LETTERS TO THE LIBERALS.

CORRESPONDENCE PRESENTED AT THE GREAT REFORM RALLY.

THE VIEWS OF PROMINENT SOUTHERNERS.

The Committee of Arrangements has received during the past two weeks a large number of letters from prominent Liberals, North and South. Extracts from these letters, read last night at Tammany and Irving Halls, or elsewhere, are appended:

FROM CONGRESSMAN JAMES CHESNUT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend and address a grand mass meeting to be held in New-York, Sept. 12, of all parties who favor the election of Horace Greeley as President, and of Gratz Brown as Vice-President of the United States, and sincerely thank you for the honor implied. I am heartily in favor of the election of those gentlemen to the offices for which they have been respectively nominated, and regret that the condition of my private affairs absolutely forbids me from being with you, and from personally participating in the pleasures of the occasion to which your invitation refers. The question of Slavery, as heretofore presented to the United States, being now and forever eliminated from our political issues, there is left henceforth no rational ground for division, merely sectional. The two great questions we have now to deal with are simple and fundamental. The first is: Shall the Government be Federal, with coordinate departments, with defined and limited powers, and all restrained by Constitution; or, shall it continue as it has been for the last four years, a consolidated despotism, with the form only, without the reality of the three independent coordinate departments, and without limitation or constraint of Constitution and laws? If the people in the present contest shall decide in favor of the first proposition, then I believe we shall have in the future a government of economy, of comparative purity, of ability, of prosperity, and of respect at home and abroad; in short, of well-ordered civil liberty and national honor effectively maintained. If the latter be the choice of the people, then the whole country must continue in subjection to a government of caprice, corruption, extravagance, and oppression, resulting in discontent and confusion at home, and manifesting imbecility and reaping a harvest of contempt abroad. In short, a tyranny and shabby empire, to end speedily in the agonizing throes of dissolution; for no empire can last long over this vast continent, peopled with the Anglo-Saxon race. Besides, the present contest decides, for a time at least, the all-important question of local self-government, without which freedom cannot be securely enjoyed anywhere. Involved in all these is the precious idea of peace, now so essential to the welfare of the whole country.

Our fellow-citizens of the North have experienced comparatively little of the horrors of war, and have felt nothing of the tenfold greater horrors of peace to which the South has been subjected. The Administration for years has mocked the country with the phrase, "Let us have peace," a peace though not heavenly, yet verily one "which passeth all understanding." As Mr. Greeley is now the representative man of all contained in the first proposition, and opposed to all in the second, I will support him to the utmost of my capacity, feeling all the while a cheering and a rational hope of his success.

Very respectfully, JAMES CHESNUT.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 7, 1872.

FROM THE HON. W. P. HARRIS OF MISSISSIPPI.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to attend and address the grand mass meeting to be held in behalf of Greeley and Brown at Union-square, New-York, on Sept. 12, and asking a reply, has just been received. I shall be unable to attend the meeting, much to my regret. I trust, however, that there will be present those from the South who will give utterance to the prevailing sentiment here. We have made up our minds that the National Administration must be essentially a Republican Administration, on the three fundamental political truths called, in the language of the day, "The fruits of the war;" that the union of this great family of States is indissoluble; that Slavery is forever extinct; that impartial suffrage is as unalterably established as are the three great departments of the National Government. In accepting the Cincinnati resolutions we assent to these truths, and for ourselves see nothing more in that platform than honest civil government, State and National, and home, with a return of general confidence and good-will. The South just now is so much oppressed by the violation of the principle of local self-government that it is prepared to support the national party which offers the needed relief. W. P. HARRIS.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 26, 1872.

FROM J. B. BALDWIN OF VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that imperative engagements in our Supreme Court, now in session, will prevent my being present at your mass meeting in Union-square on Sept. 12. I hope some more fortunate Southern man will be with you, and will place fairly before a New-York audience and before the whole country the true condition of the South, and the real opinions and feelings of our people, as bearing upon the approaching election. We are tired of being represented and treated as chronic conspirators against the Government of the United States, and as cherishing hatred and ill-will toward our fellow-citizens. We regard it as an imputation not only upon our fair dealing, but upon our good sense. When we meant to resist and to fight, we said so, and went to work fairly and squarely. When we came to understand that our fight was hopeless, we gave it up once for all, and undertook in good faith to accept the result and to abide all its first consequences. We do not discuss the causes or the merits of the old quarrel, nor do we dwell upon the incidents of the great struggle; we leave all that to history, and are disposed "to forget the things that are behind and to press forward." Our people are by education and habit conservative and law-abiding. They are attached to social order as the only true foundation of civil liberty, and they regard local self-government and the thorough protection of personal rights as essential to either social order or civil liberty. If, therefore, there has at any time been any appearance of lawlessness or disorder among us, you may rely upon it that it has been because our real people have been denied the power to enforce that obedience to law and that respect for authority which they all regard as underlying whatever is valuable in government or society. The attempt to force upon the people of the South by martial law what Gen. Grant is pleased to call "peace" is a cruel mockery of the most earnest aspirations of our people. The only obstacle to real peace is found in his efforts to force upon us that kind of peace which is said to be an incident to empire.

The intelligent perception of our true condition, and the kindly appreciation of our real feelings manifested by Horace Greeley, is of course extremely gratifying to our people, and they are none the less pleased because they understand that he does not profess any peculiar championship of our cause, but takes it up as an essential part of the great contest for personal freedom, local self-government, constitutional limitation, equal legislation, and honest administration, which the radicalism of the Grant administration has forced upon the people of the whole country. We are glad to hail him as a friend, and proud to recognize him as a statesman. If his views shall be sustained by the people of the United States, the people of the South cannot fail to realize and to act upon the great truth, that whatever may have occurred in the past to alienate or divide us, we are for the future one people, interested alike in maintaining the integrity of the general Constitution, in upholding the National honor, in sustaining the public credit, and in promoting the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our common country. Very respectfully,

Staunton, Va., Sept. 9, 1872. JOHN B. BALDWIN.

FROM THE HON. PETER M. DOX OF ALABAMA.

GENTLEMEN: For more than thirty years I have known Horace Greeley. In all that time, even when separated from him by differences in political opinion, sometimes expressed by words needlessly emphatic, I have avowed my belief in his honesty and in his devoted patriotism. As a member of the late Baltimore Convention from this State I was the earnest advocate of his nomination. The assurances which a lifelong acquaintance had given me that Mr. Greeley was not only honest, but that he was also capable, and if elected President would be faithful to the Constitution, left me with no cause or reason for hesitation. I, therefore, cheerfully surrendered my predilections for a "straight-out Democratic" nomination and proclaimed openly and earnestly my advocacy of his selection as the candidate for President to be supported by the National Democracy, not in any sense as a choice of evils, but as preeminently worthy of support under the circumstances of the country, as the first choice of every honest patriot. Surely no Democrat who sincerely desires reform in the Administration of Government, signalized as such Administration now is, and for some time has been, by abuses of startling magnitude in almost every department, can be surprised at my determination. The Democracy of Alabama will, as I believe, be substantially a unit in support of Greeley and Brown. However divided upon local questions and candidates, there is, and will be, no division among them on the Presidential question. Mr. Greeley will also receive the votes of hundreds of patriotic Republicans of this State who supported Grant in 1868, but have become convinced of the necessity of reform in every department of Government, both Federal and State. . . . . But the people of the South, especially, regard the nomination of Mr. Greeley as furnishing to them the opportunity of rescuing their stricken, impoverished, and plundered States from the clutch of the carpet-bag robbers, whose domination, maintained and, if possible, to be perpetuated by the Grant dynasty, has added hundreds of millions of dollars to Southern indebtedness, only to be discharged by a grinding taxation. With the election of Mr. Greeley, we believe, will be inaugurated in all the States of the South governments based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; and that, with the establishment of such governments, peace and order, union and brotherly love, and the dawn of a future of assured prosperity will again gladden the hearts of our people, and of their fellow-countrymen everywhere throughout the land. PETER M. DOX.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 28, 1872.

FROM EX-GOV. STEVENSON OF KENTUCKY.

GENTLEMEN: Upon my return home after an absence of several weeks, I find your favor of the 16th ult., honoring me with an invitation to address a grand mass meeting to be held at Union-square, in the City of New-York. Professional engagements at home compel me to forego the pleasure which an acceptance of your invitation would have afforded me. I do not think I am mistaken in my belief that the people of this Commonwealth are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the pending Presidential election. The overwhelming majority which Kentucky will roll up for Greeley and Brown on the idea of November next will fully vouchsafe her stern reprobation of the efforts of the dominant party, now being made, to prevent a restoration of unity and concord between the people of all sections of the country.

Our people believe that the time has come when patriotic men, everywhere, utterly regardless of past political antagonisms of opinion, however diverse, should cordially unite in a common and determined effort to restore concord to the country, preserve its harmonious unity, maintain the local self-government of the States on the bases of the Constitution, rebuke corruption and exact honesty in every department of the Government; demand frugality in its expenditures, resist all centralizing tendencies, and, in a word, bring back the old Federal ship "to its Jeffersonian tack." Should Greeley and Brown supplant the dominant party, and take charge of the Government on the 4th of March, 1873, as devoutly to be hoped, all these results will doubtless follow. In that event, in the language of Edmund Burke, "peace will be sought in the spirit of peace," and not at the point of the bayonet. It is such a faith that prompts the American Democracy, with its organization intact, to support one of its life long opponents!

Democratic support of Horace Greeley, as an enlightened and honest Republican, has this meaning and no other: it forgets the past in the hope of the future. It can well bear the gibes and taunts of Administration men, as to an alleged inconsistency in the support of Greeley and Brown, by the rich fruition which will follow their triumph. On the side of the Administration we are promised contented misrule, usurpation and corruption. On the other, reform, economy and honesty in every department of the Government. What a struggle! What incentives to exertion by every lover of constitutional liberty! Our triumph is certain with effort, labor, and concert of action. Kentucky will proudly lead the van. Will not New-York, Pennsylvania, and gallant Ohio? JOHN W. STEVENSON.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872.

FROM A. G. BROWN OF MISSISSIPPI.

GENTLEMEN: Your note inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown, in New-York, was received a few days ago. It is quite out of the question for me to comply with your request; but I have no hesitation in saying that I am heart, soul, and body in full sympathy with you and all others who are struggling for a change of Administration. If you were in the South, and saw things as I see them, and felt the hand of oppression as I feel it, and witnessed roguery as I witness it, you would not be surprised that, in the manly language of Thomas A. Hendricks, "I turn my back on the past, stand on the present, and look hopefully to the future." In the beginning, Grant's friends undertook to disgust the white people of the South by parading all the bitter words that Greeley had ever said of them. But the white people of the South refused to be disgusted. Then they undertook to scare the negroes into the support of Grant by telling them that if Greeley were elected they would all be reduced again to Slavery. But even in this they have failed. I assure you that the white people of the South, outside of the office-holders, are almost a unit in favor of Greeley and Brown, and we are daily making accessions from the ranks of the colored people. I want a man who will at all times and under all circumstances hold the scales of justice in equal balance between all parts of the country. I regard Horace Greeley as willing and competent to fill this bill, and therefore I am for him. A. G. BROWN.

Terry, Hinds County, Miss., Sept. 2, 1872.

A PRESIDENTIAL HOBBY.

GEN. GRANT'S STABLES AND FAST HORSES AT LONG BRANCH.

The fondness of President Grant for fast horses is well known, and with the ability to gratify his tastes, in this respect, it is not strange that he should now be the possessor of choice and valuable stock. Notwithstanding the cares of State, his horses occupy a large share of his attention. Previous to his election he did not hesitate to manifest publicly the interest which he took in fast horses, and on two occasions, at Baltimore and at Washington, in 1866, he acted as one of the judges in the races, in both of which Dexter was one of the contestants.

Although Gen. Grant now rarely visits a race-course or trotting track, his interest in fast horses has not diminished, and much of his time is devoted to them. He has a large breeding farm near St. Louis, where several very valuable mares are kept, and a fine four-year-old chestnut stallion by Iron Duke, a son of the famous Old Hambletonian, the hero of Chester. Among the former are the bay mare Mary, age 13, purchased by the President in this city, five years ago, for $1,200; Jenny, a bay mare, of the same age, and bought at the same time as Mary, for $1,300; Loretta, a bright bay filly by Lysdick, a son of Hambletonian, owned by A. Welch of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the possessor of Leamington and Flora Temple; Julia, a black mare by Washington, age 4, and a three-year-old filly by Bashaw of Georgetown out of Jennie.

The President's stables at Long Branch are behind his cottage, in a small grove of evergreens, near the public road which skirts the shore. They are not large, only affording accommodations for the seven horses now there, and are remarkably plain and unpretending in appearance. The first animal to claim attention on entering the stable is Rebecca, a four-year-old bay filly by Hambletonian Ryslick, bred by the President himself, her dam being a fast bay mare named Addie formerly owned by him. The foal was brought up by hand, and has grown into a handsome, finely formed mare, about 15½ hands in hight, with a rare gift of speed. She is a great favorite with the President, and no price, it is said, would tempt him to part with her. He occasionally drives her himself to a light top wagon, and her gait is remarkably fast. Lieut. Frederick Grant, now temporarily an occupant of the cottage, occasionally drives and rides her, for she is an excellent saddle mare. Beside her stand two silver-gray horses, respectively four and three years old; the former by the thoroughbred race-horse Legal Tender (whose 1:44 mile time, made at Cincinnati in 1865, was for a long time the fastest on record), and the latter by Flying Cloud, a noted Western trotting stallion. These are handsome colts, and are well matched. They trot well together or singly, and, in time, will make a fine team, as they are equally matched in speed as well as in size and color. The President frequently drives them to a light road wagon, and is very fond of them, the Legal Tender colt being his favorite.

Standing in the next stall is a dark bay stallion, 16½ hands in hight, and about 16 years old. This is Cincinnati, the war charger ridden by him during the war. The General bought and named him at Cincinnati in 1862. He is occasionally driven in the family carriage with Egypt, but may be regarded as a pensioner for his past services and the dangers to which he has been exposed, for his labors are now slight. Next to him stands the dark bay gelding Egypt, 16 hands high, and 16 years old. He is a fast trotter, and has been in the President's possession since 1861. Gen. Grant occasionally drives him over the road, where the horse always attracts attention. In the adjoining stable stand the family carriage horses, a pair of handsome bays. Although nothing is known of their pedigrees, both show undoubted breeding. The large horse stands fully 16½ hands in hight, and is a powerful, well-shaped animal, resembling Cleveland Bays of Great Britain. His mate is not quite so tall, but when harnessed with him the difference in hight is scarcely noticeable, so well are they matched in stride and speed. They are driven daily in front of the large family landau, weighing over 1,500 pounds, and their united power is so great that they can trot a mile easily in three minutes. The value of this team is estimated at $10,000, and indeed it would be difficult to purchase two horses so well matched in every point and quality, for that amount.

The coach-house is small, and contains two light, top road-wagons of fine workmanship, a double box wagon, a light wagon, and the family landau. Beyond the simple monogram, "U. S. G.," there is nothing on the panels. The liveries of the coachman and footman, who ride in front, are brown in the morning and white in the evening, ornamented with gold buttons and monogram.

THE CHEYENNES ELUOGIZED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following is an extract from the third annual report of the Associated Executive Committee of Friends. The tribes to which it refers were a few years ago among the most uncompromising of the warriors of the plains:

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering 3,850, located on the north fork of the Canadian River, immediately west of the 98th meridian, have continued to maintain the peaceable and friendly attitude noted in our last report. Very strong efforts have been made by the Kiowas to induce them to join in depredations the present Summer, but hitherto without success. On the contrary, when on one occasion the Kiowas stampeded 125 mules, the Cheyennes demanded of them one-fourth of the plunder, because the act was committed on their reservation. The Kiowas complied with the demand, and forthwith the Cheyennes voluntarily returned the animals to the officer in command at Camp Supply, the nearest military post.

George W. Dodge, United States Indian Agent, writing from Salt Lake City, says in a letter dated Sept. 6, that the reports relative to the depredations of the Indians in Utah Territory have been much exaggerated.

INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has accepted the resignation of Supervisor Emory, heretofore in charge of the Internal Revenue territory composed of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Supervisor Perry of North and South Carolina will take charge of the district vacated by Mr. Emory, and Supervisor Cobb will take charge of Mr. Perry's former district. In accepting Supervisor Emory's resignation, the President and Secretary of the Treasury express a high sense of his integrity and efficiency, and regret that he leaves the public service. The President to-day signed the commission of Supervisor John McDonald of Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

THE ILLINOIS LIBERALS HARD AT WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: This part of Illinois is being thoroughly canvassed, and the work of circulating documents, holding meetings, etc., is being thoroughly attended to. I am sure we are making daily progress in the right direction. The Democrats are "standing back" and letting the old Republicans do the hard work, and I am glad we are able to show them how thoroughly in earnest we are. In a district where 15,000 majority has been given against us, you will not expect too much as a "send-off," but we shall work as though victory was well assured. A great out-door Liberal meeting will be held here this evening, at which Senator Trumbull and Gen. Black will speak. J. W. S.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 9, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC GOSSIP.

....The Illinois State Fair begins at Ottawa next Wednesday.

....In the Laura D. Fair trial, at San Francisco, only one juror was obtained out of 650 examined.

....Wm. Maxwell shot and killed Walter Forster, in a quarrel over a livery-stable bill, at Marietta, Wis., last Wednesday.

....Ex-Supervisor Kelly of San Francisco was arrested on Wednesday, for conspiracy to murder J. B. Shay, a witness in a real estate title forgery case now pending in the courts.

....A fire broke out yesterday in F. Farnsworth's coal oil works on Race-st. wharf, Philadelphia, but was confined to two tanks, a stable, and a number of sheds. A horse that became hemmed in by the flames was forced into the river and escaped.

POLICE NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, August Witzen was committed for stabbing Emily Ehart.

Ann Maria Messemer, age 20 months, was fatally scalded by falling into a boiler of hot water at the residence of her parents, at No. 342 First-ave., yesterday morning.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Samuel J. Pietrokowski, alias Rosenbaum, charged with bigamy, was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to establish both marriages.

Annie Gries, age 4, was instantly killed, yesterday morning, by falling to the sidewalk from a window of the apartments of her parents, in the 5th story of the tenement house, No. 167 Essex-st.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Brudden, a blacksmith, age 19, was committed for stealing a team and light wagon, value $4,500, from Dr. Edward P. Hoyler of the Wadsworth House, in Fifth-ave.....Charles Morton of No. 113 Thompson-st. was locked up in default of $1,000 bail, for stabbing William McDonald of No. 11 James-st., and Thomas Conklin of No. 49 Madison-st., on Wednesday night....Joseph Fay was locked up for taking possession of the bed of Charles Collins, at No. 570 Tenth-ave.....Joseph Van Riper, charged by Sarah Van Riper of Putnam, N. J., with bigamy, was locked up for examination....John Scully, charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 4 Delancey-st., in which Adolph Block lost $195, was held for examination.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS OF LIBERAL SPEAKERS.

The Executive Committees of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees met at the Astor House, yesterday, Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach in the chair. After a discussion, the Committee agreed upon certain and cooperative action for the campaign, and arranged for a vigorous canvass. The following appointments of speakers were made:

Francis Kernan and Chauncey M. Depew, Friday, Sept. 20, Staten Island; Saturday, 21, Troy; Monday, 23, Canton; Tuesday, 24, Ogdensburg; Wednesday, 25, Malone; Thursday, 26, Potsdam; Friday, 27, Watertown; Tuesday, Oct. 1, Lockport; Wednesday, 2, Buffalo; Thursday, 3, Dunkirk; Friday, 4, Jamestown; Saturday, 5, Ellicottville; Monday, 7, Batavia; Tuesday, 8, Bath; Wednesday, 9, Elmira; Thursday, 10, Watkins; Friday, 11, Penn Yan; Monday, 14, Norwich; Tuesday, 15, Delhi; Wednesday, 16, Binghamton; Thursday, 17, Cortland; Friday, 18, Canandaigua; Monday, 21, Lowville; Tuesday, 22, Herkimer; Wednesday, 23, Cooperstown.

Other appointments for Francis Kernan: Monday, Sept. 16, Syracuse; Tuesday, 17, Utica; Wednesday, 18, Albany.

Other appointments for Chauncey M. Depew: Thursday, Sept. 19, Brooklyn; Saturday, 28, Oswego; Monday, 30, Lyons.

Appointments for Francis Kernan and R. E. Fenton: Monday, Sept. 30, Rochester.

Appointments for S. S. Cox: Monday, Sept. 23, Cortland; Tuesday, 24, Norwich; Wednesday, 25, Delhi; Thursday, 26, Cooperstown; Friday, 27, Schoharie.

The headquarters of the Liberal Republican and Democratic State Committees will be established on and after to-day in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CAMPAIGN ITEMS.

The First Ward Buckalew Club of Harrisburg, Penn., numbers over 100 members.

The Liberal Republicans of Newburgh, N. Y., recently raised a fine Greeley and Brown banner.

Eight hundred and fourteen voters of Titusville, Penn., have demanded reform in the Government.

The Cincinnati Commoner, Bourbon organ, is dead. The Louisville Convention is assigned as the cause.

The Greeley and Brown Clubs of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of Syracuse will dedicate their new wigwam on Tuesday evening, when the Hon. D. Bookstaver and William A. Beach will address the gathering.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal*, which has so long held out against the Liberal ticket, now concedes the failure of the Louisville movement and comes to the support of Greeley and Brown, being unwilling to longer give aid to Grant, even indirectly.

The Greeley and Brown men of the Ninth Ward of Scranton, Penn., recently formed a campaign club, of which Patrick Godwin was elected President; Patrick Barrett, Vice-President; Owen Coleman, Treasurer, and H. Detweiler, Secretary.

A correspondent writes from Kittanning, Penn., that the Liberals are rapidly organizing in Armstrong County, and will do considerable work during the campaign. Charles G. Barclay was chosen President of the Liberal Republican Campaign Committee at the meeting held last week.

The Germans of the Second Ward of Syracuse have organized a Greeley and Brown Club, with the following officers: President, John Yorkey; Vice-Presidents, Phillip Kloeheim, Louis Zimmer, Wm. Walter, Fred Baumgrass, Louis Windholz, Charles Lentz, Henry Weinheimer, Louis Schillinger, Fred. Pallen, Jacob Klein, Jacob Levy, Henry Danziger, Solomon Lederer, Theodore Dissel, and John Streun; Secretaries, Augustus Faulker, Solomon Hirsch, Xavier Zett.

The following gentlemen have been chosen as the officers of the Fitchburg, Mass., Greeley and Brown Club: President, C. H. B. Snow, esq.; Vice-Presidents, J. Joel, F. C. Currier, and Thomas J. J. Sheban; Recording Secretary, George W. Cann; Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Sawtelle; Treasurer, John Saxton; Finance Committee, M. S. Hall, A. S. Lawton, Waldo L. Gates, P. Donnelly, J. Joel; Executive Committee, Reuben Joel, Jacob H. Fairbanks, W. H. Rice, M. H. Curley, L. B. Jacquith.

On Tuesday evening a portion of the Liberal Republican and Democratic voters of Cambridge, Mass., met together and formed a Greeley and Brown Club, of which the following are the officers: President, A. F. Quimby; Vice-Presidents, John Cuddy, James McCervil, E. H. Norton, and John Cahill; Treasurer, Neil McPeck; Secretary, D. G. Welch. A battalion composed of veterans of the army and navy will be formed on Tuesday next. It is also proposed to raise two new Greeley and Brown flags.

The Greeley and Brown Club of the Thirteenth Ward of Albany, N. Y., chose the following officers Wednesday evening: President, Theo. M. Amsdell; Vice-Presidents, Charles A. Boardman, John Kantz, John McDonald, William McDuff, J. C. Griffin, and Sam'l C. Harris; Secretaries, William H. Higgins, John Kline, and Frederick Auffreur; Captain, R. M. Goldwaite; First Lieutenant, Thomas Gardner; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Zeiser; Third Lieutenant, P. McLoughlin; Orderly, G. Allen. The Boys in Blue held a meeting at the Democratic General Committee Rooms, and, after electing the following officers, adjourned with three cheers for Greeley and Brown and the State ticket: President, M. H. Donovan; Vice-President, Norman H. Moore; Treasurer, W. H. Terrell; Secretary, W. F. Ingmire. The Greeley and Brown Central Club completed the organization the same evening by the election of the following officers: Captain, Charles Gould; Lieutenants—First, Wm. H. Terrell; Second, Wm. H. Van Sickler; Third, Wm. M. Scott; Sergeants—First, Thos. W. Cantwell; Second, Chas. E. Moseley; Adjutant, D. R. Benton; Inspector, Clarence H. Corning; Assistant Inspector, John S. Delehanty; Paymaster, Philip Fitzsimmons; Assistant Paymaster, Scott D. M. Goodwin; Judge Advocate, Charles H. Reynolds; Engineer, H. C. Littlefield; Assistant Engineer, Alex. Reed; Ordnance Officer, H. S. Petrie; Assistant, H. C. Dyles; Quartermaster, B. T. Rice; Assistant, C. H. Elmore; Surgeon, Levi Cohn; Assistant, A. V. Dodge; Chaplain, G. C. Rice; Commissary, A. P. Pratt; Assistant, H. D. Keller.

LOCAL INCIDENTS.

The Police Commissioners appointed, yesterday, about 200 Inspectors of Election, all of Administration politics.

Judge William H. Gale of Rahway, N. J., spoke to a large audience of Liberal Republicans, in the town of New-Lots, L. I., last Tuesday.

At the Brooklyn City Clerk's office 215 Canvassers and Inspectors of Election have been already sworn, leaving 847 to be sworn between this date and September 16.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Emmet Mutual Benevolent Society, in the hall No. 367 Third-ave., on Wednesday evening, after the transaction of routine business, a vote was taken on the Presidential candidates, which resulted as follows: Greeley, 70; Grant, 7.

There was a large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown meeting in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday evening. Henry A. Chittenden delivered an effective speech. He was an old-line Abolitionist, and gave his reasons for voting the Liberal Republican ticket. About 600 people were present.

Interesting political meetings were held last evening, in the IXth, XIIth, XVth, XXIst, and XXVIIth Assembly Districts, and also by the Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Association. The meeting was held in the latter ward for the purpose of electing officers. At all these meetings business of importance was transacted.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ONE OF ITS EARLIEST ADVOCATES—HOW HE PLEDGED HIMSELF TO SUSTAIN IT.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 15, 1871.

A. WARREN KELSEY, *esq.—Dear Sir:* I received to-day your letter asking my opinion upon the proposition of *The Missouri Republican* that the Democratic party abstain from making any nomination for the next Presidency, provided they are assured the Liberal Republicans will go forward and nominate a candidate in opposition to the present incumbent. I am satisfied that such a course would be wise and patriotic, and I should be glad to see the Democracy concur in such a resolution. I regard the present Administration as a national calamity, a continuance of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice; not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, ignorant, corrupt, and arbitrary. Because more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of good men of all parties. Because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the Government of Jefferson Davis ever did. Because its chief can conceive of no means of free government but military force, and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more of such an education in family patronage and martial law will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble incubus might as well remain a fixture.

Now I believe that the Democratic party is powerless alone to relieve us. I think it is without hope of carrying the next election. But, if there be a sanguine man who still hopes, even he is sane enough to know that the thin shadow of his faith would fade if he did not reckon in his roll the States lately in rebellion, and now liable to martial law, or some of them. But the votes of these States will be really at the disposal of the party which controls Congress to count or reject, because in regard to those States, unhappily, public opinion at the North is so balanced that a resolution adopted by Congress to reject their votes by reason of alleged fraud or violence perpetrated upon a part of their constituency, would not be a manifest outrage upon decency and free government. Men of respectability and character might be found to defend it. Public sentiment would not instantly spring erect to make it infamous. It is possible that this thing may be done, because men seldom feel the tyranny of their own party to be despotism. It is probable that it will be done if necessary, because the same feeling—of an urgency existing to subdue a threatened reaction—that has reconciled myriads of good citizens to the manifest violations of the whole spirit of our institutions which mark all the road from 1865 to the present day, can be relied upon to suffer one crowning necessity more. It would be with us as it was in the ancient days when the dreaded detriment to the Republic outweighed the certain danger to liberty. I have no doubt that if the votes of any of the States I have referred to were necessary to elect the Democratic candidate they would be thrown out in counting. A mere majority, even if it could be mustered, will not be permitted to elect a Democrat to be the next President. Nothing will then remain but civil war or submission to a usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative would inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habit of free government.

To dismiss an incompetent official and avoid a Governmental crisis, the Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility which is offered. Should it succeed it might command a support at the North of such a weight and character that men would no longer look upon the opposition as the mere stalking-horse of a prowling rebellion, watching its chance to bring in a "white man's Government." It might concentrate a force of public opinion which would suffer no tampering with the vote, and combine the scattered suffrages which, united, would dispel the dull domination at Washington, and install a fit man in the White House. But, while I frankly avow my partiality for the project, I do not blink the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subdue the pride of party, and break the bands of party discipline. Now, there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to that vague abstraction party glory; and not many of the creeds of theology are as despotic as a "platform." It will be a difficult task to bring a party yet glowing with the recollection of a mighty past, and but now burning with anticipations of a great future, to yield the head of the column and the command of the field to allies who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guarantee that those allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders are seldom famous for the high moral courage which can abide unshaken the stern pressure that forbids the rupture of party ties. But if they dare fling down the gauntlet for a duel to the death with the President, it might be possible for the Democracy to rise to the hight where the humiliation of the partisan is lost in the satisfaction of the patriot.

But it is charged that the sacrifice will be in vain, or worse—will surrender the whole scheme of Democratic liberty, bare and bound, to its enemies. I do not forebode the event. I cannot believe that the protest against a dictatorial government can be weakened by joining a band which deserts it because it is hostile to civil liberty. Will enemies of corruption in office disband because they unite with those who have sickened and turned away from the sight of corruption? Can friends of the Constitution preserve and protect it more strenuously by refusing to hold up their hands who have forsaken their own friends rather than deface it further?

It seems to me, on the contrary, that the strength of the support which this movement would bring to the rescue of the principles of Democracy would be in exact proportion to the severity of the blow to the pride of the Democratic party. For those principles must be dear indeed to men who can abandon for them an ancient and honored name, and not less precious to those who dare to follow them, even through the scorn, contempt and obloquy which await political treason.

For my part, I shall be glad to humbly help the coming of any government, so that its views be elevated, its action intelligent and pure, and its guide the Constitution, no matter by whom it may be administered.

You are at liberty to make such use as you may think proper of this letter, provided always that you let it be clearly understood that I profess to speak for no one but your obedient servant, J. Q. ADAMS.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEATH OF JUSTICE HENRY HOGEBOOM.

Justice Henry Hogeboom of the State Supreme Court of New-York died at his residence in Hudson, N. Y., at 4 a. m. yesterday, age 64. From early life he has occupied a prominent public position, and at the time of his death was regarded as the most eminent jurist on the Supreme Court Bench of this State. He was graduated at Yale College in 1827 with high honors, and in turn has held the office of County Judge, Master in Chancery, and Member of the Assembly, and has been Justice of the Supreme Court since 1858. He was a man of marked ability, and commanded respect from all with whom he became associated. His funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, in Hudson, next Monday, at 1½ p. m.

FIVE TRAGEDIES.

Marcus Lichtenstein, age 50, a real estate broker, and formerly a Broadway merchant, committed suicide by hanging himself from the rear stoop of his residence, No. 333 West Thirty-fourth-st., early yesterday morning, while suffering from nervous derangement, produced by long continued loss of sleep attending too close application to business. He had walked out with his son during the evening, and upon returning home retired to bed. About 1 o'clock he arose, and his wife asked where he was going. He replied, "For a walk." A search being made for him, he was found dead half an hour later.

Ernestina Lowenheim, age 50, of No. 411 Fourth-ave., committed suicide by cutting her throat yesterday afternoon, while suffering from depression of spirit caused by grief at the sudden insanity and removal of her daughter to an asylum. Deceased was a sister of Prof. Anthon of Columbia College, and daughter of the late author of "Anthon's Latin Grammar."

Jacob Dishier, age 45, of No. 178 Essex-st., returned home intoxicated late on Wednesday night, and after quarreling with his wife seized a carving-knife and cut his own throat, severing the windpipe. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the following note was found in his pocket: "Beloved friends and acquaintances: My knife is sharp; red blood I spill; I want to die." His wound is probably fatal.

William Fisher, a Swede, age 48, attempted suicide at his residence, No. 828 Pearl-st., yesterday forenoon, by shooting himself in the head and stomach with a revolver. He was taken to the Park Hospital, and is not expected to recover. He declined to make any statement.

Julius Kiehm, age 40, of No. 98 Stanton-st., attempted suicide yesterday morning by severing an artery of his wrist with a knife. He was subsequently committed to the Tombs on a charge of insanity.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEWARK—LOSS, $100,000.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in Newark, N. J., for several years, burned, yesterday, nearly an acre of buildings. The night watchman at Richardson's saw factory in Ferry-st. first discovered the flames seen after 3 a. m., and immediately gave an alarm. Owing to an imperfection in the telegraph, however, a delay occurred in transmitting the warning and, as a strong wind was blowing, before the firemen arrived the flames had gained an unconquerable headway. Water was obtained on one side from the Morris Canal, and on the other from the Passaic River, but not until about 10 a. m. was the conflagration finally subdued. The property was known as White's Buildings, and the losses are estimated as follows: William White, owner of the buildings, and a hatchet manufacturer, $35,000, insured for $16,000; Richardson Brothers, saw manufacturers, $45,000, insured for $17,000; Walker's cradle manufactory, $11,000, no insurance; Etwurds, hub-maker, $500, no insurance; Frost, gas regulator manufactory, $3,000, covered by insurance; Boyden, lock-maker, $2,000, insurance not ascertained; Fisher & Scott, scrap leather factory, $5,500, no insurance; Day & Co., silk braid manufacturers, $4,000, partially insured; Wurstbolt, scissor-maker, $2,000, no insurance; Henry Van Ness, trunk slat manufacturer, $200, no insurance; E. H. Lundell, sailmaker, $2,500, covered by insurance; John Y. Johnson, file-maker, $200, no insurance; Grilling, carpet beater, $200, no insurance; Whittemore & Burton, trunk and box-makers, $900, no insurance. Incendiaries are supposed to have caused the fire.

THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

Superintendent Kelso stated, yesterday, that he had no official knowledge of the issue of the writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Forrester charged with the murder of the late Benjamin Nathan. Inasmuch as the examination of Forrester was postponed in the Tombs Police Court to next Wednesday by mutual consent of the District-Attorney and the counsel for the accused, the Superintendent does not expect to be served with any legal documents before that time. Forrester is still imprisoned at Police Headquarters, and officers guard the door of his cell day and night. He is permitted to receive no visitors other than his counsel and the officers. No new developments in the case have been made, but the detectives continue busy in procuring evidence to be produced at the examination.

Judge Leonard, yesterday, adjourned the return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Forrester until 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE PUBLIC DOCKS.

At a meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday, permission was given to B. Alexander & Sons of the New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship line to build a shed 200 feet long on Pier No. 3, N. R., similar to those already built on Piers Nos 5 and 9. A petition of the Oswego and Midland Railroad Company for permission to build a platform and sheds on the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 22 and 23, N. R., was denied. The small pier, No. 58, at the foot of Gansevoort-st., N. R., was set apart for the exclusive use of the Engineering Bureau of the Department, on recommendation of Gen. McClellan. The Executive Committee reported in favor of granting permission to the Narragansett Steamboat Company to drive piles 75 feet outside the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 28 and 29, N. R., and to build a platform and offices thereon, provided the Company agree, in writing, to pay an annual rent of $3,500 to the city therefor, and to remove the same without expense to the city, if required by the Board, at the expiration of the lease of the company about three years hence. Henry H. Anderson appeared and objected to the ad