LOCAL POLITICS.

THE O'BRIEN-MURPHY BARGAIN.

MR. WICKHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE APOLLO HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE, REPUDIATES O'BRIEN AND RESIGNS—CONDITIONS OF THE SALE OF THE DEMOCRACY BY O'BRIEN AND TWEED—THE LIBERAL MAJORITY IN THE CITY TO BE REDUCED BY COUNT SO AS TO CARRY THE STATE.

The bargain of Senator O'Brien with the Custom-house Republicans having been fully exposed, the split in the Apollo Hall Democracy, which he has claimed all along to control, has widened, and the disruption of the organization is threatened. William C. Wickham, the chairman, having become convinced beyond a doubt that O'Brien is endeavoring to use the organization for corrupt purposes, has resigned his position and retires from the organization. He will be followed, doubtless, by two-thirds of the honest Democrats of the organization who will not consent to support Grant directly, or to aid indirectly in defeating the regular nominee of the Democratic as well as the Liberal Republican party by conniving, with O'Brien, at the futile nomination of a Democrat at the Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Wickham was apprised in a very singular manner of the corrupt bargain between O'Brien and Murphy, which was concluded in the latter's office, as stated weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE. It appears that O'Brien has been accustomed to boast, not only that he controlled Apollo Hall, but that he had put Mr. Wickham in the Chairmanship of the General Committee as his representative; and in his bargain with Thomas Murphy he claimed to be able to influence Mr. Wickham, Abraham R. Lawrence, and other active members of the Committee. The only really prominent follower of O'Brien in the Committee is William F. Barrett. Supposing this claim of O'Brien to be true, Murphy sent his confidante, "Decoy" Bliss, and his representative in the Collectorship, Gen. Arthur, to learn from Mr. Wickham just how far he was induced to go in liquidation of Senator O'Brien's bargain. Gen. Arthur and Mr. Bliss, supposing that Mr. Wickham was engaged in the intrigue, approached the subject rather unguardedly, and after stating their understanding of the bargain were somewhat astonished to learn that O'Brien did not own Apollo Hall, and that Mr. Wickham repudiated O'Brien's bargains. Thus satisfied by his own senses of O'Brien's treason, Mr. Wickham determined to resign, and on Thursday last wrote the following communication:

WM. H. WICKHAM'S RESIGNATION.

To the Democratic Reform General Committee:

In January last, when you unanimously elected me your Chairman, I accepted the position with the distinct avowal on my part "that it should not be a Committee organized in the interests of any one man or set of men, and subject to their manipulations, but a Committee whose labors should be unceasing in behalf of reform and the best interests of the Democratic party."

Recent events have convinced me that an effort is making to use the organization as an instrument of personal ambition, and this, too, by methods that not only sacrifice Democratic principles, but will put in extreme peril, if not utterly ruin, the movement for reform in this city.

While ready at all times to employ my best energies in securing for our city an honest, wise and efficient government, I also desire to use every honorable effort to aid in the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, as the candidates of the Democratic party, for President and Vice-President. Believing that fidelity to the cause of municipal reform is entirely compatible with allegiance to the Democratic party, I cannot consent to remain at the head of an organization, some of whose prominent members are willing to combine with its enemies for the defeat of its national candidates.

After careful consideration, and in accordance with the advice of friends in whose judgment I confide, and with a full appreciation of the many acts of kindness and courtesy I have received from the Committee, I beg leave to tender my resignation as its Chairman, to take effect from this date. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1872.

CONDITIONS OF THE O'BRIEN-TWEED BARGAIN.

It is now understood that the bargain of O'Brien with Murphy was to the effect that, in consideration of funds and places to be provided O'Brien and his friends, the latter was to keep up the show of a Democratic organization in this city, and send delegates to Louisville to secure the nomination of a Bourbon Democrat, as an excuse to obtain the appointment of additional Inspectors of Election in this city. The Custom-house party claim that, through Tweed's influence over the Police Commissioners, the appointment of inspectors can be made in the anti-Greeley interest, and thus the anticipated majority for Greeley in New-York County can be reduced in the counting so as to give the State to Grant. It is widely asserted that as a part of the bargain with Tweed, immunity from prosecution by the Attorney-General in both the civil and criminal suits against him is secured. It is well known that, though O'Brien ran last Fall as a pretended Reformer, he has been in close and corrupt alliance with Tweed (Murphy's partner in real estate speculations), and that at the election last year Tweed furnished O'Brien with money ($148,000) to defeat John J. Bradley, the security given by O'Brien being the assignment to Tweed of his claim against the city which Peter B. Sweeny (Bradley's brother-in-law) had refused to pay. That Murphy believes that Tweed and O'Brien can carry out their part of the bargain and compel the Police Commissioners to appoint inspectors in their interest is indicated by the fact that the injudicious adherents of Murphy are already boasting that they are to have control of the inspectors. John J. Brien, private secretary of Murphy, and an active politician of the VIIIth Assembly District, told a friend only two nights since that he was to have the naming of the inspectors in that district, and advised him not to oppose "Tweed's man," Judge John Scott, who is to be counted in for the Assembly, though he cannot carry his own ward. Judge Dowling's adherents in the IInd Assembly District are loud in their boasts that Grant will carry the district, though it is known that there are not 250 Grant Republicans and Dowling Democrats in it.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL REFORM.

SPEECH OF J. B. HASKIN AT FORDHAM—SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STATE CANVASS.

A regular meeting of the Woodchoppers' Greeley and Brown Club of Fordham, Westchester County, was held on Thursday night, at Kearn's Hall. The attendance was good, and the proceedings animated. Benj. B. Valentine presided. The Hon. John B. Haskin, Samuel M. Purdy, and Mr. Coffin were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Wm. Meikleham, a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, addressed the meeting, and at the close of his remarks the Committee reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the frank and honest public accession of the Hon. Charles Sumner and Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks to the causes of Greeley and Brown is among the suggestive signs of the times, indicating with almost unerring certainty a new and better administration of the General Government—one that will insure "liberty, fraternity, and equality" throughout each State of the Union, and secure that peace and prosperity which a federal and impaired industry, a destroyed commerce, and an unjust and oppressive taxation, caused by the corrupt and imbecile action of the present Administration, have rendered necessary for the peace, harmony, and happiness of the American people.

Resolved, That the general demoralization and corruption existing in the Legislatures of the several States, in Congress, and in the Executive Department, demands that we nominate not the "best men" should be nominated and elected at the approaching Fall election; that the election of our own distinguished citizen, the Farmer and Statesman of Chappaqua, Horace Greeley, to the Presidency, for one term, will avail nothing to the cause of National and State Reform unless the Conventions and Legislatures to be elected with him shall consist of honest and capable men, pledged to carry out his policy, and the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and enforce them in the legislation of the country. This Club, therefore, calls upon the Conventions about to assemble to nominate the best, most honest, and capable candidates for Legislative, Congress, and Executive offices.

Resolved, That this Club urgently recommend and call upon the next Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions to nominate the Hon. Sanford E. Church, present Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, for Governor. His patriotic course during the rebellion, his integrity and ability displayed when he was State Controller, his clear head and great legal learning exhibited since he has been upon the bench of our highest judicial tribunal, his universally acknowledged statesmanship, purity of life, and incorruptibility of character, point to him as the proper standard-bearer to be at the head of our State ticket, and to drive corruption and misrule from the State. This Club also urgently recommend for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, the upright and able Liberal Republican leader, who had already done so much good service for the success of Greeley and Brown. His career as a legislator, as Speaker of the Assembly, and as representative in Congress, has been able, independent, and honest. He has proved himself to be the foremost citizen of Western New-York, as a progressive, enterprising, and incorruptible Liberal Republican statesman. We earnestly request and urge upon the delegates to these Conventions, from this county, to nominate Church and Littlejohn for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, as the best candidates named, for our State ticket, to be in accord with the popular sentiment in favor of Greeley and Brown and State Reform.

Mr. Haskin then spoke in substance as follows:

It affords me pleasure to follow the gentleman who made allusion to that great and pure father of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson—I mean his great grandson Mr. Meikleham; and it is significant that this young gentleman's uncle, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, was President of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. [Cheers.] I say to you that everything looks propitious for the success of the Greeley and Brown ticket throughout the Union. Whether Merriman has been elected or not, is immaterial. We have elected, and it is conceded, five out of the eight Congressmen, and have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus giving to us a United States Senator in place of Pool; and the man who succeeds him is Zebulon B. Vance, who was once before elected for Senator, but excluded because he was laboring under the disability act which Mr. Greeley and his friends sought to have removed. I say our triumph, friends, whether they have cheated us out of a Governor or not, is sufficient for us. We feel sure that in November we shall carry the State by at least 5,000 majority. I thought to-day of the time when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. Our men ran and the Rebels ran, and both sides were whipped. So it has been in the oscillation about North Carolina, but it is certain now that we have won in the most popular body, which is a certain precursor of victory in November. [Cheers.] I have recently been in Maine. We have there an Administration majority of from 12,000 to 20,000 to overcome. But the men of Maine tell me we shall overcome it. Commerce and ship-building languish there, and the people know the reason. It will be a close canvass. In the Hard Cider campaign they used to sing, "Have you heard the news from Maine," when they elected Kent by one vote. Yes, as Maine went at that election, at least seven-tenths of the States went.

It is of the highest importance, too, that good men should be put in nomination. I tell you, fellow-citizens, we are going to win this fight. The people of this country are determined to throw off Grantism. I have known every President personally since Van Buren's time. I was in Washington in 1848, and called, on business, upon Mr. Polk, a tall man with an eye that had fire in it. He was writing a letter—an official letter, was attending to business—and I had to wait till it was finished. He did not run for Long Branch, the Jerome Park races, Niagara, or the Thousand Islands, but devoted himself entirely to the duties of his office, as he was elected and paid to do. I mention this to illustrate that the Presidency is not a sinecure nor a personal perquisite. I tell you the American people are sick of Grantism. I never felt surer of a political result than I do of Gen. Grant's defeat in this campaign.

When I see in the East Charles Sumner, a born Senator, and Nathaniel Banks, the best Speaker of the House I ever knew—when I see these men helping to put down the personal government of Gen. Grant, I feel sure that the men in New-England will vote for Horace Greeley. When, in the West, I see that great statesman, Carl Schurz, working incessantly in the same good cause, I know that intelligent Germans will go with him. When I turn to the great State of Illinois and see Lyman Trumbull stumping for Greeley—when I find Senators Doolittle and Tipton, and a host of others, on our side, these things indicate to me the drift of the popular current. An old friend and shrewd politician writes to me from Pennsylvania: "We have to overcome about 2,500 majority in this county. I believe we shall do it. Hartranft is certainly defeated in this State." So says a man well-qualified to judge, and you know that Pennsylvania virtually decides the contest.

J. Wilson McDonald, John Flanagan, William Romer, and others made addresses. Twenty-five members were appointed a town committee.

ADDRESSES OF TWO COLORED CANVASSERS IN THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—OBLIGATIONS OF THEIR RACE TO HORACE GREELEY.

One of the most characteristic Liberal meetings of the local campaign was held last evening, at the old Wigwam in West Forty-ninth-st. Although the occasion was only the regular session of the XVIIth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, yet 500 citizens of the district assembled to listen to the proceedings, and to note the progress of the Liberal movement, filling not only the seats, but the broad aisle in the rear of the structure. It was an exceptionally intelligent and respectable audience, and represented all classes, wealthy merchants, and members of the professions sitting side by side with laborers and mechanics, and the hitherto ostracised colored man. Around the walls of the Wigwam were hung patriotic devices and inscriptions, one of the latter being as follows: "Let us forget and forgive the past, and rally round the old standard of liberty and an undivided Union." Another was: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Robert L. Darragh, the President of the club, called the meeting to order, and announced that 200 additional names had been presented for membership and were ordered to be placed upon the rolls. He then introduced Charles L. Guteau, who addressed the meeting, advocating the claims of Horace Greeley upon the American people, and vindicating him from the accusation that he was not a competent business man or a capable executive. At this juncture Wm. U. Saunders and C. W. Hatton, two prominent colored men, entered the Wigwam and were received with the greatest applause. E. L. Bullock, in presenting them to the audience, stated that all knew who and what Horace Greeley was, but there might be some in the audience who were not acquainted with Mr. Saunders. He was made an elector on the Grant Presidential ticket because they thought he could control some votes in Maryland. Having become convinced that Horace Greeley was the true choice of the people, and the man to whom they were to look for deliverance from the evils from which they were now suffering, he had abandoned the Administration and gone to North Carolina, where he had done good service for the Liberal cause. The speaker alluded to the boasting of the Renominationists before the election, when they claimed that they would have a majority of 20,000 for Grant, whereas by fraudulent counting they were barely able to muster a majority of 500. As it was, the Senate and House were decidedly Liberal. The people had heard from North Carolina, and were now about to hear from Maine, and would soon see the Grant majority there whittled down to a glorious minority. [Great applause.] The Chairman then introduced C. W. Hatton, an intelligent young colored man from Maryland, who was received with loud applause, and spoke as follows:

You have assembled here to ascertain what a black man has to say about Horace Greeley. I have something to say about that man, and I shall say it in my own old Maryland way. I am not an orator, but I have just arrived here from North Carolina, where I have been engaged for some weeks past in doing good among my colored brethren. A few years since I should not have dared to address an assemblage like this in the City of New-York. Public opinion was against me, and men of my color dared not get up on a platform and address a white meeting; but thanks to Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner, and others like them, we now are enabled to exercise the rights and privileges given to us by our Creator. We are living in a age brighter and better than I ever anticipated, and I honestly believe I owe this to Horace Greeley. Many men believe that if a man happens to be born black that he is cursed—that he has no soul—that he cannot judge between right and wrong; but I assert that black men have minds of their own, and will use them. The Administration commands the blacks to vote the Grant Republican ticket at all hazards, but we are becoming enlightened and do not longer feel that we must obey every behest from the cottage by the sea. My friends, I can remember well when I used to put my copy of THE TRIBUNE between my saddle and blanket that it might escape the scrutiny of overseers and others who then considered it as an incendiary document. But, thank God, it educated me and made me, a poor slave, acquainted with facts which proved beyond doubt the equality of all men.

What has Gen. Grant done for us? Can you point to one sentence or one word that he has uttered during his term of office that has encouraged us as representatives of the colored race? No, unless it is the Santo Domingo matter. [Applause.] The opposition charges Mr. Greeley with having changed his politics. Whoever will take the trouble to read carefully the political history of Mr. Greeley will find that he stands to-day, as he ever has stood, the same earnest, honest, and true opponent of everything tending toward dishonesty and corruption, and the friend of all that is noble and honorable. The Grantites also tell us that Horace Greeley belongs to the party who hung men to lamp-posts in 1863. Strange, is it not, that they forget that at that time Horace Greeley opened the doors of THE TRIBUNE office to the colored men who were hunted down and gave them refuge. Now, my friends, one word more and I shall close. In North Carolina to-day, if any black man opens his mouth and declares for Greeley, or Sumner, or old John Brown, he is called a thief by the Administration party. All we ask is to have the right to express our own opinions, entertain our own views, and vote as we please, when my honest conviction is that we shall support our old friend and well-wisher, Horace Greeley.

Wm. U. Saunders, colored, of Maryland, was then introduced by the Chairman, and said:

Fellow-citizens, we are upon the threshold of one of the most important campaigns. The first battle-field has been in North Carolina, where the Grant officials did their utmost to overwhelm and crush the Liberal Republicans there. We went into that fight determined, as we knew well we would have to be; but there we met, as will be met in every Southern State in the campaign, the insidious foes of the colored men, the carpet-baggers of the North. There, I say, we found the very men whom colored votes had elevated into power, emolument, and position, vigilant and active in the cause of Grant and his maladministration. The Grant men say it is a victory, but I say we have elected two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature, and five out of eight members of Congress. Such a victory they need not be proud of, for Caldwell will never take his seat in the Gubernatorial chair if honesty and wisdom continue to pervade the North Carolina Legislature. I hold, Mr. President, that Grant is not a Republican to-day, nor has he ever been. He is a creature of the Republican party, created four years ago, and all there is of political life in him was breathed into his nostrils by the grand old Republicans who have been associated with Horace Greeley for more than 30 years. [Applause.] We do not come to New-York for the purpose of gaining Greeley votes in your city. We are here to place our race—the black men of this country—straight on the record before the American people, and to say that we are Republicans, heart and soul, and intend to vote for Horace Greeley, in November. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I was at the Baltimore Convention, and if I had had any doubt before of the sincerity of the Democratic party, when I found that they could afford to swallow Horace Greeley and all his anti-Slavery record, I came to the conclusion that I could swallow the Democratic party. [Laughter.] Let me say to you that I do not stand alone in the midst of my race with feelings and impulses like these. We are all human, white as well as black, and when the colored people of the South see that New-York is going to give Greeley 40,000 majority next November, they will be sure to be on the winning side. This campaign is not designed to be a question of patronage, or of gain. It is a question of the live principles of the American citizens to forgive and forget the past.

During the North Carolina campaign we went into those portions of the State where the colored people were the thickest, and did our duty manfully, and we made a difference of 15,000 in the late election for Greeley, which will develop into 25,000 or 30,000 majority for the Liberal ticket next November. [Applause.] But you, gentlemen, in New-York know that elections in your State cannot carry themselves, and that it requires tremendous exertions and immense amounts of money to insure success. So was it in North Carolina, but the money and the exertion were all on the wrong side. The Treasury Department at Washington furnished one and Grant's officials furnished the other. We are here to-day to report to the Liberal Republican Committee of your city the result of the endeavors of the Liberal Republicans of North Carolina, and we are here to herald forth to all your citizens the frauds and crimes perpetrated in that late election. We come here to represent the true and the overawed condition of our race in the Southern States, and to denounce the carpet-bag policy of the present Administration. We have had a bitter experience in North Carolina, and I trust that such an election may never characterize any other Southern State. We are still fresh with our sad experience obtained during that election, and we come to the North and ask for intellect and energy to assist us in the Southern campaign. [Applause.] The campaign must be at once entered into there with determination if we would make it an overwhelming triumph in November. I must, however, draw my remarks to a conclusion as I am unprepared to address you to-night. I had made arrangements to debate the political situation with Dr. H. H. Garnett of your city to-night at the Cooper Institute, but he failed to make his appearance. I trust, however, before leaving the city to have an opportunity to address you more at length.

Senator B. F. Rice (colored), who was present on the platform, was loudly called for, but declined to speak on account of illness.

ADMINISTRATION FEUDS.

STORMY SESSION OF THE GRANT REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Grant Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at Broadway and Twenty-third-st. last evening, Hugh Gardner presiding. The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts are hereby directed to meet at their respective headquarters on August 16, to choose delegates and alternates to the State Convention to meet at Utica, Aug. 21, in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee, the elections to be conducted in accordance with the constitutions of the District Associations.

Resolved, That the officers of the various Assembly District Associations be requested to call meetings of said Associations prior to the coming primary elections for the purpose of enrolling and qualifying members.

James W. Farr, Judge White, and Thomas Murphy, the Committee on Contested Seats, to whom were referred the troubles in the 1st Assembly District, reported as the result of their labors the following:

Resolved, That the original action of the Committee on Contested Seats, in relation to the 1st Assembly District, be reaffirmed, and that all questions in relation to the district headquarters or other matters in this connection be decided by a majority vote of the officers of the Association, as recognized by this Committee; and that, in the event of the refusal or neglect of that portion of the Association represented by the President to comply with the foregoing decision, this body recognize as acting President of the 1st Assembly District Association, the First Vice-President, James C. Scollay.

The report was received with applause and hisses.

Nathan Kingsley—I protest most emphatically against this report. The Committee have no right, to designate the officers of an association. It is a violation of the 7th article of our constitution. You can trample us under foot if you choose, but a day of reckoning and retribution will come. There are four districts in the lower part of this city which are demoralized by the interference of these men. They have summoned the hosts of the navy-yard, taken them from poll to poll, and carried the election as they pleased. If this resolution is adopted, five men can at any time get up a party in a district and control the organization. Be careful what you do in this matter. I am authorized to say that if you adopt that resolution the Republicans of the 1st Assembly District will neither associate nor have anything further to do with you. You can never get them to unite with that navy-yard gang there. Sir, the nights are made hideous with their drunken broils. The respectable portion of the people shun them as a viper, and yet you propose to give them the lead in our district.

The Chairman—At the time of the organization of this Committee, there was a contest in the 1st Assembly District, and I appointed a Committee who investigated the case and made a report to this body, which was adopted. Another complaint came from this district that that arrangement was not carried out, and it was referred back to the Committee that originally investigated the matter, who have made the report which has just been read.

Judge White—Since I signed that report, several considerations have been presented which might possibly modify my views. This matter ought to be adjusted amicably if possible. I do not like the spirit of Mr. Kingsley in saying that men whom we recognize as Republicans are unworthy to be members of that association. The trouble is, there are so many important men down there, and they all want to be leaders and rulers. They have not got voters enough to swear by, but they are mighty valorous when it comes to a primary election. At the late State Convention in Elmira, when the 1st Assembly District was called, out of all the delegates and alternates on both sides there were only two present, and we had to fill up the delegation with outsiders. After all their fighting, these valiant men did not send but two representatives to the State Convention. I move that this matter be postponed till our next meeting, as I am sincerely desirous of seeing if something cannot be done to bring harmony out of this chaos.

Mr. Farr—Unless something is done to-night we shall have two sets of delegates in our next State Convention. A delegate called for the reading of the original report, but the Secretary said that, as this was a special meeting, he did not suppose the matter would be considered, and therefore did not bring the report with him.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted. Judge White then offered the following, which was approved:

Resolved, That the glorious victory achieved in the old North State is but a forerunner of a still greater victory which will be achieved on the 5th of November next, and is a sure harbinger that Grant and Wilson will be triumphantly elected. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

RIVAL POLITICIANS IN BROOKLYN.

The feud which has existed for a long time between the two rival aspirants for the leadership of the Kings County Republicans, S. B. Dutcher and S. T. Maddox, and which was alluded to in a recent report of the Grant Republican General Committee, seems to be inactive at present, a truce having been called until after the election. The most important consideration, in the estimation of each, is the reelection of Gen. Grant, from whom alone have they any hope of future preferment, after which the old fight over the division of the spoils will be renewed. In the present canvass each is making the most strenuous efforts to convince Gen. Grant that he is the real leader of the party in Brooklyn. Mr. Maddox, as Chairman of the General Committee, has rather the advantage, but Mr. Dutcher is too old a politician to be easily driven from the course. When Gen. James Jourdan resigned the position of United States Revenue Assessor it was supposed that the question of supremacy would be settled. Mr. Maddox became a candidate for the vacant office, and Mr. Dutcher went to Washington to urge the claims of Assistant Assessor Allen. Lest, however, the appointment of either should offend as many as it would gratify, neither of the candidates was appointed, the position being given to Oliver B. Leich, a friend of both parties, and a politician of sufficient shrewdness not to place himself in the hands of either. In such readjustment of his office as seemed expedient, care was taken by Mr. Leich to give offense to as few persons of influence in the party as possible, and he only removed those employés who were not supported strongly. The Assessor's office, having thus ceased to be a source of discord, the factions have concluded to assume the semblance of peace.

THE NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL STATE COMMITTEE.

A secret meeting of the Liberal State Republican Committee was held at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, to take action in the matter of New-Jersey Republican representation in the National Executive Committee. Among the prominent members present were W. L. Flagg of Union County; F. B. Pye of Mercer; Israel Gerry of Essex; J. L. Swayze of Sussex; G. Fisher of Middlesex; Addis Hays of Burlington; Col. Allen of Hunterdon, and the Hon. James L. Scovel. H. H. Snyder presided and Jacob W. Starr acted as Secretary.

After a discussion which lasted three hours, the following was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the question of appointing a member of the National Executive Committee by this body, in place of the Hon. James M. Scovel, who was appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, be indefinitely postponed.

W. L. Flagg of the Committee on Organization made a very favorable report of the advancement of Liberal principles throughout the State. He said that the indications of united action throughout the State between the Liberal Republicans and Democrats was all that could be desired, and that large majorities were predicted in almost all the counties for Greeley and Brown. Active preparations were making by both Democrats and Liberal Republicans for the joint Conventions to be held at Trenton on Sept. 11.

GERMAN ORGANIZATION.

The President of the Central Committee of the German Greeley and Brown Campaign Clubs has appointed the members of the Executive Committee in the Assembly Districts, and the members at large. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Theodore G. Glaubenaklee, Dr. Feodore Mierson, John Dilger, Franz Venino, Christoph. Bendinger, Charles Kinkel, John H. Timmerman, James Goldschmidt. Ist Assembly District, Claus Puckhafer; IId, Jacob Koehler; IIId, Henry Peters; IVth, Prof. Heinrich Ahrens; Vth, C. Kaiser; VIth, Cassimir Krenkel; VIIth, Simon Schnitzler; VIIIth, Anthony Eickhoff; IXth, Jacob Windecker; XIIth, Aaron Aarons; XIIIth, Hartwig Gercke; XIVth, Peter Cook; XVth, John H. Tietjen; XVIth, Emil Huger; XVIIth, Moritz Ellenger; XIXth, Germain Hauschel; XXth, Franz Koehley; XXIst, L. Brosi. At large, Henry Waltman, Charles E. Wendt. A meeting for organization will be held next Monday at 4 p. m., at No. 146 East Fourteenth-st.

THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

NEWS AT THE LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the Liberal Republican National Executive Committee, at the Glenham Hotel, were very quiet, yesterday. The clerks posted a large number of campaign documents, but the number of visitors was small. Among those who called were Senator Eugene Casserly, California; Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Spinner, J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland, Vt. Among the letters received during the day was one from Chattanooga, Tenn., wherein the writer says:

The acquisitions to the Liberal ranks come not only from the Grant party, but from the few Democrats who were inclined to be straight-out. We have now completed the organization of our Greeley and Brown Clubs, and shall do good service in the campaign. For President we have Harry Wilcox, one of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The Recording Secretary is Major Thomas B. Kirby, who was a Union officer during the war, serving with a regiment of colored troops. I think Greeley and Brown will carry this city.

A gentleman writing from South Carolina says:

I find that many of the more intelligent negroes are getting very restive and suspicious under their carpet-bag leaders, and are ready for a change. Gov. Scott is very unpopular, and I am satisfied that upon his coming up for reelection there will be a large split in the party. I think it very important that the colored people in this State and throughout the South should be informed as to Mr. Greeley's career.

A prominent lawyer, writing from Texas, presents the Southern view of the political situation, as follows:

The Democracy of Texas will be almost a unit for Greeley and Brown. There are still a few iron-clad straight-outs, but the alternative is plainly Cincinnati or Philadelphia, Greeley or Grant, and they will take Greeley. The principles of the Liberal Republicans, as promulgated at Cincinnati, are not essentially different from those of the Democratic party, and the Democracy of Texas will meet Cincinnati half way, and will unite to save the nation from the centralism now so imminent. The whites of the South feel more keenly the necessity of exchanging bayonets and military injunctions for peace, habeas corpus, and trial by jury than you of the North can. For whatever may be written or said of us, with the exception of the carpet-baggers, we are entirely subjected to a despotism that is almost as bad as Slavery itself. We believe that if Mr. Greeley is elected this will be changed, and all men will stand free and equal. This is all we ask—all we want. If we erred in Secession (and I was a Secessionist myself), surely we have drained the cup to the dregs, and our voice of complaint has never been heard, as it has been drowned by the frantic yells of the carpet-baggers. "Secession is as rife as ever." The doctrine of Secession has been settled by the sword, and we have given it up forever. We have given up Slavery in good faith, and we would not reinstate it if we could. We certainly accept the issue in good faith, and now that we are conquered, impoverished, why prolong the struggle? In response to appeals for help during the past three years Grant has said, "Let us have peace." Forgetting partisanship we unite with you, Liberal Republicans, in saving our Republican institutions.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Among the visitors at the Astor House Headquarters yesterday were: W. S. Hevener, Albany, N. Y.; E. L. Sanderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland, Vt.; E. J. Maxwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. G. Fowler, Port Jervis, N. Y.; John Kellogg, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Prof. B. D. Ames, Mechanicsville, N. Y. A correspondent from Fulton, Orange County, N. Y., writes:

Everything in this neighborhood is working favorably for Greeley, Brown and Reform. We have had two rousing meetings here within the last ten days, at one of which we formed a club. We have at least 50 Republicans in the village already pledged and we expect many more before election, and I do not know of a single Democrat here who does not support the ticket.

A correspondent from Port Jervis, N. Y., says:

Orange County will give Greeley and Brown 1,500 majority. Port Jervis will give the ticket at least 400 majority.

RUMORS AT THE DEMOCRATIC ROOMS.

The Hon. Augustus Schell is personally conducting operations at the headquarters of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Highly encouraging advices were received during the day from Iowa. A prominent gentleman stated that from personal information he knew that the Administration party had expended in North Carolina between $600,000 and $800,000. News from Mississippi is of the most encouraging character. Every Democratic journal in the State bears the Liberal ticket at the head of its columns. The Hon. Homer A. Nelson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in a recent interview with a TRIBUNE reporter, presented his views on the political situation, as follows:

The platform adopted at Cincinnati, and subsequently ratified at Baltimore, receives in my opinion not only the approval of the Liberal Republicans, but also of the masses of the Democratic party. A few Democrats may have objected to Mr. Greeley personally, he having been their opponent for so many years. That he is an honest man, none who know anything of him or his past record can pretend to deny, and his acceptance of the platform, with his subsequent declarations committing him to all questions of reform has practically united the party in his favor. The issues between the Democratic party and Mr. Greeley ended with the adoption of the constitutional amendments, and as the party through its representatives at Baltimore signified their acceptance of the amendments, I can really see no inconsistency in the Democracy's adopting him as their candidate. I have recently been in different sections of this State, as well as in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and I am convinced, both from numerous letters which I have received and from personal observation, that the entire Democratic party takes this view of the question. The defection claimed by the Grant organs is without real foundation. There may be at this early period of the campaign a few isolated cases, but the dissatisfaction is inconsiderable. For instance in my own county (Dutchess), I know of only one Democrat who opposes Mr. Greeley, while in regard to the defection of Republicans from Gen. Grant's cause, it is very much more considerable than the friends of the Administration are willing to admit. Many of the most influential and active supporters of the Republican party have declared themselves in favor of the Liberal ticket, and this I find holds good wherever I have pursued my investigations. I am confident that Connecticut is sure for Greeley by a large majority, while the majority in New-York, even were the election held to-morrow, will range from 80,000 to 100,000. All efforts to divide the Democracy will be futile, and the party will stand as a unit on the day of election for Greeley and Brown.

Among the prominent visitors, yesterday, were Gen. Hubbard, Maine; Judge Walker, New-Orleans, La.; the Hon. S. S. Cox; Gen. Slocum, Brooklyn, and others.

JUBILANT GRANT REPUBLICANS.

The varying returns from North Carolina have so revived the hopes of the friends of the Administration that they have appeared in large numbers at Headquarters during the past two days. Among the visitors were Gov. E. D. Morgan, Gov. Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Senator Cattell, New-Jersey; the Hon. Samuel Bard, the Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; Thos. C. Acton, Col. John Tweedy, Danbury, Conn.; G. W. Atherton, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; the Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, New-Jersey; Chas. M. Dennison, Utica, N. Y.; Chas. J. Everett, Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Grassett, H. R. Pearse, Jackson, Mich.; Roland Johnson, Orange, N. J.; J. G. Botsford, and W. W. Wilshire, Little Rock, Ark. Senator Caldwell, Kansas; the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, John T. Averill, St. Paul, Minn.; Drake DeKay, Staten Island; Frank Bless, Meigs Case, S. B. Benson, Erie, Penn.; the Hon. W. S. Dickinson, Bangor, Me.; J. F. Manning, Worcester, N. Y.; Joseph L. Parson, Matt. H. Ellis, Yonkers, N. Y.; Gen. Chas. R. Brayton, Providence, R. I.; J. R. Hamilton, White Plains, N. Y.; L. B. Halsey, Newburg, N. Y., and DeWitt Clinton Morris, Bayonne, N. J.

GLEANINGS.

A Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was organized on Thursday in Long Island City, and a handsome banner, 20x30 feet in size, was displayed. An enthusiastic meeting in Slavin's Hall ratified the Liberal nominations.

The Republican Convention of the Vth Congress District of New-Jersey will be held in Paterson, Sept. 4. Bergen County will send 26 delegates, Morris, 38, and Passaic, 41. Mayor Tuttle, Gen. Hoxsey of Paterson, Gen. T. B. Van Buren, and Col. W. W. Phelps of Englewood, and Judges Quackenbush and Voorhis, are talked of as candidates for nomination.

The Central Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of Jersey City held a regular meeting on Thursday night at Humboldt Hall, No. 186 Newark-ave. At least 500 persons were in the hall, and many could not gain admittance. This club has only been organized a few weeks, and is composed almost exclusively of Grant men of '68. About 200 members are enrolled. Owing to deserters, the Pavonia Grant and Wilson Club has not been able to get a quorum for the last four weeks, and "the headquarters" are now in the basement of a private house.

A Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was organized on Wednesday evening in the Twelfth Assembly District, at No. 220 Second-st., by the election of the following officers: Henry Woltman, President; R. H. Bishop, Daniel Hanley, Vice-Presidents; John H. Roberts, Recording Secretary; John H. Timmerman, Financial Secretary; Joseph McVey, Sergeant-at-Arms. Over 200 members enrolled their names. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the election of the Liberal candidates will restore peace to the country and honesty to the highest offices of the Government.

The selection of a Congressman at Large, on the side of the winning party in New-York, begins to attract the general attention of politicians. *The World*, the other day, suggested some strong reasons in favor of Samuel S. Cox, who has been thrown by recent changes into the same district with James Brooks. The main feature of *The World's* argument is that a fraction of the population of New-York, nearly enough to form a separate Congress District, has been disfranchised in the new changes, and that therefore New-York has a more legitimate right than any other part of the State can have to a Congressman at Large given to equalize the deficient representation. For the Governorship there is a large list of names presented in *The World* and other Democratic journals. It seems generally understood that Gov. Hoffman will not be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Francis Kernan is a candidate, and is warmly pressed; so is Clarkson N. Potter of New-York. Gen. Slocum of Brooklyn is also mentioned, and there are half a dozen others of equal prominence. In many quarters a desire is expressed to have Judge Sanford E. Church become a candidate, but it has not yet been ascertained whether he would be willing to accept the nomination.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1872—1 a. m.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The barometer has continued falling slowly from the lower lakes, with partly cloudy weather and southerly and south-westerly winds, which also prevail over the Middle and Eastern States, with clear weather; light northerly and easterly winds and fair weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; the low barometer in Northern Illinois and on Lake Michigan has moved north-eastwardly; southerly to easterly winds in the Ohio valley with clear weather, and northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather in the north-west.

Probabilities.

Cloudy weather with southerly and westerly winds will prevail over the lower lakes, and thence eastward over New-York and New-England.

Variable north-easterly and south-easterly winds in Virginia and over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with partly cloudy weather; clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds in the North-West, extending to the upper lakes and the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys by Saturday afternoon.

PERSONAL—BY TELEGRAPH.

....Mr. J. Bancroft Davis returned to Geneva, yesterday. Sir Roundell Palmer has recovered from his recent indisposition.

....Gen. Sherman visited Woolwich Arsenal, yesterday, and witnessed the experiments. He subsequently lunched with the officers, and returned, last night, to London.

....The second trial of Laura D. Fair for the murder of the Hon. A. P. Crittenden, at San Francisco, has been set down for Sept. 2. A special venire for 400 jurors is ordered.

....Treasurer Spinner continues to improve, but is not yet able to sit at his des