and order, or stronger devotion to the public welfare than when the Democratic House of Representatives allowed Mr. Hayes to be proclaimed President! They knew that the Electoral Commission had, in violation of the spirit of the law, and in utter disregard of the fundamental principles of justice, sanctioned by its acts perjury, forgery and fraud. The "Solid South" could then have shaken again the very foundation of our Government. The public credit by consequent anarchy would have been destroyed, and confusion would have followed—which condition of things the Republican leaders preferred to the loss of power. How did the Democratic party act? Its representatives maintained peace and order and the public welfare, and regarded them of more moment than office and patronage, and preferred to wait in patience until the people in their wisdom and love of justice should stamp with undying ignominy the foulest stain upon our form of Government, and the deadliest blow ever aimed at free elections in any country. The noble conduct and abnegation of the Democratic party, under these trying circumstances give the contradiction to every calumny which their opponents so industriously charge. The Democratic party in the character of its candidates, in its avowal of principles and all its public acts, stands pledged to restore the administration to its former purity, and to hand down the Government to their successors without disturbing any of the settled results of the civil war.

What has the Republican party done for our shipping interests? It has been in power for a generation, and that interest has fallen into a wretched condition. It has absolutely done nothing to free our people from the shame of having our own goods carried largely in foreign bottoms.

The correct solution of the tariff controversy was, happily, rendered in the councils of the Democratic party, at the last session of the present Congress. A bill was passed by the Democratic Senate, and is now first in order on the Speaker's table of the House, and will surely be resened and acted upon in December next, permitting the revision of the tariff to a commission of experts for recommendation to Congress. Should this bill become a law, as it most likely will, the question will, in a great measure, be eliminated from party politics, and that branch of revenue adjusted in a business-like and comprehensive way. I want, in this connection, to say a few words to the manufacturers of the country, and to assure them that they need have no apprehension of injury to their interests in this connection. The highest annual yield from customs duties during or since the war was over $216,000,000, in 1872. The amount necessary now is generally returned at $125,000,000, and I assert that this amount cannot be raised in an intelligent and business-like manner upon the articles imported which come in competition with like articles manufactured in this country, without giving an adequate protection to our industries. There may be exceptional industries which may require a greater care, but they are few. The iron interests of Pennsylvania were not injured by the bill known as the Wood Tariff bill, as I know, either in the rates of duty, the manner of its assessment nor in the classification. The truth is that the public debt and its payment, principal and interest, is the safe ground to our industries. The burden of an internal taxation will be first abolish as our debt shall be reduced by payments, and other expenses decreased by reduction to our rate of interest. It is better for our whole country, and especially for our manufacturing interest, that such a bill as I have alluded to should become a law. Will it not be a wise and practical settlement of the controversy between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue? Can it be said that free trade in the present condition of our country is possible?

Every promise and profession of the Republican party is falsified by its public record. While it proclaims civil service reform, its candidate for President repudiates the utterances of his party's platform on this subject in his letter of acceptance, and its candidate for Vice-President was dismissed from office by Mr. Hayes's administration, because of his conspicuous inefficiency and objectionable—if not worse—public official acts. The truth is the Republican party has been in power so long that its misgovernment and arbitrary acts have become chronic. Its followers begin to believe the Government and its patronage belong to them. In General Hancock we have a leader fashioned by the Democratic teachings of the fathers of our Government—soldier in war and in peace, the capacity of the statesman. He is free from all taint of official dishonor. He bows in absolute obedience to the Federal Constitution and the laws which it ordains. The will of the people is to him the mandate of the sovereignty in republics. He is honest, capable and worthy. He will be chosen, and there is a bright prospect ahead for an entire country and all its inhabitants. [Applause.]

GENERAL EWING'S ADDRESS.

Following are the principal points of General Thomas Ewing's speech:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I congratulate you on his auspicious and imposing demonstration. It is the bugle call at the centre of the line on the morning of the battle. It is not the voice of Tammany. It is not the voice of Irving Hall. It is the trumpet tongue of the reunited Democracy of New-York, calling to their brethren everywhere to rally for the fight. It will echo back from Aroostook; it will overleap the Alleghanies, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierras; and will rouse to united action the patriotic masses, who desire and demand a change in the administration of the Government.

Why has the Republican party inaugurated the monstrosity in government of a Federal supervision of State officers, while exercising powers and performing duties under valid State laws; and a Federal control of elections, by robbing and bulldozing electors? It is because its command of popular majorities is gone, and it is now struggling to overcome those majorities by operating on the fears and cupidity of the people at the polls. If this policy of Federal supervision and control of elections be acquiesced in and established, the choice of both the Electoral College and Congress will fall under the sway of the President. The Presidency will thus become self-perpetuating, and the Congress a mere organ of the Executive. Aside from the considerations which go to the safety of our free institutions, the people ought to elect a Democratic President as a mere matter of business. Seven or eight thousand millions of dollars have been paid by the people in taxes since 1860, and disposed of by the Republican dynasty. Who has looked at the book? None but members of the dynasty which spent the money. Who can tell whether the account of money received and expended, and of bonds and greenbacks issued, counted or on hand. is within a hundred millions of being correct? I know that an audit cannot be in the City of New-York is not one to give most heed to a question of economizing public expenditures. But this is well worthy of your attention. The saving the Democracy has made in National expenditures lightens the burden of the people of this city over $500,000 each year, and lightens the burden of the people of this State about $1,500,000 annually. The Democracy have not only made this great annual saving, but will proceed to save as much more when it elects and inaugurates Hancock.

There is another and a stronger reason for a change of administration, on which I could talk by the hour. Soon a change is essential to the restoration of harmony between North and South. The chief stock in trade of the Republican party has been, and is, distrust and hate of the South. That party will never do, or suffer to be done, anything to impair its capital. Now that the grave has closed on half the actors in our unhappy tragedy, it is time its resentments were buried too. The pretence that the South meditates a disturbance of the settlements of the war, or compensation for all, or in any part of their losses by it, I believe to be utterly and flagitiously false. Yet, that charge reiterated a million times in every campaign in the North, has created apprehensions of danger from Southern influence in our politics, behind which the Republican party has dodged and escaped condemnation for its own misdeeds. Sound policy demands that these partisan accusations be put to the test. If they should prove true, which I am sure they will not, the overwhelming numbers and sentiment of the North will overthrow the party responsible for such schemes. If they prove false, as I am sure they will, the administration of Hancock will demonstrate that South and North are in fact one in devotion to our country and its laws, and will bring on an era of good feeling and prosperous intercourse between the sections, which will give a new impulse to our already marvellous development.

At no time in our political history until now has any party held power over twelve years. The genius of our Government demands frequent changes of administration; change for the sake of change; change to prevent abuses from becoming rooted and venerated; change to teach the lesson to parties, which the two-term rule teaches to Presidents, that they are servants of the people, not their masters. In 1872 the voters were ripe for a change, and would have made it but for the blunder committed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati in selecting a candidate for President, who, though most worthy of support, could not possibly get the solid vote of the Democracy. In 1876 the people decided to have a change, but were swindled out of their choice by Returning Boards of expiring carpet-bag governments, aided by their allies at Washington. Now, at last, the hour and the man have come.

Who is the man? A soldier, a statesman, a patriot, a Democrat; one of whose public services and moral worth every American is justly proud. It has fallen to the lot of few soldiers to have achieved such military renown as Hancock has won. His youth is bright with the fame of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, and his middle life with the glory of almost every field on which the Army of the Potomac shed its blood. It has fallen to the lot of few statesmen to vindicate, as Hancock has done, the imperishable principle of free government. His fame as a soldier will last while men remember our war with Mexico and the great battle-fields of the Rebellion on the waters of the Chesapeake. But patriotic Americans will remember him longer for his self-forgetting adherence to principle amid the threats and allurements of power; for his fidelity to the genius of our Government when it was forgotten or despised by his rulers; and will honor him more for the pen which wrote the letter to the military Governor of Texas, than for the sword that flashed over every field from Cemetery Hill to Petersburg.

J. R. TUCKER'S SPEECH.

J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, the next speaker, said in substance: I wish to have a conference with the Democracy of New-York upon the issues of this campaign, which is to close with a victory unexampled in our history since the year 1800, when Thomas Jefferson was elected. I propose to tell you tonight how it is that we have a solid Democratic South. I know the Republicans do not like this subject, but if they do not they may just lump it. One hundred and thirty-eight votes from what is called the South will be cast for Hancock. New-York will add thirty-five more, and that will make 173. The other twelve will come from all about you—from New-Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana; and when Winfield Scott Hancock is elected by the electoral colleges of the country, the two houses of Congress both being Democratic, and having the counting of the votes, will put him into office. We in the South were solid in 1800 for Thomas Jefferson. We have liked the Democracy ever since and do not intend to give it up. The Republicans have with an unexampled despotism placed us under martial law, and the act under which this was done received the support of Garfield. With regard to the payment of the Southern claims I have only to say that there is no more chance of their being resurrected than there is of Garfield ever being President of the United States. The Republicans say "We cannot trust you Rebs." When the war decided that we were to come back to the Union I bowed with submission to the decision. I am back again, and I am not going out of the Union any more. Whatever the people may have thought prior to the year 1860 with regard to the right of a State to secede, I believe in my conscience that the question is settled forever. For the benefit of my colored brethren I would say whatever may have been the opinion of anybody before the war as to the right of holding slaves, no colored man can ever be reduced again to slavery, and there is no white man in the South who would have slaves if you would give them to him. The colored man is to-day believed to possess equal rights with the white man.

Notwithstanding the outrageous violations of the Constitution by the Republican party in the last twenty years, some other things may be regarded as settled forever. The first is that the military power never shall be superior to, but always shall be subordinate to, the civil power of the country; secondly, that no citizen shall ever be subjected to trial by court-martial unless attached to the military forces of the country; thirdly, the habeas corpus is in the hands of the humblest citizen in the land; fourthly, there shall be no packing of grand or petit juries; fourthly there shall be free elections; and lastly all people are equal in their rights. I proclaim that we Democrats advocate free thought, a free press, free elections, free men, a free country, free institutions and some free trade.

Old Virginia wants to say one word more. The man who tells you that we are waiting to break out into another rebellion tells you what is not so, and in his heart of heart he knows it is not so. If he tells you that we are waiting to overturn the Constitution and the Government, you may reply that it is not so. We are a united South to put magnanimous, generous, true and noble men into the seats of power that are now disgraced by men whose only title to them is fraud.

SPEECH BY SENATOR JONES.

Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, was presented by Mayor Cooper who, at this stage of the proceedings, relieved Mr. Tilden of his duties as chairman. Mr. Jones expressed his belief that the Democratic party was stronger to-day than it had been in fifteen years. He claimed that it was so because its principles were so interwoven with the Constitution of the country that one could not live without the other. He characterized the reconstruction of the South as disgraceful, and said he wondered that such a large and generous people as that of the South should have submitted to it. He claimed that there never was a tamer and more law-abiding people on the face of the earth than the people of the Southern States. In the Senate the representatives of the South had voted for pensions to Northern soldiers, and there was no danger that they would ever bring forward Southern claims. He regarded as the greatest question at issue that of reconciliation; and he thought that no one was so competent to heal the wounds of war as the soldier who was at the head of the Democratic ticket.

Mayor Cooper then announced the meeting closed.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The most striking among the letters of absent Democrats was that of Henry Watterson, Editor of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*. After expressing regrets that domestic engagements requiring him to be at home compell him to decline what, under other circumstances, would be a grateful duty, he wrote:

I have stood so long with the Democrats of New-York—have been so animated by so many of their hopes—have shared so many of their disappointments—that I have come to entertain toward them a feeling of kinship second only to that which binds me to the Democrats of Kentucky. For these, as well as for myself, allow me to congratulate you upon the prospect which lies before us: first, of a united party; and, second, of a triumph in the coming election. We have a strong ticket; and I take leave to say that we stand upon a platform which cannot be pulled from under us. The Republicans, on the other hand, have a weak ticket; and instead of a platform they have contrived for themselves a trellis of figures, through each of whose crevices and crannies we may behold the antics of the political comedians who, disguised as patriots, have so long murdered the parts of statesmen. With the crowning disclosures of the present canvass let us hope will come the end of the greatest and most long-sustained partisan pretence of modern times; a pretence which has cost the country fifteen years of useless estrangement, attended by the corruption of all the fountains of the public morality, to say nothing of wastefulness unbounded and opportunities lost for material development on the land and on the sea, especially with respect to our shipping, our commerce and our tariff—which pass the limits set upon human calculation.

I do not mean to be abusive. I speak of parties in their relation to the State, and of partisans, not in their public, but their private, character. It is not necessary that we should stigmatize the person of the Republican nominee for President to show his unfitness to fill adequately and accordably, the office of Chief Magistrate. I know him well, and can declare, with Judge Black, never did so good a man make so bad a politician. In saying this I give emphasis and force to the real objection which ought to be urged against his election; because, in spite of his many excellences of character, commanding the regard of those who know him, he is, of all men, best suited to continue the baleful influence of his party, and to carry forward the wicked designs of its leaders. A very worthy man in his private life may be a most pernicious public character; and history presents many verifications of the reverse of the proposition. The time has come when parties can afford to plant themselves upon facts; and I am not willing to admit that our candidates for President are, or ever have been, systematically chosen from the worst classes. If it were so, I should despair of my country and leave to others the dreading and defilement of partisan discussion, which is profitable in proportion as it is clean.

Conceding, therefore, all the Republicans claim for their nominee, it occurs to me that they do but bring into better relief the contrast their own mind may make the party must be sinister in the last degree which can seduce such a man to take so loose a view of his public obligations and to perform, in his own person, such menial service in the cause of transparent wrong, by his consistent and able support of all the crimes and errors of the Grant Administration, and by his participation in the rape of the Presidency, first, as a conspirator in Louisiana, and second, as a false judge upon the bench of the Electoral Commission.

The truth is, General Garfield, though a kindly man, and a man as I am persuaded who would not do a dishonest thing for his own sake or its own sake, is, as a partisan, of a piece with his party; and, for the reason that he is without neither intellect nor virtue, but largely possessed of both, is be the more capable of exploits in its interest.

But in sending out to thank you for your invitation to join in the ratification of the ticket named by the National Democracy, I did not propose to discuss the loosely fitting morality of the Republican party, nor to exclaim against the loose y worn intellectual convictions of its leaders. With the election of Hancock and English we shall have an end of shams. The hot gospeler of sectional hate, the praise-God Joe speculator in mercenary patriotism, the spurious philosopher and loyal mountebank—and humbugs generally—will disappear to the rear in search of that curious relic of the age of cant, the civil service reformer; and the places of honor and trust they have defiled will be occupied by men who say what they mean and mean what they say, soldiers only in the time of war, statesmen in the time of peace. To that result let Democrats everywhere work with a will, forgetting bygone differences and sinking personal aims in a manly effort to rescue our Government from the custody of the improvident hypocrites who possess it.

Governor George B. McClellan wrote from Orange, N. J., to express his gratification with the nominations, and his conviction of Democratic success. "I trust, however," he added, "that all Democrats will agree with me in the opinion that what is worth having is worth working for, and that we should leave no right thing undone to secure success. Our candidate for the Presidency is a comrade whom I have known intimately from boyhood; of whose executive ability, of that courage, stern integrity and unblemished character I have personal knowledge extending through many years and very trying circumstances."

Horatio Seymour wrote that his health was such that he had been obliged to decline all requests to make addresses at any point away from home. He said that he expected to address his fellow-citizens of Utica upon the political issues of the day, and to show his anxiety for the election of the Democratic candidates.

Ex-Governor Lucius Robinson, in his letter of regret, declared his opinion that the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention were "calm and thorough, their motives elevated and patriotic, looking more to the welfare of the whole country than to the interests of any individual or locality." He thought that the party might "hope for the most brilliant success at the coming election."

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Illinois, congratulated the assembled Democracy in his letter "upon the fact that the nominations have harmonized the Democracy of the United States." "Upon the Democracy of the State of New-York," he added, "rests the great responsibility of winning the victory for the cause of constitutional government in November."

Senator Francis Kernan regretted that professional engagements prevented his attendance, but he "desired and intended to do all in his power to aid in the election of Hancock and English." The electoral vote of New-York State would be cast for them, they would be triumphantly elected, and "neither fraud nor force will prevent their inauguration."

"Our candidate for the Presidency," wrote John Bigelow, "has won for himself a place among the first captains of the age in defence of the Union and of the rights of majorities; trained in the principles of Jacksonian Democracy, he was one of the first to stamp upon the treasonable scheme, of which the President of the Senate was to have been made the hero, for defeating the popular choice of the last Presidential election. He is too old to be dazzled by the honors of the Chief Magistracy and too young to shrink from any of its burdens. Though a servant of the public from his youth, he has never made merchandise of his position, nor abused the opportunities incident to exalted station for improving his private fortune."

Other letters of regret were presented from Amasa J. Parker, J. Prescott Knott, William M. Springer, W. W. Eaton, Richard O'Gorman, R. H. Coffroth, A. Schoonmaker, Fernando Wood, Rufus W. Peckham, William C. Rager, Albert S. Marks, William Lounsbery, W. R. Miller, and a number of others. Comment was made upon the circumstance that William Dorsheimer, who recently has loomed up as a strong Tammany light, and Smith M. Weed, who attained National notoriety from his connection with the cipher dispatch conspiracy, both found it impossible to attend last night's meeting, the former assigning ill-health as the cause, and the latter business affairs.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions are long. Opening with a eulogy on General Hancock's military record, they enumerate all the prominent engagements in which he participated during the war. His conduct as Military Governor in the South after the war was made the basis of the assertion that beyond his achievements as a soldier, he has exhibited administrative capacity giving him even higher claims to the confidence of the American people. The resolutions declare that the Democratic Convention, in nominating Mr. English as Vice-President, "presented to the country a citizen illustrating in his own person the best qualities of the American people." The resolution passed by the Democratic House of Representatives in March, 1877, declaring Mr. Tilden legally to have been elected President, was set forth in full. Then follows this resolution:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the National Democratic Convention in the expression of its confidence in the "wisdom, patriotism and integrity" of that eminent statesman and distinguished citizen of New-York, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, de jure President of the United States; that as Democrats and citizens of the Empire State, we refer with feelings of particular pride and gratification to his persistent, self-sacrificing and successful efforts to accomplish much needed reforms in the administration, to elevate the standard of public duty and official responsibility, and to effect, through a wise and rigid economy in all its departments, a vast reduction in its annual expenditures; that we take advantage of the present occasion to express the deep feelings of regret with which we regarded his "resolution not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his fellow-countrymen," and in the name of the Democracy who, through his sagacious and able leadership, have won two most signal victories in the State and Nation, we sincerely thank him for the enduring patience and unshaken fortitude with which, in the language of his memorable and new historic letter, he has in the midst of "unceasing falsehoods and calumnies endeavored to preserve to the Democratic party of the United States the supreme issue before the people for their decision next November, whether this shall be a Government by the sovereign people through elections, or a Government by disorderly servants holding over by force and fraud."

Another resolution charges that the Republican party has "not only abused the power reposed in it, but has by corrupt practices and through unconstitutional ways made use of the power of the General Government to perpetuate its existence, without regard to the interests of the people and in utter defiance of the popular will." "We deprecate," another resolution reads, "the introduction of issues of a purely personal nature into party contests"; but they wish to call attention "to the fact that the charges of fraud and perjury which form the indictment upon which the Republican candidate for President has been arraigned," were founded upon investigations by Republicans. Emphasis was laid upon "the reduction of nearly $40,000,000 effected by the Democratic House of Representatives in 1877 despite the opposition of a Republican Senate."

"We cordially," the resolutions conclude, "invite all Democrats in the City of New-York, putting aside past differences and dissensions, to unite with us in an earnest patriotic effort to redress the grievous wrongs done to the American people by the Republican party, and preserve inviolable the institutions framed by the wisdom and established by the valor of our Revolutionary fathers."

ODD SPEECHES IN IRVING HALL.

SINGULAR SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC ELOQUENCE FROM GEORGE T. BARNES, SENATOR JONAS, E. K. APGAR, AND OTHERS.

The floor of Irving Hall was hardly more than half filled at any time during the evening. A compact and attentive throng surrounded the platform, but the rear of the hall was occupied only by persons passing in and out from the street. A few women sat in the galleries.

On taking the chair, Charles H. Marshall made a brief address, which was frequently interrupted by cries of "louder" from the rear of the hall. The secretary, James E. Morrison, then read a long list of officers, and in order to excite applause the names of the presiding officers at the Academy meeting were introduced. Letters from persons unable to attend the meeting were then read. After the reading of brief extracts from the resolutions, which did not fail of adoption, George T. Barnes, of Georgia, was introduced and began his address by an invocation to the audience, "Peace; be still." He attempted to describe the feeling in the Southern States, which he declared was one of undying devotion to the Union. The speaker was evidently disturbed by the confusion in the hall—or by something else—and at this point he paused a few moments and gazed pensively at the audience. After partaking freely of a beverage which did not look like spring water, he said:

"Although it was a Union man who was nominated for President at Cincinnati; although it was a Union man, too, who was nominated for Vice-President, the feeling in Georgia is one of complete satisfaction. We felt when we returned from the Convention that we still had a country."

Mr. Barnes spoke of the battle of Concord and Monmouth and of Eutaw and Yorktown, but the allusions seemed not to be understood and, pausing once more, he exclaimed: "I intend to be heard before I leave here." He seemed to fear that the meeting was in danger of being broken up. Resuming, he said that every colored voter in Georgia owned 6¾ acres of land. He admitted that the statement must be regarded as a Democratic lie. He concluded by referring to the rumor that General Hancock did not write his letter of acceptance. He refuted this by inquiring if any one in the audience knew whether George Washington wrote the Declaration of Independence. "The South's yearns for restoration," he said, in conclusion; "it will get it under Hancock and English."

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, followed in a brief address, reviewing the errors of the Democratic nominees. He declared that the people of the South were as loyal to the Constitution as the people of any State in the Union. He concluded his speech by denying that there is any intimidation of Republican voters in the South, and by inviting Republican orators to visit the South, with the assurance that they would be given the fullest freedom of speech. "Louisiana," said he, "has always been a Democratic State since the war. We voted for Seymour in 1868, and they counted our vote for Grant; we voted for Greeley in 1872, and they counted our vote for Grant; and in 1876 we voted for Samuel J. Tilden, the great statesman who has left his couch to preside at this monster meeting, and they stole our vote for Hayes. But this will be done no more. The vote will be counted right this time, for we will do the counting ourselves."

E. K. Apgar, of New-York, followed with an excited speech, in which he dwelt at length upon and magnified what he called the dangerous tendency of the Republican party toward centralization. "The States," said he, "must be left to deal with their own affairs. The Federal Government must be restricted sharply to the powers of the Federal compact. The pendulum has swung to the furthest extreme of centralization. The Republican party in its platform exhibits a tendency toward Federal principles greater than was ever exhibited by the Federal party itself." Mr. Apgar declared the Democratic party to be the champion of economy, frugality and honest administration; claimed that there is no desire or intention on the part of the South to pay the rebel war debt or the claim demand pay for the slaves, and predicted Hancock's election. This sentiment was approved by a very drunken man who suddenly appeared on the platform and who was suppressed with some difficulty.

Charles A. Jackson, of Tammany Hall, was the next speaker. He began by saying: "I have just been given vent to a howl that has been pent up for four years. I have just seen the President of the United States, Samuel J. Tilden. [Cheers.] I saw that old man, our leader, cast rules, and I didn't know whether he would ever leave the Academy alive. I saw women with empty milk pitchers trying to get into the Academy of Music, and at last I knew that the American people were free, from the cradle to the grave [cheers], to assert their sovereign rights that have been so long trampled upon."

Speeches were also made by Isaiah Rynders and George W. Miller.

THE NILSSON HALL MEETING.

A FEW GERMANS IN ATTENDANCE—SPEECHES BY FERDINAND TRAUD, STEPHENS, REMAK, CORONER ELLINGER AND OTHERS.

The meeting at Nilsson Hall was designed for the benefit of such German Democrats as could be found and induced to attend. The number was very small, and the audience was a movable one. The playing of the various bands outside and the explosion of fireworks caused many interruptions to the speakers, and prevented the audience from hearing distinctly what was said. Only a few chairs had been provided, and most of those present had to stand; this, added to the unbearable heat of the gaslit hall, was far from pleasant, and many of the audience left the hall and strolled out into the cool evening air.

Ferdinand Traud presided. On the platform were Theodore Mierson, Marcus Otterbourg, Herman Schroetz, S. Loemeister, S. D. Sewards, Dr. Hessler, and ex-Coroner Hermann. The chairman, in calling the meeting to order, delivered a short speech, in which he said that what the people of the United States at present need is an honest, economical form of government; a form of government which will ensure protection to property and liberty to the people. By such a form of government the Democracy proposes to stand. The speaker concluded with a eulogy on the character of General Hancock.

Stephen S. Remak, of Philadelphia, spoke next. He said the people of the German race were accustomed to prize their honor highly. "In Germany we are taught from our childhood up," the speaker continued, "to hold our honor as the thing most precious and dear to us. We have furthermore been taught to consider the Presidency of the United States as the highest elective office in the world, and as we consider honor to be so precious and desirable a thing, so every German citizen will wish that a man of honor be elected to fill the Presidential chair. "Does General James A. Garfield bear this character?" he asked. "Is he generally acknowledged to be an upright, honest man? Has he not rather been weighed in the balance and found wanting? Even should our American fellow-citizens be disposed to pass over this question of honor lightly, we must not follow their example; but we must insist that no man whose record is not clear shall occupy the position of President of the United States. Like Cæsar's wife, our Chief Magistrate must be above suspicion. We must elect one whose life will bear looking into—one whose character is as unsullied as an untouched sheet of paper. Such a one is General Winfield Scott Hancock."

Coroner Ellinger spoke next, and in the course of his speech said that the reason the Republican party had not renominated Hayes was that Hayes was too good for the Republican party. What that party needed was a politician whom they could control—one who would divide the spoils. The speaker then compared General Hancock to Abraham Lincoln.

At this juncture a set of resolutions approving of the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention and pledging the support of the meeting to its nominees were offered and passed. Marcus Otterbourg then made a violent attack upon Carl Schurz. Speeches were also made by S. D. Sewards, Herman Schroetz, and others.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE HALLS.

A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CROWD AND NO ENTHUSIASM—THE DECORATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

Outside the halls little interest or enthusiasm was shown. At one time in the evening the street in front of the Academy of Music was crowded with struggling men and hatless boys who were out for a "lark." The decorations were so unimportant as almost to be unworthy of a description. From the Academy of Music there were two single strings of Chinese lanterns extending across to Irving Hall, and across Fourteenth-st. There were a few flags and banners fastened in clusters on the balcony of the Academy. Then there was another attempt to enliven Fifteenth-st., opposite Nilsson Hall, by a dozen more lanterns. Fireworks were set off at four different points, and calcium lights made the scene as bright as day, and revealed the hideous pictures of Hancock and English on the Irving Hall transparency.

There were three stands for the speakers, one in Irving-place, just off Fourteenth-st., another just above Fifteenth-st., and a third nearly opposite Nilsson Hall. From one to another of these stands the groups rushed when the music struck up, but the people, many of whom were boys and young men not yet arrived at a voting age, seemed to have been drawn there by curiosity. There were only one or two cheers given, and these were utterly lacking in life. One or two district organizations, with small banners and transparencies in which half of the candles had gone out, appeared, filed through the crowd and disappeared in Irving Hall without receiving a cheer of welcome or even of recognition.

At the main stand, the one at Irving-place and Fourteenth-st., Manahan's Band struggled with some unusual tunes until 9:30 before there were any signs of speakers. On the canvas around the stand was written: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus and the liberty of the press must be preserved." There was a good deal of scurrying around before any speakers could be secured. Finally Alderman Joseph P. Strack introduced ex-Judge Goodlett as a Democrat who until Hancock had been nominated had been a Republican. This was too much for the conscience even of a Democrat, and Mr. Goodlett began his remarks by saying that although he had been introduced as one who had formerly been a Republican, it was not so. "I have never been anything but a Democrat," he said. After this a bit of pleasantry between him and the chairman, who looked rather nettled, the speaker began his speech. Among the other speakers were ex-Assemblyman Fitzgerald, Senator Ecclesine, Charles Brooke and Patrick Walsh. While Senator Ecclesine was speaking a drunken man, who was loud in his defence of Hancock, was tenderly assisted from the platform, and proceeded to made an incoherent curb-stone speech.

It was easy for one to make his way to either of the other stands. Irving-place was never densely crowded, and at 9:30 the space in front of the Academy of Music was almost vacant. At no time during the evening were the side streets more than one-fifth full of people, many of those present being women.

At the Irving-place and Fifteenth-st. stand the 12th Regiment band played and ex-Alderman Wagner presided. Among the speakers were Isaiah Rynders and W. H. Johnson. In front of the stand near Nilsson Hall there were perhaps half a hundred boys and men. Dr. Mierson presided, and Samuel Stern, A. M. Petshaw, Stephen S. Remak, of Philadelphia, and S. J. Rothschild were among the speakers.

LATE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

THE NARRAGANSETT INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF PASSENGERS—THE STRAPS OF LIFE PRESERVERS BROKEN—PLUGS OUT OF THE BOATS—NO EFFORT MADE TO PUT OUT THE FIRE—CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

NEW-LONDON, July 28.—The Narragansett inquiry was resumed at 10 a. m. to-day.

C. E. Cottrell, of Westerly, R. I., a passenger, testified that he occupied a stateroom with his son, who woke him up just after the collision. The two went into the stateroom hall, which was filled with passengers. An officer of the boat was present, assuring them that there was no danger. As soon as it was evident that the steamer was burning he and his son went out on the starboard side between the staterooms and the rail; at this time he saw the fire break out and could see the Stonington, but she soon drifted out of sight. One of the officers came upon the hurricane deck and cut the ropes of the raft with an axe and afterward began to lower a boat. He and his son got upon the raft, which was launched after considerable difficulty, and were saved.

Dwight Braman, of Boston, testified that he was a passenger on the Narragansett. Being fond of boats, he inspected the steamer that evening. He looked into the pilot-house and saw two young men at the wheel, and thought that they were pretty young to handle such a steamer. Ten minutes before the collision he heard the Narragansett's whistle and an answering whistle from another boat. A man dressed in citizens' clothes, whom he believed to be Johnson, the detective, went about among the passengers telling them that the boat was all right. The witness thought that Johnson told them there was no necessity of putting on life-preservers. It was from eight to ten minutes after the collision that the smoke was first perceptible, and the boat sank within fifteen or twenty minutes after the collision. He saw none of the officers or crew of the steamer on the deck. While on the deck a young man came up to him, and wanted him to adjust a life-preserver for him. One of the straps was gone. He left the steamer in a boat which was in charge of Captain Young. They pulled around the stern of the Narragansett and saw a boat lying along-side on the starboard quarter, with four persons in it up to their necks in the water, and holding on to the burning steamer. These persons were taken into Captain Young's boat. The plug was out of the boat from which these passengers were taken, and she was filled with water to her gunwales. Captain Young insisted upon remaining and saving the other boats, and he asked the captain to abandon her and told him that she was not worth more than $150 and he would pay for it. During all the time he was in Captain Young's boat, one of the crew lay in the bottom holding in the plug. He sought his ticket of the clerk on the boat and was not asked for his name. In regard to the behavior of the officers and crew, he said that he never had witnessed such disgraceful conduct in his life, and they appeared to act on the principle of every man for himself."

Thomas B. Cook, of Boston, a passenger on the Narragansett, said he stepped out of his stateroom at the time of the collision and saw passengers running around and shouting, and some of them were putting on life-preservers; one man was scurrying to them to keep cool, that there was no danger. He returned to his stateroom and put on a life-preserver. He went up on the hurricane deck, and soon saw the flames break out. In a few minutes afterward he went up to the pilot-house, and all was safe there. He was certain that there was no one in the pilot-house at that time, which was from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision. The flames began to leap up strongly. He took buckets, and began to pour water on the fire. He was unable to subdue the flames, and he wondered why the pumps were not at work. Going to the starboard side, he saw a boat which was full of passengers. It was so hot at this time that he began to think he had better leave the boat. In getting down to the promenade deck he broke the string to his life preserver. He jumped overboard and swam fifty feet away. He soon saw a boat heading toward him; as she came up he seized her bow, and was taken aboard. This boat was in charge of Mr. Waldron, clerk of the Stonington. He was willing to swear that after the fire Captain Young was not in the pilot-house or on the hurricane deck, nor did he see any officer of the steamer. He bought his ticket on the pier from a passenger, and went to the office to secure a stateroom, but was told that there were none. He afterward secured one that was given up by another person.

THE BURNED STEAMER.

VISIT OF THE CORONER'S JURY TO THE WRECK OF THE SEAWANHAKA.

The inquest in the case of the victims of the Seawanhaka disaster began yesterday morning. At half-past 10 o'clock Coroner Bardy and a jury went on the steamer Minnehannock from the foot of East Twenty-sixth-st. to Ward's Island, where they entered a boat in which they were rowed up the river to the marsh where the dismantled wreck now lies. The party were accompanied by Commissioner Brennan, who took charge of the boat in which the trip was made. At the time the wreck was reached the tide had just changed from ebb to flood, and the water was sufficiently low to afford a good view of the burned steamer. She lies where she was driven by Captain Smith, her starboard wheel completely broken, the lower part of the port wheel just under the water, the boilers seemingly in good condition, although covered with a solid coat of rust, as is all the iron work, the smokestack leaning against the boiler as it fell, and broken pieces of iron, bolts and spikes strewing the ground where they fell from the burned woodwork they had held together. On the shore near by is a small tent in which the watchmen who guard what is left of the Seawanhaka find shelter. The Coroner and his jury clambered over and through the wreck, thoroughly examining it. Then when all had entered the boat again excepting Coroner Brady, who still stood on the shell of the wreck, the names of the jurymen were called, and they were sworn in. The following is the list of the jurors and their occupations and addresses: E. F. Schwarz, fancy goods, No. 1,159 Broadway; William Gill, grocer, No. 77 Lexington-ave.; J. H. Belding, bookseller, No. 302 Third-ave.; H. P. Smith, stationer, No. 1,144 Broadway; H. W. Hunter, optician, No. 1,172 Broadway; J. Van Selder, manufacturer of patent hat leathers, No. 89 Greene-st., W. S. Bagg, bookkeeper, No. 1,125 Broadway; Robert B. Boyd, bookkeeper, No. 328 East Ninth-st.; C. H. Hedden, men's furnishing goods, No. 1,127 Broadway; M. Weiss, kid gloves, No. 1,175 Broadway.

After viewing the wreck the jury were rowed to the northern end of Ward's Island, where they landed and visited the Insane Asylum for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of the asylum. He was absent, however, and his examination was postponed until to-day. The jury returned to the city about 2 p. m., and adjourned until to-day at 10 a. m., when the following witnesses will be examined: Dr. A. E. Macdonald; E. Weeks, engineer of the Seawanhaka; J. W. Ray, mate; F. M. Field, clerk; and Denis Murphy, deck-hand. William Craft and Alexander Caulfield, who inspected the Seawanhaka before the disaster occurred, will also be among the witnesses examined. Coroner Brady thinks he can conclude the examination of witnesses to-morrow.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR A COLLISION.

DECISION AGAINST THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Judge Choate yesterday handed down a decision in the suit brought in the admiralty branch of the United States District Court by George Dougherty against the steamer Franconia, of the Maine Steamship Company. The barge Hope, coal laden, owned by the libellant was in tow of the tug George L. Merkle on a trip from Jersey City to Port Chester, on the morning of November 26, 1878. When passing Ward's Island the barge and the tug came into collision with the Franconia and were both sunk, the crews being saved by the boats of the Franconia. The suit was originally brought against both the tug and the steamer, but the libellant against the tug was not served, and proceedings against her were dropped. Judge Choate says in his decision that it is quite evident from the testimony that the tug was grossly at fault in changing her course on the up process of the Franconia without waiting for a response to her signal whistles. She was also at fault in not having a proper pilot at the wheel, and in not having a lookout. The Franconia is also found in fault in not replying to the signal of the tug, in not sooner observing a change in her course, and in not slowing and stopping to avoid the collision. A decree for the libellant is ordered, with costs and a reference to compute damages.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Martinsburg to-day, nearly 800 delegates being present. General J. B. Weaver, the Presidential candidate of the Greenback party, was present. J. J. Davis, of Clarksburg, was made temporary chairman. Mr. Davis made a speech invoking harmony. Speeches were delivered by Congressmen Benjamin Wilson and B. F. Martin and Daniel B. Lucas. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a platform which indorses the platform and principles adopted at Cincinnati, and declaring against the practice of instructing delegates whereby County, State and National Conventions are packed for a particular candidate.

The first ballot resulted in the selection of Colonel J. B. Jackson, of Parkersburg, for Governor.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL CALVIN DAGGART.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—General Calvin Daggart, of Connecticut, died suddenly in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in this city, at 6 o'clock this evening. He was returning home after an extended tour through the West.

HARMON WENDELL.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 28.—Harmon Wendell, a prominent manufacturer and business man of this place, died at 4:15 p. m. to-day.