CONVENTION SKETCHES.

A LAST EFFORT AGAINST CLEVELAND.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE CONVENTION FOR HENDRICKS—THE INDIANA BITTERNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 11.—The session of the convention last night was so prolonged that there was a languid feeling, even among those almost certain of victory. The opponents of Cleveland, however, were tenacious, and believed an adjournment would give them a safe delivery. At half past 1 o'clock the remnant of the great audience came streaming out, filling the neighboring restaurants and saloons, and the friends of Cleveland hardly went to bed at all, while many of his adversaries made the night hilarious. This convention has shown that only one idea at a time reigns in these large bodies. All the time spent making a platform might as well have been thrown away, for the platform had never been read by any of the people who voted on it. It did not come into the convention until almost midnight in sheets, and they voted it right through without an attempt to understand it. Two or three delegates picked out a place here and there and wanted information. The Chair, indifferent to any equity, ruled now here, now there, and everyway so positively that a laugh or applause followed, and between the chairman and the audience, the delegates seemed a parcel of prisoners of war being examined by the provost marshal, and very decorous for fear the mob would tear them up. While the resolutions were declaring against the corruptions of our age, the interference of money with the progress of the people, etc., the convention itself showed that money is interwoven with everything.

The convention was a mere menagerie for the hotel people of Chicago, who put up their money expecting to get it back ten fold. They bought the convention to come here. They let loose upon it 12,000 spectators, many of whom paid for their tickets, as the tickets were sold around town like scalpers' railroad tickets. These big audiences prevent nearly all deliberation in those bodies, and from the moment the convention assembled, it was plain that there was but one ruling idea, namely, to nominate or beat Cleveland. Those who wanted him beaten did not care about the platform either. The article of faith is what holds those big conventions together. The convention considered that when they appointed a committee of thirty-six, and that committee, to get over its egotism, delegated eight to fix up a platform, everybody's responsibility ended. They concluded that such men as they selected could not have been fools, and probably something was there to soothe every body's conscience and get all kinds of votes. The Republican platform went through just the same way, with all its assertions and generalities, and not one of the consciences stickers opened his mouth against it. The goody-goodies had come to beat Blaine, just as Tammany Hall had come to beat Cleveland, and to a secular reporter there was not much moral difference between Tammany Hall and the Republican resistants, with the exception that the literary and oratorical power of reasoning was not as good with the Curtis party as with the Tammany men. As a speaker, Cockran, of New-York, is altogether preferable to Mr. Curtis. He goes at what he wants, uses elegant language, and hence the solitary exception of morals separates the henchman for Tammany and the stickler for the higher law. In each case there were complaints of tyranny, although the new Blaine organization has not become a machine, while the Cleveland organization in New-York beat Tammany, even as a machine. From beginning to end Manning cast seventy-two votes, and every time about one-third of the whole protested that they were misrepresented, and on the eve of taking the ballot the minority appealed to the chair and the chair decided that Manning could do just as he pleased; so the unit rule and the one-man power are necessary even to turn out old machines.

The first ballot came short of my expectations for Cleveland. I thought he would run over 400 votes and get a majority of the convention. He did get double the number of the highest candidate besides.

INDIANA AND HER LEADERS.

McDonald came out small, considering his situation in the heart of the West and the farmer influence of Indiana. That State has unquestionably lost all its hold on the Democratic party since it was carried by the Republicans four years ago. There has been as little talk about carrying Indiana in this convention as about carrying Illinois. But there was a feeling, even while the ballot was being taken, that right in the convention sat Hendricks, who might beat Cleveland if there was any of the spirit of sacrifice among the four chief candidates. McDonald's candidacy has been an error, not only for him, but his friends, all the time. While crying out against the fraud of 1876, he got before it, and even sent Hendricks to the convention as his servant, using the injured man to accomplish another injury upon himself, for undoubtedly Hendricks wanted this nomination, and in the line of misfortune he was Tilden's heir. Moreover, Hendricks showed so much fortitude and good feeling in the convention, was so much of a gentleman, attended to the proceedings in such a kindly way, and performed his part so honorably and generously, that many a man would have been touched, though he had already committed himself to some self-seeking second-rate candidate. I told several men who wanted to beat Cleveland that they had the person to do it with in Hendricks. Before the convention began I intimated this, and when I saw five minor candidates dividing up the strength they all wanted to pull against Cleveland, and the people asking "Whom shall we find to head off Cleveland?" said I, "You look too far away; there he sits in the convention." Indiana is not an October State, and there can be no hostility to Hendricks there, because manifestly McDonald cannot be nominated. He sent the wrong man here to do it with. The moment Hendricks appeared, McDonald disappeared.

THE OPPOSITION TO THURMAN.

Ohio's one of the few States which has different centres of influence. The Democratic leaders are long-lived, and those who come from about Chillicothe are still on this earth. Some of these have become the Columbus element in the State. Then there is the Cincinnati element, divided between the patricians and the democrats, Pendleton leading the former. Cleveland comes in as a third quantity in the State, hitherto deprived of her influence, because she generally gave Republican majorities. There is much of the foreign and laboring element in Cleveland now, and it has been successful in some recent elections. Then there is the old Bourbon district, with Hamilton and Dayton for its centres. In the onward course of things, there has been a protest in Ohio against the youthful character of the State being sat upon by the old office-holders of whom Thurman is the type, and it has been used in this convention by the disappointed patrician element as a means of putting the latter on their feet. The sentiment, the same which has shown through this whole convention, and which General Bragg, of Wisconsin, described, has got on top in Ohio, and was determined that Thurman should not be used by more dexterous men to get control of the State and remand everybody of this generation to the back of the class. Besides, Mr. Headly desired to be put in nomination. He believed that he had all the elements of strength possessed by Cleveland, a better geographical position, no factional fight on his hands, and an October election to determine the contest with. He had only recently carried the State through the German vote, helped by the negro vote. Neither of these elements took any interest in Thurman, who was a scion of the old Virginia semi-pro-slavery stock; indeed, stories were put afloat here that John Morgan's escape from the Columbus Penitentiary involved a tale which would have followed the Thurmans hard in the campaign. Mr. Thurman himself has sometimes sulked, as his uncle, William Allen, did not hesitate to charge. The old fellows in Ohio have taught the young fellows the art of jealousy and reprisal.

Headly came out of the Republican party in 1872 and was more of this generation and the times, and there are a good many young generals who have no idea of going before the war and reading the resolutions of '98. One of them said to me that he had taken an oath never to read the Madison papers, or the resolutions of '98, in his life, because he had never had anything sensible to say but some old fool immediately told him to go and read those things. Ohio desired in her young element to throw herself into co-operation with the more revolutionary and progressive element of the Democratic party, and next to him thought Cleveland would do.

Thurman started away off in California, where they had previously done the preposterous thing to resolve for Tilden, sick, paralytic, or dead. Then they struck Thurman, bought red bandanna handkerchiefs, and called him "Roman." The old fellow, every time he was called a Roman, looked more and more like Pantaloon in the circus.

Payne has been the safest counsellor of the Democrats in Ohio. He would have kept them out of Vallandighamism and the various excesses of the past, and after these heresies had been thrown aside Payne was brought forward for President four years ago and Pendleton slew him with the name of Thurman. So the same influences which elected Hoadly Governor and Payne Senator resolved to sit down on Thurman and Pendleton even at the price of being for the moment unpopular in the Presidential convention.

New-York had no candidate of sufficient public service to counteract Cleveland. Cooper and Hewitt wanted the nomination for either, but they lacked the audacity and timeliness to speak for themselves. If Flower had possessed their experience and training, he would have been available, but his endowment became his weakness. That he was rich was made an argument against his ability. He was laughed out rather than given a fair show.

THE UNDERCURRENTS IN THE CONVENTION.

Butler had a more popular following here than Cleveland; but it only had in the convention the representation that Butler delegates could give it, and they had about five tickets apiece; so it was harder for the average Butler man to get into that house than any other kind of man. Working people were not able to attend day conventions and had not the means to buy tickets. Consequently Butler found himself before a great audience in which hardly one-twentieth was in sympathy with him. He was unmercifully sat down upon by the Southerners, with here and there an exception. But it could not be overlooked by the neutral observer that this man's unpopularity was only for his war record, and in a portion of the Southern speeches there was a fierce attack upon the Republican party as never having had any honesty, or honor, or mercy, and every one of these delegates was the beneficiary of its legislation. They had all been for given, brought back to Congress and put upon their feet. Amongst them the most unpopular man there, next to Butler, was Bragg. Bragg described himself as "grim and gray, fighting the Democratic battle in Wisconsin." He exemplified the unpopularity of candor, no matter how much it is abstractly praised. His only way of doing a courtesy to one man is to knock his opponent down with a club. Hence the reform idea, when we come up to it, looks harsh and boorish. Bragg, however, ought to be heard of, if Cleveland is elected, and should go in his Cabinet. He struck me as being somewhat like Conger, of Michigan, the Republican Theraites. Throughout the Democratic party, the young generation has finally caught up to and turned the older one, and the expression for Cleveland means no more Democracy of the Bourbon sort. The State adopting this view carried the convention against the Southern States, Tammany Hall and the old Democratic leaders like Bayard and Thurman. The Southern States, which came here reluctant to nominate Bayard, finally went for him with might and main, and generally abandoned Cleveland. But the Northwestern phalanx never broke, but linked itself on to New-England. California, which has a large population of Southern descendants, and a large Irish representation, sympathized with the Southerners, or with Tammany Hall. Hence the coalition was seen of Kelly and Bayard.

Randall was caught between the two fires of reform and rowdyism. However, he has improved his habits and his abilities. He is still followed in Pennsylvania by the "heeler" element, of which "Sam" Josephs and "Bill" McMullen are types. One of these men was seen among the political clubs here. They were the same who assisted to lose him the speakership by going to Washington and standing upon the corners and offering to bet that "Sam" would get it without having a respectable acquaintance in Congress to urge his claims. Consequently the State administration, of which Pattison is the chief, came here in favor of Cleveland, as a more select person, who would pick his company. On the other hand the old Cameron Democrats, as they have been called, knew that Randall was unforgiving, and if he got into power would turn them adrift. Randall has been fathered by Tilden, who in the last hour went off and adopted another child. The personal following of Randall was juvenile and hearty, especially from the State of New-Jersey, whose Governor was his friend. The Republicans here considered him the strongest man the Democrats could nominate.

When this convention began, or rather, a week before it began, the Republicans on the ground were uncertain whether they wanted Cleveland or not. As the Tammany fight progressed they became rather desirous for his nomination. Perhaps this desire came from the unquestionable fear and anxiety of the southern Democrats, who listened with astonishment to the quarrels by New-York and began to see hunger and destitution for themselves for the next four years. Except for the spoils of the Presidency, political feeling here is almost extinct. A Blaine man can walk into any one of these delegations, speak out boldly and make his argument, and the most extreme southerners show no dislike. In short, the control of the country is the only present subject of contention.

CONSERVATISM AND PROGRESS.

The chief difference between the North and the south is to be found in the conservatism of the latter, which has not become accustomed to many of the ideas so freely talked in the Northern Democracy, such as the ultimate rights of labor. That question involves the negro as well as the Irishman. If Butler's theory of eight to ten hours a day were the law, it would extend to the farmers plantation also, where in many cases the old slave hours still constitute the day's work. The South is perfectly orthodox on all the old subjects, such as religion and authority. They perceive that in the North is a slightly changing view of the ultimate relations of employer and employe. Butler is the pioneer of this view, which is summed up in the idea that capital has been getting too much out of the common product, that there is too much luxury on one side of the division and too much squalor on the other. The white laborer with his socialistic ideas is rare in the south, and they never want him to appear there with those ideas. So Butler has his organization yet to make. The Democracy is not ready for him. As a vote-getter he can beat any of them, and he was received on the platform with mingled curiosity and respect, especially by Morrison and Vilas. The popularity of Cleveland was not at first so apparent. As the convention progressed it was seen that the audience generally sympathized with him. The hostility of a good many of the young American Democrats to Irish dictation led Cleveland to be supported in preference to either the old men of the past or the machine-kind of Democracy which exists in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Young men with newspapers saw that under Cleveland they could go outside the strict party lines for circulation, while with a restored domination of men like Thurman and even Bayard, old bigotries would start anew and the foot of the party would be put upon the press. Consequently, when Bragg said that horses which could only trot a mile in 2:40 would have to go to the stable and indicated Thurman, Bayard, McDonald and Hendricks as four of said horses, he told an unpalatable truth. The merit of Tammany Hall's position is that of any concern, however bad in the past, which is at the moment oppressed. The same sentiment which made Blaine oppose the Force bill to the Southern States made the Southern men in this convention spring to the relief of Tammany Hall, which was not allowed its free speech. They did not consider what its own processes had been, but saw the immediate occasion. Therefore, for the moment, Kelly is not without good standing, though he is intensely hated in those Democratic strongholds where the New-England accompaniment, with its dislike to foreigners, is supreme.

Bayard got on the first ballot 170 votes, nearly double the number of Thurman and more than three times the number of McDonald. The argument in his favor was that the Republican independents would vote for him as well as Cleveland, and that he would get no opposition from Tammany Hall, but the Western Democrats plainly told the Southern men that Bayard would lose every State in the Union if he should succeed, and they were his intimate senators, mainly Southerners, and a few plain men from his own State, of whom only two or three had any general acquaintance, and a few race-course friends, like Travers and Belmont. If, at any time, the argument against Cleveland seemed to be pretty definite, the argument against Bayard was always crushing. There he stood, young and fair, and a man of Northern descent, his grandfather and his uncle Federalists, living so close to Mason and Dixon's line that he could almost touch it, and with every interest in his city of Wilmington, Northern, yet with instinctive repugnance to labor and freedom, he decoyed in favor of a section which would leave him on its borders. The figment of States rights, and the contrast of his small State with its neighbors, may have influenced him. That he felt the consequences of his lover speech was seen by the fact that all over the hotels was posted Carl Schurz's letter to him, saying that he was forgiven. It must have crossed the pride of the Delaware patrician to have to get a good character from the roving German, who represents neither court nor party.

Carlisle was a higher type of man than almost any person who received a considerable number of votes, and he was present himself. He got twenty-seven on the first ballot. With all his good abilities and general popularity, he was outspoken by Kentucky. If that state would set her face in favor of individual liberty, justice in her courts, toleration and progress, such a man as Carlisle would find a high level. But there he sat, a living instance of the fact that in this age neither political party will have much to do with men who hate modern terms and the logical results of free government.

THE MOVEMENT FOR CLEVELAND.

The convention was late coming in and the morning was warm. Hendricks's arrival was received with screams rather than shouts of applause. He might have beaten Cleveland if he had not obtained the dislike of Tilden by refusing half a loaf. He and Thurman were the two designated men of the convention. Thurman was so rejoiced at his popularity that he gave his seat up to his alternate.

At present, it was whispered that Pennsylvania and Louisiana were going over to Cleveland soon, Governor Curtin and Senator Jonas being quoted to that effect. After other preliminary foolishness Pennsylvania withdrew Randall's name, thus rendering it certain that Tilden had operated on Randall in Cleveland's favor. A big man with his hand in a red bandanna sling voted Alabama.

AN OVATION FOR HENDRICKS.

When Georgia cast a number of votes for Hendricks the first scene in the convention approaching the Republican Convention excitement was witnessed. A huge yell rose from both sides of the house, rather from the audience than the delegates, and the chairman, endeavoring to suppress it with his gavel, foolishly, the people rose up and took possession of the house. Now there were abundant hurrahs from all overthe house. For a long time the audience continued hurraking, throwing in cheer after cheer. Finally the band was ordered to play and suppress the excitement. The women raised their parasols and the men their hats on the ends of their canes. A man in the Indiana delegation took the standard with the name of his state upon it and began to march up and down. Grady was up on his feet, yelling like one mad and Purcell was waving his hand just below. There were cries now and then from the audience of "Where is Mrs. Hendricks; she ought to be here to see this."

As the nullabaloo continued it became evident that it was to some extent organized and yet to a great degree spontaneous, and if the delegation had been more flexible and more free to choose, there would have been a corresponding movement among them. But as the ballot proceeded the house began to see that Hendricks was not running well. He began to look more placid and serious. As he saw the prize of a few moments before slipping from him, he became sober and grave. The diffident, bashful, happy expectation was gone from his face. His old colleagues, Bayard and Thurman, had stood across his path and had given assistance to the new god. After all the long excitement it was seen that Hendricks had received only seven votes of the State of his youth, where he was educated. This ended the last movement in opposition to Cleveland.

The house was pretty well tired out of cheering and the throats for Cleveland were not as strong as those for Hendricks had been, but New-York began to wave her baton. The Southern chairmen were now all more or less eager to get in votes for Cleveland first. Missouri was the last State to throw in her contingent for Cleveland. The audience had followed the count and began to cheer with a sober and relieved frame of mind. Hendricks kept his seat surrounded by a few of his faithful Indiana men and bore something of the appearance of a man who had received a sentence. Tammany also was seated and nothing could be seen of Manning, whose work was now done. A large gilt framed oil portrait of Cleveland was then brought into the hall and turned to the audience amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The roll was called for the Vice-Presidency at a quarter after six. The end galleries were then almost empty. Interest in the convention had generally ceased. Searles, of California, a man with a loud, gritty voice, presented Hancocks' name, which was received with some applause, not much prolonged. I think Hendricks was not in his seat. A Georgia man who mentioned the South all through his speech nominated General Black, of Illinois. The Illinois men applauded. There was some little applause from the local audience in the galleries.

Indiana sulked with the sulks and refused to present any name for Vice-President.

Wallace, of Pennsylvania, in a neat speech nominated Hendricks, as a scion of Pennsylvania born in the West. The convention broke into loud applause, but Menzie, of Indiana, sternly rose from his chair. He meant to withdraw Hendricks, but Governor Waller, of Connecticut, interrupted him and seconded the nomination amidst long applause from the audience. Waller's trumpet voice awakened the house again, but Menzie stood defiantly, almost disdainfully, and the Indiana men refused to rise. Seeing this, the efforts of the audience were redoubled, although the delegates did not make much commotion.

After Menzie got a chance to speak he spoke with real anger. He said in emphatic terms that the convention would make no mistake, that Governor Hendricks would not be a candidate for Vice-President, that the convention would have to meet him again to put him in nomination.

This only provoked a tall Georgian to get up and demand to know if Hendricks had said that he would not take a Democratic nomination. The thing began to look like a personal controversy. Menzie replied somewhat more mildly, but to the point. The delegates began to stand on all over the floor. Wallace insisted that Hendricks would run. Walker made another speech. It began to be seen that this episode had so much temper in it that it was an unexpected mortification.

When Wallace got the floor, he insisted that Hendricks be nominated by acclamation, as he had been deprived of his office by fraud. There was a good deal of wrangling, shouting, hurrahing and some hooting here. Wallace's manner was strong and drum-like and his tones deep.

Hubbard, of Texas, in stentorian tone, men crowding around him, and all the convention on his feet, began to thunder a speech for Hendricks, saying that his name would be an army of enthusiasm. There were shouts of "platform," and Hubbard came right up at a rapid pace, as if he was going to fight somebody. The convention now rapidly took the view that Hendricks had better be nominated to make peace in Indiana. Menzies's anger did more good than anything which happened to Hendricks. Smith West demanded a roll call so as not to degrade Hendricks with a shocking informality. Late after State threw solidly for him, till the confusion became deafening. Illinois was still surly, and only voted forty for Hendricks. Indiana still sulked and would not vote. Mississippi still voted for McDonald one. Manning, of New-York, cast seventy-two for Hendricks amid loud applause. Thus the rage of Hendricks's friends and the skill and force of Wallace brought the beaten hero out in comparative glory.

AFTER THE TICKET WAS MADE.

Thurman's friends seem the maddest in the convention, Bayard's friends next, and Hendricks's friends are mad too. The nomination of Cleveland has put all the old leaders by the ears. Governor Curtin said to me: "The ticket will be triumphant," and then he laughed.

The feeling in Chicago up to a late hour was neither discouragement nor enthusiasm, but curiosity. Cleveland is so little known outside of his own State and the disappointment of the old party leaders is so manifest, that there is a disposition to hold off a while to see what will come of it. Some gloom spread over the hall when it became finally known that Tammany Hall had started home immediately after the nomination without waiting for any further proceedings. The Manning men immediately sought persons to fill the vacant seats, and even offered some newspaper men places. GATH.

OHIO AND INDIANA DEMOCRATS ANGRY.

HENDRICKS ACCUSED OF TREACHERY—EXPLAINING THE DEFEAT OF THURMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 11.—When the convention dissolved early this evening, many of the delegates were already on their way to their homes, angry and distinguished with its work. Many, who are equally angry and disgusted, remained to the end. After all was over, they freed their minds in private conversation with friends on the condition that they should not "be quoted." The modest men are the Indiana friends of McDonald and the Ohio friends of Thurman. The former say that McDonald has been true to Hendricks all his life, and that had it not been for his stern and unswerving loyalty four years ago McDonald instead of Hancock would have been placed at the head of the ticket. They assert that from the hour that Hendricks was chosen to be a delegate, he had been false to his friend and that his treachery culminated when he engagaged in a conspiracy to run McDonald, kill off Thurman, crush Bayard, and prevent, if possible, the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Mr. McDonald's friends may in time be brought to forgive, but they declare that they will not forget what they call "Tom Hendricks's treachery," nor let slip an opportunity to punish it.

Henry Watterson feels to-night that all his labor with Hendricks in behalf of Mr. Donald has been worse than wasted, but he will try to make the best of the situation. If what McDonald's Indiana friends say is true, however, the nomination of Hendricks, unanimous as it was, will not add much strength to the ticket in that State. The faction fires which have been lighted at Chicago will be likely to burn in Indiana until after November.

"Turning to Ohio, the feelings of the friends of the "said Roman," and their views of the future are aptly described by one of Thurman's devoted supporters, and a man of National reputation, who said: "Allen G. Thurman has been sacrificed and his friends outraged by a corrupt and damnable conspiracy hatched in Cincinnati and New-York, and successfully carried out by the use of money and dishonest trickery. George Hoadly, by lending his aid to the consummation of this villainy, has forever forfeited the respect of the decent honest Democrats of Ohio, and all they will desire now as to him is to have a chance to punish him. The convention had a grand opportunity. It might have placed in the field such a ticket as Thurman and Bayard, or Thurman and Randall, and could then have gone into the contest with a fair prospect of winning. What has it done? It has placed at the head of the ticket as an exponent of administrative reform a Governor, every one of whose official subordinates has been here using all the methods, arts and trickery of ward politicians to compass his nomination. A man who has used his executive authority to shield unworthy public officers; a man, whose opinions on National questions are unknown, except that he approved the Morrison tariff bill, a man, who has managed to incur the hostility of the working men of his own party in his own State to a degree that will be likely to injure the party, not only there, but in other States as well. I cannot speak of it with any patience. It destroys our last hope in Ohio. We may save three or four Congressional Districts, but that is the best we can expect to do. I do not suppose that there is any prospect that the ticket will win in New-York, or New-Jersey, and my information is that it will not stand the ghost of a chance in California, or Nevada, which, with Thurman as the nominee, we might have carried."

REPUBLICANS JUBILANT IN AUGUSTA.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN BOLT OF CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION—MR. BLAINE NOT COMING TO NEW-YORK YET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

AUGUSTA, Me., July 11.—The news of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks occasioned a jubilant feeling among the Democrats of the city, and the customary demonstrations were shown on its reception and were continued this evening. A telegram was immediately sent to Governor Cleveland by the Democratic City Committee, tendering congratulations and pledging an undivided support. There was evidently an attempt to show an era of good feeling, but how far successful may be judged by the fact that as soon as the news was received in this city, there was a bolt of Irish Americans who were dissatisfied with the ticket, and began taking steps for the formation of a Blaine and Logan Club. It is believed that most of this class of citizens, who constitute a large part of the working people here, are filled with alarm at the Democratic nomination, and will give their support to the Republican ticket. These boilers are fully alive to the issues that are pending, and prefer the views of Mr. Blaine to the doctrines laid down in the Democratic platform.

The general feeling among Republicans is that the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks makes one of the weakest tickets that could have been presented. They are now more confident than ever that Blaine and Logan will be triumphantly elected. They will now open the campaign in dead earnest with a determination to discuss the issues of the campaign with vigor. Mr. Blaine is satisfied with the nominations of the Democrats, but express no opinion for publication. Mr. Blaine does not contemplate going to New-York to confer with his associate on the ticket, as has been reported. His letter of acceptance, it is believed, will be ready in the early part of next month.

A SPEECH BY GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

HE RECEIVES A SERENADE AND SAYS THAT HIS HEART IS IN THE CAUSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Young Men's Democratic Club and the Jacksonians serenaded Governor Cleveland this evening. A vast concourse of citizens surrounded his residence. James Tracey, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, delivered a complimentary address of congratulation to the Governor.

Governor Cleveland replied as follows: "Fellow-citizens: I cannot but be gratified with this kindly greeting. I find that I am fast reaching the point where I shall count the people of Albany not merely as fellow-citizens, but as townsmen and neighbors. On this occasion I am, of course, aware that you pay no compliment to a citizen and present no personal tribute, but that you have come to demonstrate your loyalty and devotion for a cause in which you are heartily enlisted. The American people are about to exercise to its highest sense their power and right of sovereignty. They are to call in review before them their public servants and the representatives of political parties and demand of them an account of their stewardship. Parties may be so long in power as to become so arrogant and careless of the interests of the people as to grow heedless of their responsibility to their masters, but the time comes as certainly as death, when the people which them in the balances. The issues to be adjudicated by the Nation's great assize are made up and are about to be adjudicated. We believe that the people are not receiving at the hands of the party which for nearly twenty-four years has directed the affairs of the Nation, the full benefits to which they are entitled of a pure, just, and economical rule, and we believe that the ascendancy of genuine Democratic principles will insure a better government and greater happiness and prosperity to all the people. To reach the sober thought of the Nation, and to dislodge an enemy intrenched behind spoils and patronage invite a struggle which, if we underestimate, we invite defeat. I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the part assigned to me in this contest. My heart, I know, is in the cause, and I pledge you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure the victory, which I believe to be within the achievement of the Democratic hosts. Let us then enter upon the campaign now fairly opened, each one appreciating well the part he has to perform, ready with solid front to do battle for better government, economy, and, consequently, always honesty, and with a firm reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

After the speech the crowd passed through the house shaking the Governor by the hand. Over 1,000 congratulatory telegrams were received, prominent among which were those from Thomas F. Bayard, George Hoadly, Gen. B. McClellan, Richard B. Hubbard, Francis Kernan, Samuel D. Babcock, E. M. Bishop, John Cadwalader, Clay Pulsar, W. C. Lemon, Five Stock Commission Merchants of Kansas City, John T. Agnew, George D. Wise, George W. Morgan, A. J. Vanderpoel, Franklin Edson, W. E. English, E. L. Farrs, Governor Robert M. McLane, Brinton Coxe, Joan O. Barry and Hugh McLaughlin.

AN ABSENCE OF ENTHUSIASM IN WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATS PROFESS TO BE WELL PLEASED, BUT ARE NOT INCLINED TO TALK MUCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Democratic nominations are received here by Democrats with only faint enthusiasm. They are all ready enough to say they are pleased, but there is a marked absence of that enthusiasm which, for instance, greeted the announcement of the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The little groups standing around the bulletin boards in different parts of the city were singularly quiet, and their spasmodic cheers have not been heard above fifty yards away. The drift of opinion among thoughtful Democrats is that the nomination of Cleveland was dictated by necessity growing out of the belief that he could carry New-York. This belief has been fostered for the last few months by the henchmen of the New-York Governor, who have been peculiarly active here, and have spared no effort to win over to their side the weak-kneed brethren and adherents of other candidates. A feeling of disappointment, however, is shown by the "old-time" Democrats which they do not care to conceal in every instance. It seems an act of injustice to them that such leaders as Taurman, Bayard and McDonald should have been pushed aside to make room for a political upstart like Cleveland, who has no record, no training and little experience, and whose election to the Governorship of New-York by so astounding a majority was due entirely to a combination of circumstances which the more candid among them are ready enough to admit is not likely ever to happen again.

There are a few who pretend to make light of Kelly's defection. A close observer, however, cannot fail to detect an undercurrent of uneasiness, which seems at any moment ready to disturb the placid surface of contentment underneath which many Democrats attempt to hide their dark forebodings. Some men as Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, who expressed his delight to-day because, as he thought, "Kelly's back had been broken," are not met with frequently. On the contrary, the majority regard Kelly's dissatisfaction as a misfortune, and in that light look upon Cleveland's nomination as an unwise step. These sentiments they express in private, among friends. In interviews intended for publication they declare lustily that the nomination was the best that could possibly have been made.

REPUBLICANS QUIET AND CONFIDENT.

Among Republicans there prevails a quiet feeling of confidence. Cleveland is not feared, nor does the platform excite the apprehension of those who have given it the compliment of a careful perusal. It is most frequently compared to a campaign speech, rather than a brief and lucid declaration of party principles. The tariff plank is construed to mean anything and nothing, and as such to represent very happily Democratic doctrines. Democrats themselves are unable to agree upon what it means. They differ as to its proper reading according to the degree of their leaning toward free trade. No two understand it alike.

WHAT SOME CONGRESSMEN SAY.

Mr. Cox expressed himself as being content with the choice of the convention. Governor Cleveland, he said, was a man of ability, and one for whom he felt a high personal regard. The nominee would carry New-York as surely as McDonald or Hendricks, if nominated, would have carried Indiana. John Kelly would not oppose Cleveland, and New-York City would give a large majority for the Democratic ticket. The platform Mr. Cox pronounced to be one of the finest on which his party had ever entered upon a campaign, and he thought he detected in the tariff plank the master hand of Abram S. Hewitt. As a consistent revenue reform plank, that plank met with his heartiest approval. It was exactly what the revenue reformers wanted.

Representative Holman, of Indiana, regarded the nomination as an eminently respectable one. Mr. Cleveland, he thought, could carry New-York State and the Union. He had not yet given the platform sufficient study to be able to pass an intelligent opinion upon it, but as far as he could judge from a cursory reading it was an able document.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was much pleased with both the platform and the nominees. Governor Cleveland stood an excellent chance of carrying Massachusetts. Was certain of carrying New-York, and almost equally sure of carrying the country.

Representative Bowman said: "I hear it said of Cleveland that he was not the choice of the people, that he represented the capitalists and not the laboring classes. The platform so regarded as I read it and as I understand it, that it met his views exactly, that is fair. It was the substance of his speech on that subject.

Senator Cockrell said: "I have all the time said Cleveland was the strongest and most available man." Senator Cockrell said: "I believe the nomination of Governor Cleveland is the very best under all the circumstances." Regarding Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Cockrell said: "From long public service and a life of study and application, he is one of the best men of affairs in our country; indeed, he would grace the head of the ticket. I think the platform conservative and wise."

Representative Herbert, of Alabama, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he considered the platform admirable and the nominee no less so.

Representative H. W. Rowseman, of Illinois, said: "I believe we will carry New-York and Indiana, which of course means that the ticket will be elected.

General Thomas M. Browne, of Indiana, Senator Hawley, Senator Sampson, and Congressman Caldwell, when informed of the nomination of Cleveland spoke of him in high terms of personal respect, but expressed confidence in the ability of the Republicans to elect their ticket.

A LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

HE TELLS "PRIVATE" DALZELL THAT THE WAR ISSUES ARE NOT DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CALDWELL, Ohio, July 11.—The following letter has been received by "Private" Dalzell, dated Washington, yesterday:

MY DEAR SIR: I do not forget the work done by you and me in Indiana four years ago. I think the prospect of a Republican victory was less encouraging there than now; yet I see the points of danger in Ohio to which you call my attention, and the need of the kind of work you held yourself ready and willing to do, to overcome opposition and promote Republican success. It is plain that we have no time to lose, or means or men to spare. The enthusiasm of other days must be revived; the loyal and patriotic heart must be touched. Questions of finance, civil service, and taxation will, and ought to, have prominence in this as in other campaigns; but these, as you will say, do not stir the souls of men as when liberty, loyalty and humanity are to be defended and protected. I think we give away our case when we say that the issues involved in the late war are now dead. While I would not fan the flames of sectional animosity, in this campaign, I would reassert the great principles maintained by loyal men on the battle-field. We are less liable to remember too long, than to forget too soon, the principles and events of that great struggle. The work you propose to do in Ohio is wide, proper and ought to be done. The drums and fifes of the independents are making some distressing noise; but now in East, when the grand artillery of the campaign shall let loose its thunder, this little noise will not be heard, even by the parties making it. I should not be at all surprised to see men of the George William Curtis stripe, who have nothing in common with the Democratic party, reappearing in the ranks of the Republican party where they belong. Yours truly, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamship America, of the National Line, from Liverpool yesterday were F. G. Albien, Charles Armand, M. R. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Blackinton, Herbert Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Chaney, Captain J. Francis Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant, Bishop Heilmuth, C. A. Harper, H. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, Dr. J. A. Ross, G. T. Truman, the Rev. Samuel L. Ward, L. A. Robertson and Alfred Reeve.

The City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, brought among others Paul and Mrs. Albanus, A. W. Alcock, R. W. Clarke, Bianca C. Domenico, Richard Golden, H. S. and W. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, James Kerns, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Mcnairn, the Rev. Brother Quinlinian, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sudbury and Reginald Walters.

ENTHUSIASM IN MORRISTOWN.

ROUSING SPEECHES MADE—A CAMPAIGN CLUB FORMED—A BIG MAJORITY PROMISED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Morris township was held in Washington Hall this evening, to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Alfred Mills, who presided, and Theodore Little. Both speakers reviewed the past records of the Republican and Democratic parties and their respective nominees for President, and plainly showed that neither the Democratic party nor their nominee had a right to ask the people to trust them, and that the Democratic platform was a falsehood, a miserable straddle, gotten up in a vain attempt to hoodwink the American voters.

A good great enthusiasm a Blaine and Logan Campaign Club was organized, and the following officers elected: President, Sheriff William H. Dowell; first vice-president, Dr. P. C. Parker; second vice-president, George S. Wylie; secretary, John B. Vreeland; treasurer, Hampton O. Meeker; executive committee, Dr. Stephen Pierson, chairman, H. H. Davis, George Yates, George E. Voorhees, Thomas Malley, John O. H. Pitney and J. Frank Lindsley. Headquarters for the campaign will be at once opened, and the necessary steps taken to insure a well conducted canvass. The best men of the city are deeply interested in the success of this ticket, and will do all they can to roll up a heavy majority in Morris township and Morris County.

MISS HURST'S POWER LESS MARKED.

CARBONIC ACID GAS AS A TEST—DR. FOREST'S CHALLENGE.

Miss Lulu Hurst's mysterious power was a trifle under the weather last night, if appearances were not deceptive. Wallack's was crowded from floor to ceiling, but there was no marked excitement, and the management seemed to have awakened to the necessity of running the show with something like an attempt at order. Two uniformed policemen were stationed at the foot of the steps leading from the auditorium to the stage, and only twelve of the spectators were allowed on the stage at one time. All went fairly well until the "stick" test was reached. Then a muscular young man dressed in a suit of light gray, requested Miss Hurst to place her hands over his and make the stick move as she apparently has done at her former entertainments. This after repeated trials, she was unable to do, and the young man walked off with an expression of disgust.

From this point onward there seemed to be a lack of grip about the "Georgia Wonder." Towards the end of the entertainment she revived and the young man, named Paul, stated that though she had failed in the test once, she would repeat it in a slightly different form. At this time Dr. Mott was handling the chair and being pushed about freely. He had previously explained to the spectators that a ready scientific test could be applied. In reply to the yells of "trot it out," "Let's have it" and so on, he said: "Carbonic acid gas" (shouts of laughter "Carbonic acid gas," [renewed laughter.] "Well, if the carbonic acid gas which is exhaled from the lungs is condensed, it will show the precise amount of muscular force used. If this is muscular exertion and Miss Hurst's breath is measured—" but he never got any further for the audience would not let him.

He took it good humoredly, and readily consented to try the test proposed. He gripped the chair firmly and Miss Hurst placed her hands over his. He skipped about the stage with agility, and then declared that he had felt no pressure from her hands. This seemed to please the spectators and, those who had yelled for the test to be made with the young man who had first baffled her succeeded.

Specimens from the investigators were in order throughout the evening. A good humored Frenchman declared with a strong accent, that he had exerted strong will power and had conquered the "Wonder." As he had limited about politely, however, this struck the spectators as being "funny, very, very funny." Then young Ribby, the athlete, was hoisted about freely, as