THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

TONE OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The press is nothing if not representative. It is the mouth-piece of the people. Its power lies in the accuracy with which it reflects the needs and the wishes of the people. There was much surprise at the action of the Cincinnati Convention. There was some disappointment. The result, though precipitated by agencies that we cannot commend, was at once an accident and a piece of good fortune; for it has turned out that the nomination of Horace Greeley possesses a heart-power among the people which could not possibly have been wrought by brain-work, however cunning and well considered. The people love Horace Greeley and they are sickened of wooden-headed and iron-handed contrivances of government. They want a change. Horace Greeley idealizes the kind of change they want, and they are rallying to him spontaneously. All of us see this, and none of us—with the least practical sense or purpose—can disregard it. For our own part, we say frankly that the Cincinnati business did not jump with our conception of the fitness of things; we said as much at the time, and our mind retains its original impressions. But Horace Greeley had no hand in the doubtful appliances which produced his nomination; he is not only at this moment as guileless as a baby, but he is so innocent that he does not even believe in the treachery of the rascals who were ready to betray him at any time, and who at no time conceived his nomination to be a serious possibility, and therefore we have no right to hold him responsible for the intrigues of such men as Fenton and McClure and Frank Blair. He was really nominated in spite of them, and the hand they had in it will do him more harm than good. This apart, however, the is the choice of the people, and, though our objections should be ten times greater than they are, we should stifle them in obedience to the command of the people. He who misconceives this command is but an indifferent judge of appearances and no judge of human nature. In declaring that all roads which lead from Greeley go to Grant, we follow a mental suggestion which cannot be logically denied; but in saying that the people are for Greeley we merely write down a general order which any fool may read in the faces of his fellow-citizens.

THE PROSPECT.

From The Ithaca (Tioga Co.) Chief.

Of the conclusions we have indicated, no one will take issue with us as to any excepting as to that, in case of the renomination of Gen. Grant, and the indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the National Democratic Convention, the election of the latter is beyond peradventure. Of this we are as certain—not from prejudice or partiality—as we are of anything liable to be governed in any way by the probable but unestablished events of the future. With Grant and Greeley only in the field, present indications leave but little doubt of the latter's carrying nearly the whole, if not the entire South and South-West. Illinois is counted on with some confidence, and Indiana most confidently, and some of the Eastern States are assured, while New-York and Pennsylvania, being not far from equally divided, politically, many more Republicans, it is thought, can be counted on for Greeley than Democrats for Grant, notwithstanding the Grant party will have all the Federal offices for assessment. New-York City would give Greeley a heavy vote. These are the aspects of the situation as they now present themselves to our mind. But aspects are going to be constantly changing until after all Presidential candidates are in the field and all issues are made up. No Republican can take exception to the Cincinnati platform.

A GREAT AND TRUE MAN.

From The Yates County Chronicle.

To the universal surprise of the country the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, on its sixth ballot, nominated Horace Greeley for President, giving him 332 votes to 324 for Charles Francis Adams. We had hoped for this result, but had not dared to expect it. We supposed it would continue to be as it has always been in the past, the politicians ruling out Mr. Greeley. They have always been glad to have the benefit of Mr. Greeley's immense services, and to be waited into power by his generous influence; but when it came to recognition, more pliant stuff has been sought for. Mr. Greeley has been ruled out, literally because he was too great a man to be the tool of political managers. But here we are confronted by the fact of his actual nomination to the highest position in the gift of the Republic. Once in this generation has a really great man been selected as a candidate for a high political station, the highest known to our Constitution. He was nominated by a purely Republican Convention fresh from the people, and more representative as well as more free than such Conventions usually are, because it was spontaneous and self-elected, and free from the trammels of caucus and the corruptions of political machinery. Another fact honorable to the candidate is that no effort of Mr. Greeley's has been put forth to capture the nomination. It has come unsought, and is the result of no chicanery or finesse on the part of his friends. He is nominated because of the really strong points in his character, and his public record as a man and an editor. The nomination cannot be laughed down as a joke, nor made light of in any way. Mr. Greeley has been very freely laughed at by his inferiors ever since he became a public character. But the more they have laughed the higher has Mr. Greeley risen in the estimation of the people. Their laugh now is a singularly serious one, with a background of gravity too evident to be mistaken. But what is all this to lead to? Can Mr. Greeley be elected? Whether he can or not, his candidacy is a grave fact, and makes sure of one thing, which is that the Philadelphia Republican Convention cannot safely renominate Gen. Grant. The proscription of Greeley and Fenton Republicans in this State by the Administration has so leavened the lump of Liberal Republicanism throughout the country that the party cannot be reunited on Gen. Grant. Should he and Mr. Greeley both be withdrawn from the canvass it is possible the party could be brought to work unitedly for a new candidate. Should the Democrats make a party nomination, it is possible this result might be effected and the election of a Republican President be thus secured. But if the Democrats are not utterly obtuse and smitten with a fatal blindness, they will unite to form the great party of political reformation which is destined soon to control the country. Should they do so they will make Mr. Greeley's election certain and triumphant. Judging from their outgivings thus far we cannot predict that they are to be governed by any higher degree of sense than they exhibited in 1864 and 1868. Their wisest course is to rise superior to considerations of narrow partisanship, but they must judge for themselves. For ourselves we can only say that we desire the election of Mr. Greeley, first and foremost, because he is a great and true man, whose real proportions of character and service to humanity will never be half appreciated while he remains with the living. We shall certainly support him if the canvass takes any shape that seems to promise a reasonable hope of his election. Horace Greeley is one of nature's highest models of manhood. The severe virtues which all men admire as abstract qualities of the purest character are the natural atmosphere of his life. His incomparable abilities are questioned by none. His patriotism is only less than his earnest aspirations for the weal of our common human nature. His knowledge of the resources, the wants, characteristics and possibilities of our great and growing country is surpassed by that of no person living. He is the fittest man of all to be President, and the fact is so strongly impressed on so many minds, that his nomination is beyond all doubt the strongest that could have been made.

*Defeated by Stafford C. Cleaveland, Republican candidate for Senator last Fall, defeated by Custom-house treachery.

THE EARLIEST FRIEND OF KANSAS.

From The Ottawa (Kansas) Herald.

There is probably no man living whose name is more familiar to the American people than that of Horace Greeley. For more than a quarter of a century he has been prominent among the politicians of the country, and yet such is his fairness, his honesty of purpose, his integrity of character, that during all that time the charge of political corruption has never been brought against him. He, better than any other man, is entitled to the honor of being called the father of the Republican party. As long ago as the dark days of '54 and '55 he took a firm and decided stand for Kansas, and has ever since been her warm and earnest friend and advocate. To him it is due that she is to-day better known throughout the Union than any other State; to him it is due that for the last ten years she has been the center of attraction in the West; to him it is due that to-day she has her present population and improvements. For these reasons we indorse him as our candidate for the Presidency. We indorse him as a man pledged to the One Term principle, and who will not spend the four years of his office in paving the way for a reelection. We indorse him as the people's candidate, and not the politicians'. We indorse him as a man in favor of amnesty, in favor of Civil Service Reform, in favor of civil rather than military rule. We indorse him as a man who will not consider it his first duty to pension his relatives upon the Government, regardless of fitness or qualification. We indorse him as a Republican. We indorse him as a friend of Kansas. We indorse him as that noblest work of God—an honest man.

TARIFF REFORM RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE.

From The Peoria Review.

The West differs from Mr. Greeley upon the Tariff question, positively and diametrically. But the Liberal platform leaves this question to the only tribunal that can settle it, to wit, the people at their congressional elections. If Congress favors Revenue Reform we shall have it. If Congress does not, no President can give it to us. If we can secure an Executive who is heart and soul in favor of all other reforms which the people demand, the people themselves can secure a reform of the revenue. Mr. Greeley is in favor of a protective Tariff, but he asserts the Democratic doctrine, that "if the people decide in favor of Free Trade, no one has any right to stand in their way." He will veto no law that fixes a tariff for revenue.

SENTIMENT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. GREELEY'S SELECTION.

From The New-Yorker Journal.

The cries of many German editors against Greeley, prove how short-sighted those men are, and how little they know this man or have understood his time. In the national life of the Republic we find that extremes meet. The election of Grant was the crowning of military renown. The people of the nation were still under the influence of a great civil war, and believed themselves obliged to give an evidence of gratitude to the man who had brought it to a termination. With the representatives of the war and the army, the domination of the epaulettes, the love of display and prodigality entered the White House. Like a proud triumpher the President moved from time to time through the country, that he might be wondered at and admired. About the Government he troubled himself very little, and passed the Summer mostly at bathing-places. His sons and daughters he sent to Europe, that they might be entertained by the potentates of the Old World. Nepotism came to its height, so that it could scarcely be worse under any principality. The election would be significant of the contrary. Greeley is the symbol of peace, of labor, of industrial activity, of peaceful culture. The man has behind him many years of restless labor and an economical life. He is no friend of display and prodigality. He has seen the world and its peoples. He knows how to handle the spade, the composing-stick, and the pen. He despises diplomatic tricks and artifices. He would not drive about among the frivolous society of Long Branch, but spend the time devoted to recreation on his quiet farm at Chappaqua. Above all, an Administration of Greeley would again raise to honor the proverb that the pen is mightier than the sword.

WANT OF COURAGE AND HONESTY IN THE DELEGATES.

From the Milwaukee Seebote.

There was wanting, as Judge Stallo remarked at the announcement in the Reunion and Reform Convention of Greeley's nomination, two principal characteristics in the wire-pullers of the Liberal Republican Convention: honesty and courage. What they have said about promoting the welfare of the Union, of adherence to principles, and unselfish aims, has been shown to be the purest swindling. If they had been in earnest in their speeches they would have nominated Charles Francis Adams. Just such a letter as his, which is a worthy sign of the directness, firmness and character and independence of the author, should have led them to place him and no other man at the head of the movement. But the operators of the Liberal Republican party were not capable of such a grand resolution; such insignificant characters as their's can, least of all, tolerate men who, in spirit and morals, are their superiors. For this reason Adams must be set aside and such a political clown as Greeley be nominated as candidate for the Presidency.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL APPROVE THE NOMINATION.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The *Volksfreund* of yesterday made the following remark: "Under every circumstance the Democratic party would in its convention no longer be worthy of life, if it laid down before the feet of such a raving Protectionist and declared enemy of the Constitution as Horace Greeley, with the prayer for mercy, its two best principles, rendered sacred by time—the opposition to protective duties and the inviolability of the Constitution. As long as the party lives we wish to see it live honestly, and if it must die we wish to see it die decently." Our colleague will allow us to remind it in a few weeks of this declaration. We do not pretend to be a prophet, or as Stanley Matthews says, "the son of a prophet," but it seems to us tolerably certain that the Democratic party will declare itself for Greeley's candidature. *Qui vivra, verra.*

MR. GREELEY'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The increase in the price of gold is chiefly to be ascribed to the Alabama question and the Spanish complications. Still, to a certain extent, the nomination of Greeley may have contributed to this occurrence. Some time ago Greeley published in THE N. Y. TRIBUNE a plan for the resumption of specie payments, which gives us a foretaste of that which we have to expect in financial affairs. Mr. Greeley was of the opinion that, for the resumption of specie payments, nothing further was necessary than to write upon the entrance of the Treasury Office in Washington, "Specie payments resumed," for, he concluded, if the people only knew they could procure gold for greenbacks, they would not desire it. At that time this plan gave rise to great amusement, and was known as one of the many extravagances of the eccentric journalist. In the person of a President of the United States, however, such extravagances would be dangerous.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

NO TINKERING WANTED.

From The Missouri Republican.

Up to the time of holding the Cincinnati Convention, it was the general belief that the next Democratic National Convention would be held in St. Louis. But it has been determined that the spirit which is abroad in this locality is unhealthful to the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket, and it is feared that this popular sentiment may unduly bias the minds of the Democratic delegates to be sent to said Convention. Contrary to public expectation, the City of Baltimore has been selected as the place for this gathering. It may, we suppose, be assumed that Baltimore is wholly uncommitted and unprejudiced on the question of nominating a third candidate, and entertains no opinion at all on the subject; or is it because Baltimore is adjacent to the salutary Congressional—we could not say Executive—influence of Washington City? The time fixed for the Convention is the 9th of July, by which time, we hope and expect, the Democratic masses will have already made up their minds fully to support Greeley and Brown. We want no tinkering with another Presidential candidate. Grant on one side, and Greeley on the other, occupy the whole field, and between these two, and no more, will the great bulk of the people decide. The National Executive Committee indicate a desire for the cooperation of all citizens of whatever political status. Let the State Committees from their calls in the same tenor, and then let the friends of Mr. Greeley, Democrats and Republicans, be on hand to send the right sort of delegates to Baltimore.

WHICH IS BEST?

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The object of the Cincinnati Convention was to defeat not only Grant, but his immediate supporters, the "ring" that is running the Administration in its interests. And is not the prospect of accomplishing this object far more probable by giving the Cincinnati nominees the full Democratic vote, than the election of Democratic candidates, if the National Democratic Convention should conclude to make separate nominations and pursue the die in the last ditch policy? The Democratic party has it now in its power to defeat Grant, and we mean by that the faction that rules the Republican roost. The question that addresses itself to every Democrat is, whether he will support Greeley and Brown and thus bring about a change in the Administration of the Government that will leave Morton, Chandler, Conkling, Cameron & Co. out in the cold; or, by insisting upon Democratic nominations, force the Cincinnati candidates to withdraw, and continue the corrupt Administration "ring" in power. Which shall it be?

"MATCH HIM."

From The New-York Express.

In 1868, when Grant was nominated, the Republican Convention placed beneath the portrait of their candidate the legend, "Match him!" The Independent Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati have taken up the challenge, and against a life of sometimes brilliant military, but often disreputable civil adventure, they matched a life of honest and earnest endeavor; against pig-headed stupidity, a saving sense; against the spirit of persecution the spirit of forgiveness; against corruption honesty; in a word, against Ulysses S. Grant they matched Horace Greeley. Neither of them may be of the very best material to make a first-class President, but on the score of fitness, who that is just will not say that Greeley is by far the better man of the two? Politics are so practical in their results that when it comes to an election the question is not always the best you would like, but the best you can get.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

From The Memphis Appeal.

It is palpably true just now that the Democratic party is impotent, and it can only serve the country by choosing wisely between Greeley and Grant. Grant, Boutwell, and Belmont may buy men enough to hold a *quasi* Democratic Convention, but before this can be effected the people will be committed to Greeley or Grant, and this action of the Democracy will be utterly unavailing. Either Greeley or Grant must be the next President of the United States, and Grant can only defeat Greeley by disfranchising the Southern States, or by involving the country in foreign war.

HONEST, CAPABLE, AND JUST.

From The Richmond (Ind.) Herald.

We, in common with the Democratic press generally, have by implication assured Liberal Republicans that if they nominated candidates universally recognized as honest, capable, and just, that we should support them. Greeley and Brown fully come up to the requisite standard. Therefore, claiming to be honorable, we shall hoist their names after the action of the Democratic National Convention.

THE RIGHT MAN.

From The New-York Sunday Courier.

The selection, by the Cincinnati Convention, of Mr. Greeley, is the first honor of the kind conceded to a representative of the press in this country. Apart from that, it seems to us to be a nomination eminently fit to have been made by the body from which it proceeded, and one which will unite against Gen. Grant all the elements of honesty, patriotism and desire for a government of men of intellect and cultivation in the Republican party.

MODERN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"A DAMNABLE POLITICAL THEORY."

From The Philadelphia Post, (Adm.).

Civil Service Reform is desirable. The Administration advocates it, and the Administration should enforce it. But recent events in Washington show that professions and practice do not always agree. A gentleman named E. V. Smalley has been for seven years the clerk of the House Military Committee. About a year ago he was engaged as one of the correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE from the National Capital, and no doubt this employment did not in the least interfere with his official duties. The Committee was satisfied, and seven years of experience should have made him a valuable clerk, capable of undergoing any Civil Service examination. Had he not been a good officer, he would have been dismissed long ago. Mr. Smalley was, however dismissed the other day by Mr. John Coburn, the Chairman of the Committee, upon the ground that, being a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, he was presumably in favor of the election of Horace Greeley. That this arbitrary action does not meet the approval of Gen. Grant we fervently hope. It is based on a political theory which is simply damnable. Gen. Grant is not the Republican party, and opposition to his renomination and reelection does not constitute anti-Republicanism. He is a candidate for reelection, and can be legitimately opposed or sustained. Yet here we find Mr. Smalley summarily turned out because he is supposed to be in favor of some one else than Grant as the next President. This is not party preference, but tyranny within the party. It is simply an attempt to make office-holders under the Government the tools of some particular ambition.

MOTIVE OF THE REMOVAL.

From The Washington Patriot (Dem.).

The Puritan poet told us long ago that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and we chronicle one gained by a peaceful Indiana hero, far transcending any he ever won in the tented field. What exactly Gen. John Coburn did in war we do not, with precision recollect; and whatever it was, be it much or little, far be it from us to disparage it. His pacific exploit is very fresh. He has turned out of the clerkship of a committee a respectable gentleman and through Republican, for no other reason than that he happens to be the reporter for an anti-Administration newspaper; and, in doing so, according to the voluntary testimony of the Speaker, he has violated all parliamentary rule and usage. It occurs to us that there is a practical motive for this displacement, which has not yet been pointed out. It is the "Committee on Military Affairs" which the heroic Coburn dominates, and of which Mr. Smalley was recorder. This Committee is now, and for some time has been, secretly, and with a vast amount of mystery, investigating the alleged spoliation of the records of the War Department, and we can easily imagine that a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE would be the last man in the world whom the Secretary and his apologists would wish to be taking note of their delinquencies. Without meaning, in the slightest degree, to disparage or question the official fidelity of a gentleman who has for seven years been faithful to his trust, it is an impressive fact that the journal with which he is connected has been most active and persistent in pushing this specific investigation.

THE POLITICAL GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

From The Providence Press, (Ind.).

The work of political decapitation on account of sympathy for the Cincinnati movement has begun. Gen. Coburn, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, on Friday, after the Liberal nominations were made, removed E. V. Smalley, one of the Washington correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, from the clerkship of that Committee, assigning as his only reason for such precipitate action that a person who was opposed to the Administration of Gen. Grant could not with propriety longer hold any official position at the hands of the Republican party. As if to leave no question as to the belief of Gen. Coburn that President Grant and the Republican party are one and identical, he further said to Mr. Smalley that he should not have removed him if the Cincinnati Convention had adjourned without making any nomination. Such is the support which the friends of the President give to the Civil Service Reform. Mr. Smalley had been Clerk of the House Military Committee for nearly seven years, and had performed its duties with satisfaction to every member. No reason was given for his removal except his connection with THE TRIBUNE, and no other reason occasioned it. It was the purpose of the Chairman to thrust at the Liberal Republicans of the country through Mr. Smalley, and to indicate to the people the consequences of any support or sympathy with reform. It means even more than this: it says to the people, and especially to those who hold office, or who hope to hold office, under the Federal Government, that the test of loyalty to the Republican party is the firm and unwavering support of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency. No other action will be tolerated. Gen. Coburn, in his removal of Mr. Smalley, was governed by no precedent, but, on the contrary, violated all established precedents. If there is any honesty in the professed support of Civil Service Reform by the President, he will rebuke the conduct of this our zealous official in removing a faithful servant of seven years' standing simply because he is a correspondent of a paper whose editor has had the audacity to accept a nomination for the Presidency. If this mean action of Gen. Coburn goes unnoticed, it will clearly indicate that reform in Civil Service is not favored by the Administration, but that party allegiance is of more consequence than long years of faithful service.

AN EARNEST OF THE FUTURE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

On the announcement of Greeley's acceptance of the Liberal nomination, Mr. E. V. Smalley, an attaché of THE TRIBUNE, was notified that his services were no longer needed as clerk of the Military Committee of the House, a position he has held for seven years. That was quick work. After the 9th of July the business of decapitation will fairly set in. Smalley's case is only an earnest of what is to come. Even now the official guillotine is being whetted for the harvest of heads that are to come off. Grant is very well aware that his chief strength lies in the support of the office-holders, and he is sure to make an example of any such recusants as dare to call their souls their own.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TWELFTH DAY—A PETITION AGAINST FREEMASONRY—CONGRATULATIONS FROM NASHVILLE—METHODIST UNION—CANADIAN METHODISM—PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

The twelfth day's session of the Methodist General Conference was well attended yesterday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; Bishop Simpson presided, and the Rev. Dr. Merrill of Cincinnati led in the introductory religious exercises. A motion was made to amend the rules for the trial of appeal cases, by inserting after the words "in the presence of a bishop presiding," the words "or a chairman appointed by a bishop." Bishop Simpson said the request did not come from the Bishops, and, after considerable discussion, the motion was defeated. A motion that to-morrow be set apart for the election of additional Bishops was lost. Dr. Mattuck of the Genesee Conference presented the following petition against Freemasonry, which, at the request of several delegates, was read by the Secretary:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session in Brooklyn, N. Y., May, 1872.

DEAR BRETHREN: We, your petitioners, being members of the Church which you represent in your Quadrennial Assembly, beg to represent that many of the ministers and other members of our Church are also members of Masonic lodges and other secret associations whose obligations and teachings are essentially and designedly anti-Christian; that Masonry, the parent and promoter of such combinations, professes to be a religion; has its priest, its ritual, its worship, and its laws, and presumes to raise its members to holiness here and to heaven hereafter; and all this while it rejects the only Savior, Jesus Christ; that these ministers and other members of our Church who adhere to Christ and his gospel alone, and have no fellowship with such unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them, feel much aggrieved by the contradictory and unholy connections here specified, and are becoming more and more dissatisfied therewith, and especially so with regard to ministers who have entered into such unholy and anti-Christian associations.

Therefore we, your petitioners, who are lovers of the doctrines and economy of the church of our mutual choice, do respectfully and earnestly beg that you will, in your wisdom, take such action as will clear the church, as far as possible, of blame in the matter; and further, that you will take such mandatory or salutary action in the case as will require all our members who have entered into such unholy associations to separate themselves therefrom; and in default of doing so to be subjected to disciplinary action, as also all members who may hereafter unite with such orders. Or, if in your wisdom, you shall consider it the better way to take such action as will declare such holy alliances on the part of our members to be a violation of the discipline as it is, which is really the fact.

Relying on your wishes, dear brethren, and on your fidelity to the church of our mutual choice, we here present our petition and trust that you will take such action in regard thereto as will be satisfactory to your petitioners and pleasing to God.

ADOLPHUS CRAW, WALTER SHAW, JOHN N. STALL,
W. D. MILLS, THOMAS DIXON, GEORGE STARKS.

This document was printed, and was evidently intended for general circulation. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, and it was referred to the Committee on Revivals. The Secretary then read the following telegraphic dispatch:

The General Conference of the African Episcopal Church, sitting in Nashville, Tenn., sends its greeting to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sitting in Brooklyn: May your work redound to the glory of God. A. W. Wayman, Bishop; J. H. Johnson, Secretary.

On motion, it was voted unanimously that the Bishops and Secretary return the greeting of the Conference. A letter from Bishop Janes was read, stating that his symptoms were much better, and he would probably be able to attend the Conference the last of this week. Judge Laurence of the Central Ohio Conference offered the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, That in our opinion this General Conference is for all Methodist Episcopal churches, regardless of the color of members or of past differences, and to ensure this object the bishops are directed to address to other conferences and bishops such fraternal communications and adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may tend to speedily unite all Methodist Episcopal churches under our General Conference.

A resolution was passed directing the Book Agents to supply the Committee on the Book Concern information relative to the number of subscribers to the monthly and quarterly magazines, or any other information the Committee might require. Among the memorials, resolutions, and petitions introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, were the following:

Pittsburg, Penn.—Petition for the extension of the ministerial term of probation from two to four years.

Massachusetts—For a better observance of Church discipline.

Newark, N. J.—In relation to temperance reform.

Cincinnati—Memorial requesting the Conference to define the status of the Bishops.

Maine—In reference to family worship.

Michigan—In reference to Freemasonry.

Several changes in the Committees were made, after which the order of the day was taken up, namely, the reception of the fraternal delegates from the M. E. Church of Canada; Bishop Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilde, and the Rev. Michael Benson. Dr. Wilde, being introduced, said:

The M. E. Church of Canada is now in a prosperous and healthy condition. We have had to meet with many difficulties. For years we were called a "Yankee Church," a name that is now growing in acceptance and favor even in Canada, [applause], and is more respected there, to-day, by general reputation, than ever before; so that now our enemies have ceased to call us by that name. [Applause]. Our church is fast improving, consolidating and enlarging. Our membership is about 21,000, with 225 ministers. Our Sabbath-school department is putting forth increasing and successful effort. We have in successful operation Albert College at Belleville, Ontario, and a female college and several theological schools, which are doing a good work for the young. Our missionary enterprises are also in active operation. Our country is fast becoming settled, especially in the Red River region, and we earnestly hope that it may please the M. E. Church of the United States to send missionaries there, to take possession of the country in the name of the Church. The emigration there is mostly old country people and citizens of the United States, with a sprinkling of Canadians. There is no more inviting missionary field in the world. Of the 9 Methodist bodies in Canada, 5—the M. E. Church of Canada, the M. E. Church of British North America, the Independent Methodist Church, the United Brethren in Methodism, and the Evangelical Association—all have bishops and episcopal forms of government. Speaking of the proposed union of the M. E. Church of Canada with that of the United States, he said: We would prefer a union with the Church of the United States, rather than with that of England. We boldly accept the Monroe doctrine—America for Americans, both politically and religiously. [Applause.] We are getting jealous of England's interference with us in Canada. Public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of independence of State and Church. [Applause.] We believe in the doctrine of non-interference by Europe in the affairs of this continent. Since 1828 we have been free from foreign control, and the change has been in our favor as a Church.

The Rev. Mr. Benson made a few remarks favoring a union of the M. E. Church of Canada with that of the United States, after which the Rev. Gilbert Haven of the New-England Conference offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That we have listened with especial pleasure to the words of the Canadian delegates, in favor of the consolidation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and that we appoint a Committee of nine, to which all the addresses and papers on this subject shall be referred.

J. B. Middleton of the South Carolina Conference submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, God, in the righteous dispensation of His providence, has seen fit to bereave and afflict our Church, since the last session of this Conference, in the death of four of our beloved Superintendents; and,

Whereas, A very large number are to be elected to the laborious and responsible position of General Superintendent in our Church; therefore,

Resolved, That a day be appointed, prior to the election of Bishops, to be observed by this Conference and the Church as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God that He would mercifully pardon our offenses, and condescend so to direct in the coming elections that the best men for the office shall be chosen, and God thereby be honored and the interests of His cause be greatly promoted.

A communication from John B. Thompson, on behalf of the deputation from the Christian Church of Italy, asking when the Conference would be pleased to receive them, was referred to the Committee on the Reception of Delegates from Foreign Bodies. The Committee on Missions submitted a report favoring the establishment of a General Missionary Committee, to meet annually in New-York, to designate the stations to be occupied as Foreign Missions, determine the number of missionaries to be employed, their salaries, &c. Accompanying the report was a plan for redistricting the 70 Conferences of the United States, and arranging them into 12 Missionary Districts. The report and plan were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Adjourned.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The official result of the late election for officers of the New-York Stock Exchange is as follows:

President, Edward King; Chairman, M. A. Wheelock; Vice-Chairman, James Mitchell; Secretary, B. O. White; Treasurer, D. C. Hays; Governing Committee—to serve one year, George W. McLean, M. L. R. Martin, D. B. Hatch; to serve two years, John Benjamin; to serve four years, W. Seymour, jr., W. B. Clerke, Fred's White, John B. Norris, H. H. Hollister, E. S. Munroe, William S. Nichols, George W. Fuller, Reuben Manley, W. E. Stragg.

At the morning session of the Board, yesterday, resolutions complimentary to Wm. B. Clerke, the retiring President, were adopted, and the Governing Committee was recommended to make an appropriation for the purpose of presenting him with a service of plate.

THE COURTS.

A RAILROAD BOND SUIT.

Charles Cave Williams and an associate, both English contractors, have sued the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, one of the new Western railroads having Government aid, to restrain the issue of bonds by them. According to the complaint the defendants, when first organized, contracted with Potts & Co., granting, in consideration for building the road, substantially all the stock and first mortgage bonds, and also the land grant mortgage bonds, the latter being then limited to $2,000,000. Potts & Co. also entered into an arrangement with the plaintiffs, to which this Company was a party, by which the plaintiffs agreed to build the road. They claim that 1,500 of the 5,000 land grant bonds were thereupon deposited with Potts & Co. as theirs, but that, some trouble arising not of their making, the directors of the Company made another contract in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights with Wm. P. Denckla, and obtained possession of their bonds. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the directors did this because Denckla promised them a bonus of one-half the capital stock, and that the Company, after getting the bonds, succeeded in getting the mortgages canceled on the plea that no bonds were outstanding, and then issued 8,000 new mortgage bonds. Plaintiffs now sue to have this action reversed and to restrain the issue of any new bonds, and their counsel moved before Judge Leonard, yesterday, for an order to examine some of the defendants. Decision reserved.

CELESTIAL HIGHWAYMEN.

Ley Hank, Sing Mong, and John Ohn, Chinamen, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, John Chariari of No. 16 Roosevelt-st., also a Chinaman, testified that on April 20 he visited the Chinese boarding-house, No. 12 Pell-st., and while in the parlor displayed $150 in greenbacks; the prisoners saw the money, and when he left the house they garroted him in an alley adjoining the house, and one of them ran away with the pocket-book. Several Chinese witnesses were examined, through an interpreter, and the evidence was conflicting. A verdict of guilty was rendered, but sentence was suspended.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

William Hoffman was arrested, yesterday, by Marshal Bernhard, on a charge of disposing of his property while contemplating acts of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Patrick J. Ryer of Fifty-seventh-st. and Third-ave was held yesterday for examination, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of passing two forged checks for $50 on Geo. Viemer of No. 193 East Sixty-second-st.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Chas. Myers pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for 2½ years....George Deil, charged with stealing $100 worth of jewelry from Anna Baer of No. 22 Bayard-st. was acquitted.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Bernard Conroy was held for trial by Justice Shandler, for stabbing Henry Uhrof of No. 33 Stanton-st. on Monday evening....Isaac Letterman was held for attempting to pick James Warren's pocket, while he was drunk, in Division-st.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Michael O'Neil was committed by Justice Dowling for snatching a watch, worth $200, from Lewis Heuben of Bellep rt, L. I., at Broadway and Fulton-st....Henry Malloy and Addison Robbins were held for selling an obscene newspaper, *Town Talk*, purporting to be published in Chicago.

Edward Cole and James Stephens, grocers, of No. 500 Washington-st., gave bail in $1,000 each, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, to answer a charge preferred by Messrs. Duncan & Sherman of Fourteenth-st. and Broadway of counterfeiting the trade-mark on labels attached to bottles containing a mixture known as "Worcester sauce." The firm claimed to be the sole agents for the sale of Worcester sauce in the United States.

At Jefferson Market yesterday, Justice Ledwith committed James Drake, of No. 344 West Forty-second-st., for stealing a watch and chain from Wm. Scott, of No. 306 West Twentieth-st....Charles Chevalier of No. 127 Sixth-ave, threatening to shoot Philip Sohl of No. 121 Amity-st....Thomas Harmon, who was with Christopher Kermans, on Sunday morning, when he was shot by Christian Crondes in the latter's store, No. 563 Greenwich-st., was arrested yesterday for assaulting Edward Sutye, a clerk in the store, and throwing bricks at him.

DECISIONS—MAY 14.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Ingraham.—Solomon agt. Solomon.—Report confirmed and divorce granted. In the matter of the appointment of a general guardian for Emil Wehding.—Memorands for counsel. The Mowry Axle Machine Company agt. McCready.—Motion denied. Bildersee agt. Bevins.—Motion granted on condition that the defendant pays all the costs of this action and of this motion. Martin agt. Lowenstein et al.—Motion granted for 2½ per cent. Serrous agt. Washoe Tool Company.—Motion granted. Cooper et al. agt. Inryer.—Motion granted on payment of all costs of demurrer and motion. Tor People, &c., Garrigan agt. Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society.—Motion must be granted without prejudice to a new proceeding.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Curtis.—The Jus. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania agt. Gordon et al.—Order granted. Hill agt. Spencer.—$200 allowance granted. Saunter agt. Jarolzki.—Motion granted to vacate attachment. In the matter of Thomas J. Barr.—Motion denied. Gray agt. Treat.—Motion granted for reference.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Robinson. Gardiner agt. Van Antwerp.—In Equity. (See Findings.)

By Judge Loew—Loeb agt. Washopsky.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but the bail is reduced to $200.

By Judge J. F. Daly—Knight agt. Knight.—(Mem. for Counsel.)

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—VAN BRUNT, J.—Opens at 10½ a. m.

3083..Hammersly agt. The Mayor, &c.
3084..Schonhardt agt. Same.
3085..Douglass agt. Same.
1541..Kelp agt. Buckman.
1615..De Jonge agt. Helmbold.
225..Home Insurance Company agt. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
2787..Aspinwall agt. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.
5034..Hatteman agt. Schaefer.
565..Same agt. Same.
649..Post and ano. agt. Gilbert and ano.

1059..Muller agt. Betner.
1657..Norton et al. agt Rovce.
1698..Eadie and ano. agt. Fargo.
1675..Libby et al. agt. Werner and ano.
1677..Bradford et al. agt. Rich et al.
1679..McDaniels agt. Smith, jr.
1687..Brigham agt. Cone.
1689..The Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Co. agt. Jewett et al.
1697..Van Note and ano. agt. Brush.
1701..Walker and ano. agt. Frost.

PART II.—BARRETT, J.—Opens at 10½ a. m.

502..The Trustees of N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public Schools agt. Young.
318..Platt, receiver, &c., agt. Borland et al.
506..Eagleson et al. agt. Waelz et al.
700..Osgood et al. agt. Lipprman.
700..Osgood et al., receiver, &c., agt. Strauss.
610..Conover agt. Coleman et al.
730..Tucka agt. O'Brien, Sh'f, &c.
756..Sparks agt. White.
660..Harris agt. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

748..Ferran et al. agt. Hosford and ano.
754..Weber agt. Stewart et al.
770..Sheldon agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
712..Bennett et al. agt. Davies.
721..Carpenter and ano. agt. Armour.
724..Beveridge et al. agt. Wallace and ano.
772..Furman agt. Speyer.
774..Bank agt. Conant and ano.
774½..Cowdrey agt. Griffith.
776½..Reed agt. The Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.
778..Houston and ano. agt. DeMetz and ano.

SPECIAL TERM—BRADY, J.—Opens at 11 a. m. Demurrers.

11..Dale agt. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R. Co.

13..Collins agt. Forsch.

Issues of Law and Fact.

154..Meserole agt. Meserole.
92..Wagstaff agt. Bartlett.
8..Traphagen agt. Mathews.
9..Jessup agt. Ackerman.
65..Fischer agt. Russell.
67..Gifford agt. Gifford.
68..Beach agt. Ogden.
69..Hutton agt. Trask.
70..Rodgers agt. Mayo.
71..Hastings agt. Drew.

74..Archer agt. Schultz.
75..Colton agt. Murray.
66..Tryon agt. Merritt.
78..Hooper agt. Wright.
79..Swords agt. Bennett.
80..Faber agt. Dutassey.
81..Burnham agt. Cockle.
82..Peters agt. Mead.
83..Same agt