CINCINNATI.

The Inpour of the Liberal Republicans.

Leaders and Chieftains Coming to the Front.

PORKOPOLIS ALL AGOG

The Canvass for Sentiment on Candidates.

Adams and Brown Leading.

JUDGE DAVIS BEING SNUFFED OUT.

The Trumbull and Palmer Battle Parties.

NEW YORK FOR HORACE GREELEY

Bringing Order Out of Chaos---Preparations for the Convention.

Interviews with Murat Halstead and Colonel Grosvenor.

SUMNER'S STAND ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

Schurz, Fenton, Trumbull, Tipton, Brown and Greeley on Their Way.

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1872.

At last there is a Convention in Cincinnati. Up to-day there has been a motley crowd of individuals and individualism, each man obstinately adhering to his own ideas and selection of candidate and refusing to affiliate with his neighbor. Yesterday some of the brightest men in the movement assembled together and deduced order out of this chaos of intellect and prejudice. Sam Bowles, David A. Wells and the New Englanders got to town about the same time with Horace White and Gratz Brown's friends.

A MEETING WAS HELD IN THE FORENOON

at Grosvenor's rooms in St. James Hotel; afterwards at General Cox's office, and a third caucus met at the *Commercial* rooms. Bowles is looked upon as a newspaper representative of the New England men of all shades, who are opposed to Grant, and as he was an old employer of White's and is a guest at Halstead's house, and as Grosvenor, White and Wells generally act together and understand each other, it was soon apparent that in certain contingencies the old coalition would

VOTE FOR ADAMS WITH BROWN

appointed as Vice President. This morning the *Commercial* newspaper bristles with eulogies of Adams and Brown, and has a life of the latter, covering two columns, to familiarize the general mind with his character and services. The same coalition captured the Warmoth delegation, which arrived last night, and the journals to-day announce that every man of the 105 is for Adams. Warmoth has no ohter ambition, as it seems, than to be presiding officer of the Convention; but there is little probability that the more decent men here will gratify him on this head. It is indignantly remarked on all sides that to put a Reform Convention under the auspices of an audacious carpetbagger would make a hue and cry over the land and help Grant. This morning Cassius M. Clay writes from Kentucky:—

Adams and Brown are good. Brown and Greeley are good.

Wells and Bowles report that all New England is earnest for Adams, and that he

CAN CARRY FOUR STATES

in that quarter. Judge Sloanaker, of Louisiana, who seems to be the talking man of the Warmoth delegation, is an ex-Philadelphia politician, with enormously fat legs and back. He was for a time Andrew Johnson's revenue officer in an important district of Texas. He is the man who got up the celebrated wax-flower testimonial to Johnson to be presented by the school children of Philadelphia. In the Louisiana delegation there are twenty-five negroes, fifty Germans and sixty creoles. In the delegation are all the delegates to the Chicago Convention of 1868. To count up Adams' positive strength, he will have New England, Ohio, some votes from Michigan and all the votes of Louisiana if Brown will consent to unite with Adams. Adams will also get the whole vote of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, part of Iowa, Nebraska and California. As Lyman Trumbull has put in the hands of one of his friends a letter saying that he will not stand as a candidate, unless the feeling is decisively in his favor, and as his choice among other candidates lies between Adams and Cox, it is also probable that Adams will

GET THE TRUMBULL VOTE

on the second ballot. This comprises nearly half of Illinois, some votes in Indiana and possibly the strength of New York State, which Fenton originally promised to Trumbull. A movement as formidable as this would undoubtedly nominate Adams within an hour after the balloting began. Gratz Brown, however, has not arrived here, and his imperious will and active temperament may scatter this coalition when he arrives on Monday morning. The Missouri men and the Trumbull men have shown a cordial, genial spirit since they arrived. In fact the Convention men are beaming this morning and on all sides. There has been

A COALITION MADE AGAINST DAVIS,

who will come here with considerable strength at the outstart, but no hope of gaining additional votes. The telegraphic despatches which have been sent to the NEW YORK HERALD and other papers have frightened the Fenton men, and probably put a stop to the bargaining and selling which Fenton had hoped to do. John A. Palmer's friends are quiet and blue this morning, and are not talking to anybody much about Davis, who is considered dead here. A large number of them are in the city, such as Frank Blair and others, and also a considerable number of United States Treasury and Custom House employés. Frank Blair is understood to have come for the purpose of keeping the democrats quiet on Davis. It is no secret that both the Blairs have been earnest for Gratz Brown from the beginning. Hyde, the editor of the Missouri *Republican*, is also present at the Burnet House. A few of these Missouri men look disparagingly upon the transfer of Brown to the second place on the ticket, for Brown's election to the Presidency would have been equivalent to an equal division of the patronage of the government between republicans and democrats, whereas, with Adams, who is

OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND NON-COMMITAL,

it is doubtful if any of the patronage-seekers will realize their large expectations. A very large delegation from New York State came in last night and this morning, with a *penchant* for Horace Greeley, but they are good-humoredly disposed to go in to win. Theodore Tilton, W. Reid and others are also discoursing in a feeble way on Greeley's merits. There is a kindly, laughable sort of feeling concerning Greeley on all sides. Nobody says anything against him—democrats, Davis men or Brown men—but the ruling minds of this Convention entertain no serious proposition to put his grotesque head at the top of a muscular, nervous movement like the present. Perhaps the arrival of the New York and Brooklyn delegations has done as much as anything to give the power of numbers, earnestness and a cosmopolitan tone to this gathering. Several of Grant's office holders are here, among others Dorsheimer, late District Attorney of Buffalo.

One of the remarkable traits of the Convention is an indisposition to say anything against Grant. Some of the most active men here, such as Brinkerhoff, Cox and others speak of Grant

MORE IN PITY THAN IN ANGER,

and affect to hold responsible Morton, Cameron and Conkling and the people who control him, rather than himself. I have heard a dozen men active in this movement say that if David Davis be nominated they will vote for Grant in preference. On the other hand,

THE GRANT MEN IN THIS CITY

mingle freely and fraternize with the liberal republicans, and, as I telegraphed to you yesterday, about half the money contributed to pay the expenses of the hall was given by supporters of General Grant, and a number of names on the Cincinnati reception committee are well known Grant men. Horace White said yesterday that the whole bulk of the republican party was looking expectantly towards Cincinnati and Philadelphia with about equal interest, and that if the Convention here appears to be a big success the whole column would fall towards it. News pours in from all quarters that whatever Blaine may say, he is making a bold and adroit effort to carry the Philadelphia Convention, and is supported by a large fraction of the office-holding strength. The theory of his friends is that if the Cincinnati movement gets headway it will result in a substantial

VICTORY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

for no President nominated at Cincinnati can carry on the administration where three-quarters of the votes come from the democracy, without recognizing the democratic element as a portion of the government for four years. Jim Wilson, who is soliciting the second place in the ticket with Blaine, of Philadelphia, is generally denounced on all sides as a jobber, who will be sold out if Blaine should approximate success in his movement. I met Alexander Long yesterday on Fourth street. He had his pocket full of platforms, letters and other things from S. P. Chase, and said in a beaming way that MR. CHASE'S HEALTH WAS PERFECTLY RECOVERED, that he was good for twenty-five years and more for the public service, and that he would show more strength than anybody suspected when the Convention got going. It has been mooted that the New York *Tribune's* influence might sustain the Chase movement.

The editor of the *Tribune*, who is here, has been familiar and confident with Chase for ten or fifteen years, and the Chase men look wise and talk hopefully, although there is so few of them that one cannot be met more than twice in a day.

A. W. Edwards of Carlinsville, Illinois, a townsman and connexion of Palmer told me this morning that everybody at Springfield—democrat and republican—was for Trumbull, and that McClernand would lead a small delegation of democrats here earnest for his nomination. The opinions of the democratic party appear

NOT TO HAVE A PARTICLE OF WEIGHT

with the delegates assembling here. The money to run this campaign will come from New York city, and Belmont, General Van Buren (Hoffman's secretary), Horatio Seymour, William Cassidy and other New Yorkers have written letters, which were shewn all over the street, saying in effect:—

"Let the republicans proceed as they have begun: make the best candidate they can agree upon, and rely upon no movement in this city developing to annoy them. The whole trouble in the democratic ranks is that a few impatient and meddlesome Congressmen at Washington city have made bargains with Davis' friends, and are now threatening the Convention in case it shall not see Davis' claims. After the Convention is over, however, and the the child born, these same men will resume their bargain with the candidate here. A few men in the democratic party are bound to have

A CANDIDATE OF THEIR OWN ANYWAY;

but there are old hunkers like George Pugh, who have passed out of political life, and cannot rally the democratic vote of the ward they live in.

If trouble begins in the Convention it will probably come from Davis' friends, who are here in large numbers. Leonard Swett and John Defrees have distributed free tickets all the way from New Albany to St. Paul, and when Davis' name is first mentioned there will be half an hour's yell of applause. After that the cheers were fainter and the ballots thinner. To-day (Sunday) the air is exquisite and the temperature cooler. Some of the delegates of note, like Schurz, and White and others occupy villas outside of the town, where they are called upon by their friends. Secretary Cox, although a devout man generally speaking, was at the Burnet this morning, exchanging information with the new arrivals, and he told me that everything looked bright and that a better feeling prevails. Very many eccentric individuals are around here, as Reavis, the capital mover, a red-headed man with no knee cap, limping round the hall of the Burnet House, here, is Anna Dickinson, putting in her oar; here is George Francis Train, who has filled all the drug store windows

WITH REAMS OF PORTRAITS OF HIMSELF

and extracts from his speeches and ballads. Here is old Judge Spaulding, of Cleveland, who led the reform movement last year, and interviewed himself out of the republican party. Here is J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, who used to be the life of the protectionists and a most regular man of the republican school. Here are scores of editors of all persuasions, and correspondents without number. Old men of Cincinnati look askant at the gathering and say, wagging their heads, "There is too much intellect into it." The excentric and independent character of the gathering is well instanced among the Germans as anywhere else very many Germans have not only followed Schurz into the liberal movement, but they have gone beyond him and passed into the democratic party. The Reunion and Reform Convention, which is to meet at Mozart Hall simultaneously with the organization of the Liberal Republican Convention at Exposition Hall, will be a large and respectable affair. This Convention is nearly equally composed of republicans and democrats, with a very large percentage of the best Germans, French, Scandinavians and other foreigners of the Northwest in it.

THE THEORY OF THE CONVENTION

is that both the democratic and republican parties are decrepid, useless and superfluous, and that this is the day to organize a charitable compromise party for amnesty, the non interference theory of government opposition to sumptuary laws, &c. The newspapers of to-day show that in Chicago, St. Louis and other parts of the West this advanced sentiment has taken a deep hold. Secretary Cox, Stanley Matthews and other prominent republicans still hold their connection with the reunion and reform party, although they will be present at Expositon Hall. A meeting was held a few days ago at the office of Secretary Cox, where Judge Stalle expressed himself earnestly in favor of a perfect fusion with the advanced democrats of the Seymour school. The Judge alleged that two-thirds of the republicans assembling here were

TIRED OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

and only stayed in it to keep the democratic party from getting complete ascendancy, and that the safety of the country was in a new coalition which would swamp both the other organizations. In conversation with many republicans here they admit that the inevitable result of the Cincinnati Convention is the recovery of a certain amount of power by the democratic party to carry on the Senate, and the operations of the government will require a certain fraction of democratic support, which in turn will demand representation in the Cabinet. Mr. Belmont and others talked over the same matter here. In fact, the only jealousy of any kind in the democratic party, with this movement comes from the half dozen contracting Congressmen of Washington city, and two or three editors, whose profession it is not to keep tranquil. The Chicago *Times*, for instance, which was one of the first and most earnest papers to support the Cincinnati movement as diminished in its advocacy of Davis simply by jealousy of its rival newspaper, the *Tribune*, which had truly been for its candidate. If another man be taken—say Adams or Brown or Palmer.

NEWSPAPER PRESS PROFESSION AND LEANING.

The Chicago *Times* will probably fall into line. Matterson, the leading editorial writer of the *Courier-Journal*, at Louisville, thinks that his paper would support any candidate put up here provided the editorial strength of the present coalition continues. He said last night at dinner that the whole power of this Convention had hitherto lain in the editorial quadrilateral of Halsted, White, Greeley and Bowles, and that if any one of those would drop away the Convention would be done for.

TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES OF BEARING.

The observer can see striking differences between the delegations of the different States. Missouri perhaps shows on the ground the best political lobby, and its delegations are composed of a fine mixture of Northern and Southern members with good heads and clear, cool judgments in the situation. The Illinoians are more selfish, pushing and horse-like, and the whole force of that State is expended in a tripartite contest between the friends of Palmer, Davis and Trumbull. There really is no good ground for quarrelling between Palmer and Trumbull, and Trumbull's friends to-day seem inclined to fall into the Adams movement. The Ohio politicians here are original, often idiosyncratic; men who are moving upon the sentiment, and not for any special interest of their own. Perhaps not a dozen of them have thought that living right among them is a man whom the politicians of other States have discussed as an available candidate. Nearly all that has been said in favor of Governor Cox has been said by people of other States.

The Adams fever has extended all over this State, and on the first ballot no other candidate appears to have any chance.

Ohio has not a disposable vote. Nobody in the State can wield it. Each delegate will be what he please, and they seem to have no choice at all if Adams should be beaten.

The New York men are philosophers, and want such a candidate first of all.

The majority of the New Englanders have fallen into the Adams movement, and are very glad of an opportunity to see somebody made President who has been once or twice in his life on the Atlantic.

PROSPECTIVE INFERENCES.

On the whole the Convention is now a computable body, and the foremost men in it are coming forward, and probably will lead it, just as in any other regular assemblage of political delegates. People who expect to intrude themselves and get five minutes of the country's attention will probably be crowed down when they step over the line. The attendance will undoubtedly be enormous.

PRESS ACCOMMODATION.

The Associated Press and the rival telegraphic associations have been given seats directly behind the chair, while the other reporters, to the number of one hundred, will sit below the convex front stage, at pine tables, each of which will accommodate six. The reporters for the minor and rural papers will probably get places on the wings of the platform or in the galleries overlooking it.

PICKET FENCE ARRANGEMENT FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

The galleries have been divided by an adjustible picket fence which will separate ladies and families from the men, and more than one half of the whole gallery in that part of and looking directly down upon the stage and place reserved for delegates has been set aside for females. The roof of the concern is said to leak, and if it should rain the men will be left to fight it out alone.

LOOKING TO GOVERNMENT.

About one third of the floor space will be required for the delegations. Nobody knows how to decide controversies in case of a quarrel as to the legitimate delegation of any one State.

The proposition that has been made to make the executive committees of Missouri and Ohio arbiters meets with favor from everybody except those delegates themselves, who object to taking the responsibility. It is impossible to understand how a contest, like that in Illinois, for example, is to be adjusted, unless somebody take this responsibility. Davis' friends have undoubtedly spent money to get a large following here, and they will not see him beaten without an outcry.

ADAMS' PROSPECTS.

There is a great moral force in favor of Adams, from the fact that five-sevenths of the newspaper press published on the spot are singing his pæans every morning and afternoon.

The following conversation occurred between the HERALD Correspondent and

MURAT HALSTEAD,

editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Halstead controls absolutely one of the half dozen newspapers which have skirmished with the republican party ever since its formation. He belongs to the school of Sam Bowles, Wm. C. Bryant and Horace White, and is an athletic, large man about forty-two years of age. Mr. Halstead is of French Huguenot extraction, and his father, who is a native of North Carolina, and is a fine-looking old-fashioned man, wearing his white hair in a queue, was resting himself beside the fighting editor as the HERALD Representative entered. The following questions and answers were put promptly, and elicited as decisive replies.

"Mr. Halstead, do you propose to give devout support to the nominees of the Liberal Convention?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If the democrats nominate I shall support the strongest republican candidate. There are some men named as the possible nominees of this Convention whom I will not support. I will not support Justice Davis. He disgusted me when he took the labor reform nomination at the hands of a set of fellows who had their railroad fares and hotel bills paid to go to Columbus. I don't know whether he paid them or not; but as he was most interested in their meeting he is as responsible as anybody else. I sympathize with the original purposes of the liberal movement as defined by the Missourians. But if the democrats nominate a separate candidate and he bids fair to get the support of the whole democratic constituency I might be compelled to support Grant, which I do not want to do."

"What are your objections to President Grant?"

"Grant has particularly incensed the people of this locality, and he has no considerable support here. We are overrun with his kin. The Postmaster of Covington, across the river, is his father—a rich old curmudgeon and a nuisance. The assessor over there got his office at the intercession of Mrs. Corbin, Grant's sister. All the people wanted Rankin, a man of character, to have this place, but when they presented their petition Grant replied, 'I promised it to my sister.' He seemed to have no notion that this was an indignant answer. The man who got the office had been in the habit of lending his buggy to the Grants. The Collector of Revenue there is also a family appointment. The Postmaster of Newport is not known to the most obscure or oldest citizen, and he was a cousin. Foulds, the Postmaster here—a very good officer—is another relative. In fact, we are overrun with kin. Some people say this is a little matter, but I think it shows that General Grant has no conception of his office or the scruples of his countrymen. It will be very hard work for me to support him."

"Is there nothing, on the other hand, to be said for the President?"

"Yes. There is nothing sensational nor experimental about him, and if he should sit in that office four years more the country would probably go on without disturbance and the average prosperity. I think that Greeley, Gratz Brown, Trumbull, and even John M. Palmer are experimentalists. As to Davis, we take no stock in him hereabouts. Justice ought to be blind, and not hop down from the Supreme Bench to the cockpit. The best candidate to put up is Charles Francis Adams. That is the universal sentiment of Ohio. It is the opinion of the best people in Indiana. It is the voice of New England. He is the first public man of the country. Before the war came on he delivered the most comprehensive and perceptive speech which was made. During the war he behaved with a coolness and silence of the best European statesman at his post. The English found a man among them as cold and controlling as themselves. He is a faithful American, and we can send him out of Hamilton county with 9,000 majority. I do not know one point which the Grant men can make against Adams, nor the democrats either."

"You forget the Fenian vote, Mr. Halstead?"

"I do not know that it was Mr. Adams' business, as American Minister to England, to encourage incendiarism. Perhaps the worst present we could make Mr. Grant would be the Fenian vote."

"Have you heard that George Pugh says he will stump Ohio for Grant rather than see the democrats support Adams?"

"No; and it would be of no account if he did. George E. Pugh belongs to a past age. The democratic party has shown considerable sense of late, and I don't think that the old politicians can lead them around as much as formerly. Ohio democrats of all degrees look with sympathy on the nomination to be made here."

"Mr. Halstead, do you know anything about the Indiana campaign next fall?"

"The indications are that it will be one of the most terrific contests ever known. Morton has to make his fight for re-election to the Senate. He is the only man who could ever organize a successful campaign against the democrats in that State. They have to send for him every time they want a republican victory. He can work eighteen hours a day and take his refreshments meantime. Talk about your war Governors, such as Brough, Yates, Blair and Curtin! Morton has more power in a State campaign than anybody since George Clinton; but this year he will have a hard fight. He will demand the whole federal strength to be thrown into this State, and will make Grant feel that Indiana is the centre of the position. Defection to Grant means defection to Morton. The most significant thing which has yet happened is the desertion of Julian. Julian was once the candidate for Vice President. He is the old war horse of the hereditary freesoil district—the Richmond district. Julian and his friends will come to the Cincinnati Convention. The democrats of Indiana, to beat Morton, will support anybody put up here. Dick Bright, of Indianapolis, Jesse Bright's nephew, told me to-day that the democracy were redhot for Cincinnati.

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL W. M. GROSVENOR.

At the St. James Hotel the HERALD representative found the chairman of the great Liberal State Committees of Missouri, which was the entering wedge that split the republican party, and delighted the democrats with the fusion plan by electing almost simultaneously Gratz Brown Governor, and Frank Blair Senator. Colonel Grosvenor is a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and was for long time a citizen of Illinois. He is at present Corresponding Secretary of the Taxpayers' Union, and will probably call the Liberal Convention to order next Wednesday, at the hour of noon. He is a round-limbed, rather fleshy, careless sort of man, with the look of an artist; long, black hair, olive skin, and dark hazel Hebraic eyes. He was very communicative and courteous, and answered without hesitation.

"Mr. Grosvenor, who will preside over the Liberal Convention?"

"That is not fixed. As the Convention meets in Ohio perhaps an Ohio man would be best. Jacob D. Cox or Judge Brinkerhoff would be my choice. Judge Brinkerhoff will be Chairman of the Ohio representation. Mr. Cox has fine endowments for a presiding officer."

"Have you any particular choice for President to be put in nomination?"

"None that I care to express. I shall agree with the best sentiment that seems to prevail when the influential men in the movement arrive and talk it over. I prefer a man of Jeffersonian principles to a federalist, and want a man anyway who is unmistakably sound on the revenue reform."

"Then I take it you are not very favorable to Justice Davis or Mr. Adams or Mr. Greeley?"

"No. We have never been able to get an expression of opinion from Mr. Adams on revenue reform. It is not certain that he is opposed to us, but he is cautious, and will not give us the benefit of his name. Who is not for us is against us. I think Mr. Adams' letter, received to-day, can do him no good with the promoters of this convention. There is a curl of the lip about it. We have no business to leap into the dark under the hallucination of any man's name, however respectable. I am not one of those who think this whole campaign is to beat Grant. We dignify him too much with that assumption. Looking at the matter politically, and in the light of success, we ought to nominate a man from the part of the country where we have the most need of votes. We want to carry the States of Illinois and Ohio. As they will go so will go the West."

"Then I suppose your predilections are for Trumbull, Palmer or Cox?"

"Either would make a good President and a good candidate. Governor Brown would do as well as either. Each of these is a thinking man of a liberal nature and an unblemished personal record. Cox is a modest man, but well educated and accomplished, and of manly growing stature. Trumbull and Palmer are of democratic stock, and either would make an excellent President. Governor Brown's qualifications are extraordinary, and he will make a political campaign more illustrious than Van Buren's."

"Mr. Grosvenor, who will come to Cincinnati with most strength at the outstart?"

"I think Trumbull will have the most votes. Many of the leading Germans prefer him. Governor Palmer will probably show his chief strength on the second ballot. I think Brown will get the majority of votes in the Mississippi valley, south of Iowa. I do not see where Mr. Adams is to find support in the Convention except from New England, Ohio and some support from Michigan. Trumbull and Brown have the most methodical and legitimate showing. Their friends are really liberal republicans who have grown up with this movement. The democratic Congressmen made a strange mistake when they expended their powder upon Davis, who is an old whig, with manufacturing connections in Pennsylvania. This is a republican convention anyhow. We have no certain knowledge that Davis is in sympathy with any of its purposes. In my belief Judge Trumbull and Gratz Brown have more respect and following in the democratic party than Mr. Davis. His prominence looks like a bargain anyway. Gratz Brown has done more for the pacification and progress of the South than any republican on the border. Mr. Trumbull is all that the convention means; his life and his services have been consistent and illustrious. Democratic Congressmen will find that their constituents have not been blind to the pacific and kindly offices of this man. Lyman Trumbull will give us the days of James Madison again. With David Davis we will have an administration as little democratic as Millard Fillmore's. However, I shall be glad to abide the choice made here."

"Have you read in the papers to-day the rumor of a coalition between Greeley, Fenton and McClure to put up Palmer?"

"Yes; I heard something of it before I saw the newspapers. If Mr. Fenton's word is to be trusted his influence with New York will be given to Mr. Trumbull. I have understood that some of Mr. Palmer's friends have been operating in the East. Fenton is what they call astute. That combination may win, but I hardly think General Palmer will begin with protectionists."

"Then I understand you, Mr. Grosvenor, to be under the belief that Trumbull, Palmer and Brown will have the most showing next Wednesday?"

"Yes. I think Mr. Adams will get New England and Ohio; Mr. Trumbull Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, some Southern votes, parts of Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and, if Fenton be honest, the whole of New York. It might be in the power of Governor Brown, by a timely magnanimity, to nominate Trumbull on the first or second ballot."

"Mr. Grosvenor, have you heard that the first delegation of 170 Missourians who came in on Friday are for Trumbull?"

"Yes, that is so. Governor Brown himself is for Trumbull. It is in the power of Ohio to insure his nomination without doubt, if it gives up its freak for Adams. If Trumbull should be nominated I think you would find in a reasonably short time that the atmosphere would be pure; some of the best democrats in the country would express their satisfaction, and this Convention would have been a success."

"Then you look upon Davis as out of the question?"

"Yes. He would get on the first ballot, I presume, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, perhaps Indiana and some votes from Illinois and Michigan. He will never get more votes than those, except some scattering Southern votes. Pennsylvania will drop away after a time, and I think the Davis movement will be at an end.

SUMNER'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1872.

Senator Sumner, during a conversation with a friend to-day, explained that he could not, under any circumstances, take a prominent part in any new political movement of whatever character.

"My convictions," he said, "are well known, and I canhot, in view of my reputation and those convictions, assume to be a leader of any party which does not come up to the requirements of those convictions. I look upon the Cincinnati movement with great interest, as an endeavor to purify the republican party, but I cannot say one word or do an act to influence it, for the evident reason that my motives might be misconstrued. I hope, however, that they will have the good sense to incorporate in their platform a plank endorsing the principles of civil rights for all."

"And if they do not?" said the friend.

"Oh, I cannot go where my principles are not acknowledged; and if they do not adopt a civil rights plank I certainly cannot support them."

THE MICHIGAN LIBERALS.

The Delegates to Fix Their Plan of Action at Cincinnati—Attitude of the Local Press—One Hundred and Fifty Delegates Promised.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28, 1872.

The liberal republican movement has not developed much strength in Michigan, nor has there been any enthusiasm shown in its support. No general State convention has been held, but a conference of a few in favor of the movement was got together two weeks ago, resulting in an address to their friends throughout the State, requesting meetings to appoint delegates to Cincinnati. The Central Committee has received information that

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DELEGATES WILL GO.

Detroit will send quite a number of men of influence, but not strong in politics. Hillsdale county will send a delegation of thirty. Battle Creek sends a list of 500 persons in favor of the movement, and it will be ably represented at Cincinnati. Among the prominent officials are Secretary of State Stryker and a State Senator and Representative from Washtenau county. The delegates will organize and attempt to settle upon some definite plan of operations on Tuesday evening at Cincinnati. The friends of the movement claim, if proper candidates are nominated, that they can take the strength of republican party with them. The movement does not find much sympathy in the press of the State. Of republican dailies in Detroit the *Post* is administration, *Tribune* liberal. The *Free Press*, democratic, utterly repudiates the idea of the democratic party affiliating with republicans or endorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates, but in this particular it is in opposition with the majority of its party.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS STARTING.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1872.

Thus far 103 tickets have been sold to passengers for Cincinnati. Senator Schurz left for that city yesterday, and Senators Fenton, Trumbull and Tipton will follow to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBERALS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28, 1872.

The liberal republicans of Columbia held a meeting yesterday and elected the following delegates to Cincinnati:—W. K. Greenfield, E. W. Wheeler, Samuel A. Pearce, Jr. and Nicholas Shelton.

NOTES ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

The Detroit *Post* (administration) says C. F. Adams declines. Spirits of the alien and sedition laws defend him!

The Detroit *Post* grows humorous when it imagines, in connection with the address of the Irish American Central League in favor of Horace Greeley, as the Fenian candidate for the Presidency, the warlike Horace, with "spectacles turned menacingly toward Canada, a green sash about his ample waist, the sun-burst in his left hand, and his right wildly waving a fourfoot sabre, ferociously leading a charge upon the Queen's Own! Whoop! hooroo! Greeley go bragh! Death to the Saxon!"

The Lewisburg (Pa.) *Chronicle* (administration) declares that the Cincinnati powwow is only gotten up to divide the republican party, defeat Grant and elect a democrat. Those republicans who attend the convention are piscatorially termed "gudgeons."

The Elkton (Md.) *Democrat* (ultra democrat) says the Cincinnati movement has thrown "dismay into the radical ranks; that it is no longer pooh-poohed, nor is its annihilation left to a sneer." The Maryland democrats will go for the Cincinnati nominee, if he be a white man.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* (administration) states that a list of the perfected attributes of Charles Francis Adams is presented by a contemporary, by which it appears that he has all the political and moral virtues. But a wise man remarked, "Fine words butter no parsnips." Pork and parsnips are considered a favorite dish by epicures. Why not have them served up in Porkopolis?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* (anti-administration) estimates the majority for Charles Francis Adams, if nominated by the liberals, to be ten thousand in Hamilton county alone.

"Comings and Goings" are thus briefly chronicled in the Cincinnati *Times* of the 25th: "Gratz Brown is coming to-morrow." "David Davis is not so much the coming man as he was." "Lyman Trumbull is not coming to Cincinnati." "Horace Greeley's coming is in the hands of his friends." "Charles Francis Adams has gone to Geneva."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (anti-Grant) says:—"If anything were needed to prove that Charles Francis Adams is the man, above all others, for the Cincinnati Convention to unite on, it would be the efforts of the Grant organs to keep him out of sight or to invent reasons why the liberal republicans should not nominate him. Some of them say the democrats will not support him, and quote Fernando Wood. Others cry out the democrats will support him, and quote August Belmont. Their solicitude that the Cincinnati Convention shall make a better, or at least another, nomination than Mr. Adams, is touching."

LOUISIANA.

Kaleidoscopic Changes Among the Politicians—Warmoth Holds the Key of the Situation—Cincinnati the Solution of the Muddle—Will Warmoth and the Democrats Coalesce—Men, Not Principles, in the Ascendant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1872.

As foreshadowed in the HERALD, the Democratic State Convention, recently assembled in this city, postponed nominations and adjourned over until June 3—the day preceding that fixed for the assembling of the Reform Convention. This, in their opinion, affords time to test the success of the Cincinnati movement, and will also furnish an opportunity for reconsolidating the party by a coalition with the reformers. As might be supposed, this action was not accomplished without a struggle between the wise old heads who advocated delay and the impatient young element which hungered for the fleshpots. In noise the latter had decidedly the advantage; but when it came to a vote they "panned out" so meagrely that recantation has since been the order of the day. Politically speaking the

CONVENTION WAS A FAILURE

and dealt in nothing but blank cartridge denunciation. It denounced Warmoth, Grant, the Custom House clique and, worse than all, one another. Down in this ardent climate denunciation is the staple commodity with all political gatherings. A convention without a wealth of it would be like a barber shop without soap. Everything we do must be done at high pressure, and explosions are consequently frequent, though seldom very fatal in effect.

The witches' caldron in "Macbeth" did not contain a more

HETEROGENEOUS STEW

than does the political pot in Louisiana. We are evidently going through the labors incident to a new political birth; all old party lines have either been trampled in the dust or have become so hopelessy entangled that neither reason nor harmony can be found anywhere. The dissensions existing in the radical ranks have already been a topic of national discussion and need no further comment; those of the democratic party have grown out of them, and have been nurtured by voracity for office. Six years' deprivation of official position and emoluments has made the

DEMOCRACY RABIDLY HUNGRY,

and they are ready to make any individual sacrifice or coalition that will place the golden grapes within reach. The old organization is still clung to as a power of some moment, but all admit that without outside help it can accomplish nothing, and in casting about for a new departure every little apple tries to keep itself floating on top. With the exception of a small but respectable minority, who cherish vain hopes that General Grant could be induced to surrender the State government in compensation for its electoral vote, all look to the Cincinnati Convention and the action of the national democracy in regard to it as decisive of the fate of the party in this State. They do not do this in any cheerful frame of mind, and are evidently very loth to quit the old hulk, battered and tempest-tossed though it be.

WARMOTH.

Perhaps they would be more reconciled to their manifest destiny if Warmoth was out of the way, but one of those curious complications, so often occurring in politics, has placed this pet abomination of the democrats in the saddle. At the head of their forces Warmoth it was who made the breach in the enemy's citadel, and Warmoth it is who, in spite of them, leads the way through Cincinnati, the only acknowledged road to victory. The pill is a bitter one to swallow, and no wonder they not only make wry faces, but actually rebel at getting outside of it, and with reason. This young man, Warmoth, who plays the game of politics as coolly and much in the same style as a veteran gambler handles the "pasteboards," is probably the most astute politician living in the South to-day. He is bold, determined, far-seeing and politically unscrupulous. He is, without doubt, responsible for much of the misgovernment and a majority of the abuses which have been so heartlessly imposed upon the people of Louisiana, who have been accustomed to regard him for years past with the utmost antipathy. On the other hand he is socially the best of fellows, makes friends of all, enemies included, who come in contact with him, and, to do him justice, he has for some time back earnestly labored to lighten the burdens upon the people, the original imposition of which he excuses on the ground of party exigency.

NORTHERNERS AT THE SOUTH.

The truth is that no white man, politician or otherwise, can live four or five years at the South without becoming Southern in sentiment. As soon as he comes to perfectly comprehend, through business and social relations, the standpoint from which the Southern people are forced to regard political events, he loses his faith in the theories born of colder climates, and gradually falls from that grace instilled by New England primers. This is the result in almost every instance, and Warmoth's present attitude would seem to indicate him no exception to the rule. Long ago he probably realized the fact that his inordinate political ambition could not be gratified without conciliating the older and wiser people, who were destined sooner or later to come into possession of their own State, and he set himself about the task so quietly and so shrewdly that before he was off with the old love he was far on with the new. It was the first realization of this fact in the Democratic State Convention, where he actually had a strong body of supporters, and the discovery that a large majority of his later appointments through the country are "died in the wool" democrats, inspired the tirade of denunciation poured out upon his head by the disappointed.

WARMOTH AND THE DEMOCRACY.

That Warmoth has already entered into negotiations with the leaders of the democracy for a coalition is not only well known, but was admitted on the floor of the Convention. To this wedding the latter brings the entire white vote of the State, democrats and reformers, while he furnishes only a handful of personal friends and the State patronage, armed, however, with an Election law of extraordinary powers, designed originally to perpetuate radical rule in this State to a remote posterity, but now to be effectually invoked for its redemption.

The curse that comes home to roost in this instance is, however, fully paralleled and compensated by Warmoth's alleged demand for the gubernatorial nomination as a prime condition of the coalition. This startles the old war horses from their propriety. It brings "Good devil" and "Good Lord" so close together as to leave no escape between them. Inseparable from the ratification of this coalition is thus presented for discussion the heartiest kind of a meal of humble pie, and this your true Southerner would almost rather die than partake of. From these facts your readers may judge of the turmoil with which the political pot now boils, and how nothing can be extracted from it in the way of certainty, except burned fingers.

Perhaps its surface bubbles a little slower and easier at present, in view of the near approach of the Ides of May, when Warmoth is to flesh his maiden sword in behalf of a new faith. His preparations to be on hand are all completed. He has drummed up and recruited quite a respectable delegation, both as to numbers and character, and leaves on Saturday evening next for the front amid a blaze of glory, largely self-inspired, and a storm of indignation from the deserted party, which is now closing up ranks both on white and black wings in solid column for General Grant.

THE PROGRAMME,

only whispered, but perfectly obvious for all that, is, that when the Democratic Convention reassembles on June 3 it will merely appoint a committee of consultation to meet a similar one appointed by the Reform Convention which meets the following day. This programme will be certainly carried out to effecting a coalition, as many of the country delegates will come accredited to both conventions. Then, however, the most serious obstacle to its practical perfection arises. The liberal republicans, which of course means Warmoth's crowd, ask for a general nominating convention of delegates to be sent by all voters opposed to Grant and in harmony with the Cincinnati movement. This the aspiring young democratic office-seekers, the would-be Governors, &c., object to, and beyond this all is a muddle. Of course it will be arranged somehow, since success depends upon it. It is not unlikely that Warmoth will carry his point and run for Governor on the democratic ticket. If he does so never be astonished at anything. Put more faith in princes than in politicians, and hold American public sentiment as cheaply as Coriolanus did that of Rome.

OFFICES AND OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Fortunately, perhaps, for the success of the coalition scheme, the list of offices to be filled at the fall election is a very full one, and in portioning out the spoils the game of give and take can be played very liberally. Our democratic fellow citizens, even "the oldest and best," are by no means averse to the droppings. They will take precious good care that nothing lies around loose or gets overlooked, and it is a noticeable fact that many who were among the loudest and stanchest for Colonel Carter in his gallant but unsuccessful contest with Warmoth a few weeks ago are now not only earnest but enthusiastic supporters of their then foe. They would nominate him for re-election in a minute. "Anything to save the State" is the way they put it; but it means more—prospective emolument, and a plain discernment of the rising sun.

If this coalition is perfected—and though through toil, trouble and bloody sweat it will inevitably be brought about—Louisiana will record her vote against General Grant and be lost to the radical party. Grant can work no traverse, either through the operation of the Enforcement act or with his United States Marshals, that can save it if Governor Warmoth so decides and acts. And in case the latter is elected and sent to the United States Senate in place of Kellogg, leaving a democratic Governor in power, the infamous Election law designed to perpetuate radical power—the most iniquitous law that ever disgraced the statute books of a free people—will be turned into an avenger of its own wrong and effectually prevent the radicals from reclaiming the State under any circumstances for a decade at least. Viewed politically, this may be regarded by some in the light of a misfortune, but, viewed from an honest standpoint, it will prove a righteous retribution, one well deserved, and one which carries with it a lesson all parties would do well to ponder and profit by. The fruit of misgovernment, though sometimes ripe and dazzling to the look, is always found to be ashes at the core, and the party cultivating it in all other places