

ing, for temporary chairman, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to. Palmer took the chair amid applause and briefly returned thanks for the honor. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas' Church. After considerable discussion the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

New York.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Gen. McClelland, of Ill., was elected permanent chairman. A committee of permanent organization was appointed, which reported Gen. W. B. Franklin for permanent chairman, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Gen. Franklin was escorted to the chair amid immense cheering, and made a few appropriate remarks.

South Pass City, Dak. 5.—A party of prospectors, consisting of Jeff Standerfer, Robert Kennedy, J. H. Duncan, Andrew Newman, Chas. McCauley, John Moore and Henry Leaman were attacked by a band of 300 Indians on the 26th ult., about seventy miles north-east from here, in Wind River Valley. Leaman was killed. Duncan, McCauley and Moore became separated from the balance of the party, and but little hope is felt for their safety, as, when last seen, a large party of the Indians were in close pursuit of them. Standerfer and Kennedy reached here last night, and Newman, who had been given up as killed, came in this morning. Eight Indians are known to have been killed. On 29th, six Indians attacked and wounded a farmer named Lusk, living 30 miles from here, but he succeeded in driving them off, the Indians capturing eleven horses. Application has been made to Gen. Augur for military protection.

Chicago 4.—The President's amnesty proclamation is as follows, omitting numerous whereases: Now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States hereby proclaim that—unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in the United States Courts having competent jurisdiction upon charges of treason, or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late war, with the restoration of all their rights except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States. The proclamation is dated July 4th.

New York, 5.—The committee on resolutions met last night, when the following platform was presented by H. C. Murphy, which has the approval of Gov. Seymour, and by the N. Y. delegation is regarded as certain of adoption: The Democratic party in national convention, assembled, standing as ever by the Constitution of the government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizens, recognizing as the consequence of the late civil war, the extinction of slavery and of the heresy of secession, with the return of peace, demand.

First.—The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union and the restoration of civil government to the whole of the American people.

Second.—An amnesty for all political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the different States by their citizens.

Third.—The payment of all national obligations in strict accordance with the terms.

Fourth.—The taxation of government bonds to the same extent as other property taxed.

Fifth.—One currency for the government and the people, for the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and bond-holder.

Sixth.—Economy in the administration of the government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; the simplification of the revenue system and the discontinuance of the inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government increased, the currency made good and the national debt funded at a lower rate of interest.

Seventh.—The reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the reservation of the public lands for homes for the working

people, the restoration of rightful authority and independence to the Executive and Judiciary, and the subordination of military to the civil rule, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth.—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, and an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and an encouragement to peoples struggling for national integrity and constitutional liberty. Separate resolutions are devoted to thanks to the soldiers and to President Johnson.

San Francisco, 6.—An awful calamity occurred on the evening of the 4th of July by the giving way of the draw-bridge at the ferry boat landing on the Oakland side of the bay, by which some sixty persons were precipitated into the water. Ten bodies have been recovered. It is impossible to ascertain the number drowned.

Gen. Devins reports to the military headquarters in this city the result of the forty-five days scout against the Indians in Arizona. The force consisted of a hundred cavalry, fifty infantry and four guides. Parties of Indians were discovered in different localities, but fled on the approach of the troops. The pack train suffered severely. A quantity of rations was lost. The commander recommends the opening of roads through the Indian country so as to enable the troops readily to track the savages.

Idaho advices to June 27th report that Gen. Crook was recently defeated by Indians and compelled to send to camp for teams to take in his dead. The Indians were well fortified, when Crook attacked them with two companies of infantry, with the above result. Although the report comes direct it is not fully credited.

The loss by the fire in Idaho City amounts to forty thousand dollars.

Idaho papers complain that when officers have been long enough in command to understand Indian warfare they are invariably removed.

New York, 6.—The Convention was called to order about 12 o'clock. Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegation from the Workingmen's Convention be entitled to seats on the floor; adopted.

Chambers, of Penna., from the committee on permanent organization, reported Horatio Seymour for permanent Chairman, and one Vice President and one Secretary from each State; he also recommended that the rules of the Democratic constitution of 1844 be adopted. The report was adopted.

Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering. He briefly returned thanks, counselled moderation, toleration and harmony. He said the most important questions would be forced on the consideration of this Convention, some of which had been forced on it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform, and accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation. He accused the now dominant party of extravagant waste of the public moneys, of tainting the national credit, impeding immigration by overwhelming the laborer with taxation and breaking the guarantee of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses the civil law. Gov. Seymour closed his address amid great cheering.

At noon Gen. Franklin called the Convention to order. Gen. Slocum, from the committee of resolutions reported that the committee was not yet prepared to present a draught of the platform, but reported an address to the National Democratic Convention.

New York.—The Democratic convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The Secretary read a letter from General Franklin, President of the soldiers' and Sailors' convention, informing the convention of the action of the body represented by him and desiring to know at what time it would be the pleasure of the convention to receive the committee with the address. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the committee of the soldiers' and sailors' convention and to invite them upon the floor. The committee soon appeared and took their places on the platform when Governor Seymour introduced Gen. Franklin, who briefly addressed the convention. Col. O'Brien then read the address of the soldiers' and sailors' convention. At the con-

clusion of the reading, three cheers were given for the soldiers' and sailors', and loud calls were made for Gen. Thomas Ewing, jun., who was introduced and received by rounds of applause. He made a speech of some length, declaring that he would associate no longer with the Republican party, and saying that he would henceforth recognize political friends in all who will sustain us in the endeavor to overthrow that party.

Eaton, of the committee, said he understood that the committee on the platform would not be able to report till to-morrow, he therefore moved to reconsider the vote declaring that a platform should be adopted before the nomination was made. Buell moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. After some confusion the latter motion was lost on the call of the States 142, to 172. The resolution was then reconsidered, and after several amendments had been offered and considerable confusion and discussion, the resolution was adopted, offered by Bigler, of Penn., "That the roll of the States be called in regular order, and that each state have a right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency and that the delegates have five minutes allowed to present their views upon the candidate." A motion was then made that the convention adjourn to 10 o'clock Tuesday, on which a roll of the States was called and the motion prevailed 209 to 106.

South Pass, Dakota, 7.—A party of forty men, from this and adjacent settlements, started this morning in search of the Indians who committed the late murders, and to learn the fate, if possible, of Duncan, Moore and McCauley.

Nashville, 6.—Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation convening the legislature for an extra session, on July 27. It is understood that the chief reason of this step is the necessity of doing something relative to the bonds of the state.

Alabama.—Both Houses completed their organization to-day; both elected Republican Speakers. In the House McWharter, Republican, received 76 votes; Price, Democrat 74. The Democrats have a majority in the House.

Chicago, 2.30 p.m., 9.—Frank P. Blair, jr., has been unanimously nominated for Vice President.

Pendleton has withdrawn at the nineteenth ballot; Hendricks 107; Hancock 135; Field 15; Seymour, of Connecticut, 9. Blair 134.

Chicago, 9.—Massachusetts goes for Horatio Seymour on the twenty-first ballot. Ohio again nominates Horatio Seymour, who again declines, but his declination was not accepted. Several States change votes for Seymour, who was nominated at the twenty-second ballot with great enthusiasm.

FOREIGN.

Intelligence from Lower California is discouraging. The government has absolutely refused to allow the shipment of silver bars from the country unless six per cent. duty is added to the charges heretofore paid on the exportation of bullion. The mining companies have determined to cease work, thus throwing hundreds of people out of employment, and virtually suspending all the business of the country.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Cape Saint Lucas, June 21.

Mexican correspondence gives the details of a plan for the annexation of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, in which the governments of England, France, Mexico and the United States have concurred. All holders of claims against Mexico, of whatever nationality, are satisfied that the only hope of payment lies in the United States, and in the assumption by our government of all the just indebtedness of Mexico. The consideration of the transfer to the United States by Mexico of her northern tier of States is confidently expected to be the result of the enforcement by England of a vigorous blockade of the Mexican ports. There is a great conflict of opinion in the correspondence from Mazatlan, as to which party is most to blame in the Anglo-Mexican difficulty, mentioned in yesterday's telegram.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated May 20th, says that reports from the north state that the rebels have met recent successes, and that Peking is seriously menaced.

Havana, 4.—The cholera has made its appearance here.

The cable brings intelligence of an American celebration by a public dinner at London, Berlin and Stuttgart.

Paris.—In the Corps Legislatif the discussion on the budget was continued by Jules Favre. Minister Rouher replied that on this question, the attacks

of the Opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the empire, were weak, and worthy only of scorn. A strong army he declared was a pledge of peace. By her acts France was to preserve peace and independence, but all nations must ever be prepared for the contingencies of war. France had no hidden design, but could not consent to disarmament, for no confidence could be placed in the fraternity of nations.

Rouher in a subsequent speech, in closing the debate, said the Emperor's government accepted the idea of German unity, and recognized the rights of nationalities, but in doing so she must assume a position necessary to the defense of her territory and that was consistent with her honor and self-reliance.

Vienna.—The Austrian Government commenced disarmament by issuing leaves of absence to thirty-six thousand soldiers.

Buest has replied to the recent allocation of the Pope on the state of religion in Austria. The reply is not yet made public.

Belgrade.—The National Chambers of Serbia have passed a law excluding the Princes Alexander and Kara Georgevich and their families from all right to succession to the throne. Prince Milan, to-day, was consecrated and anointed at the cathedral with imposing religious and military ceremonies.

Havana.—The laying of the new telegraph has proved a partial failure. About fifteen miles of new cable will be required to connect with the broken end.

Floods in Jamaica have been very destructive; roads, houses, crops and several lives are reported lost.

Advices from Hayti report that the siege of Port au Prince continues. Salave's forces are reduced to five hundred. Famine prevails in the city. A combined attack is expected within a week.

While some Spanish vessels were practising off Matanza, one gun exploded and four men were killed and four wounded.

Havana, 6.—Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialist General, Jose Gutierrez, who had been hidden in the capital since the surrender of Maximilian, was discovered June 19th, and sentenced to death, but was pardoned by Juarez.

The export of specie is prohibited. The crops of the country are a total failure and a fear of famine is the result.

Paris.—Independence day was celebrated by Americans with a public dinner, grand ball, etc.

Stuttgart.—Minister Bancroft has had an interview with King Charles, at which he presented his credentials as the representative of the United States. He received an invitation to dine with the King. It is understood that the government is ready to ratify the naturalization treaty with the United States.

In the House of Lords, the petition of the people of Nova Scotia was presented, praying Parliament to allow them to separate from the new dominion of Canada.

A dispatch from Shanghai represents that the revolution in Japan has assumed a new phase; it being reported that a combination has been formed by twelve of the most powerful Daimios against the Mikado. These new complications threaten to postpone indefinitely the restoration of tranquility in that Empire.

London.—Sir Morton Peto has passed through the Bankruptcy court and has been discharged.

Belgrade.—Nematovic, brother-in-law of Prince Kara Georgevich, has been executed for participation in the recent conspiracy.

DIRT.

At Farmington, Davis Co., on July 1st, 1868, Ira Oviatt, aged 63 years 7 months and 27 days. He was born December 8th 1804, in Berlin, Conn. He was a member of the Church in 1839; emigrated to Kirtland in 1840, and has been a faithful member ever since.

July 1st, 1868, at the house of C. D. Barnum, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City, William Dougherty, aged 17 years last March, of typhoid fever.

On Monday, June 22, at her residence, East Weber, Margaret, widow of the late William Carruth, in the 41st year of her age.

In the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City, on the 2d inst., Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Anne Lang, aged 10 months.

At Parowan City, in child birth, June 20, 1868, Sarah, wife of William Marsden, and daughter of Lucius Nelson and Lucy Seovil; born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, April 27, 1837, 31 years.

In parturition, of rupture of the uterus, this morning, Mrs. Charlotte Shuka, in the 40th year of her age.