PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Buckalew's Address to the Democratic State Convention.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL CORRUPTION.

If Elected Governor the Old Keystone State Shall Re-Echo Righteousness.

THE GREELEY SYMPATHIZERS HOPEFUL.

The Nominations for Auditor General and Congressmen.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Forney's Operations in Washington—A Wail Over the Attitude of the Democrats—Halting Between Grant and the Chappaqua Candidate.

ALL EYES ON BALTIMORE.

READING, Pa., May 31, 1872.

When the Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning, it was evident that the nomination of Buckalew for Governor had been a sore disappointment to many of the friends and supporters of Cass, who had been under a delusion pleasing enough to themselves, and which they imagined permeated the delegates when they first met yesterday, that their monopoly patron would certainly receive the honor since conferred upon his opponent. Many of these gentlemen were not quite so successful in concealing their chagrin as they supposed, and in their apparently guarded utterances they gave expression to their regret concerning Cass' failure, while they indignantly denied having made any attempt to "fix the Convention" for him in the interest of the railroad men. As soon as the usual clamor could be subdued Mr. Clymer stated there had been several changes among the delegates, and announced their substitutes. This being satisfactory to the body, Mr. Randall, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the gubernatorial nominee, then introduced Mr. Buckalew to the Convention.

BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Buckalew was received with great enthusiasm, the cheering continuing for about two minutes. When order had been restored by the Chairman, he came forward on the platform and said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I appear this morning in your presence, in pursuance of the request of the committee which waited upon me, to tender to you, and through you to, I hope, a majority of the people of this State, my sincere, heartfelt, earnest thanks for the great honor which has been done me in nominating me as the democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. (Cheers.) This nomination, so tendered, was not solicited by me. It came, if I understand the facts correctly, as the legitimate, healthy outgrowth of public opinion in this State; not so much because of any general conviction of prominent ability in the individual who has been selected; not because of any shining or distinguished character which has been established by him; but because throughout this commonwealth, having had an opportunity for nearly a quarter of a century of observing my course and conduct in public position, they have attained to the belief that, whatever may be said of your candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor intimidated in the performance of public duty; and that, judging by the past, it is likely in the future, when the interest of a class or of a clique are upon the one hand, and the interests of the people upon the other, he will stand firmly with that great mass of humanity from which he sprang and with which he sympathizes in every fibre of his being.

Gentlemen, of this action taken by you I speak now impersonally. This action taken by you will be sanctioned and ratified promptly by no low, by no mere personal objects, but by patriotic motives. With honest convictions we go forward into the contest, assured that its result will be triumph. And what do we desire? Not merely that certain men representing us shall hold public office; not that mere gratification of party and passions shall come to us, but that this government of ours shall be honest and pure, fair and equal in its action with regard to all our people, and above all, at this juncture, that those reforms which are necessary in the government of our State, as well as in the Government of the United States, shall be secured to the people by all the agencies appropriate and adequate to their attainment.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE

have determined that a Constitutional Convention, fairly selected, and representing all the people of the State, shall be convened the present year, and that, so far as it is necessary to meet the exigencies of the times by fundamental changes, this shall be secured. But we know that something more than this is necessary; that constitutional provisions must be general and vague in character, at least to a certain extent; and that for the application and enforcement of sound principles of government we must have reliable men in public office. An old political motto and a favorite one, which you have often heard, is this, "Principles, not men." I believe the Latin equivalent for this expression was placed by Mr. Madison upon his carriage, so that he should be constantly reminded of the truth which was supposed to be contained in it. Well, now, gentlemen, I think, under the experience we have had in recent times, we should amend this motto; we should say now, "Principles, and men to support them." Look to your government in the States; look to your government at Washington, and is it not manifest that although good principles are written in your fundamental law; although the people are everywhere desirous that they shall be applied, yet there is failure because the agents for their application are unfaithful or incompetent? Be it now our mission in this year of initial reform, 1872; be it our mission to go forward in the selection of men who will

APPLY AMERICAN PRINCIPLES IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen, my ideas of the duties of the Governor of the Commonwealth are, I suppose, somewhat peculiar. My idea is that he is a magistrate, as he is called; that in his high, its important office (I mean in the actual discharge of his duties), he is not to know that a party has elected him. He is to be the magistrate of the entire people of the Commonwealth. He is not to let loose a criminal from your penitentiaries because political favorites demand his release, nor is he in any manner to prostitute these powers, which were created for the common advantage, to the purposes or interests of any limited number, of a few. Gentlemen, I believe there is a disposition at this time in our own Commonwealth to get a little beyond and outside of that circle of intense party passion which raged over this country during the war and during the first years after the conclusion of the war. Our people are beginning to understand that there are many matters, and those of the greatest significance, upon which gentlemen of intelligence and liberal opinion can heartily unite to subserve and promote those purposes for which political society was organized. Here are questions relating to the harmony of the different parties of the Union, ordinarily expressed by general amnesty and oblivion of the past. Here are questions of finance and taxation, in which there are common interests, and upon which parties are not sharply divided, and many others now in view. I shall not occupy you long upon these points. (Cries of "Go on!") Now, in view of the general disposition to have reform introduced into your State and into our national government, we are entitled, when we set up candidates for whom and around whom public confidence can gather, we are entitled to appeal to men of all parties and shades of opinion to go with us, and to establish a new departure which shall be one of purity, energy, faithfulness, integrity and justice in government. (Loud cheers.)

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to know that at the end of this amicable controversy upon the question of

THE SELECTION OF A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

the utmost good feeling prevails, and that the gentlemen who were named or proposed for nomination for this office, and their friends, are now cordially united and acquiescent in the result which the Convention has reached. Each of these candidates for nomination are known to the people of this State as men of high character and merit. I speak of them kindly, not from motives of policy, but sincerely and truly. I respect them; I respect their friends who stood by them and presented their names for consideration in this Convention; and now what I desire is that each of them and their friends, the result having been reached, will stand by me in this contest, upholding my weak, feeble hands, and, like a band of brothers joined, we shall proceed forward to victory. Allow me one additional remark in this connection. There has been too much disposition in our great Commonwealth among the public to push personal rivalry a little too far—a little beyond the limit of what was becoming and expedient. The result has been that our State has been comparatively dwarfed in this great Union of ours. Other States have been more potential in the federal government and have had more influence upon its action. New York, Virginia and other States, although no more patriotic, no more deserving, have had a little more eminence and distinction in the federal Union than our noble and magnificent State. It has been our own fault, and the remedy is in our own hands. Let gentlemen in our State who have been favored with public approval, who are placed in public station, let them cultivate magnanimity and good will with each other, and

WHEN ABILITY RISES IN OUR STATE

let us cherish it and encourage it. When a man appears to rise a little above the ordinary level, and bids fair to attain public distinction, instead of pulling him down let us support him and bid him Godspeed. Let us have a State hope and a State pride, and cultivate our own men, and thus assist directly and indirectly to give to our State that position which belongs to her in this American Union. I hail the proceedings and the results of this Convention, and the spirit which now animates all the gentlemen concerned in it, as an omen of good for the future in this respect, that we will cherish and cultivate that spirit of harmony and good will among our representative men which will promote the interests, influence and character of the State. Gentlemen, I know most of you are anxious to conclude your duties here and return to your homes. It was not my intention on appearing before you to make an elaborate or prolonged address. During the course of the canvass opportunities will be afforded me of meeting my fellow citizens in different parts of the State under circumstances more auspicious and convenient for the discussion of public matters. I shall endeavor to perform my duty in this canvass, and in conclusion all I have to say to you is that you also shall perform yours.

After Mr. Buckalew had concluded his remarks Mr. CLYMER addressed the Convention. Alluding first to the personal qualifications of their nominee he paid a high compliment to the previous speaker, and continued:—May a kind Providence guard and keep him, may the good people sustain and support him, and may honest men everywhere and of every political creed rejoice that the hour has struck when in him, by him, and through him, imbecility and corruption are to be banished from the executive and legislative departments of this Commonwealth. (Loud cheers.)

HARTLEY NOMINATED FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

The work of nominating candidates was next proceeded with in the most orderly manner. The following is the balloting for Auditor General, the names of the candidates being:—General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks; General William McCandless, of Philadelphia; William Baird, of Philadelphia; William Hopkins, of Washington; F. M. Crane, of Wayne; William Hartley, of Bedford; T. M. Temple, of Philadelphia; Colonel Levi Maisch, of York; John L. Lawsche, of Clearfield; Justice Temple, of Greene.

The first ballot stood—Davis, 26; McCandless, 8; Hartley, 39; Crane, 12; Temple, of Philadelphia, 15; Temple, of Greene, 14; Maisch, 7; Lawsche, 6; Baird, 1—128.

Second ballot—Davis, 29; McCandless, 8; Hartley, 79; Crane, 8; Temple, 8—132.

At the close of the second ballot the President declared William Hartley the nominee of the democratic party for Auditor General. The nomination was made unanimous, and General Davis arose and heartily endorsed the nomination.

Mr. Hartley was introduced, and after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred stated that he had never held office, but if selected the guardian of the public treasury he would keep the accounts by the rules of the good old school of arithmetic. (Laughter.)

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Congressmen at large. On the first ballot J. L. Hopkins, of Alleghany county, and Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, were nominated. On the second ballot Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, was nominated.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

George W. Cass, Samuel A. Randall, William A. Wallace and Philip A. Collins were elected Senatorial delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following were elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention:—Jeremiah S. Black, George W. Woodward, William Rigler, Franklin R. Gowan, Robert A. Lamberton, A. A. Furman, James Ellis, George M. Dallas, John H. Campbell, William S. Corbit, William H. Smith, William J. Barr, S. H. Reynolds, S. C. T. Dodd.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions then reported the following:—

Resolved, That the democratic party, while in the future, as in the past, firmly upholding the constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the general government and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that to uphold the former and protect the latter the democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That, abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices, by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost, and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned ability and unspotted names.

Resolved, That this Convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support because he has been nominated, not to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents, and his life and character fairly illustrate, the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and doctrines of the party that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged by the record of his whole life to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit, of the people; because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical and responsible control of the agents and officials and the Treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public rights, to oppose with vigor the encroachments of powerful corporations, and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State affords, and because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. James Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court we have only to invite the consideration of the people to the integrity, impartiality and pre-eminent legal attainments which have characterized the discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That in the persons of the candidates presented for the offices of Auditor General, Congressmen at large and delegates to the Convention to amend the constitution we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That the grant by the radical Legislature of this State of numerous charters creating such corporations as the South Improvement Company, Continental Improvement Company and others of similar character is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

The result of the Convention gives general satisfaction to the democracy of this State. It is conceded that Buckalew's nomination was the very best that could be made. Although Cass had the Convention fixed, it was necessary to beat him. Every one recognized the necessities of the hour and the body rose as one man when they saw that to harmonize their own party and give it strength among its opponents the nominee for the first office must be absolutely free from a suspicion of sympathy with railroad or other combinations. Mr. Buckalew combines in his person all the attributes of an honorable politician, whose record is without reproach, and whose sympathies are with the people as against combinations, rings and cliques. As your correspondent took occasion to state yesterday, the Convention has quietly ignored Greely, but it cannot be denied that he had in this Convention many warm sympathizers, who only await the course of events to cast their influence for him in the Baltimore Convention. The almost unlimited power of Pennsylvania monopolies has received a decided rebuke in the nominations made by the Convention, and it is a curious fact that Buckalew was supposed, by certain parties, to have been the tool of one of these monster organizations of capital. About two weeks since Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, received intelligence that Buckalew was the Reading Railroad candidate; that Franklin B. Gowen, President of this road, a young man of decided ability and vaulting ambition that has not as yet over-reached itself, for reasons of his own, had determined to press the nomination of Buckalew.

KING SCOTT OVER-REACHED.

Scott is particularly tender on all questions affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, with keen sagacity, immediately recognized in this supposed action of Gowen a blow at the Pennsylvania Central. Cass was already in the field, but not as the friend of the Central, and Scott looked around for an available candidate to enter against both Cass and Buckalew. His choice fell upon Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton, an humble worker in the ranks of the democracy, but not considered an able politician. He has represented his district in Congress one term, but never accomplished anything worthy of the honor conferred upon him by Scott. He is a lumber merchant, and I fear the wire-pullers have spoiled a good lumber merchant to make a poor politician. At all events Noyes was selected and Sam Josephs and Bill McMullen, the latter of the notorious Fourth ward of Philadelphia, instructed by Scott to press Noyes for the nomination. It was also hinted that William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, had been secured as one of Scott's fuglemen. When the Convention adjourned yesterday noon for dinner, "and so forth," Noyes' chances looked very flattering, but some of Cass' delegates got together and effected a combination between the Philadelphia and Pittsburg clans, which at one time promised victory, but there was a taint of "monopoly" on Cass' garments, and the Convention sacrificed the man for the sake of the principles involved. Aside from the fact that the nomination in itself is a good one, probably the best that could be made, there is another question—the all-absorbing one of Greeley.

WILL PENNSYLVANIA SUPPORT GREELEY?

After all the democrats of this State have said against Mr. Greeley I believe they will most assuredly support him at the Baltimore Convention. Although they say they will not, and give apparently strong reasons for not supporting him, the action of New York, Ohio and other States will, I think, finally determine them. Pennsylvania will die hard, but she will die. Everybody prophesies it. Every indication points that way, and therefore why close our eyes to the writing on the wall?

AMONG THE REPUBLICANS

there is a decided disorganization. The nomination of Hartranft causes general dissatisfaction to the Grant wing of the party, and William B. Mann, leader of the Hartranft clique, says if Hartranft is not elected Grant shall not be; not merely that he will not be, but that he shall not be. This is indicative of bitter determination, and means a great deal of mischief. Over all of this internal wrangling in the ranks of the "trooly loil" the democracy and liberal-ocracy are rubbing their hands in anticipation of victory in the fall.

ET TU FORNEY!

Forney is willing, yet afraid to "flop" from Grant to Greeley. He does not lack sagacity or foresight. Courage two months ago would have fixed him. He lacked it then and I believe regrets it now. Even now he lets "I dare not wait upon I would;" for proof of this see the accompanying editorial letter, telegraphed from Washington yesterday and published in the *Press* of to-day:—

Reading will repeat New York, but with special emphasis for Greeley. You will therefore see that there is every possibility of his being accepted as the democratic candidate for President. I have never doubted such would be the result. Time works many changes, but this is the most grotesque of all. We have had individual transformations by the score; but here is a party that boasts of its control of fifteen Southern States and of several in the North reversing doctrine and discipline in a moment and subserviently placing itself at the mercy of one man, and he confessedly the most positive and prolific of its adversaries. In one of Disraeli's magnificent speeches against Sir Robert Peel he draws the picture of a certain Turkish Admiral, who started out with a gay and well-armed fleet, in full view of an expectant populace; but just as he was expected to strike the enemy a bold and fatal blow he furled his flag and joined the squadron of the foe! This was an act of treason on the part of a single person. But here is a party that counts nearly three millions of voters, handing them over on the instant, without so much as a decent consideration. It is a daring step, and if it fails or wins deserves to be classed among the paradoxes of these eventful times. There are some who say that Mr. Greeley is to be the willing victim; that, robed in sacrificial flowers, he is ready to go cheerfully, like a well-fed ox, to the slaughter of his convictions. There are others who say that the bargain has been signed and sealed between the high contracting parties, and that the democrats are to take the offices and to leave Greeley the husks of his theories. No such commerce of conscience can win unless the republicans are hopelessly demoralized—unless they have forgotten their own victories and have grown ashamed of their history. The real secret of this democratic movement in favor of Horace lies on the surface, no longer concealed nor denied.

THE DEMOCRATS WANT THE GOVERNMENT.

To get it they will support anybody and sell anybody. They were ready to take Mr. Sumner if that noble Senator had been false to himself and his ideas, just as they were ready to take Chase in 1868. "Anything"—In both cases—"anything to beat Grant." They will have a hard road to travel before they reach the goal. That goal seems to be the grave in which the old whigs were buried when they crept into the Know-Nothing lodges in 1854. No coalition between Mr. Greeley and the present democracy can, in my opinion, give them success. The element that will disintegrate them is the common sense of our people. It is not so much distrust of Mr. Greeley's abilities; not so much the fear of his fantastic notions, his personal eccentricities, nor amazement at his eagerness to join hands with the party that came so near destroying the country. These are entitled to a certain consideration. But the American people desire a change of policy far more than a change of men. Grant's public efforts have given us a solid, permanent prosperity. He has executed the laws made by a republican Congress, and these have worked well. The two together—Congress and Grant—have secured to us many things which may be superseded by the ruin of an opposite administration. Greeley, as President, would no more control than Buchanan controlled or Tyler or A. Johnson; no more than Victoria controls; no more than Mayor Hall guided Tammany. The party that elects him—the democratic party—will fetter him from the first. He will, perhaps, try to break with it. If so, he will be whistled down the wind precisely like these deluded men. His only safety will be to obey their orders. But we must not ignore the action of the Pennsylvania democrats. It comes in time to warn us before our National Convention next week. From present appearances Pennsylvania will again be the battle ground. I place little confidence in republican success in New York next November, if we allow madmen to manage our counsels in that State and if the opposition are wise and discreet. Some of the men at the helm in Pennsylvania can lose that to Grant, too, if they are permitted to go on. A very little is expected at their hands—very little for them, but a vast thing for the people, and that little is to

GIVE THE REPUBLICANS A CHANCE

to vote for good men in October. The whole power of the national government, of the State government and of the city government is in the hands of one class of politicians. They manipulate everything. Let them enjoy their prerogative; but for their own sakes, if they would save Grant, if they would perpetuate their families, they ought to recognize the obvious fact that for this year at least something like discretion and toleration should be manifested. It is folly, worse than folly, to suppose that the republican State ticket can be elected as it stands. Improve it, gentlemen. Take men of your own school and stamp, if you please, but take such as your constituencies can vote for. For a year past the *Press* and other papers have inspired these managers to "save Grant by reviling" objectionable aspirants, by bringing forward good men and true as candidates. Harrisburg's answer carried dismay to the republican party of the whole State. It is not too late. The way to victory is as plain as the road to defeat; and surely our guides are not all so blind that they cannot see that which is the best. J. W. F.

All through this letter is a vein of passionate pleading, not so much in behalf of Grant as there is for Forney. "Even though I was wrong, and know it, save me by showing the country I was right; and the only way to prove this is by electing Grant. I stake my all upon the hazard of a die, and I will die politically if I have made this great mistake. Come, Fortune, ye fickle dame, and help your unhappy courtier from the slough of despond to the heaven of victory!" Even now

FORNEY IS IN WASHINGTON,

and has been there for the past two weeks, whispering words of hope in the ears of the chieftain whose cause he has espoused and whose victory he so much distrusts. Baltimore will prove how far his sagacity is justified, and Pennsylvania can also be lost by some of the men at the helm unless Pennsylvania's local prejudices are consulted.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Old Democrats and the Warmoth Reformers to Meet in New Orleans on Monday and Tuesday—A Combination Expected to Support the Cincinnati Nominees—The Press on the Present Muddle of the Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1872.

Intense excitement has existed here throughout the day, growing out of the curious political complications. Many of the delegates to the Democratic and Reform State Conventions have arrived, and Warmoth's friends are very busy with them endeavoring to effect a coalition on the Greeley and Brown platform, with Warmoth as their candidate for Governor. Of course the attempt is met with bitter and violent opposition, though it does not lack advocates among very many of the oldest and most influential citizens, who see through it the only road to the State's emancipation from radical rule. The very audacity of the proposition carries weight with it, and, while it startles the wirepullers from their propriety, for the first time it awakens the more stolid citizens to a due sense of their desperate political condition.

PINCHBACK'S CONVENTION A SLIGHT PUZZLE.

The action of the late Pinchback Convention was so entirely antagonistic to the general expectation—such a political *coup d'état* on the part of Warmoth—that the democratic leaders, who considered themselves up to that time masters of the field, have not yet been able to view the situation rationally. Even the press is at sea, but, like all sudden revolutions, it has not been without important political result.

THE PRESS—PRO AND CON.

It has driven the *Picayune* out in open endorsement of General Grant, as will be seen by the following extract from this evening's issue:—

It is enough for us that these delegates argue to look after the vital concerns of our own State household, and under the persuasion of this supreme and imperative solicitude we can well afford to surrender the Presidential question to Grant and his administration, if by so doing we can have a reasonable hope of averting from the State the cataclysm of horrors with which it is threatened between the ambitions and the machinations of Warmoth and Pinchback.

The *Times*, on the contrary, has taken ground equally decided in favor of a coalition with Warmoth on his declared terms. It says in to-morrow's issue:—

The great question has been to effect a change in our State government, to supplant the corrupt administration of corrupt white men and ignorant negroes with one composed of honest conservative citizens, combining the democratic and reform parties together, but it has been evident to all intelligent persons that they would still fall far short of the strength of the radical party. There could be no hope of effecting anything in that direction except by co-operating with a fraction of the dominant party. Fortunately this party was, and is still, divided. One of the divisions, led by the present Executive, presents itself in such circumstances that nothing is easier than to effect a combination with it which would secure the substantial object of both democrats and reformers.

The *Bee* mildly opposes the coalition, and the administration organ, the *National Republican*, rejoicing in the muddle, contents itself with poking fun at its contemporaries. Caucusing is going on actively.

The Democratic Convention meets on Monday, and the Reform Convention on Tuesday, but no definite course of action has yet been determined upon by either. Consulting committees have been appointed by all parties, including the Custom House faction. So you see the labor pains of the new political birth, as foreshadowed by the HERALD, are already upon us in all their poignancy.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURES.

The Academy of Music was again thronged last evening, on the announcement that Father Tom Burke was to deliver the last of his course of lectures for the benefit of the Dominican Order. His subject was "The National Music of Ireland," to which he—himself a lover of music—did ample justice. In his characteristic manner he treated on the philosophy of music, described its origin and unfolded its early history. He then dwelt on the Irish bards, pointed out the fruits of their mission in the land and portrayed the character of Irish melody, alluding to Davis and "Tom" Moore. The speaker was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

At half-past ten o'clock, on Sunday, June 2, at St. Michael's church, Ninth avenue, he will preach on "The Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist—The Fulfilment of All the Purposes of God and Wants of Man."

THE IRISH DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the Irish Democratic Union Last Evening—Horace Greeley Indorsed and His Nomination by the Baltimore Convention Advised.

The General Committee of the Democratic Union met last evening at Masonic Hall. There was not a very full attendance. After the regular routine business of the meeting had been gone through with, the Chairman, Mr. Griffin made a report on behalf of the Executive Committee in relation to the stand the Union should take in the next Presidential election, or rather in relation to what it should do in the matter of supporting Grant or Greeley. Mr. Griffin stated that the Executive Committee had, after a long and protracted discussion, come to the conclusion to recommend to the General Committee that the endorsement of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention should be urged by the Union as a body; and this for the reason that Mr. Greeley had ever proved himself a true friend of the Irish. This announcement was received with great demonstrations of approval on the part of the members. The motion was then put as to whether the report should be adopted or not, whereupon Mr. Paul, of the Twentieth ward, rose and delivered a speech in favor of Greeley that fairly brought down the house. He claimed that Horace Greeley had always been the friend of Irishmen and had never failed in and out of season to do all in his power for them, both by his voice and pen. When they were struggling for liberty in 1848 he championed their cause, and he had even been found foremost in the ranks of those whole-souled Americans who had labored and still labor to benefit the down-trodden Irish in Ireland. In his opinion it was no good argument against democratic support of Mr. Greeley to contend that he had in the past been opposed to the democracy. The old issues were dead and buried, and the old lines that had once divided the two great parties in the land had disappeared; and Mr. Greeley stood to-day where every honest, patriotic, liberal minded democrat could rally to his support. No man could be found in the country more acceptable to the democratic masses. He believed that Irishmen should support him not only out of gratitude for the way he had always stood up for them in the past, but as a religious duty they owed to the country of their adoption, which they loved so dearly.

Mr. MURPHY then moved that Horace Greeley be recommended to the Baltimore Convention as the choice of the democracy, and to that end suggested that the Executive Committee should draw up a series of resolutions asking the Convention to endorse him.

Another member here rose and remarked that he did not believe in going so fast, and that instead of endorsing Mr. Greeley out and out the resolution should embody the idea that the Union, which had branches in every State in the Union, would stand by the nominations made by the Convention, no matter what they were.

This suggestion raised considerable of a breeze, many of the members protesting against the idea strongly. "What if the Convention should nominate Adams?" cried one, "I would not support him under any circumstances, and I don't think there is an Irishman in the country who would." This sally was greeted with loud applause, showing unmistakably that the members would not be led by the nose even by the Convention, and that their first and last choice was the "Philosopher of Chappaqua." The motion to draw up the resolutions recommending the endorsement of Greeley to the Convention, coupled with another that a special committee should take the resolutions to the Convention, was then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

A MEXICAN OFFICER IN NEW YORK.

Arrival of General Trevino's Chief of Artillery—His Report of the Situation.

By the schooner Arthur, Captain Mount, which arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, came Lieutenant Colonel William D. St. Clair, an old New Yorker, who is Chief of Artillery to General Treviño, Governor of the State of Neuvo Leon and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico. The Colonel, who was in the days of the empire a captain of artillery under Escobedo, left General Treviño's headquarters, three leagues north of Matamoros, on the 27th ultimo, on a five months' leave of absence. At that time, he reports, Treviño was besieging Matamoros, on the works of which Cevallos had raised the black flag, and he also asserts that the same flag floated from the works at Saltillo for fifteen days, and that Treviño's command captured five of them on the 7th of last December. He reports that the force of Treviño numbered 450 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, while Cevallos had 2,000 men defending the city of Matamoros; that the revolutionary forces are enthusiastic in their support of Trevino, as well as the people of Neuvo Leon, and that that there is in many of the States of the republic an earnest desire to see Treviño chosen President in place of Juarez. The Colonel speaks in strong terms of the resources of the revolutionists, and declares that the popular sentiment of the Northern States of Mexico is in antagonism to President Juarez, and that the revolution is likely to gain strength.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at half-past three o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. Central Park March.
2. Overture, "Festival" ..... Leutner
3. Waltz, "Village Swallows" ..... Strauss
4. "Ave Maria" ..... Gounod

PART II.

5. March (popular air), "When O'er the Mead" ..... Dodworth
6. Reminiscences from the operas of Balfe.
7. Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" ..... Strauss
8. Cornet obligato, "Whirlwind Polka" ..... Levy

PART III.

9. Grand pot-pourri, "Erin" ..... Basquit
10. Galop, "Caroline" ..... Christrup
11. Air, "Heaven in the Valley" ..... Dietie
12. March, "Belle Helene" ..... Offenbach

Finale, "The Union."

Musical entertainments will also be given at the Battery Park on Tuesday next, and at Tompkins square on Friday next, should the weather prove fine.

BANK SWINDLERS IN THE SOUTH.

A Gang of Forgers Travelling Through the Southern States, Drawing Large Sums of Money on Bogus Certificates and Letters of Introduction.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 31, 1872.

On Monday a party representing himself as George Holmes, went to the Georgia Railroad Bank with a letter of introduction from the New York National Bank of the Republic and a certificate of deposit from that bank for $9,100, which was cashed by the bank here. Today a telegram from New York pronounced the letter and certificate forgeries. On the same day another swindler, representing himself as Thomas C. Holmes, presented a certificate of deposit from the Bank of the Republic to the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, which was cashed for $9,000.

The parties proceeded from Savannah to Macon, where the same game was practised on the Central Georgia Bank to the amount of $6,500. One of the gang was arrested in Macon for being drunk, which led to developments disclosing additional certificates of deposit from the Bank of the Republic. Parties calling themselves Bennett and Holmes are in jail at Macon. The operations of the gang, it is believed, extend from Virginia to Alabama, arrests having been made at Richmond, Macon and Montgomery.

THE MILL ROCK HERMIT.

David Gibson, Son of Sandy, Gathered to his Fathers.

Old Sandy Gibson's successor to his little home at Hell Gate—David, his only son—has been numbered among his fathers. Old Sandy's home will be remembered by everybody who ever had occasion to go a yachting or fishing out on the Sound. The "home" of the Gibsons was situated on "Mill Rock," a little rocky island in the waters of Hell Gate; and once upon a time was the celebrated half-hour house of the Sound excursionists, who were in want of a sandwich or a drap o' the crathur to keep their spirits up. Sandy died a year ago, and his son David, a young man about twenty years of age, kept to the old homestead as faithfully as did his father before him. He died suddenly yesterday morning and the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. Who will now be the next tenant of Sandy's old quarters?

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1872.

The morning papers publish reports from a large number of points in Illinois and Iowa in regard to the present prospect of the crops, from which it appears the crops are generally backward, particularly corn, on account of the coldness of the spring; but a large area being planted and with fine weather henceforward the prospect for at least the average yield is good. Wheat, particularly fall, is looking badly in many localities, and in some counties they are ploughing up the wheat fields and planting them in corn. This, however, occurs in some more Northern counties of Illinois every season. Oats and other small grains are generally looking well, the former cereal promising an abundant yield.

WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Buckalew at Reading No Surprise at the Capital.

GREELEY'S INFLUENCE DENIED.

Sumner's Parliamentary Cross-Cut.

French Arms Surrounding the Nurse and Chief Mourner of the Republican Party.

SCHURZ IN AT THE DEATH.

TARIFF TALK IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1872.

The Reading Democratic Convention Causing a Stir in the Capital.

The result of the Democratic Convention at Reading, Pa., is received here with a variety of comments. Its influence on the Baltimore Convention, it is admitted, will be great, but it is, doubtless, partially discounted by the fact that the declaration that Mr. Greeley dictated the nomination of Mr. Buckalew is a mere pretence. It is known here that Buckalew's nomination was virtually agreed upon in democratic conferences here and elsewhere some time ago. Mr. Greeley, having heard of this agreement, attempted to gain a little prestige by advising the Pennsylvania democrats to do what he knew they certainly would do, with or without his advice. Numbers of delegates from the Southern States to the Philadelphia Convention have arrived here. The North Carolina delegates are nearly all in the city to-night, and a majority of them are understood to be in favor of the nomination of Senator Wilson as the candidate for Vice President. In fact, the inclinations of a great majority of those from all the Southern States, who have formed any opinion at all, are in the same direction. The opinion is gaining ground, however, that the nominee for Vice President will be some person from the Eastern or Middle States, who has not yet been named in connection with the nomination.

Sumner Making the Fraud Arms Question a Point for a Lament Over the Republican Party.

Senator Sumner descended to a Parliamentary trick to-day, for the purpose of getting the floor to make his long threatened speech on the French arms question. A proposition to proceed with the consideration of the Steamboat bill, in preference to the Civil Sundry Appropriation Bill, had been defeated, when he rose to a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion being privileged he obtained the floor, even while Mr. Cole was on his feet, urging the consideration of the Appropriation bill. Of course his argument was not germane to the subject, but under the leniency of the Senate rules he was allowed to proceed with a speech, in which he arrogantly claimed to be the father of the republican party, and intimated that, having rocked it in its cradle, he would soon be called upon to follow its hearse. The entire speech was characterized by coarse and bitter personality. It contained numerous mis-statements of facts and repetitions of exploded charges of favoritism on the part of the administration. His attacks on his fellow Senators who were members of the Arms' Investigating Committee were of the same character. He managed, after hpving held the floor for four hours, to yield it to Mr. Schurz, who proceeded to discuss the arms' report in a similar vein. It was expected that Mr. Sumner would declare his determination to bolt the party, but in this he disappointed his hearers. He took advantage of the occasion, however, to place himself in such a condition that he can either support Mr. Greeley or remain neutral during the canvass. The scene during his speech was decidedly impressive. Everybody seemed to appreciate the personal motives which prompted the effort, and even the democrats joined in the opinion that the Senator had carried his individual malice too far. Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull enjoyed the speech more than any one else, until they discovered the effect which it produced on the minds of their democratic friends.

The House Considering the Tariff Bill—Agreeing to the Senate Amendments—Skipping the Amendatory Enforcement Bill.

The House did more than its usual amount of business to-day, the whole of which did not include any measure of importance. Early in the winter the customary efforts at this juncture of the session were made to go to the Speaker's table for the purpose of rushing through all sorts of jobs that lie concealed there, but the vigilance of the opposition, prompted by its desire to prevent the passage of any bill of a political character, had the effect to spoil the little game of the lobby, and to-day motions to go to the Speaker's table, with the understanding that the Ku Klux bill and other political bugbears should be passed over without action, were defeated, because the understanding did not include the land grap bills, which lie dormont, waiting for the hurry of the last hours of the session to awaken them into life. Finally, it was agreed to take up only such measures as might pass by a two-thirds vote, and with this agreement work was commenced in earnest. A large number of bills of a private character were then passed. The complacency with which Mr. Dawes and other leading republicans allowed this programme to be carried out induces the belief that they expect to force the President against his well-known desire to call an extra session for the consideration of important government measures which have not yet been reached. The Senate, as predicted in these despatches, concluded the Tariff bill last night, by remaining in session until three o'clock this morning, and it was received by the House this morning, and a careful examination of its provisions induced Mr. Dawes to believe that the differences between the two houses on the strictly tariff part of the bill could be easily compromised in a conference committee.

In fact the Senate amendments to this part are virtually a perfection of the House reduction of ten per cent. The internal revenue sections of the bill, however, required more earnest attention, and Mr. Dawes accordingly asked an expression of opinion by the House regarding the tax on tobacco. By a large majority it was decided to reduce the tax to sixteen cents per pound, instead of twenty-four, as provided in the Senate bill. The Senate amendment regarding bonded warehouses was so altered as to fix December 1 of the present year as the date when they shall be abolished. These two points, being the principal subjects of difference, were settled, so far as the House could do it, by virtually instructing the House Managers to adhere to the foregoing decisions in the conference committee. The committee is in session to-night, and doubtless will be able to submit a report of a compromise bill to-morrow. At a late hour in to-day's session of the House, after the Speaker's table had been cleared of many bills to which no objection was offered, the Amendatory Enforcement bill was reached. The agreement that no bill should be acted upon which did not receive a two-thirds vote prevented its consideration. There was but little excitement regarding it and when the vote was taken to proceed with its consideration, Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Farnsworth, Peters, Sheldon, Smith and Will