New-York Tribune.

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TRUNK LINES AND LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

We desire to invite the attention of careful and conservative investors to a few facts of vital importance to them in making their investments.

The General Government has long since ceased to be a borrower of money, and, on the contrary, for a long time has been buying and cancelling its bonds. Recently the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the regular monthly purchase of Government obligations, called in $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds. Under these circumstances investors have been compelled to look elsewhere for a profitable investment for their capital, and the first mortgage bonds of American railways are now the favorite security. The purchases of bonds by the Treasury have advanced the price of Government bonds to a point where they pay a comparatively low rate of interest. The greatest success in American railways can be found in the history of those roads known as Trunk Lines, which combine the benefit of through and local traffic. The gross earnings of the leading trunk lines of railroads in this country form a striking illustration of the above fact, as will appear in the following statement of their earnings for 1870:

New-York Central	$22,363,319
Erie	16,139,461
Pennsylvania Central	17,331,707
Baltimore and Ohio	9,371,477
Lake Shore	13,457,540
Ohio and Mississippi	3,189,137
Toledo and Wabash	4,544,640
Hannibal and St. Joseph	3,340,224
Union Pacific	7,625,297
Central Pacific	7,920,710
Total for ten roads	$105,522,442

The ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD is already constructed from St. Joseph to Marysville, from thence far into Nebraska, and is being rapidly completed to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road. The ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD will shorten the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast from 80 to 232 miles, according to the different routes named above. The ten leading trunk lines of road mentioned in the preceding table comprise but a part of the railroads that will contribute to the passenger and freight traffic of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD, which is destined to become the new short line between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and which must share liberally in the enormous business represented by the grand total of $105,522,442 gross earnings of the ten leading trunk lines in the above statement. This of itself is a sufficient security for the payment of the interest and principal of the EIGHT PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS of the Company, Western Division, now on the market.

But as a great additional security, the Company has a United States land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the richest agricultural lands in the West. In previous communications to the public we have taken occasion to advert to the great value of land grants to railroad companies, and will now only mention the fact that the land grant of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY is worth over $18,000,000 at the present price of the lands of the Illinois Central Company. The lands cannot be sold for less than $4 per acre, and the proceeds of the same are applied to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonded debt of the Company. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by sales to investors, including many shrewd business men who know and appreciate bonds which combine liberal income with great security.

The bonds are for the present offered at 97½ and accrued interest, and we have no hesitancy in recommending them as an investment securely guarded, both as to interest and principal. Parties desiring to participate in the division of the remaining balance of the loan are requested to make early application, in view of the possibility of an advance in the price of the bonds. The bonds of the Eastern Division of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now current in the market at 102.

We continue to deal in these Bonds the same as Government bonds and other securities. Investors will find this a good opportunity to convert their Government and other high-priced bonds, with the advantage of a higher rate of interest and perfect security. Maps, pamphlets, and full information in regard to the Company can be had on application.

TANNER & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION

TWEED STILL MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

THE HAY-LOFT AND CHEESE-PRESS DELEGATES DOING HIS BIDDING—THE REFORMERS IN THE MINORITY—FAILURE OF ALL THEIR PLANS—THE CONVENTION DENOUNCED BY THE GERMANS—A PLATFORM ADOPTED, BUT NO NOMINATIONS MADE—ANOTHER STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY EXPECTED TO-DAY.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 4.—When Tweed came on the scene last night the Ring had few to champion it. The Reformers were aglow with the prospective easy and assured victory, and the Ring men, without their leader, said little. When the leader of the Ring came upon the scene the vague threats of violence were hushed, and vague rumors of compromise began to fill the air. The Anti-Tammany men, under the impulse of the new danger, were rallied in animated and frantic council. As the night wore, the two wings were gathered in a half-dozen segments in the various parlors of the Osborn. Tweed held open levee, and the tide of office-holders crowded in to bend the obsequious knee to the arbiter of the Democratic party. Gov. Seymour, Tilden, Potter, Robinson, and a great following of the Conservatives (or as the Ring people call them, the "Regency fossils"), held excited discussions, and cast about helplessly for some means of overthrowing the giant Ring, but morning came without anything more than expedients being proposed. The Ring had, however, arranged a sore surprise for the over-confident relics of the Regency. Early in the morning the mere enterprising of the Tammany men were up and about, making inflammatory appeals and indicating a purpose to terrorize, in case the opposition made too much head against the Ring.

Shortly after noon to-day an immense crowd swarmed all the thoroughfares to the hall, and all the police in the city lined the approaches to the main stairway. Nothing serious happened, however, as the delegates entered, and a sensation of relief and disappointment came on the spectators. The audience poured in *en masse*, and when the delegates from Oneida, Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan, appeared, a great shout of recognition came from the crowd. A great buzz of debate came from the assembly as the contested delegations filed past the place allotted to the regulars, and seated themselves humbly in the rear. As the local celebrities entered shouts and clamor followed, and the temper of the Convention soon became unmistakable.

When the Convention came to order, great numbers of the Ring adherents clustered outside the ropes, but contrary to general apprehensions, no riotous demonstrations took place. Tweed himself was not in the hall, the management of the forces being intrusted to Wm. C. Dewitt of Kings, who bubbled up in effervescent eulogy of Tammany whenever he could get an opportunity. Other benchmen worked as zealously but not so noisily for the Ring, and the result shows how effectively that work was done.

SPEECH OF S. J. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden came tardily to the chair about 1 o'clock, and repeated with considerable spirit the following platitudes, rendered familiar to the ears of the Democracy by a quarter of a century of sedulous repetition:

Reverently I thank God that when midnight darkness brooded over the Republic and the true men who were guarding the sacred tradition of free government created by Jefferson, and vindicated by Jackson, and as upheld in our State by the Clintons, Tompkins, Van Buren, Wright, and Marcy sat at their watch despondent; the uplifted cloud begins to show its silver lining and there is revealed the dawn of a new and better day. The Democracy burnishing its armor, and purifying its ranks, advances to fight anew the battle against centralism and corruption, to which 75 years ago it was first led by Thomas Jefferson in the nation and George Clinton in the State. Those dangers have recently assumed vastly greater dimensions than at the birth, or at any time during the existence of the Republic. Mankind naturally fear the evils they have last experienced, even after those evils have passed away and others of the opposite character have taken their place. It is a maxim of history that government is always strengthened by unsuccessful insurrection.

THE NEW DEPARTURE SWALLOWED.

We have just emerged from a vast civil war, in which we have conquered a Rebellion undertaken to break up our Federal Government. Disunion is crushed, Slavery is dead forever, the suffrage is irrevocably given to the colored race, the original object of the war is accomplished. Every natural result is attained, and yet, in our recoil from danger completely passed, we rush blindly toward the opposite peril. The equilibrium of our whole political system is in danger of being overthrown, and a despotic and corrupt centralism established. The whole value of the arrangement by which our world is kept in its place in the solar system is in the balance between two opposing forces. It would matter little to us which of these forces should be allowed to prevail. If the centripetal tendency should dominate, our planet would shoot madly into the realms of endless space, far away from the sources of heat and light and life, until every living thing upon its surface would perish. If the centripetal tendency should dominate, the earth would rush with inconceivable velocity toward the sun, until it should be engulfed in the burning mass. So it is with the adjustment of powers between the State and Federal Governments; disunion and centralization are equally fatal to good government. Disunion would generate centralism of military despotism in the separate States. Centralism attempted over areas and populations so vast would break the parts asunder, and fill our continent, as it has every other, with rival nations. Our wise ancestors devised the only system possible to avoid these opposite evils. They formed a Federal Government to arrange our foreign relations; to maintain peace and amity between the States, and to administer a few exceptional functions of common interest; and they left the great residuary mass of governmental powers to the States.

A CREED NOT FOLLOWED IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The Democratic party has carried on the Federal Government for fifty of the seventy years of the present century. Its creed is compressed in two ideas.

First: To limit as much as possible all governmental power; enlarging always and everywhere the domain of individual judgment and action.

Second: To throw back the governmental powers necessary to be exercised as much as possible upon the States and localities approaching in every case the individuals to be affected.

These ideas dominate over the Democratic party and find in it their best representatives. The opposite ideas to meddle with everything properly belonging to individuals and to centralize all governmental powers, express the tendencies of the Republican party. Under their inspiration the Federal Government is rapidly seizing upon all the powers of human society. It has assumed to regulate the suffrage, and threatens to take the control of all elections. It perverts the power to raise revenue into a means of dictating what kinds of business men shall employ their labor and capital in, of giving bounties and granting monopolies, of enriching favored classes by impoverishing the earnings of the people. It has drawn within its power all the banks; it has begun to create insurance corporations; and it yearns to take jurisdiction of all railroad companies. Its career of usurpation, if continued a few years longer, will involve all the business, all the contracts, all the property of individuals, and will populate Washington with the lobbies of thirty-seven States. I oppose centralism because it is incompatible with civil liberty. Forty millions of people guided by a single hand would sweep over all dissent and all resistance of isolated or unorganized individuals. Look at France—half a million of office-holders and half a million of soldiers, moved from the center, make civil liberty impossible. I oppose centralism because it creates an irresponsible power, and irresponsible power is always corrupt. A government ruling all the affairs of individuals and localities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, would be the most incompetent for what it would undertake, the most oppressive, the most irresponsible, and the most corrupt Government of which history affords any example. It would repeat and exaggerate the crimes of the worst Government in the worst age. Already the system is maturing its fatal fruits. Demoralization in public trusts prevails to an extent never before known in this country and scarcely believed to be possible. The mass of men of all parties are pure in their intention, but parties differ in the tendencies of their principles and measures, and the ideal standards and teachings of their leaders.

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN ALREADY FORGOTTEN.

The Democratic party, from its foundation three quarters of a century ago, has held and acted upon ideas which tend to purity in government. It has enacted with leaders a higher standard of official purity than any other party in the country. It has never elected to the Presidency any man of as low a standard of official life as either of the three Republican Presidents. Every Democratic National Convention would, by common consent, have rejected from its nomination a man who had filled the public offices with his relatives, or who had been enriched by costly presents while exercising the immense power of the Presidency to promote men's interest or gratify men's ambition. Even in the corrupt times of James I., the greatest intellect perhaps which has appeared among men—Bacon—was impeached by our ancestors because, as Lord High Chancellor of England, he had received presents from suitors in causes depending before him. His defense was that he had decided those causes against the parties which had made the presents. Grant has decided the causes of those who were candidates for the great civil trusts of the country in favor of those who made him presents. Jefferson left among the noble traditions of his precept and example the maxims that he would not appoint relatives to office whatever their fitness, and that while in official life he would do nothing to increase his fortune. He would keep himself not only pure, but he would hold high the standard of public morality. I do not wish to speak harshly of the illustrious soldier who fills the Presidential chair. He may not have been conscious of the evil in the fatal example which he has set. But when the two ideas of personal gain and the bestowal of office are allowed to be in one mind at the same time, they will become associated, and it is but a step to the sale of the greatest trusts. Intellect, training, virtue, will soon succumb to wealth. Vulgar millionaires will grasp the highest seats of honor and power, as they put a new emblazonment on their carriages, or a gaudy livery upon their servants.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS WERE HONEST—SIXTY YEARS AGO.

I turn now to our own State. The era of Democratic ascendency was the 25 years under the Constitution of 1812. Van Buren, Marcy, Wright, and Flagg ruled. They were men of absolute personal honor and truth, and in all the counties they attracted to themselves similar men. They wielded party power not only for pure measures, but for honest men. If a young man who had served one session in the Legislature came back to lobby, he lost his standing with the party leaders. Corruption in the legislative bodies was almost unknown. Even in 1836, in the wild speculation of that time, three Democratic Senators, who had kept back a bill about the Harlem Railroad in order to buy some of its stock, were compelled to resign by a Democratic Senate, and Young and Van Schaick resigned their seats because these Senators had not been expelled. Take the 25 years which followed as the era of the ascendency of the Republican party and of that party from which it sprang. Your legislative bodies are invariably found—almost immediately have become—purchasable. Twice within that time the great office of Senator of the United States—the seat of Clinton, Van Buren, Wright, and Marcy—has been put up at auction and knocked down to the best bidder. It was not in an assembly of German or Irish citizens; it was not among Democrats; but it was in the caucuses of Republican members of the Senate and Assembly, elected by the Republicans of the rural districts.

HALL, TWEED AND SWEENY HONEST MEN, BUT CORRUPTED BY REPUBLICANS.

The municipal corruptions of New-York City are the results of irresponsible power acting in the secrecy of Bureaus and Commissions. They are the outgrowth of 20 years of Republican legislation at Albany, and a partnership of plunder between men of both parties, established during that period. I have said this much as a demand of historical justice. I have no heart for such discussions. I know the mass of Republican friends are of good intentions. I have no taste for a rivalry which is degraded into a mere comparison of the relative size of the leprous sores that are on the bodies of the respective parties. Let us rather engage in a generous emulation to rescue our country from pervading corruption. Let the people judge us by what we do to cleanse our parties and to purify the official trusts of the country, and to elevate the standard of public morality. Principles are the test of political character. The Democracy have always made fidelity to official trust and justice to the toiling masses who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, a fundamental article in the party creed. It is time now to proclaim and enforce the decree that whosoever plunders the people, though he steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil, is no Democrat.

It will be seen that the astute politician merely hovered on the verge of the present crisis, not daring to make a square issue until the temper of the Convention should be fully felt. The few feeble phrases in condemnation of corruption, and the vague allusions to Tammany, elicited but faint outbursts, and those from the backwoods delegates. The Ring wing watched the chances, and felt confirmed in their confident boasts of this morning, when the count of "noses" threw the majority into Tammany's favor.

SPEECH OF CLARKSON N. POTTER.

Mr. Tilden, before retiring, named Clarkson N. Potter, son of Bishop Potter, and member of Congress from Westchester, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Potter was accordingly elected, and, on gaining the platform, began the following vehement tirade against corruption in general and the Republican party in particular:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over your temporary organization. The Democrats of the great State of New-York again meet in Convention at a grave and critical period. The evils which resulted from the great civil war have been exaggerated and continued by the action of the Republican party in transferring to Congress all the substantial powers of government. Acting under the direction of that party, Congress has assumed arbitrarily the power to reject and admit States to representation. They have assumed also to prescribe the condition of suffrage, and in a degree to control elections within the States. They have seized on all the currency and banking institutions of this great country, so that the ventures and sacrifices of men are at the daily mercies of the officers of the Treasury. They have sought to transfer to the Federal Government various offices now filled by State authority, and thus swell the patronage and power of the Executive, already so dangerous and corrupting. They have established the power of Congress to destroy vested private rights and set aside the obligations of contracts. They have created great corporations, and granted to them territories larger than States, to the exclusion of actual settlers. They have begun the chartering of private corporations to carry on business within the States, thus centering upon the Federal Capital all the lobbyists and corruptionists of the country. While under the pretense of preserving the public peace and order, they have empowered the President to suspend the sacred right of habeas corpus and to establish military rule in the States, while the people, misled by the great material progress and prosperity of the country, and debauched by the continuance of an irredeemable currency, have closed their eyes to these assumptions of power, so that not only speculation and extravagance, but corruption everywhere obtain. Its direful presence has been found even in our own party, and has demoralized the Government of your principal city. Under these circumstances, the Democratic party must, as it seems to me, fully and frankly confront the situation, recognizing the revolution through which this country has passed, and the changes in the National Government which have resulted. It should apply to the present crisis those principles of limiting and localizing government, which lie at the foundation of our faith, setting our faces against the creation of great corporations and the abuse of Executive power and patronage which corrupt our people. Let us purge and purify our own party, and let us rally around us all those who, whatever their views heretofore, now seek to limit and localize the powers of government, and to that end let us proceed in the organization and duties of this Convention, wisely, justly, temperately, and firmly, without anger and without fear.

When he so mildly insinuated the need of purging and purifying the Democratic party, a sullen and ominous silence warned him from the dangerous ground.

An exciting game for supremacy now began. Mr. Fury of Westchester moved the installation of E. O. Perrin as temporary chairman. Greatly to the surprise of every one, Mr. Tilden blocked the game by announcing, blandly, that the State Committee had agree upon Col. L. B. Faulkner of the Governor's staff, as temporary chairman, and J. B. M. Conihe as temporary secretary.

A vicious encounter thereupon followed between Tilden and the irrepressible Dewitt. The latter claimed his motion prior to Mr. Tilden's, but the Chairman came promptly to the rescue of that perplexed Nestor by the curious plea that, when two members arose simultaneously, and one was the Chairman of the State Committee, the latter, by virtue of his office, compelled recognition first. The young man from Kings subsided in great wrath, and the point was carried against him.

This preliminary skirmish ended, the roll was called, and all the delegates from New-York were omitted.

TAMMANY'S MAGNANIMITY.

While a breathless silence fell upon the Convention, all waiting for the decisive move, the dauntless Dewitt arose impressively and sprung on the assembly a fulsome eulogy of the great Tammany organization, whose name, he plaintively averred, had not been once mentioned in this Democratic Convention. To that organization and its able leaders the party owed its present prosperity and its past brilliant victories, and upon this he wished to display, in the face of the world, the magnanimity of that noble delegation, which alone represented the Democracy of the City of New-York—the delegation from Tammany Hall. That body had sent a gentleman to this Convention with a letter which, when read, would convince the Democracy of the State that Tammany Hall was as patriotic and self-sacrificing as it was vigorous in action.

Vehement discussion followed this unexpected master-stroke, and finally the Chairman decided to receive the letter, which was read, as follows:

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention: The undersigned, delegates to this Convention, elected by the several Assembly Districts to represent the Democratic electors of the County of New-York, in strict conformity to the published call, fully appreciating the desires of the Democratic masses, not only of this State, but of the Union, that nothing should occur at this Convention which is calculated to jeopardize the triumph of the cause of constitutional government, have no wish, at this critical juncture in the history of the party, to embarrass the action of your honorable body. While, therefore, no question or doubt can exist regarding the regularity of their election, they cannot ignore the fact that grave charges, involving the official integrity of certain prominent members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, the local organization under the call of which the undersigned were elected, have been made by the opposition press, calculated to prejudice the people of the State against said organization. In reference to these charges, the undersigned, in common with the Democracy of the City of New-York, demand the most rigid and searching investigation; and, if sustained, that swift and signal punishment be visited upon the guilty parties. In view of the circumstances referred to, and actuated solely by a desire to promote the harmony of the party and the success of the regular Democratic candidates, both State and local, at the coming election, the undersigned waive the right to participate in the proceedings of your honorable body. They furthermore cordially pledge themselves, and the Democratic masses whom they represent, to give an earnest, active, and united support to the ticket which shall be nominated by this Convention.

John R. Fellows, 1st Dist.	Joseph Roch, 12th Dist.
Thomas Coman, 2d Dist.	Thomas Burr, 13th Dist.
Charles M. Clancy, 3d Dist.	Bernard Reilly, 14th Dist.
Wm. Schirmer, 4th Dist.	Thos. C. Fields, 15th Dist.
Nelson W. Young, 5th Dist.	John J. Bradley, 16th Dist.
Michael Moloney, 6th Dist.	Geo. Plunkett, 17th Dist.
A. J. Regnier, 7th Dist.	John Mullaly, 18th Dist.
John Scott, 8th Dist.	James T. King, 19th Dist.
W. G. Bergen, 9th Dist.	George J. Wood, 20th Dist.
Henry Woltman, 10th Dist.	Chas. G. Cornell, 21st Dist.
J. Henry Ford, 11th Dist.	

A MASKED BATTERY.

A whirlwind of applause followed, and Mr. Dewitt, taking advantage of the surprise of the Reformers, moved the previous question on this significant resolution:

Whereas, No delegation being present from the City of New-York bearing the prestige of regularity, and elected in conformity with the call of the Central Committee, therefore,

Resolved, That in the call of the roll hereafter, the City of New-York be omitted in the future proceedings of this body, and no delegation be deemed as sitting from that locality.

This move uncovered the docile maneuvers of the Ring, and threw the Convention into a Babel of confusion. Tammany was conscious of victory, and its adherents came to the front with insolent arrogance.

Mr. Tilden tried every parliamentary expedient to destroy the pending motion, but without avail. The man from Kings quoted the law to the veteran, and he retired, baffled, to consult with Mr. Seymour. Meantime, Mr. Dewitt had demanded the Yeas and Nays, and, after a fierce contest, it was carried, the vote standing 99 Yeas to 4 Nays. While the vote was in progress the excitement was intense, mingled hisses and cheers following the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Tilden voted a prompt Nay, but before the count was ended, and evidently at Mr. Seymour's suggestion, retracted his Nay and substituted a Yea, his explanation that the ends he had in view could be best subserved by that course being received with derisive laughter. Mr. Seymour voted Yea, and received therefor a round of enthusiastic commendation.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR TAMMANY.

The next skirmish was brought about by a suggestion from Gov. Seymour, who announced that there were contested seats in Oneida County, and he wished to be informed if Mr. Kernan's was among them. Before the Chair could make answer the incorrigible Dewitt replied glibly that he had authority to state that Mr. Kernan's seat was contested.

Gov. Seymour, "moved by the dangers of the occasion, and solicitous for the continued power and permanence of the Democratic party," as he said, felt it a duty to call the attention of the Convention to the wrong done a veteran Democrat, who had grown gray in the party harness. Francis Kernan's right to a seat could not be doubted for a moment. The delegation from Oneida had declared him the only regular representative, yet he was pained to see him outside the councils of this Convention now. His very presence here should be a sufficient credential; he, therefore, in the hope that no unpleasant discussion should arise, moved that Mr. Kernan be admitted to a seat in the Convention. For a moment the great weight of the speaker in the Democratic party seemed to balance the scale against Tammany, but it was only a phantom of success.

Mr. Dewitt, evidently fully instructed for the emergency, and beginning with an elaborate eulogy of the "illustrious statesman" from Oneida, Mr. Seymour, hoped that, in accordance with the traditions of the "glorious party to which he belonged," the voice of the humble and obscure might be heard in this Convention. His respect and admiration for Gov. Seymour was only second to his respect for justice and right-doing. He also respected Mr. Kernan, but had yet to hear one voice in behalf of his right to a seat from Oneida. Mr. Kernan had received but four votes. Gen. McQuade had performed brilliant service for his party and for the country, and aside from personal prejudices he moved that Gen. McQuade be admitted to this seat, not only because he is the properly elected delegate to the Convention, but that he is as well the warm personal friend of that great Democrat, John T. Hoffman.

The harangue was received with frantic delight. The Reformers were appalled. Gov. Seymour, livid with disappointment and chagrin, replied coldly, alluding to the assertions of his young opponent, and icily defined his relations to the Democracy. He never spoke of the rich against the poor, but he spoke for the Democrats of Oneida in this matter. He had hoped to avoid the scandal of discussion by his resolution. He regretted that the gentleman from Kings saw fit to mention the Governor's name in this matter. That "great Democrat" had no interest in the question, and he wished the question put only on its own merits. "As regards Gen. McQuade," said Mr. Seymour, "I can only say that it will be my hope that, during the future years of the gentleman's life, he will fight for the Democratic party as gallantly as during the past he has fought against it."

A complicated debate, enlivened by angry recrimination, followed, which was only ended by Gov. Seymour's summary withdrawal of the obnoxious motion, and his consent to the admission of the Tammany man.

A lively wrangle preceded the arrangement of the Committee's machinery, and the Reformers, dismayed and beaten at every point, moved an adjournment, to give time for the formation of a new line of policy against the Ring cabal.

THE CONVENTION DENOUNCED BY THE GERMANS.

During the recess, new combinations were arranged by the dominant cliques; but there was an evident fear of Tammany among every group of talkers. The Committee on Contested Seats heard the pleas of the Saratoga men, and as a matter of courtesy deigned to listen to Oswald Ottendorfer's vehement protest against the exclusion of his delegation from the Convention. He denounced with bitterness the timidity and double-dealing of the pretended Reformers, and gave every indication of his purpose of independent action if justice were not accorded the only representation present of the honest Democrats of the metropolis.

Tweed mean time was kept thoroughly advised, and directed his partisans from his retreat. His followers, rendered indiscreet by the sweeping triumph of the morning, boasted loudly of the utter extermination of the Anti-Ring men, and proclaimed Tammany stronger than ever, and the machinery of the Presidential movement of '72 irrecoverable in its hands.

At 5 the Convention came to order, and the battle began with a movement from the ubiquitous Dewitt, beaming on the Convention as the Tammany apostle of harmony, announced himself authorized to withdraw the name of Gen. McQuade, and the recommendation that Mr. Kernan be admitted to the seat. Upon this self-sacrificing act, he invoked the approval of the Convention and the admiration of the Democracy in general. This bit of buncombe didn't blind the opposition, and the movement was regarded as another of Tammany's sinister concessions. The announcement of the formation of committees had barely been made when an adjournment was again moved, and the warring factions went forth to compromise and conciliate further, in order to carry the work of the Convention to a conclusion.

The interval was one of confusion, and their various committees worked vigorously to wind up the essential and formal proceedings. Gov. Seymour was fixed on as the permanent Chairman of the Convention early in the day, but two sessions had come and gone before the question of organization could be brought up.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When the members came together again at seven o'clock the Committees all handed in reports, and the long-delayed list of officers was presented. Mr. Seymour had been unanimously selected permanent Chairman, but, owing to a bad attack early in the day, he was unable to undertake the arduous duties of a night session. Immense applause followed the mention of Gov. Seymour's name, and, as before, he was rapturously hailed as "Our future President in 1872."

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter was confirmed in his place as permanent Chairman, with the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries from the represented districts:

Vice-Presidents—1st District—Vacant; IId—Joseph Burger of Kings County, Henry A. Reeves of Suffolk; IIId—Calvin Hornbeck of Ulster, and M. Parker Williams of Columbia; IVth—Semith M. Weed of Clinton, and Jas. R. Craig of Schenectady; Vth—A. S. Page of Oswego, and Giles Hawley of Oneida; VIth—J. G. Richards of Madison, and William C. Bentiy of Otsego; VIIth—Chas. W. Pomeroy of Cayuga, and A. J. McCall of Steuben; VIIIth—William Williams of Erie, and C. D. Murray of Chautauqua.

Secretaries—1st District—Edwin O. Perrin of Madison, L. B. Faulkner of Livingston, and Isaac McConihe of Rensselaer; IId—James Corboy of Kings, John H. Bergen of Kings; IIId—J. B. Hull of Greene and John Moran of Rensselaer; IVth—W. P. Cantwell of Franklin and Horace Van Evra of Montgomery; Vth—A. J. Dewey of Jefferson and H. W. Long of Herkimer; VIth—J. F. Stillwell of Schuyler and Daniel S. Lambert of Cortland; VIIth—C. C. Murphy of Ontario and D. McNaughton of Monroe; VIIIth—Henry S. Joy of Wyoming and George W. Peck of Orleans.

Mr. Potter then rose and accepted the office of Permanent Chairman, making a short address.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York arraign before the people of the Union, the Administration at Washington as false to its pledges and faithless to its constitutional obligations. It has prolonged the dissensions that follow civil war, kept alive sectional animosities, refused amnesty to submissive citizens, and denied peace to the restored States. It has set up privileged classes, and initiated a system of exemptions from taxation and protection to monyed interests, the tendency of which is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It has squandered our mammoth corporations the lands which were the pledged heritage of the settlers, and it now attempts to perpetuate its power by a recourse to the grossest corruption, by the direct interference of Federal office-holders in popular elections, and by a resort to military force to repress the civil tribunals of the country, and to control popular assemblages and elections, acts and usurpations, which all history shows are strides toward despotism, and which, if not arrested, must prove fatal to our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we recognize the emancipation of the freedmen of the South and their enfranchisement and perfect equality before the law as the inevitable sequence of the civil war and of the overthrow of the Rebellion against the Union, and we hold it to be the duty of all to sustain them in the enjoyment of their established rights and to aid them in promoting their own welfare and the general prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the corruption and extravagance recently brought to light in the management of the municipal affairs of the City of New-York, and denounce as unworthy our countenance or toleration all who are responsible. Therefore, we pledge our best efforts to prevent a repetition of such abuses, and will look with satisfaction upon the punishment of all upon whom guilt can be fixed. We appeal to the record and the fact to prove that the deplorable condition of affairs existing in New-York was inaugurated and fastened upon the city by a system of irresponsible government, instituted by the Republican party, and continued by them through many years, under which the growth of extravagance, peculation and fraud was inevitable; and we demand on the part of our next Legislature such further reforms in the City Charter as shall eradicate the legislation through which such frauds were possible, and secure, among other things, first, an early opportunity for the people of the city to choose new municipal officers; second, on the part of the Mayor more complete control and consequently more complete responsibility for the subordinate departments of the Administration; third, the liability of the Mayor of New-York, with all Mayors of cities, to be removed by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs of counties are now removed, upon proof before him of malfeasance in office or neglect of duty; fourth, elections in the Spring of each year so as to place in the hands of the people the power to make a complete change of the City Government; fifth, publicity of accounts at all times, and facilities to the tax-payer to restrain and punish abuses and to secure speedy trials of offenders in independent courts.

Resolved, That experience has shown the necessity of restraining and defining by constitutional enactment the power of towns, counties, and municipalities to create debt and to tax the property of citizens.

Resolved, That while ready and determined to purge local administration of abuses, we must not lose sight of the duty of correcting the confessed and all-prevailing corruption of the Federal Government. Congress and the Executive, in consummating their scheme of centralization, openly disregarded their constitutional obligation and tampered with the judiciary, and so manipulate the system of expenditure, debt, and paper money as to demoralize public sentiment, to corrupt social and business life, as well as nearly all the channels of political administration; and the profligacies in the Custom-House, the Internal Revenue boards, in the army and navy, and in the highest walks of office, as well as in municipalities, are the ripe fruits of this system; and we call the attention of the people to the fact that this corrupt power triumphed in and controlled the recent Republican Convention at Syracuse.

Resolved, That as Registry laws, so far from preventing frauds in elections, have proved to be shields, under cover of which they can more easily be consummated, we demand that some other safeguards be provided against a fraudulent repetition of votes, and a dishonest canvass of the ballots—crimes which are treason to representative government; and that we approve of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment now pending, making bribery a ground of challenge to the elector, and denying the suffrage alike to him that receives and him that offers a corrupt inducement.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State, to sustain their confident claim on the suffrages of the people, point to the results of their administration during the brief term that power and responsibility of legislation has been in their hands. They have rescued the canals from the ruin to which a reckless and improvident system of repair contracts had exposed them. They have restored them to the highest efficiency, and at the same time reduced the expense and lowered the tolls with much practical benefit to the revenue and commerce as to extort from our political adversaries, who at first denounced this statesmanlike policy, a reluctant approval. They have cut off an immense mass of special legislation, and reduced materially the volume of taxation. They challenge a comparison between these results and the 20 years of accumulated misrule, waste and corruption of their adversaries.

Resolved, That the freest exchange of commodities between this and every other country, as between various districts of our own land, is of the greatest benefit both to the buyers and the sellers; that Government should lay no tax on imports except for revenue purposes; that revenue to be justly levied should be moderate in amount and fairly based upon the value of the property taxed; that raw material and unfinished articles cannot be especially taxed without an unjust burden being laid upon our domestic manufactures, so as to prevent them from competing fairly with those of other countries; that our present tariff violates every principle of political economy; it is complicated in its provisions, requiring an enormous body of officials for its collection, and thus debauching our politics by throwing into party contests a large element of persons subservient to the selfish aggrandizement of the appointing power. It has driven our manufactures, though the most skillful in the world, from all foreign markets by enhancing the cost of the materials they use. Many of its duties are so high as to encourage smuggling, and so complicated as to entrap the honest importers. That in the present circumstances of the country, an ample revenue for the payment of the interest and large installments of the principal of the debt and for the ordinary expenses of the Government can be had without laying any tariff whatever upon necessary articles, such as iron, coal, clothing, medicines, and all materials used in the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That in John T. Hoffman the Democracy claim a worthy successor of the great Democratic leaders, Clinton, Tompkins, Wright, Marcy, and Seymour. Regarding himself as the servant of the whole constituency, he has placed himself above all subserviency to localities. He has by his vetoes protected the Treasury and saved millions of money for the people; he has persistently resisted that species of local and personal legislation upon which the lobby member thrives, and which perverts our system of equal laws. In his administration of the pardoning power, while sensible to the appeal of justice and mercy, he has been true to the requirement of his office to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He has asserted and maintained the civic rights of all citizens, no matter of what race or creed; and he has borne himself in his high office with such integrity, courage, and devotion to duty as to command the confidence and gratitude not only of his political supporters, but of the mass of intelligent and appreciative citizens of the State.

Resolved, That, now that apprehensions are expressed that the religious and civil equality of citizens is menaced, we renew the pledge of our fidelity to the great democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever creed or nationality, and special favors to none.

SPEECH OF FRANCIS KERNAN.

It was the evident purpose of the leaders to take decisive action on the pending issues at adjournment, but when the committee announcements had been made the Convention seemed reluctant to take up the burden of regular work, and, after the reading of the platform, called on Mr. Kernan for a speech. That gentleman responded as follows:

I am gratified, fellow-citizens, that our platform which has just been read is broad enough, and strong enough, and honest enough for all to stand together upon. I am gratified that it is so, for, in my judgment, this is an important era in the history of this country. Throughout the community, among men of each party, you know there is a feeling that corruption is corroding your Federal institutions. Talk with the intelligent and honest Republicans as with the intelligent and honest Democrats, and you will find these men solicitous and disturbed, for the reason that the Federal Government is seething with the corruption of its officials. Let no one misunderstand me. I know well, and I will declare it in public and in private, that the great mass of taxpaying laboring men of our Republican opponents are impressed with the idea that their officials at Washington and throughout the country are using the powers given them to impoverish the many and enrich the few office-holders; and what makes it more important, I fear that we can have no hope for a renovation and reinvigoration of public morality from that party. Those interested in the spoils seem to be stronger in their conventions than the honest resisting Republicans that cry out for honesty and economy. You and I learned through the public press that, a few days ago, the Republican party of the State of New-York met at Syracuse. They met, after their leading Republican paper had disseminated throughout the State every where a charge that there was a faction led by a man who was corrupt long ago and corrupt now. You know that in that Convention there came up men with every semblance of regular organization as representatives from the City of New-York of

See Fifth Page.

THE CRISIS IN UTAH.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG—HE IS PERFECTLY DEFIANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on Brigham Young this evening, and stated that he would like to inform the readers of THE TRIBUNE as to his physical condition, and give them his views concerning his recent arrest. I found the Mormon chief reclining in his easy chair, with a shawl spread over him. He said he was better, but weak from a severe attack of diarrhea, and too feeble to talk much. When asked how he felt in regard to the indictment and arrest, he said, "It is as easy as an old shoe." He had no fears of the result. All attempts to destroy him and his people had failed heretofore. Bad men had been sent here as Governors and Judges before, and they had all failed and sunk into obscurity. The same destiny awaited the present officials. He did not believe there was another Territory whose people would submit to such outrages as the people of Utah had calmly endured. He wished it understood that if they proved anything against him they would have to do it without his aid; he should admit nothing. He proposed to attend the Court to learn, not to instruct. He should stay [illegible] fight the ring in their own courts and with their own weapons. He was sorry the District-Attorney was licentious in boasting of 300 conquests, as it weakened the power and influence of the prosecuting officer. He thought he would have to call 5,000 women elders to visit every county in the United States to explain the characters of the officers of the Government here, and the outrageous course pursued by them. He thought the sending of troops here from outposts, and thus leaving the Indian country exposed to depredations, an absurd policy.

The interview was cut short by a messenger appearing from the inner room calling him to family prayers. There is and has been no excitement in this city over the arrest of Brigham Young and Wells, the First President of the Church. The former will be tried next Monday for lascivious cohabitation. The territorial law under which the indictment is drawn was passed during Brigham's terms as Governor and approved by him. His case is the first that has been brought under the law. Gov. Woods says one indictment shall follow another until all the crimes are punished.

BRIGHAM IMPROVING I