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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

It is reported from Geneva that negotiations are pending for the settlement of the Alabama controversy upon a totally new basis. ═ Good relations between President Thiers and the Right in the French Assembly have ceased. ═ The farewell dinner to Lord Lisgar, the retiring Governor-General of Canada, was a successful affair.

All of the California delegates to Baltimore, except Senator Casserly, are known to favor the Cincinnati ticket. ═ The Nebraska Democracy have instructed their delegates to Baltimore to vote for Mr. Greeley. ═ The Arkansas Democracy have indorsed the Liberal State ticket and the Cincinnati movement. ═ The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has been completed to Pueblo. ═ A destructive boiler explosion occurred, yesterday, at the Ohio Penitentiary. ═ The New-York State Sunday-school Convention, at Norwich, adjourned yesterday.

A supplementary Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel nominated Wm. S. Groesbeck and Frederick Law Olmsted for President and Vice-President. ═ Three additional jurors were obtained for the Stokes trial, making seven now secured. ═ A Grant ratification meeting in Brooklyn was addressed by Senator Nye, E. Delafield Smith, and others. ═ The iron founders determined to make no concessions to the strikers. ═ Gold, 113¾, 113⅞, 113¾. Thermometer, 77°, 93°, 74°.

The Nebraska Democracy has indorsed the Cincinnati platform and nominees, sending a united Greeley and Brown delegation to Baltimore. So to States previously reported must be added the six votes of Nebraska and twelve of Arkansas in the Baltimore Convention. This is not a good year for the straight-outs.

By a terrible boiler explosion in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, yesterday, an immense building was laid in ruins, carrying down in its fall a great number of convicts. Thirty-two persons were more or less dangerously wounded; though, strange to say, none were killed outright. We have certainly entered again the cycle of boiler explosion casualties.

A crisis in the affairs of France and M. Thiers is evidently approaching. The protests of the Right in the Assembly were nominally made in the interests of Republicanism and against the personal government of the President. But, as might be expected, the movement was really designed to benefit the Royalists, and the Right have invited the Duc d'Aumale into their conferences, leaving M. Thiers to depend on the Left for support. He will receive, however, but cold comfort from that quarter, as he has done nothing to win those delegates to him. Meantime, the Ministry have done what M. Thiers has so often threatened to do—resigned. They hold their portfolios under difficulties which may culminate in the downfall of the President.

There is no indication of any satisfactory end of the "strike" now in progress in this city. On the contrary, delay has only embittered the workmen and strengthened the hands of the employers. The action of the iron and metal workers lends new force to the trades which had previously quit work; and their attitude is fortified by assistance from abroad. The prosperity of important branches of trade is now at stake, and it is possible that, before the dull Summer shall close, we may finally lose valuable mechanical interests.

It seems a thing incredible, yet we have trustworthy information that most of the worst streets of New-York are actually clean. People who know nought of streets outside the limits of Broadway, the avenues, and laterals, may not understand what it is to say that Baxter, Elizabeth, and Mulberry streets have been cleaned. Yet the Police Board has really done this herculean work, and reference to the cleansing of the Augean stables is in order. If the city could only be kept clean! But the shiftless tenants of Mackerelville and Cow Bay, inspired by the sight of cleared alleys and by-ways, sweep out the silurian deposits of their cellars and pile their accumulations in the streets. Now, then, let the Health Board rigorously apply existing regulations, compel the cleansing of areas, cellars, and other premises; and let the clean streets be kept cleansed. The hot Summer is upon us; disease and death lurk in hidden places; keep the broom at work!

Renomination has wrought its perfect work in Arkansas. The Military Ring, whose intrigues afflicted the U. S. Senate with Mr. Clayton and the House with Mr. Edwards, issued its call for a Republican State Convention, last Spring, in terms which were intended to exclude all anti-Renomination men. It was purposely worded so as to ban those who did not wear the Grant badge. Mr. Joseph Brooks, who was in a minority in the State Central Committee, rebelled against this perversion of the term "loyal," and, with others, bolted. A Liberal Republican organization was formed, Cincinnati indorsed, and Mr. Brooks was nominated for Governor. Now see what followed. The Liberal movement spread; the Democrats also suffering under carpet-bag and military rule in Arkansas, at their Convention on the 20th of June heartily accepted the Cincinnati movement, elected Greeley and Brown delegates to Baltimore, and agreed to put no candidates in the field against the State ticket headed by Brooks. The Democrats had 1,771 majority in Arkansas at the last election. Who is this that is "breaking up the Republi-"can party?"

"THE LITTLE END OF NOTHING."

The Liberal Republican movement in one of its aspects may be considered as a bolt from the tyranny of a despotic party organization, which had outlived its usefulness and abandoned the aims of its existence. A few Free-Traders bolted from that bolt, and, as the outgrowth of their movement, called a conference in New-York. Even here the overwhelming sentiment was still in favor of the Cincinnati ticket. Thereupon the irreconcilables bolted again and mustered yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel twenty-four strong. From these came presently another bolt. Gen. Jacob D. Cox gave formal notice that he could not permit his name to be used in any movement the sole result of which would be to aid in the reëlection of Gen. Grant; and Mr. David A. Wells, making no speech, silently took his hat and departed. The remnants of this miniature bolt from the Free Trade bolt from the Cincinnati bolt, fell then into a drizzle of talk, whence finally oozed a Presidential ticket! It was supported on the day of its nomination by precisely twenty-two men in the United States. To-day it may have the support of something like eighteen or nineteen. In a fortnight or so it will probably sink peacefully out of sight;—it would be an entirely safe contract, any day, next week, to undertake to put all the voters in the United States supporting it into a pair of Fifth-ave. stages, and give them ample room.

Yet we are sincerely sorry to see the name of so good a man as William S. Groesbeck thus abused. The future has doubtless recognition and honor for a gentleman so upright and able always, so true a friend of the country during the war, and so sagacious since. No friend of Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted can fail to regret that his name too has been made ridiculous in this preposterous fooling.

The Fifth Avenue Conference was called to unite the opposition to Gen. Grant. In large measure it did so. It did more. It developed unexpected strength for the Cincinnati ticket, brought out ex-Vice-President Foster of Connecticut, dispersed the misrepresentations about Carl Schurz, and brought several prominent Democratic leaders to the front. But, as we have said, there remained nearly a score of irreconcilables—few of them having either public recognition, influence, or experience. Of these six or eight will probably vote for Gen. Grant. The rest are working for him to the extent of their youthful ability; but we gladly give them credit for having no sort of comprehension of what they are about.

TOOMBS'S FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE.

Every day there are leading Southern men who come before the public in speeches or letters, accepting the situation created by the war, the constitutional amendments, and the subsequent social changes, and earnestly desiring a restoration of normal and legal government as a means of restoring the long-disturbed tranquillity and harmony among the States. But as these utterances invariably conclude with some expression favorable to the election of Messrs. Greeley and Brown, they are never allowed to appear in the columns of those papers which seem to consider themselves the personal property of Gen. Grant. If the matter is of such signal publicity as to compel notice, it is made the subject of a denunciation of Rebels, and of any man whom Rebels will vote for. Once in a while, however, some eccentric Southerner, who did not do fighting enough while the war lasted to get tired of it, and who rather relishes the present state of dormant war, lashes out against the Liberal candidates, whose election is to herald the incoming of a genuine peace. In all such cases the Grant papers greedily publish these effusions with eager delight. A Rebel who turns his back on the past, and determines to make the best of the present and the future, who has still a decent pride of country, and magnanimity enough to desire the general good, is regarded as an outlaw by the papers which derive their inspiration from Washington; while they have nothing but hospitality and praise for one who pretends to cherish an undying hatred for the flag and his fellow-citizens, and consequently repudiates the efforts now making through the Cincinnati movement to reconcile all sectional differences and put an end to the military government of the South.

The last and most important accession to these irreconcilables is Mr. Robert Toombs of Georgia. He recently made a speech in Atlanta in which he abused with admirable impartiality both Mr. Greeley and Gen. Grant, devoting however most of his rhetoric to the former as the one most likely to be elected. The reasons assigned for his preference of Grant are unique and such as we would commend to the meditation of Grant papers and journals of civilization. "Grant's a soldier—a "sort of fool; but he loves his friends and "sticks to his kith and kin. But Greeley "loves nobody—he is a woman's rights' man, "and I would not vote for him for that, if "for no other reason." So, according to Mr. Toombs's own statement, he likes Gen. Grant because of Casey and Cramer and Hudson and the Depts; and he opposes Mr. Greeley because of his advocacy of Woman Suffrage. We should be glad if his affection for the first rested on no surer foundation than his objection to the last. But in another part of his speech he gave a much more reasonable explanation for his opposition to the Cincinnati ticket. He said: "So far as the Government of the "United States is concerned, I am its enemy. "I have trod under foot the flaunting lie a "hundred times, and I hope to do it again." It would be hard to imagine a more "flaunting "lie" than this. If Mr. Toombs has performed this piece of insurgent gymnastics as often as he says, he must have done it in the retirement of his own closet, for the world has no account of any damage ever inflicted by him upon the flag. He has talked against it with great fluency and profit, but has left the treading under foot to braver and less talkative men.

It would be doing Mr. Toombs injustice to state that Gen. Grant any more than Mr. Greeley is his especial favorite for the Presidency. His most loyal allegiance is due to another potentate. He says: "I would sup-"port the devil in preference to either of "them, because when you support the devil "you support a very respectable antagonist. "He is not a coward. He fought God Al-"mighty a very respectable fight, and he "fights him a pretty tough fight till now." As this sulphurous personage is the first choice of Mr. Toombs—and naturally enough, considering the work of war and unending discord he wishes to accomplish—there is nothing surprising in the fact that his second choice for this work should be Gen. Grant, and not Mr. Greeley. Only it is a little odd that the Household papers should be bragging about it.

A NEW CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with legislation perfected at the last session of the Legislature, the Governor has sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of thirty-two gentlemen who are to undertake the work of drawing up and proposing to the people for ratification suitable amendments to the Constitution of the State. It will be remembered that the work of the last Constitutional Convention, though much of it was excellent, was, nearly all of it, rejected by the people. The names now proposed by the Governor consist of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. We certainly hope that the Convention will not undertake to do too much. The slowness of the people to make changes in their organic laws is one of the strongest elements in our institutions. When changes are proposed in the fundamental law, their nature and the necessity for making them should be clearly understood.

The clauses in our present Constitution, prohibiting the State Government from contracting debts, except by a vote of the people sanctioning an act of the Legislature, have been of great benefit in recent years. We hope, now, for an amendment which will allow the State to get rid of its non-paying Canals. The new Commission is exactly of the size of the State Senate. We should judge, from the list of names submitted by the Governor, that the Commissioners will make a very respectable body, and will be inclined to discharge their duties with fidelity. The present political conjuncture takes some difficulties from their path. Let them make the best of their opportunity.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

When a Washington correspondent in the Gen. Grant interest can think of nothing else to telegraph to his newspaper, he sends the following dispatch: "The feeling in favor of "Greeley is not so strong as it was a week ago, "and the opposition to his indorsement [at "Baltimore] is developing itself into something "like effective organization." But this is particular and specific in comparison with the morsels of information with which the Renomination organs usually regale their readers. For example: "John Jones of Skowhegan, "Me., who has taken THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE "for fifteen years, has determined to stop "it, and to take"—some other newspaper. Or this: "Peter Wilkins of Han-"cock Co., Tenn., contradicts the report that "he will support the Greeley and Brown "ticket." Or this: "In the whole State of "Pennsylvania there is not a single Greeley "and Brown Club. The Keystoners cannot "stand that humbug." Then resource is had to well-known names. For example (see *The New-York Times* of yesterday): "It is per-"fectly well understood that Messrs. Trum-"bull and Schurz are utterly disgusted at the "nomination of Mr. Greeley." We also were represented as "quaking with fear lest these "two gentlemen should openly repudiate "Mr. Greeley." We were described as thus wretchedly "quaking" at the very time when (according to another report in *The New-York Times*) Mr. Schurz was saying: "Mr. Greeley was not "my man, but there is now no other chance "to beat Grantism." The other gentleman, Mr. Trumbull, of whose intentions we were declared to be in such horrible fear, was also at the same moment declaring that the Cincinnati nominations, with which he was said to be so "utterly disgusted," were those which, after a careful review of the whole field, he had determined to support. The "absolute "silence" has been broken by Messrs. Trumbull and Schurz, and the "utter disgust" is probably felt by the newspaper writers who find their prescience and sagacity, this time at least, entirely at fault.

But considering the turn which affairs are taking, we are not surprised to find *The New-York Times* solemnly assuring its readers that it always considered the nominations at Cincinnati to be an extremely serious matter, and never laughed at them—never! "We have "no doubt," it says solemnly, "that our "readers recollect that we discussed the affair "with a gravity worthy of a better sub-"ject." And lest "our readers" should not recollect this important fact—which might very well happen—*The New-York Times* reprints half of one of its old leaders, and then suddenly, considerately adds: "We should be sorry to inflict the "article upon our readers a second time." Why inflict? Can it be possible that even at this late day a suspicion is dawning upon the mind of this writer that his brilliant and beautiful compositions are after all an infliction upon his readers? We hasten to reassure him. The readers need not read unless they please, friend; and our opinion is that pretty often they don't please. We say this in the kindest way, and with no intention save that of mitigating the late remorse of this long-winded and serious journalist.

After all, if the Wilson and Grant organs didn't laugh when the Cincinnati nominations were announced, they have lost their chance. In spite of the gentleman who has stopped taking THE TRIBUNE and has betaken himself to *The New-York Times*; in spite of the distinguished but heretofore unheard-of men who have made up their minds not to vote for the Cincinnati ticket; in spite of omens and portents ingeniously expounded as utterly adverse to the Liberal candidates, we are inclined to believe that those who declare themselves so serious now will be under no necessity of making a similar declaration after the election. The fact of their melancholy will be patent to all men.

BROKEN HEADS AND HEARTS.

The last tit-bit for scandal-lovers is the chopping open of a Methodist minister's head in Cincinnati, last Monday, by a man named Bond, the offense being that the reverend gentleman kissed repeatedly the woman to whom Bond was betrothed. According to some accounts, the lady is a rosebud of seventeen, while others state that she is a fully opened flower of over forty. In any case we fancy the kiss was hardly worth the hatchet-chopping to either affectionate priest or his assailant. Thompson, the clergyman, is reported fatally injured, and hence the current of public sympathy has all set in his favor. Now, while we regret to see any respectable man butchered for what he probably esteemed a minor fault, or, very likely, no fault at all, it seems to be only fair dealing to look at the other side of the case, with the justice of which Thompson's living or dying has nothing whatever to do.

There is not a day in which the newspapers do not carry to every breakfast-table in the country some horrible tale of jealousy, seduction or murder, in which the actors by no means belong to the dangerous classes, but to families as refined and often as piously guarded as any in which the story is read to be shuddered over. In most instances, too, a married man or woman is one of the guilty parties. Now, we do not believe that the standard of purity is lowered one degree in the minds of the respectable classes in this country by all the preaching or practice of the Free-Love apostles; if any change has been produced it has rather been raised! We do not believe that in nine cases out of ten these guilty husbands or wives had in the outset any intention of disloyalty to their marriage vow. They began with an innocent friendship, a familiarity at which angels are alleged to smile; a kiss like that for which the Rev. Thompson has been so summarily punished, and which other ministers in Cincinnati, we regret to see, justify as perfectly proper and matter-of-course. A minister or a teacher naturally feels a protecting affection for the young girls and women whom he instructs, and knows in grief and joy as no other man can know them; the affection is apt to become near and personal, and if both natures are pure, remains not only innocent but elevating. But natures are not always pure; lovers may have a tendency toward jealousy and hatchets,—*ecce* Thompson.

Again, a husband is overworked, wants recreation; he finds at home a tired, faded woman; he has all his old regard for her in its integrity; he would guard her honor or her safety with his life; if she were to die he would think of her as the angel of this home, and leave her place unfilled perhaps for years. But he has some unused ideas, some nervous energy for which he must have vent; some whim or taste which she is too busy with the babies or the kitchen to notice or to sympathize with; whereupon he goes out solitary and morbid, bemoaning his fate; that he is "uncomprehended," has "no companion in "his higher nature." Now if the fellow be a manly man, he will betake himself to hard work or hard play, and so rid himself of his megrims, or, if he must have a companion, ten to one he can find in the next club or shop or counting-room another young fellow with the same taste or sentimentality as himself. But unfortunately he finds instead a young woman; she has neither babies nor kitchen to tire her; she has youth, freshness, and plenty of time, and, more than all, any amount of unused emotions and passion (pending the arrival of her own husband) wherewith to warm and spice her intercourse with the husbands of other women. Could anything be more nicely fitted by Fate to his peculiar needs? Here is all he lacks in his wife given to him in perfect innocence because he is married! Just there lies the fatal error. Young women and old ones (for the further removed a girl's chances of matrimony are the more greedy is she for platonic friendships) are held by their friends to be perfectly safe in the companionship of any man so long as he has a drag-weight at home to hold him to virtue in the shape of a wife. Often they remain safe. The man grows haggard and old, takes to drink, goes about with the young woman's photograph secreted in his pocket, but really loves the girl too well to harm her by saying that he loves her. Their friends watch her unconsciousness with amazement and credit her with either the silliness of a fool or the purity of an angel. Presently a bona fide husband comes along; she marries, and whistles the platonic lover complacently down the wind. He goes back to his home, to find it distasteful and noxious to him ever after. As for the wronged wife and her wasted life, so long as there has been no crime, what right has she to complain? Now, that is the story when it ends happily. But sometimes the man is more selfish, or the woman less so, and the crime comes; or sometimes, when it is a wife who goes about thus, seeking her affinity, the husband, not having babies and housework to make him patient, comes on the scene with hatchet and pistol, and then death and the newspapers have their fill of food.

The moral of all which is that American women should drop the innocent role of fools and angels, and practice common-sense instead. Our manners are too free, and it is not Christian teachers who should relax them further. It is high time they know that a wedding ring and a black coat do not alter human nature, and that any girl or widow who goes about bestowing platonic friendships and kisses on husbands and ministers is simply following the example of him who, in old time, "flung fagots about, saying, Behold, am I not "in sport? But the flame they kindled was "set on fire of hell."

CONCERNING BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

It is barely possible that when the Fiji savan stands on the broken arches of the now unbuilt East River bridge to sketch the ancient ruins of New-York, this fragment of the history of the present Administration will be left on record; "It tenderly cared for its "brothers-in-law." There does not seem much hope for the immortal survival of any other great trait of the existing domination. Its last year is lapsing, and its oratorical champions are greatly put about to find anything really notable to say of it; so, in default of other good, they fall on things which the country and the Republican party have done and credit them to the head and heart of the Chief Magistrate. If the President is so pressed for causes for congratulation, what can History do? Let us take heart of grace that it may say of Gen. Grant's brief reign that brothers-in-law did exceedingly flourish therein. Disasters attended our bombshell diplomacy in the Corea; we were scoffed at from Copenhagen to Peking; offices were given away as holiday presents to unworthy men; the resources of the country were used to enrich personal favorites, but the Administration's brothers-in-law were the wards of the nation.

Why not all brothers-in-law? Why make fish of one sort and flesh of another? A New-York organ of the Administration holds up the scalp of a late clerk in the General Land-Office, and exults in the fact that its late wearer was a brother-in-law of Senator Tipton. Now, Mr. Tipton does not "stand by the "Administration;" therefore his brother-in-law, though probably a fair enough man as brothers-in-law run, is marked for sudden and swift destruction. The organ gives as a reason for his ordained ruin that he is Senator Tipton's brother-in-law. He may have been a good clerk, and unobjectionable quite, as a party man; but, as a brother-in-law of Senator Tipton, his offense was mortally rank. THE TRIBUNE, as is tolerably well known, does not believe in the President's appointing relatives to office; the practice is bad in morals and precedent. But is an Administration which appears to subsist for the benefit of brothers-in-law to cast the first stone at these unfortunate relatives? If the poor clerk in the General Land-Office is to be banned because he happens to be a brother-in-law of somebody, whatever is to become of the Minister to Copenhagen, the Chief Appraiser at San Francisco, the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, the White House Doorkeeper, and all the vast swarm of brothers-in-law which has settled down upon the land? To be a brother-in-law of the Administration, or to establish never so remote claim of consanguinity with one of these happy mortals, is to embark upon a flood that leads on to fortune. To be a brother-in-law of one who is not for the Renominated is a crime with the Administration. Seriously, let us have a clean sweep of brothers-in-law. Don't let us stay our hands with the ex-clerk of the Land-Office, but keep on until they are all gone—from Copenhagen to New-Orleans. It will never do to dismiss one family and hold fast to another. To drive out the Tiptons and keep the Cramers, Dents, and Caseys is not honest; it is only sham Civil Reform, of which we have had something too much.

We learn from *The Cincinnati Times* that the Methodist Conference of that city has been investigating the charges made against the Rev. M. J. Cramer, our Minister at the Court of Denmark, and the result is the opinion that Mr. Cramer, "in his private as well as official character, is above injurious suspicion." It seems to be the judgment of the Conference that the worst that can be said against Mr. Cramer is "that he happens to be connected by marriage with President Grant." This unfortunate gentleman must take the bitter and the sweet of life together. If he had not been connected by marriage with President Grant, it is not very likely that he would have held his present office, with all its delights and emoluments. It might be well for the Conference also to explain how it happened that Mr. Cramer undertook to insult another guest at the table of a brother Minister, by intruding disagreeable topics of diplomatic controversy on a social occasion, was compelled to desist, and was only quieted after he had threatened to go about the next day and read the dispatches to every guest at his house.

If the War Department be not too much engaged in making arrangements for the elections in the Southern States, perhaps it can inform us whether the following order was really issued at Yagainia Bay, Oregon:

"NOTICE.—Any person employed on this work—Cape Foulweather Lighthouse—who shall speak disrespectfully, on or off duty, of the President of the U. S., or any member of the Cabinet, or any superior officer of the Government, will be immediately discharged.

"HENRY M. ROBERT,
"Major of Engineers, U. S. A."

It appears from this that any person capable of speaking disrespectfully of the President, or of Mr. Fish, or of the rest of the Constitutional advisers, is incapable of working to any purpose on a lighthouse. We are glad to have the thing settled, but we are sorry to have it left undecided whether a journeyman mason who should speak disrespectfully of the Vice-President would be equally incompetent.

The recent Sunday-School Convention at Pittsburgh was entertained one morning as by a circus or animated wax-work performance. Red Cloud and his companions were escorted to the church where it was held, and exhibited with pride and pleasure by Mr. Brunot, who, after a hymn had been sung at them, mentioned, incidentally, that they had perpetrated some of the greatest cruelties of war. Red Cloud made a speech, complaining of the dreadful discomfort brought upon them by our soldiers, and the worthy President of the Convention gave a nice little oration in return, adjuring the noble chieftains of the insinuating scalping to love us as they love themselves. This rather queer affair ended with the presentation to the Indians of a package of those small and improving pictures which are commonly given as rewards of merit to well-behaved infants of the Sunday-school.

We did n't say it. This bit of criticism is not born of New-York perversity—we find it in *The Boston Transcript*. The writer is speaking of one of Mr. Gilmore's enormous arrangements, and says: "The flat reception of 'The Swallows,' by Abt, is in point, an exquisite thing exquisitely led by a sympathetic composer, full of the poetry and sentiment of his inspired air, yet roughly rendered, without sharpness of outline or power of coloring, and an inevitable disappointment to the art sense and to every auditor who loved the air." Can this plain-speaking old gentleman really be a Bostonian?

The name proposed by Mr. Parke Godwin for the new party to be formed, we believe, by the handful of young men who have nominated Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, is the National American Democratic Republican Party, which seems to have nearly a word for each member.

THE CONFERENCE.

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sale, and utter disregard of the popular will to which it gave rise, was superseded by the present mode of nominating in national convention—so the national convention, which has led to even greater evils, and which has taken the nomination and choice of their rulers out of the hands of the people to commit them to a machinery which is controlled by self-appointed leaders and their trained bands of dependents, ought to be superseded by the better method of spontaneous nominations and a direct election by the people. * * * * * *

Resolved, That among the subsidiary reforms that ought to be immediately effected is the abolition of the gross abuse known as the franking privilege. * * * *

Resolved, That in view of the delicate and responsible duties that will devolve during the next four years upon the Chief Executive Magistrate in the conduct of our foreign relations, but particularly in the management of our financial policy, as just described, it is to the last degree important that he should be a man well versed in civil affairs, accustomed to the selection of men, of the soundest judgment and discretion, and inspiring confidence by the solidity and integrity of his character as well as by his intelligent and earnest devotion to the principles announced in the foregoing resolutions: and that as we do not find these characteristics exemplified in the gentlemen already proposed to the suffrages of the people, we present, in their stead, as a candidate for the Presidency, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, whose name is the synonym of wisdom, justice, honesty, and patriotism.

Resolved, That for the position of Vice-President we commend the name of William S. Groesbeck of Ohio, no less distinguished than Mr. Adams for his exalted talents, his soundness of judgment, his elevation and dignity of character, and his ardent devotion to the best interests of the whole people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to labor in such ways as we can, and with all our might, for the success of the ticket we here present to the favorable consideration of the people; and, that in order to give unity to our efforts, and that we may be distinguished from other political organizations, we assume the name of the American Democratic Republican party.

No action was taken on these resolutions.

Mr. Dorsheimer made a strong speech in justification of Mr. Greeley's course, claiming that he was highly fit for the office, being honest, able, and experienced in public affairs. He said it was too narrow a view to take of the Liberal movement to confine it to any one branch of reform such as Free Trade; that its purpose was the general reform of the Government and its administration, and especially the restoration to place and power of men of personal integrity. Speaking of Mr. Greeley's mode of advancing reforms, he said every one must recognize the fact that he had always been bold in attacking dishonesty without regard to party, and thus had incurred hostility within the ranks of his own party, and bitter enmity in both parties.

MR. GOODLOE'S SPEECH.

North Carolina was called, and D. R. Goodloe responded. He believed the entire Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina was in favor of Mr. Greeley, and that the State would give the Cincinnati ticket a decided majority. The Southern States sent delegations to the Cincinnati Convention without the slightest reference to the questions of tariff or free trade. The great purpose of the South is to get rid of bayonet rule, to maintain the rights of the States, the habeas corpus, and trial by jury, and until these rights are reclaimed, the people are in no frame of mind to listen to the discussion of questions of political economy. A gentleman from New-York (Parke Godwin) had criticised the Cincinnati platform as well as the ticket, but it is not the fact that there is any inconsistency in the nomination of Mr. Greeley on this platform. The platform was agreed to before the nominations by the men now arrayed against Mr. Greeley. In fact the only plank which is not a clear declaration of a principle is the one on tariff, which was expressly put in as a compromise, and Mr. Greeley can stand on it as consistently as the gentleman from New-York. Mr. Goodloe referred to the claims made for Mr. Adams as a great statesman, denied that they were well founded, and argued that Mr. Greeley's opportunities for studying public affairs had been better than those of Mr. Adams, while Mr. Greeley had at least as fine a mind and as good abilities. The hold Mr. Greeley had on the South was in the fact that he was first and foremost to advocate universal amnesty. He had shown a magnanimity and generosity which no other Northern man had shown, and his popularity at the South was consequently greater than that of any other Northern man. If Mr. Adams had been nominated, he would have been far less popular. Little was known of him at the South, and he had exhibited no special regard for the Southern people. Some of the speakers had said they attended the Conference for the purpose of opposing Mr. Greeley. Mr. Goodloe said he came supposing the Conference was intended to bring about conciliation, with the chief object of defeating Grant, but it seemed that some of the gentlemen expected a surrender at discretion, and the repudiation of the Cincinnati nominations. He had come for no such purpose, and had no right to even if he desired it. In doing so he should represent nobody. It is preposterous to think that after 10,000 men, representing constituencies, had met in council, adopted a platform, and nominated a ticket, that a dozen gentlemen meeting in a private room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel could overthrow it. The attempt to do so could not reach the dignity of a tempest in a teapot.

Gov. Randolph of New-Jersey said he had been so actively engaged in getting up this Conference that he had not had time to observe fully the sentiment of his State. He deferred to Judge Naar, the substance of whose remarks was published yesterday.

Judge Stallo answered for Ohio. He began by addressing the meeting as "Gentlemen of the Jury," and went on to attack the action at Cincinnati, both as to the platform and candidates, reiterating the charge of Mr. Atkinson as to breach of faith. He said further that as Mr. Greeley was a Protectionist, he would be guilty of official perjury if he signed a bill to establish Free Trade. J. B. Baldwin of Virginia drew his attention to the fact that he had not simply objected to Greeley and Brown as the candidates of the party, but also to the platform as originating in fraud, and inquired whether he would have voted for Adams, or Trumbull, or Cox, or any other proposed at Cincinnati, if nominated on that platform. Judge Stallo answered that he inclined to think that in regard to some of those gentlemen his personal trust in them might have induced him to sustain them by a silent vote, but he never would have publicly advocated them on such a platform.

GEN. BRINKERHOFF'S SPEECH.

Judge Brinkerhoff also spoke for Ohio. He said it was exceedingly painful to him to feel compelled by his convictions of duty to differ from his friends from Cincinnati and others present who were opposed to Mr. Greeley. They had acted in harmony so long upon all the great questions of reform that he felt like making every effort possible to find some road that they could still continue to travel together. If, however, they must separate, they should, like Abraham and Lot, separate in friendship and good will for each other. As to the reforms sought for there was no difference of opinion. It was methods and not results desired that they differed about. The practical question for decision was whether Greeley or Grant should be supported. For himself he was frank to say that Mr. Greeley was not his candidate at the Cincinnati Convention. He had used all his efforts at that Convention, and before it, to secure a different result. He was a Free-Trader, and had hoped for a Free Trade platform and a Free Trade candidate. He was beaten, and he believed fairly beaten, and therefore felt that he was in honor bound to abide the result. Upon all other questions except that of Tariff reform the platform was all that could be desired, and even that would triumph if they all did their duty in the Congress Districts. They were invited by the Platform and by Mr. Greeley himself to present that question fairly to the people, and they ought to do it. In this Presidential contest principles, and not men, would win the day. Candidates were merely pointers on the dial-plate of parties, and were moved and controlled by the forces which lay behind them. He did not believe in making the campaign a quarrel about the character or ability of candidates; but, even if it was, Mr. Greeley, in every respect, was preferable to Grant. Mr. Greeley was an honest man. He was an able man. He was a working man. No one supposed for one instant that he would loiter away his time with Tom Murphy at Long Branch, or with horse jockeys at Jerome Park. Greeley at the White House meant earnest work in all departments of the Government. As to what Greeley or Grant had been 20 years ago he did not propose to inquire; he only cared to know which was nearest right now. He believed not only in amnesty to Rebels at the South, but also to political opinions at the North. He believed that outside of Cincinnati 20 per cent of the Republicans of Ohio would support Mr. Greeley, and hoped that his friends of Cincinnati would yet be able to see their way to a similar result, and thereby make Ohio certain for a large majority against Grant.

Col. Wm. M. Grosvener and Mr. Dänzler spoke for Missouri. Their remarks were substantially reported yesterday.

M. B. Lowry spoke for Pennsylvania, favoring the Cincinnati ticket, and a German gentleman, whose name was not ascertained, said he would not support Mr. Greeley.

Senator Fowler of Tennessee said his State would give Mr. Greeley the largest vote she had ever given for anybody.

Gov. Walker responded for Virginia, and said she was the first to start this Liberal movement, and she sustained it now chiefly because it involved complete and substantial restoration to the Union.

At the close of the proceedings, a Mr. Storuc of New