

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

MADISON, Wis., 9.—The democratic convention met to-day. T. H. Hadd, of Green Bay, was elected temporary chairman, and made a vigorous speech, claiming that the democracy is, and has ever been the party of hard money.

The convention adjourned till 4 p.m., after appointing the committees.

On reassembling James Doolittle was made president. He denounced the republican financial policy, and especially demonetizing silver. The platform is very long. It declares that the democratic party opposes centralization of political power, and maintains the right of local self-government. The national government is supreme in all powers delegated to it by the constitution. All other powers not expressly prohibited are reserved to the States or the people. The government of the Union has proved itself strong enough to cope with and overthrow the most powerful attempt at disruption by force, which can be aimed against it, but the danger of centralization is yet to be met. The republicans were arraigned for using the military at the polls to overcome electors; for defending flagrant election outrages; for upholding fraudulent State powers by the military; for establishing partisan supervision over elections at the national expense; for defeating the popular voice and placing a defeated presidential candidate in the chair; for forcing him to the unjustifiable use of the veto power to defeat the will of the people, and putting Hayes into the place to which Tilden was elected—the highest crime ever successfully perpetrated against the institutions of our country and is dangerous to the life of the nation, and shocking to all moral sense. That crime has never been condoned, and will never be forgotten, and another attempt will be punished by the democracy. The democracy of Wisconsin condemn, and call on the various States to punish summarily, all crimes of violence and fraud committed by unscrupulous partisans on either side. The turbulent condition of some of the Southern States is the natural outgrowth of carpet-bag government. The democracy unalterably oppose the payment of any Southern war claims made by the rebels. The basis of all the currency of the country should be gold and silver, and treasury notes, and authorized currency should be convertible into the same on demand. A tribute is paid to the sailors and soldiers of the Union. Taxes should be reduced and expenses curtailed. Naturalized citizens should be equally protected with those native born. Alex. Mitchell was nominated Governor by acclamation. Adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

When the name of Mitchell, who is now in Europe, was presented to the convention, grave doubts were expressed as to his acceptance. When the convention reassembled in the evening, the name of Wm. F. Vilas was proposed for Lieutenant-Governor, with the understanding that if Mitchell declined, Vilas should be substituted. During roll call Mr. Vilas entered the hall, and positively refused to allow his name to be used. A formal ballot was then taken, resulting in the choice of Geo. H. King, of Green County. Saml. Ryan, of Oukagin, was nominated for Secretary of State. Andrew Haben, of Winnebago, for Treasurer, and Montgomery Smith, of Iowa, for Attorney-General, by acclamation, as was also the nomination of Edward Searing, of Rock, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The convention adjourned *sine die* at 9 p.m.

MEMPHIS, 9.—Twenty cases reported to-day. There have been two more deaths. Thermometer 55°.

FALL RIVER, 9.—The spinners, to-night, issued an appeal to the workmen of America, for aid.

DUBUQUE, 9.—A fire in Volga City destroyed McMichael Bro's elevator, with lumber and grain, making a total loss of about \$200,000. Supposed to be incendiary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 9.—A strike of moulders was inaugurated at Ohio Falls car works, at Jeffersonville, this morning. At present, only the freight department of the extensive establishment is involved. The strikers demand that wages be increased from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

LAWRENCE, Kas., 9.—The north span, 125 feet in length, of the bridge across the Kansas River at

this point, was destroyed to-day, about noon. A drove of 150 cattle was being driven across the bridge, when, by some mismanagement, they were all concentrated upon the north span, and it suddenly broke near the middle, falling into the river. The south portion of the span drew off the pier and fell flat in the water with a portion of the cattle. Five of the cattle were killed outright and 20 ruined. The cattle belonged to Young Brothers, of southern Kansas. Old Mr. Young, their father, was at the side of the drove, in a covered wagon, and one of the sons immediately behind the wagon, having nearly crossed the bridge when the catastrophe occurred. The cattle on the part of the bridge with the horses and wagon, and the two men were precipitated to the bottom. The young men escaped without a scratch. The old man had his shoulder broken and some of his ribs crushed in.

DE KALB, Miss., 9.—The trial of Henry J. Gully, for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, continued to-day; F. C. Sinclair, witness for the State, testified that on the 29th of April, 1877, he was Sheriff of Kemper County; that warrants were placed in his hands for the arrest of Chisholm and other parties, charged with the murder of John W. Gully. He deputized several parties to accompany him and aid in making arrests, thinking he might need assistance. He found Chisholm at his home and told him his business. Chisholm laughed at it, he placed men to guard Chisholm. A crowd during the morning collected about the house. Among them was Henry J. Gully. Chisholm sent for him to come to his house. On arriving, Chisholm said to Gully: "You think I killed your brother John." Gully responded, "if you didn't kill him, your money hired him killed." Chisholm did not deny this, but only replied, "I don't want to die just now." Witness objected to McLellan, a Scotchman, going as a guard to the jail, because he feared some danger would befall him on account of his being a republican. He knew McLellan to be distasteful to the crowd.

On cross-examination, defendant's counsel attempted to show by this witness that McLellan was distasteful to the crowd, and the people generally, not because of his being a republican, but for other reasons entirely different, principally on account of his being a bad man. The State objected to further inquiry into the sheriff's reasons for apprehending harm to McLellan and the court sustained the objection.

Witness stated that the keys of the jail were twisted from his hands while Chisholm and family were in jail. He did not see any of the shooting. He was at the burial of John W. Gully. Several hundred people were present. Their actions caused him to suspect that serious trouble was brewing.

W. A. Hoper was introduced by the State. Counsel for the prosecution asked witness if he did not hear some one say Chisholm was being carried to jail so the crowd could kill him. Witness replied, "No sir." "Are you afraid to testify here?" asked the counsel. "No, sir." "Didn't you state to me the other day that you heard this?" To this the counsel for the defense objected. Counsel for prosecution—"you can stand aside. We have your private statement here in writing."

Several other witnesses have been introduced by the State, all of whose testimony is to establish a conspiracy.

Nordenskjold's steamer passed southward through Behrings Straits some time between July 20th and 24th. The *Jeanette* and the United States revenue cutter were at anchor at Kotzebue Sound. All well on board.

NEW YORK, 10.—Ten families of Russian Mennonites have arrived here, booked for Nebraska.

English advices state that the emigration movement to Texas, is carried on in London by the Texas Freehold Farm, Aid and Emigration Union, under a species of the lottery system. Its subscription tickets are selling in all parts of Great Britain at 2s. 6d. monthly. The drawings are monthly, each ticket securing 80 acres, fenced, a house with veranda, a well of water, a team, some stock, farming tools, and £10 worth of provisions, with five to ten years in which to pay for the same. The recently arrived English farmer came under the auspices of this Union.

The London *Standard* says: The

selection of South Texas is due to the exertions of Dr. Kingsbury, who a year or two ago, was sent over by the Texas Railway Company, to lay before the farmers the advantage of taking up sites along the railway. Kingsbury is the director of the Freehold Farm and Emigration Union.

The *Anglo American*, an English paper, says: Trades unions might find it to their advantage to support this company, and so utilize its organization as to make it of wide benefit to England's overstocked labor markets. Many English manufacturers, looking about for eligible sites, are turning their thoughts to America, believing the limit of manufacturing progress has been reached in England. Several English gentlemen are now visiting the Western States, with the object of investigating. The same paper says: "The Mormons are the only active emigration agents connected with the United States. Eighty missionaries came here last year, and in Europe there are now four hundred. The Mormons in England now number 10,000, and 6,000 in Scandinavia. In Switzerland there is one Mormon conference and eight missionaries."

SYRACUSE 10.—The democratic State convention remained in session till two o'clock this morning. The time was chiefly consumed in motions to adjourn, and calling ayes and nays on the part of the minority consisting of the anti Robinson members. Finally a motion was made that the distribution of tickets for admission be put in the hands a committee, instead of being left to the chairman and secretary. The chair declared this motion out of order. D. B. Hill, of Chemung, appealed from that decision, when a motion was made to adjourn, and the chairman declared it carried. This action caused some excitement on both sides, each charging the other with the intention to pack the hall. The Tammany Hall delegation met in their rooms this morning. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, H. L. Clinton, John Kelly, Judge Courtney, David D. Field, Chas. Brooks, Messrs. Buck, Cox and Smith, all of New York city, made speeches. The tenor of the remarks of all was that they should enter the convention, and if the renomination of Robinson was insisted on, they should withdraw and hold another convention. The possession of the hall is discussed freely this morning. It was engaged by the chairman of the State committee, and the opinion is it must be held at their order.

Tickets for admission to the democratic State convention were not issued until nearly noon, consequently it was long after noon before the delegates assembled in large numbers, Tammany being in the ascendant. Gen. Baldy Smith was greeted with applause when he appeared in the hall, and the entrance of John, chief of Tammany, was the signal for loud and long continued applause. Augustus Schell Purcell, chairman of the State committee, Erastus Brooks, and other anti Robinson leaders, were greeted with demonstrations of favor. The convention was called to order by the chairman of the State committee, State Senator Jno. C. Jacobs was made temporary chairman. Jacobs, in taking the chair, said he would so act as to promote an early and harmonious conclusion. One of the great questions to be presented to the people this fall is whether we deserve success. Our deliberations here will have great effect in the settlement of this issue. If, in our choice of candidates and our construction of a platform, we do not forget to endorse the great reform accomplished by the democratic administration in this State, and by the democratic Congress as well, we shall command the approval of the people.

CINCINNATI, 10.—The Exposition was opened to-day. The sidewalks are thronged with visitors, and the streets are handsomely decorated. Military companies from several States are in attendance. The President and Mrs. Hayes arrived this morning. Among the other distinguished arrivals are General Sherman, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, and the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The President received friends in his apartments at the Grand Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock, this forenoon. At 2 o'clock a grand procession took place. Governor Bishop delivered the opening address.

President Pendleton then made

a speech, after which President Hayes spoke as follows: Mr. President: The seventh Cincinnati Industrial Exposition is held at a most auspicious period in the commercial history of our country. The great business depression which followed the financial crisis of 1873, after five long and anxious years of distress, embarrassment and bankruptcy, has at last been succeeded by a revival of prosperity which is surely and rapidly extending to every branch of useful industry. With all values measured and steadied by a currency which is worth its face in the markets of the world; with business no longer perplexed and crippled by an uncertain and fluctuating standard; with credit, which, according to Daniel Webster, is "The vital air of modern commerce," upon a sound and stable basis; with restored hopefulness and confidence, shared alike by the capitalist, by the business man, and by the laborer; with agricultural crops and products abundant, and readily saleable at fair prices, and with our manufacturers seeking and finding a market in foreign countries to an extent never known before; with our national burden of debt, expenditure, and taxation becoming every year less difficult to manage to carry; with our country maintaining honorable and peaceful relations with all mankind, the merchants, the manufacturers, and the workmen of Cincinnati may well be congratulated that at such a time their countrymen have assembled from far and near to enjoy and be instructed by this great exhibition. We thank you for the invitation which we, in such countless numbers, have accepted; for your hospitality, and for your welcome to Cincinnati. A city which, standing as it does, nearer than any other great city to the center of population of the United States, may be rightfully called the central city of America.

MEMPHIS, 10.—Five new cases reported this morning. Six deaths have occurred since last night.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.

In consequence of the proportions which the outbreak in Afghanistan has reached, officials consider it possible that General Roberts will await the cooperation of the other columns before advancing on Cabul.

Two regiments at Chatham and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India.

Several battalions will, if necessary, be ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—The *Gazette* says: "The massacre of the members of the English mission to Afghanistan obliterates the scientific frontier between that country and India, and makes necessary the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by the British, but this is incompatible with the assurance given by England to Russia, with whom there must be an understanding in regard to the measures of satisfaction to be taken by England." The *Gazette* proceeds to recommend a solution by the partition of Afghanistan so as to bring the English and Russian dominions in contact in Central Asia.

SIMLA, 10.—The latest intelligence from Alikhab, dated the 6th, confirms the statement that Major Cavnari and his followers were all killed while charging upon the mob from the burning residency. The mob lost 210 men before Major Cavnari's party was overpowered by superior numbers.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, at the fourteenth exhibition, commencing October 1st, 1879, in Salt Lake City.

CLASS R.—OILS, PAINTS, ETC.

Supervisory Committee—John Reading.

Best specimen from 50 gallons linseed oil, diploma.
Best specimen one gallon varnish, bronze medal.
Best specimen one gallon turpentine, bronze medal.
Best specimen five pounds resin, \$2.
" " " lamp-black, \$2.
Best specimen five pounds from 100 pounds yellow ochre, \$2.
Best specimen 25 pounds from 100 pounds white lead, Web. U. Dic.

Best specimen 25 pounds from 100 pounds red lead, medal.
Best specimen five pounds erage, \$2.
Best specimen five pounds " " ten " from pounds of gunpowder, Web. U. Dic.
Best specimen five pounds starch, \$1.
Best display of soaps, domestic, fancy, diploma.
Best collection of oils, axle etc., bronze medal.
Best five pounds prepared " \$3.
B at five pounds coppers, " red, blue and black " medal.
Best gross matches, \$2.
" one half dozen school " one dozen brooms, \$2.
" twelve boxes of yeast " bronze medal.
Best one dozen bottles ginger, \$1.

CLASS S.—HARDWARE.

Supervisory Committee—J. Silver.

Best box—50 feet window \$50.
Best collection of cutlery, diploma.
Best pruning shears, \$2.
Best axes, \$2.
Best augurs, \$2.
Best door locks, \$2.
Best shovels and tongs, \$2.
Best keg of cut nails, \$5.
Best assortment wrought " pounds, bronze medal.
Best one hundred pounds " Best twenty pounds twine of " \$3.
Best assortment of baskets, bronze medal.
Best assortment of combs, \$3.
Best assortment of sandpaper, diploma.
Best assortment of tinware, medal.
Best assortment of moulds, bronze medal.
Best cast iron cook stove, diploma.
Best assortment earthenware, diploma.
Best fifty pieces porcelain or diploma.
Best mill picks, \$3.
Best specimen ornamental work, bronze medal.
Best specimen iron fencing, medal.
Best specimen iron gate, medal.
Best specimen horse shoes, medal.
Best assortment of heavy hardware, silver medal.

CLASS T.—LADIES' WARE.

Supervisory Committee—J. Musser.

DIVISION I.

Best collection of useful and mental articles produced Relief Society, silver medal.
Best two pounds of cocoons, diploma.
Best one pound of cocoons, under 13 years of age, \$1.
Best one pound of reeled " \$2.50.
Best six home-raised silk " \$2.
Best six home-raised silk neckties, \$2.
Best six home-raised silk neckties, \$2.
Best ten yards home-raised bon, \$2.
Best specimen of sewing silk " floss, \$1.
" " twist, \$1.
Best four yards silk lace, \$1.
Best lace veil, home-raised \$1.
Best netted veil, home-raised \$1.
Best knitted veil, home-raised \$1.
Best two pairs socks, home silk, \$1.50.
Best pair stockings, home silk, \$1.
Best six pocket handkerchiefs, home-raised silk, bronze medal.
Best dress pattern, home silk, bronze medal.
Best vest pattern, home-raised bronze medal.
Best silk dress, home-raised diploma.
Best silk hat, home-raised diploma.

DIVISION II.

Best specimen of cotton pillow \$1.
Second best specimen of pillow lace, 75c.
Best specimen of insertion, \$1.
Best lace collar, \$1.
Best knitted lace, \$1.