

W. Gibbs; California, George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J. Sheldon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Georgia, R. L. Mott; Illinois, John Trinker; Indiana, Jas. S. Frazier; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, Geo. Y. Kelso; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, Jas. A. Gary; Massachusetts, P. A. Chadbourne; Michigan, Henry H. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shannesssee; Missouri, G. A. Fekelenburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kaley; Nevada, Thos. Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, W. A. Newell; New York, Marshall O. Brooks; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, B. F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. S. Futley; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R. H. Gleaves; Tennessee, Horace Harrison; Texas, A. B. Norton; Vermont, Geo. Howe; Virginia, R. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson; Wisconsin, Jas. Binkliff; Arizona, De Forest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, B. H. Faten; New Mexico, Samuel B. Axtell; Utah, Jas. B. McKean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, Wm. Hinton.

Principal Secretary, J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant for each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted no names for vice-presidents or secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest.

After the report of the committee on credentials these vacancies could be easily be filled.

McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the committee on credentials had been received, and he moved to lay the report temporarily on the table.

Loring, the chairman of the committee desires to state that this question was discussed in the committee, and on turning to the report of the Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, it was found that the committee on credentials reported after the permanent organization of the Convention, and it was on that account this report has been made, feeling that the Convention had a perfect right to accept it or not as they pleased; and that provision had been made for the contesting delegations by the report of the committee.

Mason, of New York, moved that the report be adopted, so far as it related to States where there was no contest; ruled out of order.

A delegate from Maryland moved to lay McClure's motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The delegate from Arkansas insisted that this motion carried the subject matter along with it, but the chair overruled the point stating that the convention had adopted no rules, and made them up as it went along; the report was adopted.

The chair—The first business now in order, and the only business, is to surrender the chair to the permanent chairman named by the committee on organization. The chair, therefore names Messrs. Orton, of New York, Downing, of Iowa, and McCormick, of Arizona, as a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to the platform.

McPherson came forward, accompanied by the escort, and was greeted with cheers, the retiring chairman said, I take pleasure in introducing, as your permanent President, the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the Convention, and no one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unsought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise; but I have been reared in the school of duty and in the politics of Pennsylvania. It is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty, (applause) and therefore I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee and ratified by yourselves as an honor tendered to the great old commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this convention. Since 1856, in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered, and in this centennial convention she has turned an inflexible defiant ear to the enemy. She says no truce with treason, malignity and everything that is not national. She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue to be what

she has long been, and I say it with all respect, the foremost in the republican cause. The Chair is now ready for business.

The President announced that the committee on rules would meet at four o'clock at the Gibson House, and that they expected to make a report in the morning. The president also suggested the appointment of a member of the committee on resolutions to take his place, vacated by his elevation to the chair.

Wm. B. Mann was selected, and, on motion of Will Cumback, of Indiana, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked by that harmony and good nature which generally distinguishes the preliminary sessions of any political organization. Everybody was pleasant, and there were no apparent symptoms of the intense eagerness with which everybody was looking forward to the business of to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 15.—A Dola & Bosticks glass works in Brooklyn were burned to-day; loss \$35,000.

CINCINNATI, 15.—At 10:40 the delegates were generally in their seats.

President McPherson called the convention to order, and presented the Rev. Geo. W. Beecher, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Geo. T. Hoar, of Mass., presented a memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; and, as this paper must go to the resolution committee, Hoar moved that Mrs. Sayler J. Spencer be heard by the convention for ten minutes; agreed to.

Mrs. Spencer came forward. She proceeded to present, in a concise form, the claims of women citizens to practical recognition, and criticized the failure of the speaker's yesterday to plead for them. At the conclusion, her brief speech was received with applause.

WEST POINT, 14.—Of the forty-eight cadets who graduated to-day only two failed.

Sherman spoke to the graduating class, concluding as follows: I give you a hearty welcome to the army. Don't be afraid, you are all, every one of you, as good as Grant when he stood here a few years ago. You have it in your powers to follow in his footsteps, and perhaps earn the high distinction he has won. This is not to be done, however, by gambling and dinking, or sleeping in the back room of a sutler's store. When you fight, fight well and win, and forget your fight as much as you can and now go home and see your friends; mingle with the ladies, they are more attractive than bar rooms and billiard rooms.

NEW YORK, 14.—Nicholas Downing, of Green Point, shot his wife in the head and himself near the heart, at last accounts both were in a dying condition. Jealousy was the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A prominent grain operator gives the surplus wheat for shipment this season at three quarters of a million short tons, exceeding by two hundred thousand tons the crop of 1872. The yield is unusually heavy in all parts of the State, and in quality the best ever harvested in the State. He gives the price for July delivery alongside the ship, ninety-six cents per bushel, and anticipates no difficulty in procuring labor for harvesting or transportation from the interior, unless the bulk of the crop is held until late in the season, which would probably overtax the railroad facilities. The tonnage here and known to be on the way is four hundred and fifty thousand tons carrying capacity, and enough is expected between now and December to take all offered. The surplus barley is estimated at seventy-five thousand tons, at fifty cents alongside the ship.

FOREIGN.

BERNE, 12.—Serious inundations have occurred in Western Switzerland, caused by heavy rains and the melting of snow in the mountains. The railways are much damaged. The whole canton of Thurgau is submerged; many bridges and houses have been carried away, and several persons drowned. At Franksfeld, the capital of the canton, four inmates of houses were killed by falling walls. The Federal Council delegates one of its members to proceed to Thurgau and offer assistance to the inhabitants.

LONDON, 13.—A dispatch from Cadiz to the Times says, the esti-

mate limiting the Spanish army to 100,000 men, does not include soldiers sent to Cuba.

The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajoz and Ciudad Real have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Over six hundred tons of locusts have been burned with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Milan, of Serbia, has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his allegiance to Murad.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News announces that Murad has notified the Khedive of Egypt that he will soon sanction the privileges which were granted the Khedive by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

A telegram from Paris says, the Turkish corps of observation on the Serbian frontier has been ordered to withdraw. It is supposed this is done at the instigation of the British government.

At the Ascot meeting to-day the Prince of Wales stakes was won by Petrarch, winner of two thousand guineas, with Great Tom second, and Julius Cesar third.

The race for the Queen's Vase, distance two miles, was run at Ascot to-day, and was won by Thunder, with Freeman second, and Aeola third. Four horses ran.

The Standard this morning, in a leading editorial on the Winslow correspondence, says, the papers in the case presented to Parliament do not seriously alter our previous opinion, that Secretary Fish is technically right regarding the terms of the treaty and probably, though on this point we feel much less confident as to the meaning of the act of 1870, but we are inclined to think, that while the Secretary is technically right, he is substantially wrong. The article concludes as follows: Government certainly has no desire to shelter Winslow, or any other American criminal, but it cannot depart from the position it has reluctantly taken, and we must hope, therefore, that the United States government will soon find itself in a position to assent to an interpretation of the present treaty, or conclusion of a new one, which will insure the objects the two governments have equally in view.

A special to the Times from Cadiz says, there has been a riot at Gibraltar; but no details have been received. Spanish telegrams say the trouble was begun by German sailors of the ironclad fleet insulting ladies on the wharf. All the German sailors were confined to their ships until the fleet sailed.

LONDON, 15, 3.30 p.m. In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Justice Melor granted an order for the release of Winslow. He will be liberated this afternoon.

BRUSSELS, 13.—The result of the elections is that the Catholic majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be twelve instead of fourteen as it was in the last Chamber. Many of the electoral contests were exceedingly close. Great excitement prevails to-night in all directions. The streets of this city are filled with enormous crowds of people, hissing and hooting in front of the Catholic institutions, which are protected by bodies of civil guards, and some arrests have been made. At Ghent the mob is making a monster demonstration before the Catholic club and have broken the windows of the building.

ANTWERP, 13.—There is an intense excitement here over the success of the Catholic candidates. Fighting is going on in all parts of the town. Civic guards have been hastily called out; several arrests have been made and more serious trouble is feared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The Grand Vizier has notified the imperial commissioners in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the reforms already granted for those provinces will be maintained in their integrity.

CITY OF MEXICO, 4.—The Government forces have met with continued success everywhere. The revolutionists under General Figueroa Cortina and Martinez were completely defeated on May 31st, near Queretaro, with a loss of 76 killed, 417 wounded and prisoners and fifty stand of arms; the federal troops lost thirty killed and 100 wounded. This victory restored peace in the State of Queretaro. The revolutionists are continually receding, and have lost the popular sympathy. Trains on the railways run regularly.

LONDON, 14.—A report of the royal commission on the fugitive slave question, arising from the Admiralty circulars, has been pre-

sented to Parliament. It recommends, that while commanders of men-of-war should abstain from active interference with slavery in the country where it is a legal institution, they should not be altogether prohibited from exercising discretion as to their returning a fugitive slave. Upon board of vessels the enactment of strict rules is inexpedient, and their observance would be impossible, because, in a variety of cases, the officers should be free to consider what course would be best for the interest of the slave, and should not compel him to quit their ships.

A dispatch from Berlin says, notwithstanding the announcement of an armistice, fighting continues in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

The same dispatch reports that Turkey, on the 10th, demanded the immediate payment of Serbia's overdue tribute.

A Cadiz correspondent says, it is expected that Gen. Despujols will be appointed to the command of the 30,000 reinforcements ordered to Cuba. Great preparations are making in Cadiz and Santander, from each of which 12,000 men will embark between August 28th and September 1st.

The News to-day publishes a paragraph in official form, declaring the recent reports concerning negotiations for cessation of the Island of Heligoland to Germany totally unfounded.

The News' special from Brussels, dated midnight, states that the riots at Antwerp had increased. The regular troops were called out and fired over fifty shots.

The King of Dahomey will pay the fine imposed upon him by commander Hewitt for maltreating a British subject.

In the fight at Gibraltar between German seamen and native boatmen, no one was killed, but many were seriously injured by the bludgeons and stones used.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has written a very conciliatory and friendly reply to Prince Milan's explanation of the Serbian armaments. He expressed sympathy with Serbia's position, and says the Porte is not unmindful of Serbia's autonomy and privileges. He admits there have been violations of the frontier by both parties, and promises to appoint special delegates to confer with Serbian delegates upon the means of preventing such violations in future.

RAGUSA, 14.—Information received here from Slavonic sources says, that the Herzegovinian chiefs have held a meeting, and resolved to reject the armistice.

Austria will grant no further relief. The Herzegovinian refugees relief committees are now destitute of funds.

BRUSSELS, 14.—Great agitation still prevails, but there has been less disturbance to-day than yesterday. Bands of rioters continue to hoot and hiss in front of the Catholic institutions.

LONDON, 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Wilfred Lawson's permissive liquor bill was repealed by a vote of 299 to 81. A similar bill presented by Lawson last year was defeated by 371 to 86.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, June 12—

A few days ago a company of emigrants encamped for the night at the Point of Rocks, in Wyoming. About eight o'clock in the evening the party was alarmed by a piercing scream, emanating from a spot where three or four children were playing, a short distance from the wagons. On rushing to the spot it was found that one of the children, about three years old, was missing. All parties commenced a diligent search, which was kept up till eleven o'clock, without success. On the following morning, at daylight, the search was resumed. On examining the ground where the children had been playing, some large tracks, supposed to have been made by a mountain lion, were found, and followed for about five miles, into a large cañon, where the child was discovered on a rock, some two hundred feet high; with considerable difficulty the little fellow was rescued from his giddy lodging place. Its clothes were badly torn, and, excepting a few unimportant scratches on its face, the child was unharmed. It is supposed that the lion carried the child and deposited it at the place where it was found, and started to bring its own young to the place.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:
One black HORSE, two or three years old, white stripe in face, one white hind foot, no brands visible.
One bay MARE, five or six years old, blotch brand on left thigh, black mane and tail, has a yearling and sucking colt.
One dark bay STUD, three years old, very small white spot in forehead, black mane and tail, no brands visible.
One bay STUD, two years old, black mane and tail, no brands.
One sorrel MARE, two years old, white strip in face, four white feet, no brands.
If said animals are not claimed before June the 28th, 1876, they will be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.
SAMUEL BATEMAN,
District Poundkeeper.
Gardner's Mill, West Jordan, June 16, 1876

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:
One red OX, eight or nine years old, half under crop in left ear, branded N on left hip.
One red roan STEER, three years old, square crop and under slit and hole in the right ear, branded OO on left hip, blotch on left side.
One red STEER, three years old, crop and under slit in left ear, branded P L on left hip, on left thigh, u m on left shoulder.
One red STAG, three years old, white under the belly, square crop in right ear, and under half crop in left ear, branded H C on right hip, D U on left hip.
One red STEER, two years old, half swallow fork in right, under slope in left ear, branded T S combined on left ribs, the S is connected with the T at the bottom.
One red STEER, three years old, star in forehead, square crop in left, under slope in right ear, G on left hip.
One black STEER, three years old, under crop in left ear, branded F on left side, W with a cross below it on left hip.
One red OX, white face, eight or nine years old, swallow fork in both ears, branded C H on left and E E on right hip.
One red and white yearling STEER, upper half crop in right, two underbits in left ear, blotch brand on left side.
One red HEIFER, two years old, white belly, crop and slit in right ear, branded u combined on right thigh.
One red and white COW and calf, branded N O on left hip.
Which if not claimed and taken away, they will be sold according to law on the 24th day of June, 1876, at Gunnison district pound.
HAMILTON M. GARRICK,
District Poundkeeper.
Gunnison, June 9th, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:
One red STEER, four or five years old, bush of tail white, under half crop off right and under half crop off left ear, brand resembling J with half circle above on left shoulder, 5 on left ribs.
One brown brindle HEIFER, one or two years old, white under belly, strip of white on rump, crop off left and under slit in right ear, branded L L on left hip, 5 on left ribs.
One roan STEER, one or two years old, crop off left, crop and small tick in right ear, branded S on left hip.
One red BULL, four or five years old, two underbits in each ear, bush of tail clipped off, brand on left ribs resembling E C, illegible brand on left hip.
One red and white spotted HEIFER, two years old, bush of tail clipped off, branded Z on left shoulder, 5 on left ribs.
One dark red HEIFER, three years old, small white spot in forehead, white under belly, part of right horn broke off, swallow fork or slit in each ear, branded H on left shoulder, 5 on left ribs.
One black HEIFER, two years old, spotted under belly, white spot on right hip, little white on rump, up erbit in right ear, branded L, combined on left hip, 5 on left ribs.
One dard red STEER or STAG, three years old, large horns, crop and slit in right ear, no brands visible.
One red HEIFER, three years old, horns point in, white in forehead, white under belly, white spot on rump, bush of tail clipped off, crop off right and underbit in left ear, cut on both horns resembling M A.
One red and white HEIFER, 1 or 2 years old, crop and underbit in each ear, half of tail white, no brand visible.
One brindle STEER, four or five years old, white spot in forehead, horns turn in, little white spot in right, square piece out of end of each ear, brand n right thigh resembling 5, and F O on left shoulder.
One buck HEIFER, three years old, white in forehead, spotted under belly, legs white, bush of tail off, branded A V combined on left shoulder, F on left ribs.
One black STEER, three years old, white under belly, small white spot on rump, crop off right, slit in left ear, no brands visible.
One red STEER, three or four years old, white and red under belly, upperbit and underbit in right ear, underbit upperbit and slit in left, a brand resembling N on left hip, J on right hip, illegible brand on right thigh, bush of tail white.
One red STEER, two or three years old, white spot in forehead, bush of tail white, crop off left and swallow fork in right ear, brand resembling T N combined, the T is above and joining the N, slanting to the left, on left shoulder, a heart on left ribs.
One white and brown spotted STEER, crop and underbit in each ear, branded N on left ribs, on left hip a brand resembling J on left ribs.
One red HEIFER, two years old, under half crop off left, underbit in right ear, no brands visible, has a calf with her.
One yellow and white Spanish HEIFER, two years old, under slope off left, upper slope and underbit in right ear, O on left hip.
One red yearling HEIFER, under slit in left ear, branded E on left shoulder.
One black HEIFER, three years old, little white on back, white under belly, crop off left and swallow fork and under slit in right ear, no brands visible.
One brown black STEER, two years old, small white spot on rump, white under belly, crop off left, swallow fork in right ear, no brand visible.
One red HEIFER, about two years old, two underbits in left and swallow fork and bit in end of and underbit in right ear, no brands visible.
Which if not claimed will be sold at the district pound at Moroni, Sanpete Co., June the 22d, 1876, Thursday, at 10 a.m.
J. L. JOLLEY,
District Poundkeeper.
Moroni City, June 12th,