to forbid the use of his name. The coming man from Indiana is Senator McDonald, who will be content with the second place. The McDonald combination was worked by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the United States Senate, and include New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. It is the one piece of fresh and significant news the day has furnished. Beck and Abe Hewitt are included as originators. The ticket proposed will be English, of Connecticut, and McDonald. It is believed by cool heads that Bayard will lead on the first ballot and die hard. Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, will be permanent chairman.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—It is said Gladstone wrote a letter Monday night last, before leaving the House of Commons, to Lord Lyons, British Minister to France, explaining the O'Donnell incident, and instructing him to read the letter to President Grevy. It is also rumored that if O'Donnell fails to prove his accusation against Challenel La Cour, Gladstone would move a vote of censure upon him.

Dublin, 16.—The American rifle-men to-day practised at the Dollymount ranges. At first they made

a good many misses, but afterwards shot well, some making six, eight and ten bull's-eyes in succession. They only shot at 900 yards range. Seven Irish riflemen also shot their scores, ranging from 102 to 213, Joynnt making the highest.

The Porte has forwarded its reply to the identical date to each ambassador. The Porte refuses to recognize the right of the Powers to arbitrarily dispose of any portion of Turkey in favor of Greece without consulting the Porte. The majority of the ambassadors disapprove the suggestion of Goschen to send a commission of inquiry to Roumelia, as it might interfere with the operations of the committee on the spot.

Advices from Kuldja and Fort Naryn, state that the Chinese prevent Russian caravans from crossing the frontier. It is rumored that the Chinese have taken Fort Naryn.

The Berlin conference had a short session to-day. Discussion of programme will begin Friday or Saturday.

LONDON, 17.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that there is no doubt the Afghan leaders opposed to each other are trying to gather men in the Zurmat and Maidan districts. There is a large gathering of men at Ghuznee.

Several French firms having large orders from the Chinese Government for rifles, have been instructed to complete them as quickly as possible.

A number of French Senators and Deputies met to-day, by the request of Premier De Freycinet, to discuss the amnesty question. De Freycinet said the government thought it expedient to summon a meeting of the Moderate members of the two Chambers to ascertain their views, in order that the government might know how to act in the matter.

Leon Say said he had so recently returned to Paris that he had not had time to learn the feeling of the Senate.

Gambetta explained that it was at his instance the meeting had convened. He urged the government to put an end to the irritating question by presenting a bill for plenary amnesty.

Figaro prints an exposure of an alleged Legitimist conspiracy. Count de Chambord, the Bourbon pretender, is said to be privy to the plot, and that a large sum of money has been collected to buy the adhesion of influential republicans.

The supplementary conference agreed to request the technical commission to meet at Berlin and elaborate a new boundary, which shall be submitted to the assembled ambassadors as preliminary to all further action. The conference, therefore, will not meet again probably until next week, so as to allow the engineers and geographers time to work out their problems.

In the conference yesterday it was manifest that the powers more or less prepared to accept the original French proposal. So deeply is Turkey convinced the matter will have to be settled by war with Greece, that armament is being vigorously pushed in Southern Albania. A military conference of leading officers was recently held at Pera which debated measures of resistance in case of necessity.

The Berlin international conference yesterday discussed the maintenance of secret deliberations. It was unanimously acknowledged necessary to keep the material proceedings secret.

The following are the individual scores of the Americans at Dollymount, to-day: Farrow, 216; Clark, 211; Scott, 301; Laird, 200; Brown, 199; Fisher, 188; Rockwell, 185; Rathbone, 184; Jackson, —.

The answer of the Porte to the identical note is better than anticipated, as it accepts the decision of the Powers and places itself on the same basis with them. There is, however, a reservation that mediation should not interfere with free decisions of the Porte, but it was never expected the Porte would submit before knowing the decision of the Powers. The inference is that the action of the Powers has not failed to produce some impression upon the Sultan as to the seriousness of his position.

LONDON, 18.—At a meeting of French Senators and Deputies to discuss the amnesty question, some senators expressed the opinion that the amnesty bill would fail in the Senate. De Freycinet said: "You place the cabinet in an unprecedented position. If we do not accept the amnesty the Chamber of Deputies will overturn us, and if we do accept the Senate will overturn us. It would be simpler to resign at once."

Leon Say, President of the Senate