THE DEMOCRACY'S CALL.

Meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee Yesterday.

A Convention Called for the 9th of July at Baltimore.

The Greeley Question Among the Members.

The National Executive Committee of the democratic party met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock at the call of August Belmont, Esq., chairman. The gentlemen composing the committee present were thirty-one in number, the representatives of six States being absent, two of them dead. The following is a complete list of the members present:—

New York	August Belmont, New York.
Alabama	John Forsyth, Mobile.
Arkansas	John M. Harrell, Little Rock.
Connecticut	W. M. Converse, Franklin.
Delaware	James Ponder, Milton.
Florida	C. E. Dyke, Tallahassee.
Georgia	A. H. Colquitt, Albany.
Illinois	Wilbur F. Storey, Chicago.
Indiana	Wm. E. Niblack, Vincennes.
Kansas	Isaac E. Eaton, Leavenworth.
Kentucky	T. C. McCreery, Owensboro.
Louisiana	Albert Voorhees, New Orleans.
Maine	S. R. Lyman, Portland.
Maryland	Odin Bowie, Prince George.
Massachusetts	Fred. O. Prince, Boston.
Michigan	Wm. A. Moore, Detroit.
Minnesota	Charles W. Nash, —
Mississippi	Chas. E. Hooper, Jackson.
Missouri	Charles A. Mantz, St. Louis.
Nebraska	G. L. Miller, Omaha.
Nevada	J. W. McCorkle, Virginia City.
New Hampshire	Harry Bingham, Lancaster.
New Jersey	John McGregor, Newark.
Ohio	J. G. Thompson, Columbus.
Pennsylvania	James P. Barr, Lancaster.
Rhode Island	Gideon Bradford, Providence.
South Carolina	C. H. Simonton, Charleston.
Tennessee	W. B. Bate, Nashville.
Texas	John Hancock, Austin.
Vermont	H. B. Smith, Milton.
Virginia	John Goode, Norfolk.

The magnificent art gallery of Mr. Belmont was set aside for the use of the committee, and some of the hardier and rougher representatives of the South and West, unused to such a gorgeous array of pictures, were greatly impressed by the artistic display on its walls. Wine, a cold luncheon and cigars were lavishly furnished the committeemen to lighten the burden of their arduous labors.

At a quarter-past two the committee was called to order by the chairman, who read the call under which it was assembled and the resolution of the Convention of 1868 providing for its action. The general expression among the members seemed to be one of jubilation, and one or two remarks indicated that they believed they had got the republican party in the "nine holes;" but at the same time there was an evident determination to address themselves firmly and earnestly to business. Among the most prominent democratic lights in the assemblage were Tom C. McCreery, of Kentucky; John Forsyth, of Alabama; Wilbur F. Storey, of Illinois; Governor Bowie, of Maryland, and Congressman Niblack, of Indiana.

The session was kept profoundly secret, and no communication whatever was permitted between the reporters and the committee room. Every now and then despatches would arrive and the flunky at the door would carry them into the committee room. Once or twice members came out and left some important message with Yellowplush, but otherwise no information of the character of the proceedings could be learned. The sound of loud voices could sometimes be heard from the opened doors of the picture gallery, and it was evident that some interesting question had arisen for discussion in the meeting and that it was calling forth pretty strong language. Whether it was the place or time for the Convention or Greeley that was under discussion the reporter could not decide; but judging from the fact that Baltimore was fixed upon as the city in which to hold the Convention at an earlier stage of the meeting than that in which the sharp discussion occurred, and that the sitting lasted nearly four hours, it is reasonable to believe that the Democratic Executive Committee were discussing informally that subject just now of most weighty importance to the democratic party—Greeley and a "liberal" coalition.

Governor Bowie came out to answer a call, and on being questioned by the reporter as to whether the meeting was harmonious or not, made the very suggestive reply—

"As to that, I am not at liberty to say."

Another member strolled out near the close of the proceedings, and very blandly remarked to the reporters:—

"Gentlemen, you may tell the people to-morrow that the democrats are going to hold a convention in Baltimore on the 9th of July and nominate the next President of the United States."

"Ah!" said the reporter, "who is it to be? Greeley?"

The member looked sternly at the suggestive seeker for news, and returned with his mouth shut as close as an oyster to the committee room.

The following is the official text of the call for the National Convention:—

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at New York, voted to hold the next Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 9th day of July, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., in the city of Baltimore.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress in each State, under the apportionment of the census of 1870.

Each State will send delegates accordingly; and we invite the cordial co-operation of all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of constitutional government and the perpetuation of republican institutions.

JOHN FORSYTH,	CHARLES E. HOOPER,
JOHN M. HARRELL,	CHARLES A. MANTZ,
WILLIAM M. CONVERSE,	G. L. MILLER
JAMES PONDER,	J. W. McCORKLE,
CHARLES E. DYKE,	HARRY BINGHAM,
A. H. COLQUITT,	JOHN McGREGOR,
WILBUR F. STOREY,	JOHN G. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK,	JAMES P. BARR,
ISAAC E. EATON,	GIDEON BRADFORD,
THOMAS C. McCREERY,	CHARLES H. SIMONTON,
ALBERT VOORHEES,	WILLIAM B. BATE,
SYLVANUS R. LYMAN,	JOHN HANCOCK,
ODEN BOWIE,	H. B. SMITH,
WILLIAM A. MOORE,	JOHN GOODE.
CHARLES W. NASH,	

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.

At six o'clock the assemblage broke up, and the committeemen scattered to their respective hotels, where during the evening they were the centre of numerous little democratic cliques, discussing the hazard of the die which the democracy is about to cast. Opinions as to Greeley were varied. A HERALD reporter found an opportunity to discuss the chances with Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, and with General W. B. Bate, of Tennessee, both of them members of the committee, present at the meeting.

"What sort of a meeting did you have, Senator?" asked the reporter.

"Well, just the nicest and pleasantest meetin' you can imagine."

"Didn't you discuss Greeley at all?"

"No, not at all."

"What do the committeemen generally seem to think about him?"

"Well, opinions are varied."

"Do you apprehend that Greeley will withdraw if you nominate a new candidate at Baltimore?"

"Well, he seems to intimate that he will; but if so he goes back to Grant, and if that's his game I don't see much use in his reform. It's only a question of persons with him, Greeley or Grant. If the democrats don't take him he lets all his principles go to the devil and flies back to Grant. No, sir; you tell the people in the HERALD to-morrow that the great democratic party of the United States is up in arms, determined to rescue the government from the horde of wolves now feeding at her vitals."

"Is that the general feeling in the Executive Committee, that you ought to shun Greeley?"

"I'm only speaking for myself now, sir. I tell you we didn't discuss him. We had a plain duty to perform—that of naming the place and time for the Convention—and if we had discussed Greeley and his liberalism till doomsday it wouldn't have made any difference."

"It would be interesting to know what the prominent lights of the democracy have to say about the matter."

"Well, this is what they've got to say: That next November the democracy will save the country from the despotism that now enthralls her and restore her once more to the proud position which she once occupied."

When the Senator lapsed into his eloquent periods the reporter felt that no further news could be elicited from him. As a final feeler, however, he said:—

"What's to be done to-night, Senator?"

"To-night," said the Senator, thoughtfully. "I don't know. Let's see. Which is the best theatre?"

General Bate, of Tennessee, had nothing to disclose of any importance further than what Senator McCreery had already disclosed. On the subject of recommending a candidate for the democratic nomination, he said the Executive Committee had no power, and personally he did not choose to commit himself. A number of the committeemen left the city for their homes last night.

Nominations by the Democracy Called For.

[From the Baltimore American (democratic), May 8.]

The National Democratic Committee meets in New York city to-day in order to designate the time and place for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention. There have been some doubts expressed whether any convention of the democratic party would be called by the committee; but they can only be treated as absurd. That the party which holds not simply the balance of power in the coming contest, but, as we believe, the power to elect its own candidates, should hold no formal conference at which its policy can be definitely shaped, its plans carefully prepared and their certain execution provided for, is too preposterous an idea to be considered for a moment. That a convention should be called is both absolutely necessary and eminently proper. It seems to be conceded that the day for its meeting will be fixed at a sufficient interval of time after the meeting of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia to permit the most careful scrutiny of the entire political field, and of the drift of popular sentiment. As to the chief purposes of the Philadelphia gathering there can be no question. There can be little doubt as to the principles it will represent, and still less as to the candidate it will offer. Republican accessions to the liberal ranks increase daily, and in a short time after the 5th of June the relative strength of Greeley and of Grant can fairly be estimated. The strife between these factions grows more bitter, and can but intensify as the fight goes on. There seems, moreover, to be no prospect of reconciliation or amalgamation. In this crisis there must be a convention of the democratic party.

[From the Washington Patriot (democratic), May 8.]

Whatever may be proposed hereafter, the duty of the democracy now is to fall into line, close its ranks and promptly perfect its organization all over the country. Not an hour is to be lost. Efficiency is only to be secured in this way. Three millions and more of noble hearts throb with patriotic impulse. They are prepared to make any honorable sacrifice for the peace and prosperity of the Union. They will take counsel of duty in this great emergency. But if scheming demagogues or selfish politicians suppose they may be coerced into any base surrender, or turned over as mere instruments of ambitious bargains, they will discover before long how frail has been their reliance and how unauthorized the intended transfer of a great party. The Democratic Convention will not shrink from any responsibility when the time for deliberation and action shall come. Until then we recommend the liberal republicans to interest themselves most in exhibiting the strength which they claim to possess.

VIRGINIA.

Views of the Press of the Old Dominion on the Presidential Question.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8, 1872.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of democratic gentlemen here, who, in view of the meeting of the National Democratic Committee in New York to-day, wish to have the views of the Virginia press on the Cincinnati nomination fully set forth in the NEW YORK HERALD, I send substantially the expressed sentiment of all the leading papers in the State, which I now have before me.

The Norfolk *Journal*, supposed to be the organ of Mr. John Goode, the Virginia member of the National Democratic Committee, is the only exception to all of the others, which are in favor of Greeley and Brown and against the calling of a national convention of the party. It is satified with Gratz Brown and says:—"The liberal republicans have not done as they should have done if they desire the democrats of the North and the conservatives of the South to co-operate with them," and closes its leader yesterday as follows:—"Mr. Greeley is not acceptable to us. If we can do no better, we shall support him; but we hope to be able to do better."

The Norfolk *Virginian*, while it fears the sentiments and opinions of the Northern democrats have not been treated with decent respect, and while it is apprehensive of the folly of a Democratic National Convention, trusts that the leaders at the North will rise superior to party disputes in this supreme hour of public danger, and that the question will not be put.

The *Despatch* of this city is for Greeley and against any action by a Democratic National Convention. It says any movement to form a ticket by that Convention will be looked upon as hostile to our interests and would betray a personal ambition that would not hesitate to wreck the fortunes of the country for its own personal aggrandizement.

The *Whig* cannot suppose any such tomfoolery as the nomination of a democratic ticket is contemplated. The Virginia conservatives, it says, inaugurated the liberal movement, and they will see it through.

The *Enquirer* strongly favors Greeley and Brown to-day, but, being the recognized organ of the democracy in the State, determines to await the action of the National Committee before endorsing the Cincinnati nominees.

The *Evening News*, of this city, is for Greeley and Brown, but has not indicated whether it is disposed to await the action of the National Democratic Committee or not.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* has no fault to find with the nominations, and while it will take Greeley in a contest between Greeley and Grant, it gives its position in capitals at the head of its columns:—"Possess your souls with patience, and await the action of the Democratic National Convention. Stand firm. Beware of all entangling alliances."

The Fredricksburg *News* says:—"Wait for the action of the National Democratic Convention; that is about the best plan."

The Alexandria *Gazette* of yesterday thinks the policy of the conservatives and democrats is to unite in an endeavor to break down the radical organization and secure, if possible, a change in the adminstration. If there should be two candidates in the field in opposition to the present incumbent there will be no doubt of the result, while if Greeley and Brown receive that support claimed for them from the North and West with a nearly united South, the probabilities would be in favor of the new movement.

The Petersburg *Index* keeps standing at the head of its columns, in capital letters, this expression of its views:—"If the democratic party is wise, its platform is made and its candidate named; and if it is determined victory is assured." It is evidently opposed to a democratic convention.

The Petersburg *Progress* hoists the names of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown to its mast head.

The Staunton *Spectator*, the organ of the democracy in the Shenandoah Valley, is the only paper to hand from that city, and it says the people there think it a very strong ticket and one that will not only divide the republican party, but will receive the unanimous support of the democratic and conservative parties. It says the only fear which the democrats and conservatives here seem to feel is that the Democratic Convention may possibly, though they scarcely think it probable, determine to nominate a democratic ticket, in the delusive hope of electing it by availing themselves of the seeming opportunity presented by the division in the republican party.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, the leading democratic organ in Southside, Va., published at the doors of Powell & Bocock, declares unequivocally for Greeley and Brown, and against a democratic Convention.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, one of the oldest whig paper in the State, takes the same position.

The Lynchburg *News*, the organ of the Jubal Early class of politicians, is non-committal, and prefers to await the action of the National Committee, but thinks Greeley the strongest candidate that could have been nominated by the liberal party.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8, 1872.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention have arrived in large numbers. Enough has been ascertained already to make it reasonably certain that the Convention will acquiesce in the Cincinnati nominations and instruct their delegates to the National Convention to oppose the nomination of a separate democratic ticket. It is thought an electoral ticket will not be appointed, but that the matter will be left to be governed by future contingencies. There are more representative men here than have attended any convention since the war.

ENDORSEMENT OF GREELEY AND BROWN.

The Democratic Leaders and Newspaper Editors Favoring the Cincinnati Nominations.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, 1872.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon was very brief.

A resolution authorizing the Executive Board of the State Central Committee to call a State Convention, to be held two weeks prior to the date fixed by the Democratic National Executive Committee for the assembling of the National Convention, was passed without a formal debate, and the committee adjourned.

The general tone of opinions as expressed in a conversational interchange of views appeared to be in favor of the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket by the Democratic National Convention, as against any ticket likely to be nominated at Philadelphia.

A meeting of the editors of the democratic newspapers of Illinois was held here to-day. Eighteen journals, located at various points in the State, were represented.

After voting down a resolution unreservedly endorsing the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention a resolution was adopted to the effect that, if the Cincinnati candidates were endorsed by the National Democratic Convention, the democratic press of Illinois would give these candidates its hearty support.

SENATOR HENDRICKS ON THE NOMINATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8, 1872.

It is authoratively announced to-day that Senator Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati nominees, but will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Granite State Sending Delegates to Philadelphia.

Gathering of the Republican Chiefs—Some of General Grant's Friends Weakening for Greeley—"Engineer" Rollins' Oration—Judge Tappan Cautiously Eulogistic—Dying Democracy and Reviving Republicanism—Delegates and Resolutions—Patterson Persistent for the United States Senatorship Again.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8, 1872.

As New Hampshire was the first State to give the key note to the Presidential campaign, so she is again the first to render a representative verdict on political affairs since the famous convention at Cincinnati. To-day there have been assembled here upwards of two hundred delegates of the republican party of the State to elect delegates to the forthcoming Philadelphia Convention and give a formal expression of their approval or disapproval of the present federal administration. The recent nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention, and the liberal and unexpected support which is threatened him from all quarters, was probably the reason for the gathering of to-day being so largely attended. Within a few days not a few prominent republicans who were before steadfast Grant men have been reported as being favorable to the Cincinnati candidates and platform, and a fear that there might be an organized movement for their support stirred and alarmed the administration supporters all over the State. The announcement of Mr. Greeley as a candidate was at first received here somewhat in the light of a joke, but his nomination has now passed the stage of ridicule, and the proceedings of to-day's Convention show that he is very rightfully regarded as a very formidable opponent of General Grant.

THE VENERABLE PHILOSOPHER CANDIDATE

is a native of New Hampshire, and politically, as well as personally, he has ever been highly esteemed. Occasional visits to the land of his birth have perpetuated a personal acquaintance, which has been kept pleasant and fresh by the weekly *Tribune*, a journal which circulates largely all over the State, and is thought by many of the rural families only second to the Bible itself. This pleasing regard which is entertained for Mr. Greeley will not be without its effect in the coming Presidential canvass here, although, from the proceedings of the Convention here to-day, it is hardly likely that any considerable body of republican politicians will be alienated from the support of General Grant if he should be nominated at Philadelphia. Heretofore the New Hampshire republicans have had a chronic horror of battling, and while they will very likely sustain the regular nominee of their party it is useless to deny the fact that the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati will check the enthusiasm, even if it fails to materially weaken the support of General Grant. Some of the independent thinkers even go farther than this in their reasonings and anticipations, and claim that the people of the State have had enough of party and are going to think and act for themselves. Something of this spirit was foreshadowed to-day when

MR. ROLLINS, THE HEAD OF THE PARTY

in this State, went into ecstacies in his eulogy of the present administration and denounced in bitter terms those identified with the Cincinnati movement. His words of praise for Grant created no enthusiasm whatever, and when he denounced Greeley for bailing Jeff Davis there were audible hisses from various parts of the hall. Before and after the Convention the situation as it now stands was freely discussed, and the strength of Mr. Greeley duly and universally admitted. Inasmuch however as a State Convention of the party only a few months since declared its approval of General Grant's administration, it could not consistently do otherwise than renew that endorsement now. If it had not been for the previous ratification there is no doubt that, in view of the recent political events, the delegates chosen to-day would not have been instructed, but left free to act according to the circumstances and emergencies of the coming occasion at Philadelphia.

ROLLIN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Rollins when he called the convention to order was thoroughly of a campaign nature, and in view of the fact that he is the recognized engineer of the party in this State as well as an ambitious and nervous candidate of the United States Senate I append it *verbatim*:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Since the Republican State Convention held in this hall in January last, we have had an election, and I take this opportunity to offer you my heartiest congratulations for the victory achieved, which restores New Hampshire to its former proud position at the head of the long column of republican States. The result of this election sent

A THRILL OF DELIGHT TO MILLIONS

of republican hearts throughout the country. It was a triumph complete in itself and far-reaching in its consequences. Its infinite value to us, to the national administration and to the republicans of the country is already obvious, and will be more apparent if we contemplate for a moment the condition in which the party would be placed in the country, with the Presidential election close at hand, if we had failed to redeem our State. But, thanks to the untiring efforts of the indomitable republicans of New Hampshire, we triumphed. Connecticut and Rhode Island followed our good example, and it needs no prophet to foretell a national triumph next November. The State Convention which assembled here in January not only endorsed the national administration, but boldly and most emphatically declared for the renomination of President Grant. The issue was thus squarely made, and, I take it, that two things, at least, were decided by the recent elections—namely, that the majority of the people of this State are opposed to free trade and are in favor of

THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

No administration since the formation of the government has done more to secure permanent peace, to promote the honor of the country and the welfare of the whole people than that now in power. We have heard much of Congressional investigations and committees almost innumerable, some say as many as fourteen being at one time in full blast, all prompted by the enemy or some sore-headed malcontents in our own ranks; but through all these investigations President Grant comes forth unscathed by the malignant fire and without a stain. Where were those men who dare to assail the greatest soldier of modern times when he was facing the bullets of the enemy at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and the Wilderness; before Richmond and at Appomattox, saving the life of the nation and the government under which they live? You know and the country knows. For instance, one of them, Greeley, having advised us to allow the rebel States to depart in peace, was negotiating with rebels at Niagara Falls, and again hurrying off in hot haste to sign Jeff Davis' bail bonds as soon as Grant's armies had hewn their way to the capital of the Southern confederacy and overthrown that eminent traitor,

WHAT OF SCHURZ?

And still another—Carl Schurz. What shall we say of him? Simply this:—that he was the most magnificent of all the military "dead beats"—he meant produced by the rebellion. Most of the instigators of these proceedings recently assembled with other kindred spirits in convention at Cincinnati and made nominations for President and Vice President. It is possible that some of these conspirators still linger among our camp followers without having the courage to depart or the manliness to avow their real sentiments and receive their merited dismissal. Those who have gone over to the

HOST OF REBELS AND COPPERHEADS

we will fight and overwhelm at the polls, and the latter will never regain our confidence. The result of the Cincinnati Convention is before us. Probably there never was before such a gathering of sore-headed, disappointed, intriguing, disgruntled and corrupt politicians assembled at one time in this country. The only assembly that at all approaches it in these respects is the famous "Bread and Butter Convention" of Andrew Johnson. That convention did not interfere with the election of President Grant, and the Cincinnati lunatics will not materially affect the pending Presidential contest. The Cincinnati nominations will be ridiculed by the republicans and scorned by the democrats, who will put in the field men of their own stamp, while the glorious army of republicans, with Grant as their standard-bearer, will march on to victory. We have realized through the experience of the last campaign what can be accomplished by the energy, vigilance and zeal of the

WORKING REPUBLICANS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

when we are thoroughly organized and go at the task all together and with one mind and purpose. Our gallant workers never labored with more devotion than during this last desperate struggle, and never won a more brilliant or important victory. All honor to them; they are entitled, not only to your gratitude, but to the thanks of the republicans of the nation.

The remarks of Mr. Rollins were listened to in a manner best described as enthusiastically silent. The name of Grant, heretofore a signal for applause, seemed to have lost its charm, and the speaker paused in vain for approving cheers, a fit which was very generally remarked upon by the delegates themselves.

A GREELEYITE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

In effecting the permanent organization Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, an openly avowed Greeley man, strange as it may seem, was selected for president.

The permanent organization of the Convention is now as follows:—

President—Mr. Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford. Vice Presidents—One delegate from each county. Secretaries—Chester B. Jordan, of Colebrook; Thos. C. Rand, of Keene; George W. Marston, of Portsmouth. Committees on Credentials and Resolutions—One delegate from each county.

Mr. Tappan made a speech upon taking the chair, but was very careful and non-committal in every word he uttered. Referring to the rescuing of the State from the democrats at the last election he went on to say that that result was not brought about by the efforts of any one man or any set of men, but by the stern resolve and earnest determination of the republican party throwing aside all past differences to rescue this State from the grasp of the democratic party, into whose hands it had accidentally fallen. The result here was significant also as striking the keynote of the Presidential campaign on which we are entering, as showing the unmistakable drift of the people in reference to the principles and policy which carried us so triumphantly through the war and which have guided the nation since, and, gentlemen, whatever complications may enter into the present campaign, whatever parties and organizations may come to the surface, one thing is clear to my mind, and that is that the democratic party, as a great national organization, will never again control the destinies of this republic. It cannot triumph in the coming campaign. Its record during the war and since is too fresh in the minds of the American people for them ever again to entrust it with the administration of public affairs.

HARROWING THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

No. So long as a single monument throughout this broad land shall stand to mark the hallowed memories of a Union soldier, so long as the agony and woe which desolated almost every loyal household in the land shall be remembered, so long as a single dollar of our great national debt shall remain unpaid—aye, so long as this great nation itself, saved by the blood of so many of her patriot sons, shall have an existence on the earth, so long will the democratic party be remembered as the one which, when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, gave the weight of its influence to those who were in arms to destroy it.

REPUBLICANS ALL AND IN ALL.

On the other hand the republican party has a record that will never perish, but grow brighter and brighter as the ages roll around. It has done more to dignify and ennoble labor, it has done more to elevate the poor and lowly, it has done more to spread the principles of genuine democracy throughout the world, than any other political organization that ever existed; it has emancipated and enfranchised a race and made a living practical fact of what before was but a glittering theory—that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, thank God, whether the days of the republican party shall hereafter be many or few, the principles which it has borne so proudly aloft have become a part of the settled policy of the nation; they have been engrafted into the fundamental law of the land, and there they will remain forever. No party, no political organization that may arise in the future, can ignore them or cast them aside; and, whatever others may do, New Hampshire will stand by those principles to the end. Referring to the recent divisions in the republican party, Mr. Tappan said that some of its old and cherished leaders were apparently arrayed against it, and new parties were moving into the field. All this had no terrors for him, for he believed the hand of Providence would guide them through all the dark and trying scenes; that out of the complications good will come, and that this great nation would move on to the fulfilment of its high and noble destiny.

THE DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

After Mr. Tappan had finished the Convention proceeded to the choice of four delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—James W. Johnson, of Enfield; Frederick Smythe, of Manchester; W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, and O. Ray, of Lancaster.

The alternates chosen were:—Samuel Upton, of Manchester, for Mr. Smyth; George W. Marston, of Portsmouth, for Mr. Hackett; Samuel D. Quarles, of Ossipee, for Mr. Johnson, and Charles W. Rand, of Littleton, for Mr. Ray.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

The delegates selected from the different Congressional districts were as follows:—

First District—Charles F. Whitehouse, of Rochester, and Albert G. Folsom, of Laconia.

Second District—O. C. Moore, of Nashua, and Daniel Barnard, of Franklin.

Third District—Dexter Richards, of Newport, and George H. B. Twitchell, of Keene.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That, in General Ulysses S. Grant, we recognize a statesman as well as a general, a man patriotic and wise; in peace as brave and skilful as in war; a man who, by a judicious administration, has gained the confidence of and endeared himself to the American people; and as expressive of the sentiments of the republicans of New Hampshire, indicated in the recent election, we sincerely desire his renomination and re-election.

Resolved, That while we fully and cordially acknowledge the great merits and services of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and of other republican statesmen whose names have been presented in connection with the Vice Presidency, we cannot refrain from expressing our preference for Hon. Henry Wilson, an early, faithful and untiring champion of freedom and humanity, and a statesman of signal ability, spotless integrity and unswerving fidelity to republican principles.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

The proceedings of the Convention having been acknowledged to be of the common "cut and dried" order, much opportunity was given to discuss the rotation question, as it at present applies to the choice of a United States Senator in place of Joseph W. Patterson, the present incumbent. This, next to the Presidential situation, is the most exciting question which agitates the Granite State politicians, and threatens to be a disturbing element in the republican party affairs. The State has many men in the dominant party who are able and ambitious. Correspondingly in 1870 there was a vacancy in the Senatorial office to be filled; but instead of filling the place with one of those aspiring men, it was given to Senator Cragin. This offence, it is claimed, was punished by the surrender of the State to the democrats in 1871, the more influential republicans all over the State having protested against a continuation of efforts which only exalted mediocrity, as they expressed it, and ignored the recognition of the services of the working men, whose energies had kept the party alive during the last fifteen years of its existence. This very practical rebuke, it was thought, would cure the leading men of any further

DESIRE TO IGNORE THE ROTATION SYSTEM

in the matter of the United States Senatorship, but it seems that it is not. Senator Patterson has been ten years in Congress and refuses to retire, and is a candidate for another six-year term, although he succeeded Hon. Daniel Clark on precisely the same plea as to the imperative policy of rotation which he now seeks to ignore. This has become a cause of deep offence, as the general people recognize it, and if Patterson succeeds in getting elected to another term it will be in opposition to the many active workingmen of the republican party in the State, and chaos may come out of it. The common style of prophesying is that if the Legislature elects Patterson over any one of the candidates of working republicans that party may begin instantly thereafter to dig its grave in New Hampshire without the risk of digging it too deep, for there can be no prospective resurrection.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE

take politics very much to heart at all times; they are always earnest in their treatment, but one who knows the general feeling, and, indeed, any one may gather its animus who meets half a dozen men anywhere, says that he never knew a time when disintegration of the republican party was more threatening than it would be if the rotation system is repudiated and Patterson sent for another term to Washington. This imminent danger induces grave consideration, and there are several Senatorial candidates in the field. And it seems that noses have been counted, and that the calculations are that on an informal caucus ballot Patterson will have 70 votes, Rollins, 56; Stearns, 30, and other candidates the balance of the 210 votes of the party. It is also pretty certain that all those candidates in opposition to Patterson will coalesce against him, in which event Rollins will likely be the man, but white men are proverbially uncertain, and it may be otherwise. At all events, rotation greatly bothers the dominant party here just now, and there will be a lively scrimmage for the Senatorship when the Legislature meets, in June.

GERMAN HOSTILITY TO GREELEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8, 1872.

The *Westliche Volksblatt*, the German organ of Northwest Missouri, comes out to-day strongly in opposition to Greeley.

NEW YORK COLORED REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TROY, May 8, 1872.

The Colored Republican State Convention met here to-day and unanimously pledged the colored voters of the State to the support of the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR REFORMERS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 8, 1872.

The labor reformers completed their ticket this morning, with the exception of members of the constitutional Convention, by the nomination of James H. Hopkins, of Alleghany, and J. W. Cake, of Northumberland, for Congressmen at Large. The Convention has adjourned and the delegates will leave for their homes this evening.

ELECTIONS IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8, 1872.

The municipal election to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Thomas A. Doyle, republican, who received 2,204 votes, while the democratic candidate received 980. There were sharp local contests in the wards. Six of the nine Aldermen elected are opposed to granting licences to sell intoxicating drinks, reversing the policy of the past two years in this regard.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

The Faction Fight of the Republicans Becoming More Bitter.

The Democratic Apple of Discord Likely to Hopelessly Divide the Republicans—The Bargain with Ferry's Friends Taking Shape and Creating Consternation.

Efforts to Harmonize on a Third Man.

NEW HAVEN, May 8, 1872.

Sojourning here merely as "a looker-on in Venice," who is in search of information for the HERALD, and not disposed to favor either contestant for the Senatorship, I am to-day more strongly convinced than ever that the battle between Ferry and Hawley is destined to be a fierce one, and possibly a prolonged one; that there is a probability it may result in the hopeless disruption of the republican party of the State, and the victory in the next Presidential contest for the democrats. This, I admit, is a startling theory to advance; but it is formed after a deliberate examination of the merits of the fight from all its standpoints. Never, I am convinced, has the republican party of the State stood in such a critical position, and nothing but wise counsels and concessions on the part of the Ferryites and Hawleyites will prevent the party from being hopelessly shipwrecked.

My previous letters have carefully detailed the incidents attending the present excitement, but I have not fully recorded the covert part the democratic minority is playing in the matter. I now propose to refer to it more fully in this letter. The democrats, you are aware, were defeated in the last election; but nevertheless they have a power in both branches of the Legislature that cannot be ignored. While they can hope to achieve none of their old victories with a majority against them on joint ballot of twenty-seven, they have in their ranks able men, led by ex-Governor English, who never let an opportunity slip to profit by the discord of the enemy. Knowing well that the contest for Senator would be between Hawley, of the upper end of the State, and Ferry of the lower, and the rivalry that exists between Hartford and New Haven over the capital question, the democrats, through their organs, followed

A NON-COMMITTAL POLICY

and awaited developments of the strength of the rival candidates, but occasionally hurling into the camp of the republicans a firebrand to stir up internal discord. In this the democracy have shown their superior party tactics and been entirely successful; for to-day the feeling between the adherents of Ferry and Hawley is more bitter than it used to be in heated campaigns between the republicans and democrats.

The democrats, however, hold their reserves well in hand for the last *coup d'état*, that is likely to be their crowning victory. The day before the opening of the Legislature the *Register*, conducted by Mr. Osborn, a member of the Democratic State Committee, hurled at the republican lines a missile that has utterly demoralized the party, while it clearly shows where the 117 democrats are in the battle to be fought next Tuesday. The editorial reads:—

The Legislature, which meets to-morrow, will elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ferry. The charge is distinctly made by those who support Senator Ferry that he has not been fairly used. In the first place it is charged against him that he is responsible for the retention of certain men in office, when it is known that Buckingham is the responsible party. The friends of Senator Ferry had a right to suppose that the custom of the party, to give each Senator a second term, would be observed, especially as there was no complaint against him. No one has questioned his ability or integrity; in fact, he has surprised even his friends by his oratorical power. Neither is it pretended that he is lacking in zeal for the principles of the republican party. He has some rather queer ideas for a republican, about local self-government and the centralization of power, and actually defends the Missouri platform. If there is any opposition to him on this account it has not been apparent. Still we are inclined to think that his adhesion of local self-government has been used against him by the Hawley party. It is given out that the Senator is not very sound. It will be recollected that he opposed Sumner's Civil Service Rights bill, and we believe that he voted against the Ku Klux bill.

But the friends of Senator Ferry charge that his opponents packed nominating conventions in the interest of General Hawley. We do not say that the charge is true or false. The republican managers have repeatedly secured the nomination of men whose only qualification was that they were friendly to Hartford, and why should they not try to pack the Legislature in the interest of a Hartford candidate? Hartford and Norwich seem to have a monopoly of Senators, and as Ferry is not a Hartford man his chance is not very good.

We are in the position of interested spectators. We desire to have the State represented by a man of liberal views, rather than by a narrow partisan. Democratic partisans would prefer Hawley to Ferry, we presume, for the reason that the extreme views of the former would alienate many men from the republican party. Already there are signs of discontent in the republican party, and the two things required to bringthis to a crisis are judicious action at Cincinnati and the election of Hawley.

There are friends of Senator Ferry who do not hesitate to say that they will not vote for Hawley in any event. Whether they will have the courage to vote against the latter, after he has received the vote of the republican caucus, remains to be seen. If they will stick we are confident that Hawley can be defeated. The only question is, has Senator Ferry thirteen members of the Legislature who will stand by him? We do not know whether the democrats in any event would vote for Ferry; but we are very sure that if they had to choose between the two, nine-tenths would prefer Ferry. A little independence is all that is required to defeat the perpetual candidate for Senator.

This certainly had the effect intended and set

THE REPUBLICANS BY THE EARS.

It was at once evident that Ferry had the sympathy of the democrats, and the Ferry men at once set to work to secure the democratic support in the event of a canvass of the republican party showing that Hawley was the favorite. Such canvass showed Hawley to be the favorite and democratic support has been earnestly sought after ever since by Ferry's friends. Until this week the coalition movement took no definite shape and few of Hawley's friends gave it any serious concern. Recent developments, however, show that the coalition has become a serious matter and Governor Hawley's friends are working like beavers to checkmate it. What a day may bring forth cannot be guessed even, but the general sentiment is that the Ferry republicans, led by Representative Scranton, will decline to go into the republican caucus tomorrow night, where it is certain they will be in a minority, and that they trust to a bargain with the democrats to elect their favorite. The Hawley men feel the danger that threatens, and declare that the action of these republicans will kill them; that General Hawley and his friends are prepared to abide by the will of the majority of the party in caucus assembled, and have taken no underhanded means to manipulate the various county delegations. The Ferryites, on the other hand, openly charge that Hawley's friends have been treacherous, and thus crimination and recrimination are the order of the caucus. Hence you see that the apple of discord, that the democrats have carefully nourished for the appropriate moment, has been tendered to the republican Adam, and stirred up as lively a breeze as the one the fascinating Eve presented many thousand years ago to her venerable spouse. If any large portion of the republicans nibble at the fruit I apprehend that they will be forced to find a tenement outside the walls of the republican Eden of Connecticut. To avoid such a catastrophe the earnest men of the party are now at work endeavoring to reconcile

THE CONFLICTING FACTIONS

and checkmate the trick sprung upon them by the wily democrats, who laugh over the success of it so far as it has gone.

The peacemakers of the party candidly admit that unless the breach is healed, no matter which of the candidates is the choice of the Convention, the party in the State will be hopelessly riven asunder, and to-day efforts are being made to unite the rival factions on a third man, acceptable to both, such as Congressman Kellogg or H. B. Harrison are supposed to be. It is admitted that that this is the only means of defeating the scheme of disunion inaugurated by the democrats. To-morrow night's caucus promises to be the most exciting one ever held in the State, and a prominent republican said to me to-day, "Next week you will find music in the air about the capital."

It has been charged by the friends of Hawley that Postmaster Sperry's opposition to him is based on personal grounds; but I am assured by one of Sperry's friends that he personally likes