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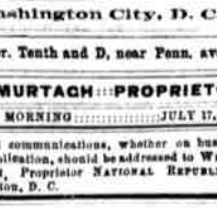
W. J. MURTAGH ::: PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY MORNING ..... JULY 17, 1868.

☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to WM. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.



FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC MUDDLE.

What with the platform, and the candidates of the Democracy, its editors and its managers are at their wits end, and are thrown completely upon the defensive, and sorry work do they make of it. Their candidate for the Presidency is, or rather his speeches so place him, in favor of keeping faith with the public creditor, and of paying the bonds, interest and principal, in coin; but the party has placed him upon a platform which goes for repudiation.

During the war the cry in the Democratic party was for peace—give us peace, said its champions. Now they have nominated a candidate for Vice President who goes for war—war in its most terrific aspect. He would inaugurate war all over the country—not a sectional struggle like the first—but war every. where throughout the land. It is amusing to see how the knowing ones struggle to relieve the party from this terrible embarrassment. The newspapers of the party are floundering about, and making desperate effort to reconcile what they have said heretofore with what they are obliged to say now and in the future.

The *World* is certain that the platform must be construed to mean this: that the greenbacks must be brought up to gold values, and then they may be employed to redeem the public debt.

On the other hand, the Chicago *Times* is alike confident that the platform indorses Mr. Pendleton's view, which is that the debt should be paid in currency, be its value what it may.

Thus it will be seen that these papers have entered upon a work of explanation which it will take them from now till November to complete. So we have them on the hip. They must explain. They must remain on the defensive.

The *World* sees the dilemma in which its party is placed, and very naturally tries to explain it, and to reconcile the various contradictions. The *World* says:

"The Democratic party has doubtless made itself responsible, *to some extent*, for the recent utterances of its candidates. It is responsible for those of Gov. Seymour as well as for those of Gen. Blair. Gov. Seymour, *in his Cooper Institute speech, made the financial question the grand pivot of his policy, and put forth views which must command the approval of all honest and enlightened men. Gen. Blair, in his letter, makes the overthrow of negro reconstruction the all-important thing, and belittles the financial question.* With candidates thus publicly differing, what did the Democratic Convention decide? By nominating Gov. Seymour for the first position of real authority, *it gave its practical endorsement of his views;* by nominating Gen. Blair for an office without any power, it affirmed, indeed, its detestation of the negro governments, *but reserved the question how they are to be dealt with for future decision. Had the candidates changed places, the convention would doubtless have made a mistake.*

"The next Democratic President can make no civil or military appointments without the consent of the Republican Senate; and while Mr. Blair would have been unable to get his nominations confirmed, Mr. Seymour will probably find no difficulty. If Mr. Seymour should come in office, the Senate would compel Mr. Blair to keep all his civil predecessor's appointees, including the Cabinet, and would allow him to give no new officers to the army. The pretended alarm at his letter is ridiculous."

Was ever argument more silly, lame and impotent! The sum of this reasoning is that neither Mr. Seymour nor Mr. Blair can do any harm because the Republican Senate will not let them. What a blessing it is that we have a Republican Senate—even the *World* admits this—so that those Democratic aspirants can do no mischief when elected. We think the people will take care that these men do not succeed by electing Grant and Colfax. But is it not a curious feat that the Democratic nominees are men of such knavish and mischievous principles that the party of the party is obliged, in its appeal for votes, to assure the people that the Republican Senate will prevent the two men whom it is anxious to elect to the two highest offices in the nation from doing any harm to the country! Really we have fallen upon strange times when the leaders of a great party call upon the people to elect men to office who hold dangerous principles, and in the same connection say these men can do no harm because a conservative Senate can keep them in check.

General Grant.

It is not a little amusing to observe how the Democratic newspapers are perplexed by General Grant's military record. They call him a butcher, a blunderer, a stupid pig-headed numskull, and all that sort of thing; still, there stand his deeds. He crushed out the rebellion. He saved the nation, and history will so record it.

One paper says he is not so great a man as was the elder Napoleon, and that he does not come up within a long distance of Wellington.

All we have to say to such stuff is that General Grant, from the time he entered the army, went on from victory to victory, from Donelson to Appomattox Court House. Show us a man in ancient or modern times who, with such means as he had at his command, has done more. If the political enemies of General Grant can find no other weapons to use against him than such as these, they had better keep silent.

The Whereabouts of the Candidates.

General Grant has retired to his farm, near St. Louis, and he will spend his time there and in journeying over the Plains till the middle or last of September.

Speaker Colfax, when Congress adjourns, will also go West. There will be a reception awaiting him at South Bend, Indiana, his home, and it is presumed that he will then travel West and enjoy that relaxation from his arduous labors which he must need.

Governor Seymour has retired to his farm in Western New York, and we presume if the politicians will let him alone he will remain there for the most part till the election. After that he can stay as long as he pleases.

General Frank P. Blair, jr., has gone to the Rocky mountains, whether to prepare for war which he proposes to inaugurate, or to cool the ardor of his feverish brain, we cannot say. It is hoped the latter.

THE SENATE, it is thought, will not concur with the House in passing the military bill for reducing the army. Many of the Senators are of opinion that it is not wise to reduce the army much in the present condition of the country. They would more readily agree to some bill like that introduced by Mr. Wilson.

☞ THE PRESIDENT'S veto of the electoral college bill is looked for to-day. If it be sent in Congress will probably have transacted all necessary business and will have disposed of all legislation which is now demanded, and may reach an adjournment by Monday or Tuesday.

Eating His Own Words.

Brick Pomeroy boasts that his paper, the *La Crosse Democrat*, has a circulation of 250,000, and we suppose he got this circulation because of the many bold, bad things which he threws out to the world through its columns. We have always known that if there was a wicked and blasphemous sheet published in the United States, it was the *La Crosse Democrat*. We had, however, given Pomeroy the credit of being consistent in his wickedness. The following extracts from his paper will show that we are mistaken. Like other Democrats, he eats his own words. We do not know why we should have expected anything different of him, but we did.

On July 6th, the *La Crosse Democrat* has the following:

"Gov. Seymour is trying to put the public mind asleep on the bond question, and leave the plow-holders to sweat and stagger, and starve under the load of taxation to pay the bondholders their semi-annual interest in gold, and their taxes in addition, by telling the country that the financial question should not be brought into the canvass this year, that everything is well enough as it is, if you will only make the country economize in its expenditures, and that a generation hence will be time enough to talk about the national debt.

"How false and deceptive!

"It takes one hundred and twenty-five millions in greenbacks, at present depreciation—to pay the interest on the bonds. This load upon industry—this drain upon the resources of the plowholders—Gov. Seymour proposes to continue without change for a generation or more.

"Why?

"Because he has not courage to grapple with the question like a statesman and a patriot.

"And because the bondholders have got him in their toils, and are using him to uphold their interests—

"*And enslave the* PLOWHOLDERS!" * * *

Again, in allusion of F. P. Blair, jr., the *Democrat* says:

"It is this Blair family, whose history is thus truthfully sketched, which now claims position and a voice in the Democratic party, and even assumes to dictate its nomination for the Presidency. In fact, it has the modesty to claim the nomination for one of its own members—the butcher of St. Louis—the nice young gentleman who so adroitly balanced between the speakership and a brigadier generalship, and to whom Lincoln so kindly tossed the latter when the former was not to be caught.

"Has the Democratic party fallen so low as to be used by such creatures? Is it so craven as to allow such fellows to say what it shall do, or what it shall not do?"

Just five days after giving to the world the above, this same unscrupulous sheet comes out with the following, plainly showing that, like all other Democratic changlings, this creature does not hesitate to eat his own words. The *Democrat* says:

"We place at the head of our columns today the names of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Frank P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, who were nominated to the offices of President and Vice-President, by the National Democratic Convention, which assembled in the city of New York on Independence Day, 1868.

"The names of Seymour and Blair, representing, as they will upon the platform of the convention, the earnest sentiments of the people of the country, will awaken that enthusiasm in the great Democratic heart that needed but a touch to fire it."

* * * * * * *

"'*Principia non homines!*'"

"This has ever been our motto—the sure guide-post to victory. Acting under its inspiration, and under the glorious banner of the people, and upon their platform, we earnestly and determinedly shall support the nomination of Horatio Seymour and of Frank P. Blair, and with the gallant Democracy of the country, will march in solid phalanx to victory."

It were not needful to comment upon such inconsistencies.

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS are setting up high claims of patriotism for Mr. Seymour and are quoting from his speeches to show that he is a good and sound Union man. The following, which is being published in the copperhead journals, is said to be an extract from his message to the New York Legislature in 1863:

"Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution."

Mr. Seymour has said a great many things. We think his friends will be sorry that he has not been as reticent as Gen. Grant before the ending of the campaign. Let us see what else he has said. In a speech, while the war was progressing, he said:

"If it is true that *slavery must be abolished to save the Union*, then the people of *the South should be allowed to withdraw* themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

Mr. Seymour, like Orator Puff, has at least two tones to his voice.

OUR NEIGHBOR of the *Express* is getting excited this hot weather. It creates a man of straw, and then kicks and cuffs the thing of its own fancy unmercifully. Don Quixotte's assault upon the windmill was nothing in comparison to the brilliant achievement of our neighbor.

What does the *Express* think of Mr. Blair's letter to Col. Broadhead? We would like a categorical answer.

THE SENATE yesterday passed a bill extending the laws of the United States, relating to customs and commerce, over Alaska, making it one collection district. The port of entry is to be Sitka.

THERE WAS a very large number of persons at the White House yesterday. Several Senators and Representatives and Secretaries McCulloch and Schofield were admitted and had interviews.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS AND THE LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—Some days ago the Hon. Godlove S. Orth introduced a bill into the House of Representatives for the preservation of life at sea, navigable rivers and lakes, which was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which the Hon. Frederick A. Pike is chairman, to report on its merits. The bill in question has in view the adoption by the navy and passenger vessels of the life-saving apparatus of the New York Life-Saving and Ship Ballasting Company, and of which Mr. M. L. Rossvally is the energetic and enterprising agent for the United States, Cuba, Great Britain and Russia.

Wishing to aid the committee in their investigation into the merits, and desirous to offer them every facility for that purpose, Dr. Rossvally chartered the steamer Winnisimmet and placed her at the disposal of the Committee on Naval Affairs and other M. C.'s who desired to witness the experiment of the invention. Yesterday evening Hon. Mr. Pike, Judge Van Trump, Dr. Rossvally, Committee on Naval Affairs, and sundry other members of Congress, proceeded in a train of carriages to the Sixth street wharf, embarked aboard the steamer, when she immediately cast her moorings and sped out into the placid Potomac, and when out some distance, Mr. Alfred Pleiffert, clerk for Dr. Rossvally, jumped overboard with the patent suit on, and, although in shallow water, failed to "touch bottom," but bobbed about in the water like a Muscovy drake.

The apparatus and its life-saving powers has already been fully described in the REPUBLICAN. We therefore deem it necessary to add to it further than that the committee and other M. C.'s congratulated Dr. Rossvally on the entire success of the invention. It is to be hoped that Congress will act favorably on this matter, and that every national vessel will be supplied with them; also, passenger steamers and vessels. It will be an economy to the dividends of life insurance companies. Certainly Mr. Rossvally deserves much credit for the persevering manner in which he has labored to bring the invention into public notice, for it was unheard of before he took hold of the "apparatus." From here Mr. R. proceeds to New Orleans, Cuba, &c., and we wish him all possible success in his philanthropic work.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON used always to say that he knew when Horatio Seymour most desired to be a candidate for office by the pertinacity with which he declined it. When Seymour received a complimentary nomination in 1854, and was expected to adhere to his declared purpose not to accept, he disappointed and disgusted the wiser members of the party and was defeated at the polls, as they knew he would be. The late Dean Richmond was in the lobby of Tweddle Hall at the time, and some one informing him that Seymour was making a speech accepting the nomination, he turned on his heel in anger, saying: "I always knew he was a —— fool, and now he has proved it."

POLITICAL.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* contains a letter from Atlanta explaining the partial defeat of the Republicans in the Georgia Legislature. It arose out of the aspirations of a few unbitted candidates for Electoral votes. The two gentlemen who it was supposed, until lately, would be elected without opposition, are Foster Blodgett, of Augusta, and Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, both true and tried Union men, and it was only very recently that the combinations of numerous aspirants became known. The difficulty resulted in the election of the clerk and messenger in the House by the Democrats. The Republicans, however, rallied on the election of the other officers, and defeated their opponents. The skies are now represented as clear, and the Republicans again united. The election of Senators has not yet transpired.

GENERAL J. L. ALCORN, one of the ablest men in Mississippi, in his late speech at Holly Springs, paid a handsome tribute to General Grant. He said the Southern people owed him a debt of gratitude; that he had saved the nation in mercy, and when the South had surrendered her armies, General Grant had held in check the fierce wrath of Andrew Johnson, who stood ready to make good his pledge for blood and confiscation. He stated that twelve months since he had written a letter in which he had declared for Grant. He still declared for him as the only hope of peace in the land. Elect Grant, and all would be well. Defeat him, and intestine feuds and internal commotion would continue in the land, pressing back our coming prospects, and opening the way to wider ruin.

GEN. GRANT visited Ripley, Ohio, last week. The *Bee* says: "Our citizens were struck with the extreme modesty of Gen. Grant while he was with us on last Friday. Not once did he allude to the fact of his being a candidate for the Presidency, and whenever the subject was mentioned he would invariably so frame his remarks that no one unacquainted would have ever dreamed that he was a candidate for that position. If the country had to depend on the General to tell them that he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party, it would remain in utter ignorance for a long time."

DEAN RICHMOND was never an admirer of Mr. Seymour. At the Democratic National Convention of 1860, at Charleston, while the committees were employed and the members wanted to fill up the time, it was determined to have a speech from the bluff old New Yorker. A messenger came to him with the message that he was desired to come in and speak. Dean mouthed a huge execration, and then roared out: "If I speak I must say something which will come up again. Call on Seymour; he can talk without saying anything."

"MACK" wrote to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from New York, on the night before the nominations were made: "The people were betrayed by men whom they trusted, and Mr. Pendleton was defeated by treachery. The Democracy of the country will support for President, in 1868, whoever may be nominated to-morrow, and (or President in 1872, George H. Pendleton, who represents, better than any other man living, the issues of the Democratic party."

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* affirms that the effect of the Democratic success in the Presidential election will be to declare that "this is a white man's Government, and that a foul iniquity, conceived in party corruption, and brought forth in fraud and perfidy, shall not stand so long as a score of loyal arms can be raised to strike it to the dust."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Seymour's nomination after his repeated declinations calls to mind Corwin's observations at the nomination of Polk. "After this no one is safe. A man goes to bed a respected citizen, and he rises in the morning and finds himself a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency."

THE Cincinnati railroads had a warm competition for the contract of carrying the "Pendleton escort" to New York. The narrow-guage roads obtained it. Immediately after the nomination the managers of the broad-guage route telegraphed to Mr. Pendleton, offering to furnish ambulance cars to bring back his party.

A MOURNING Grant and Colfax gathering was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Lieutenant-Governor Woodford, John C. Cole, and others.

THE Norwich *Bulletin*, having read Mr. Belmont's speech in which he charged the expenses of the war upon the Republicans, says that General Forrest ought to have followed in a speech charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers" who were butchered.

CONGRESSMAN BLAINE stopped a day in New York, and said: "There are more rebel than Union soldiers, and more members of the rebel than of the Union Congress among these Democratic delegates."

THE Sandusky *Register* publishes free the following advertisement: Wanted—A knot hole of unusually small size. Address S. P. Chase, Washington, D. C.

GOV. ANDREW, three days before his death, said: "The tendency of the hour is toward Grant and that is best. Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be right anywhere."

PROF. J. B. TURNER, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Tenth Illinois district, has challenged his Democratic competitor, Hon. A. J. Burr, to a joint canvass of the district.

THE first act of Frank Blair which brought him before the public, was the writing of a scurrilous article, published in the Washington Globe, then edited by his father, of which the late Colonel Fletcher Webster was the subject.

AMONG the Democratic Congressmen who, since Seymour's nomination, have declared for Grant and Colfax, is Thomas E. Stewart, Mr. Raymond's successor from the Sixth New York district.

IT is confidently stated that General John A. Dix, now American Minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who, in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

THE New York correspondence of the Paris *Opinion Nationale* calls Chief Justice Chase "the slipperiest fox in the United States."

THE Republicans ought to appoint a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance of the Blair family. They have been worse than "The Old Man of the Sea," to any party that has shouldered their fortunes.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says the Blair family is like small-pox—every administration has to have its turn. We think the next will be an exception.

A WESTERN PAPER says: "Mr. Seymour is said to be strong with the Democratic party; but unluckily the party is not strong with him."

THE Zanesville *Courier* offers a reward for a Democrat in Muskingum county, Ohio, who has yet given a hurrah for the Tammany Hall ticket.

SEYMOUR is said to have obtained the Democratic nomination by declining it, and Judge Chase to have lost it by seeking it.

IT IS SAID that the Democratic platform was made for the taxpayers, and the nominations for the bondholders.

WAS it not well, asks the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that a Grayback Convention should adopt a Greenback platform and nominate a Moldback candidate with a Turnback associate?

THE military authorities on Monday ejected Governor Humphrey and family from the executive Mansion, at Jackson, Miss.

JOHN S. KASSON is talked of as an independent candidate for Congress in the Des Moines (Iowa) district.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER positively declines re-election to Congress because not physically able to enter upon the work of the canvass.

"LET the President elect dispense the carpet bag State government. F. P. BLAIR, JR."

"Let us have peace. U. S. GRANT."

A CONTEMPORARY bids farewell to Chief Justice Chase, saying he is a pickled Salmon and badly tainted at that.

DON'T mix the two Blairs—one belongs to the church, the other don't.

GEN. ROSECRANS is in Chicago, and washes his hands of the Democratic convention.

FROM BLANCHARD & MOHUN, corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, we have "Harper's Weekly" and "Harper's Bazar" for the week ending July 25.

FROM SHILLINGTON, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, we have "Putnam's Magazine" and "The Lady's Friend" for August.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS, Harper & Bros., New York, we have "Harpers' Magazine" for August.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—The heat has been bad lately, especially for those unfortunates who are obliged to furnish matter for the daily papers. We were rather surprised, however, to see the effect of the weather betrayed in an article in one of this morning's papers, the writer of which begins in the following reckless and magnificent manner:

"The south winds yesterday blew from Paradise, winds of fire and force. The morning hour was lit with lurid fire and the sun came down on pinnacle, steeple, roof, gutter and pavement with a hellish zest, striking down the poor and lowly and making faint the heart of the worker and toiler. The glory of the sun's countenance outshone everything, but within the heart of that bright luminary was a wasting and desolating fire which yesterday ate into the lives of over fifty persons, some of whom still exist, lingering on the border land of delirium and burning fever, with ice swathes around their foreheads and dismal despair at their hearts."—*New York Evening Post.*

A YOUNG WIDOW in Nashua, N. H., advertised for a husband, and was speedily successful in obtaining one just to her fancy, from Indiana. She converted her property into cash, and started with her consolor for his mythical western home, only to lose both husband and money at a way station, where the train stopped five minutes for refreshments.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS

MATTERS ON THE CONTINENT

PARAGUAY ABOUT TO SUCCUMB

State of Affairs in Mexico

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Fatal Effects of the Heated Term

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 16.—Evening—Consols 94¾@94¾ for account. United States bonds 72¼@72½. Illinois Central 99¾. Bonds at Frankfort 76½@76¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 16. — Evening — Cotton heavy, but unchanged.

LONDON, July 16.—The decrease of specie in the Bank of England, during the past week, has been £364,000.

PARIS, July 16.—The argument in the Arman case in Paris has closed and judgment will be rendered in a fortnight.

Ministerial changes have been made in Portugal. Soule has been appointed Home and Foreign Secretary.

Two men were arrested in Spain for enrolling recruits for a rising.

It is reported from Brazil that Humaita, in Paraguay, will soon fall, as Lopez has only 6,000 men.

The North Carolina Legislature--Democratic Ratification Meeting--The Municipal Difficulty Unsettled.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature to-day. N. Paige & Co. were elected State printers.

The excluded members were allowed mileage and per diem up to to-day.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held at Tucker Hall last night. Speeches were made by Hon. Thomas Bragg, General W. R. Cox, and others.

Resolutions endorsing the National Democratic Convention were adopted, amid the greatest applause. A large number of ladies were present.

The aspect of the municipal difficulty remains unchanged. All the board is still in. The new board is not disposed to press its claim. It is understood that Gen. Canby refuses to interfere, unless it is shown that the legal and constitutional authority was resisted. This not being shown, the proposed raid upon the old municipal authorities did not take place.

The Legislature is not yet doing much in general legislation. What it has done has been of a partisan character. The temper of the body is decidedly against mixed schools or taxed militia.

A bill is before the House authorizing Gov. Holden to appoint municipal officers.

The heat continues to be excessive. There are fears of a general drought and destruction of crops. The gardens generally are parched.

Mexican News.

HAVANA, July 16.—The French mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, July 12.

The affair of Her Majesty's steamer Chanticleer remained unsettled.

President Juarez sent orders to Gen. Corona to have the custom-house officers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation may be made into their conduct and action.

The money of the British commander, taken from the purser of the Chanticleer, was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time dispatched to Corona to repel, by force any naval attack by the British commander.

During the past fortnight unusual tranquillity had prevailed throughout the Republic.

The official journal denies the truth of the report that the Mexican bondholders in the United States had held a meeting in New York, at which General Sturm was present.

The difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement of the cabinet still continued.

Georgia Legislature---The Ashman Murder.

ATLANTA, July 16.—The Senate did not hold a session to-day. It is believed that the committee will report adversely to expulsion of members.

In the House this morning the chairman of the Investigating Committee reported satisfactory progress in its labors, and hopes to submit a report to-morrow. It is believed that the committee is unanimous, and that the House will be able to take speedy and final action. It is doubtful whether any member will be expelled.

Wheatley, the Government detective in the Ashman case, has left here for Washington. It is believed he will not return. Major Williams, of Columbus, and T. C. Miller, of La Grange, were on the stand to-day for the defence. The testimony is damaging to the prisoner.

Strike among Gas-Workers—Philadelphia in Darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—It is expected that this city will be in darkness to-night, as the supply of gas on hand at any one time would last only two days. Yesterday six hundred firemen struck for twenty-five per cent. advance in wages. The managers promptly refuse to accede to the demand. No gas has been manufactured since yesterday morning. The strikers will hold a meeting to-night. The event has caused sensation, and the price of candles has therefore risen rapidly.

Fatal Effects of the Weather.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Nearly a hundred cases of sunstroke were reported up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, of which about thirty were fatal. Among the deaths is that of Professor W. T. G. Morton, of Boston; he died of apoplexy, caused by excessive heat while riding with his wife in Central Park.

The heat has not been so great to-day as it was for the past three days.

A northeast breeze is tempering the atmosphere. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 92 in the shade.

From North Carolina—The Crops.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—The heat is unabated. Thermometer, 97 to 101. One man died of sun stroke.

The crops of this entire section are suffering greatly from drought.

The most serious apprehensions of a crop failure exists among the farmers.

The municipal election excited no interest; the people being divided in opinion concerning its legality. The vote was small. The Radicals took no part in the election.

South Carolina Senator Elected for the Long Term.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 16.—Frederick A. Sawyer, collector of internal revenue for Charleston, has been elected United States Senator for the term ending 1873. On the eighth ballot the vote was as follows: Sawyer 76, Hackey 68, Campbell, Democrat, 5.

The Heated Term at Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 16.—The thermometer in some localities here to-day indicated 107 degs. in the shade. There were two deaths from sunstroke. The heat was so great in Libby prison that the military commander removed the prisoners to the pens from which they were originally sent.

A Murderess Reprived.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 16.—Governor Hay has granted a reprieve to Mrs. Victor, condemned to be hung on the 20th of August, until the 20th of November, and ordered her to be removed to the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Newburg.

Libel Suit against the Philadelphia Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—John E. McDonough, of Black Crook fame, has sued Forney's *Press*, claiming $10,000 damages for libel. The alleged libel consists of an article copied from a Chicago paper reflecting on McDonough's honesty.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and family arrived in New York yesterday, from California, en *route* for this city. Miss Charlotte Cushman left town last evening for Cape May. Dr. Tyron, U. S. N., Hon. John Pool, N. C., and Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, are at the Ebbitt House. George S. Berry, Nevada; W. H. Rensley, U. S. Marines, and C. C. Hantley, of Nevada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. C. C. Snow, Kansas; Hon. C. W. Pierce, Alabama; Hon. Capt. R. Chandler, U. S. A., and Hon. Hamilton Ward, of New York, are at the Seaton House. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., is at the Owen House. Mr. H. Gill, New Orleans, and J. Homer Edgerley, are at the Bunker Avenue Hotel. Rev. M. K. Douglas, of Mississippi, and J. R. Aiken, Louisville, Ky., are at Willards. Chester King, of Lowell, Mass.; H. James, New Orleans; H. B. Cole, California, and Major Barney Green, of Brownsville, Texas, are at the Kirkwood House.

The Treaty with China.

The following treaty with China is now before the Senate. It will doubtless be ratified:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: I transmit to the Senate for consideration, with a view to ratification, additional articles to the treaty between the United States and his Majesty the Emperor of China, of the 18th of June, 1858, signed in this city on the 4th inst., by the plenipotentiaries of the parties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

THE TREATY.

Additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire of the 18th of June, 1858.

Whereas, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated Hsieh Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers in the matter of passports, or on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right to eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Art. 4. The twenty-sixth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the employment of the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government, in that case, protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHIH KANG,
SUN CHIA KU.

Texas--The Division of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The special of the Galveston (Texas) *News*, dated July 16th, says the convention has disclaimed authority to divide the State under the reconstruction acts, and has refused to consider the matter unless by direct authority from Congress.

A. A. BRADFORD is the Republican candidate for Congress in Colorado.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* says that the circulation of the London *Times* is about 60,000 daily, that of the *Telegraph* 120,000 to 140,000, of the *Standard* not far from 100,000, the *Star* 25,000, the *Post* 4,000, the *Advertiser* 5,000, the *Pall Mall Gazette* 12,000. The *Daily News* began its circulation with 50,000, and is increasing rapidly. The *Saturday Review* has a trifle less than 10,000, and the *Spectator* averages 7,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 16—1 p. m.—Cotton dull; tending downward. Sugar dull. Coffee and Porto Rico unchanged. Flour steady. Southern unchanged. Wheat—Generally fair, but 2@3c lower; rates: No. 2 $2.35. Corn opened and weak; closed $1.09@1.10. Oats unchanged; dull and nominal. Pork quiet and weak; $30.20. Gold 140¾.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—There is some inquiry from shippers, but not much disposition to purchase at present prices. The jobbing demand is light, confined to retail lots. We note sales to-day, in small lots, of some 800 bbls. at $11@11.50 for Howard street family; $10.50 for medium extra do., and $9.50 for spring wheat extra.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—Receipts 1,280 bushels white and 10,920 bushels red. There were quite a number of arrivals of wheat from the Eastern Shore to-day, and the aggregate of receipts was much larger. Strictly prime wheat, however, was scarce, the receipts being mostly tough. Sales were made at about previous prices, the market closing very dull.

Sales: White—220 bushels prime at $2.35; 324 do. common at $2.30. Red—470 bushels choice Maryland at $2.50; 1,000 do. at $2.40; 174 prime do. at $2.35; 200 do. at $2.30; 200 do. at $2.25; 200 do. at $2.20; 200 do. at $2.15; 200 do. at $2.10; 270 do. at $2.05; 300 do. at $2.00; 297 fair at $1.95; 480 do. at $1.90; 300 do. at $1.85; 190 bushels common at $1.75; 100 do. at $1.70; 300 bushels do. at $1.65.

Corn.—Receipts 2,600 bushels white; no yellow; market dull but firm. Sales: 600 bushels white at $1.06; 100 do. at $1.10 cents; 200 at $1.15.

Oats—Receipts of 200 bushels; dull at 80@85 cents for prime. Sales: 150 bushels at 85 cents.

Rye—Receipts of 100 bushels; sold at $1.

Coffee—The market continues dull. Only sales of some four last report 400 bags prime Rio at 17@17½ cents, gold; and 190 bags skimmings at 16½ cents, currency. We still quote as follows: Ordinary 13@13½ cents; fair, 14@15 cents; good, 15½@16 cents; prime, 16½@17 cents; choice, 17½@18½ cents; Laguayra, 17@18 cents; Java, 23½@24½ cents.

Sugars—The market is quiet but very firm. Stock light, and offerings mainly composed of low grades. Good grades scarce. There was a sale late yesterday of 71 bales good ordinary at 20 cents.

Molasses—The market remains quiet and nominally unchanged.

Provisions.—The market generally is quiet, but steady. There is a fair demand for bacon, which we still quote as heretofore: 14@15½ cents for shoulders; 16½@16¾ cents for rib sides, and 18¾@17 cents for clear ribs. Hams are firm at 21@23 cents. We hear of no movement in bulk meats. Lard is steady at 17@18 cents. Mess pork $29.

Sugars.—The market is dull and heavy. Yesterday 100 hhds. Demarara sold on private terms; 29 hhds. vac. pan, at 15¾@15¾ cents; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 13¾@13¾ cents. Fair to good refining 13@13¾ cents; fair to good grocery Cuba and English Island 13¾@13 cents; prime do. 13¾@13¾ cents; common to good Porto Rico 12@12¾ cents, and prime to choice do. 13¼@14 cents, net; Havana, No. 12, 12¼ cents; English Island vacuum pan 14½@15¼ cents.

Refined Sugars—We quote prices as follows: Hard crushed, 16¾ cents; soft crushed, 15¾ cents for A; 15¼ for circle A; 15¾ cents for B; 15½ for extra C, and 14¾@14¾ cents for C yellow.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beeves—The offerings to-day amount to about 1,000 head. The market is active, but at a decline of ¼ cent per pound on good and fully ½ cent on common grades of cattle.

Sheep.—The receipts of this week have been large, and with only a limited demand the market has ruled dull at a decline of about ¼ cent. per lb. on the rates of last week. Sales amount to about 5,000 head at 3@3¾ cents per lb., gross, for sheep and lambs at $3@3.50 per head.

Hogs.—The market is fairly supplied with hogs, and with a good demand, had ruled brisk at an advance during the week of about ½ cent per lb. Sales at 12@12½ cents per lb., net.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR RENT TO A CAREFUL FAMILY—THREE unfurnished rooms on second floor, and front basement room, in a new press-brick front house on V street, third house west of Thirteenth street west; rent moderate; convenient to cars. Inquire at premises. jy16-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid FARM of 270 acres, within 6 miles of Washington; a new MANSION of 12 rooms, handsome furniture, sheds, crops, outbuildings, &c., on very reasonable terms. Inquire of JOHN R. ARMSON, Real Estate Broker, Capitol Hill, opposite south side of the Capitol. jy7-tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Machinery, Army Wagons, Working Iron, &c. Apply to M. FAY & Co.'s per-im Ninth street wharf.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK House, situated on L street south, near Eighth street east; 10 large rooms with gas and water, and convenient to the cars. Inquire at JOSEPH REPETTI, 109 Cor. Seventh and I streets, Navy Yard.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. Inquire of HORACE BRADFORD, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. ap27-tf

Wants.

WANTED—FAMILIES BREAKING UP housekeeping or removing from the city, to know that they can dispose of their Furniture without the trouble or expense of an auction, by addressing JAMES GUILD, Furniture Dealer, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue. jy16-10*

WANTED—NEW AND CAST-OFF CLOTHING. OLD GOLD AND SILVER, or any other article of value, at the old-established Pawnbroker Store of H. FULTON & Co., 511 Ninth street, 3