

The Straight-Outs Put Their Heads Together at Last.

BLANTON DUNCAN HARANGUES THEM.

A Democrat of the School of Jackson, Madison and Jefferson in the Chair.

CHARLES O'CONNOR WRITES THEM

What He Knows About Government--

What He Thinks About Greeley.

He Supports the Movement, but Will Not Run Himself.

Nothing To Be Feared from Grant's Second Term.

The Hard-Shell Theropeun Organize.

Judge James Lyons, of Virginia, Permanent Chairman.

J. Q. Adams the Probable Candidate.

ADJOURNMENT TILL THIS MORNING.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1872.

The National Democratic Convention met to-day in the Common Pleas Court room of the Court House.

Previous to and during the assembling of the delegates the Second regiment National Band, of Philadelphia, played various airs.

At about one o'clock Colonel Duncan

called the convention to order.

Rev. Dr. Pratt addressed the Throne of Grace in a prayer for concord and peace and freedom from sectional jealousies throughout the land.

Colonel Duncan then spoke as follows:--

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is my duty to call this assembly to order. Its objects are well known and require no explanation.

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Every time, civil society almost invariably hitherto has been made the prey of its rulers, when founding our institutions the fathers... pressed with this belief, and in order to curb the tendency to aggrandize itself, they introduced regulations of unexampled complexity.

By the virtue and beneficence of the people; this is a delusive speech, laborious attention, constant watchfulness and combined action are necessary to prevent their otherwise unattainable. If our people were placed upon a sterile soil their personal and social progress would be retarded.

Paternal government is not necessarily mischievous in a monarchy, but in a republic based upon the principle of equal rights, it is only by such changes that we can successfully inaugurate a new era.

Success should, of course, be an object. In the present condition of affairs, our leadership should be made from many equally reliable as reformers, probably more capable of public office, and yet more energetic in their efforts.

Mr. VAN ALLEN, of New York, moved a resolution for a committee of one from each State or Territory, the chairman of each delegation to name the committee.

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to abuse, and to be inoperative. No human skill can be applied to the management of a government... checks upon its exercise. If allowed to exist at all it must inevitably be abused, and the more so as it is made a part of the machinery of the State.

Government, restricted within the limits of absolute necessity, may be supported by moderate taxation. The nature and amount of the taxes are immaterial, provided they are collected from those who possess property. And if, by the uniform system, every dollar required for the expenses of the government is collected from the property class, a powerful class would be enlisted in the support of the government.

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thought, and a purchasable true democracy. Democracy is a name, and a name is of no value... the purpose of the party is to bring about a change in the government.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY.

The Liberal Republican Headquarters.

The Glenham Hotel Headquarters were kept in a lively state all day yesterday by the incoming and departure of delegates to Syracuse and the advent of persons anxious to hear from Louisville and Vermont. The synopsis of Charles O'Connor's letter, published in the evening papers, occasioned much discussion.

The Democratic Headquarters.

Business was unusually brisk at the Spingler House headquarters yesterday, although there were few visitors of note present during the day. General W. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and General J. Bartlett, of New York, were among the callers.

The Republican Headquarters.

At the Fifth Avenue Headquarters business was quiet. Mr. Haskell, who is a model of cheerfulness and industry, equal to the great Chandler himself, was in charge yesterday, earnestly engaged in correspondence with absent inquirers and conversing with present visitors.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Philosopher was at the residence of his friend, Dr. Bayard, on Fortieth street, during the morning. He was accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among them a delegation of Southern men.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Formation of a National Association of Young Men in the Interest of Grant and Wilson. Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1872. About three hundred of the leading young men of Philadelphia met in the parlor of the Continental Hotel this evening for the purpose of forming a National Association of Young Republicans in the interest of Grant and Wilson.

THE LIBERALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1872. The Pennsylvania liberals residing in this city and vicinity turned out in force this evening to listen to addresses by Colonel A. K. McClure, chairman of the State Committee, and others, on the issues of the day.

CALIFORNIA.

Extensive Oration to General McClure—His Non-Political Speech—Various News. San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1872. Colonel Ferry started East this morning. The oration to General McClure was the most extensive ever given to anybody on the Pacific coast. The General stated in his speech, that his mission here was wholly disconnected from politics, and that he would not discuss political matters.

Life and Death Struggle Between a Policeman and an Armed Lunatic.

In Elizabeth, late on Monday night, a fearful struggle took place between Officer Flynn and an escaped lunatic, named John Bruce. It appears the latter had been cutting up some antics in front of his home, when he was discovered by Officer Flynn.

CRICKET IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 3, 1872. The cricket match here was continued this morning. The Englishmen still at the bat. They added 14 runs to yesterday's score, making a total of six runs for one inning.

THE OATTON CROP.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 3, 1872. The oat crop in Alabama has been estimated at 140,000 bushels. The crop is generally good, but there is a great deal of loss from the ravages of the oat beetle.

OPENING OF THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 3, 1872. The New England Fair was formally opened with an address by Dr. Loring, local inspector of the fair, at three minutes past five P. M.

THE METIS.

The Number of the Perished Greatly Underestimated.

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND. The Official Statement of the Number of Passengers Unreliable. MORE SAD DISCLOSURES FEARED. Excursionists and Emigrants Whose Names Were Not Registered.

THE PLUNDERERS OF THE DEAD.

FACTS FOR INVESTIGATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1872. Now that the excitement over the wreck of the Metis has somewhat abated, the immediate cause of the terrible disaster is the topic of the hour. That an awful responsibility rests upon the shoulders of some one is generally conceded, and people are not slow to express their opinions in decided form.

It is thought—and with good reason—that wedged in with the debris are many bodies. The semi-official statement put forward that there were only 37 passengers on board and that so many are missing can hardly be relied upon; for it now appears that there were several excursionists on board as well as a number of emigrants, whose names were not registered. It is questionable whether any one knows the number of passengers on board or the number now missing.

STRUCTURAL SAD DISCLOSURES.

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THREE LADIES NAMED ARMSTRONG.

of whom, by the way, no mention has been made in the list of saved. A list of the names of the New York and Boston ladies who were on board the Metis was not published until yesterday. It was found that one of the passengers; and, inasmuch as he has not been heard from, he was probably not on board. The bodies at Stonington have been identified, including that of Mrs. Brasher, of East Boston, who lost two children.

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

In Elizabeth, late on Monday night, a fearful struggle took place between Officer Flynn and an escaped lunatic, named John Bruce. It appears the latter had been cutting up some antics in front of his home, when he was discovered by Officer Flynn.

THE BODIES OF ELLEN AND BRIDGET ARMSTRONG IDENTIFIED.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 3, 1872. In addition to the names of those known to have been lost on the Metis are Ellen Armstrong, aged twenty-four. She has light hair, wore a light silk dress, and is rather below the medium height.

FUNERAL OF A METIS VICTIM.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1872. The funeral of Mrs. Sheridan, a victim of the Metis disaster, took place to-day from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There were present many representatives of the theatrical profession and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which Mrs. Sheridan belonged. The remains were taken to Mount Hope cemetery.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Professor Samuel A. King, accompanied by Mr. George C. Schaeffer, Jr., the Signal Officer observer, ascended from Rochester, N. Y., in the balloon Aurora, at three minutes past five P. M., and descended two miles from this place at twenty-one minutes past six P. M.

ACCUSATION BY PROFESSOR KING AND A SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER.

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