The Daily Intelligencer,
PUBLISHED BY
FREW, HAGANS & HALL,
Office, 15 Quincy Street.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail, per year, in advance,.....$7 50
" " six months, " .....4 00
" " three months, " .....2 00
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:
Per year, in advance,.....$3 00
Six months, in advance,.....1 50
Three months, in advance,.....1 00

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The Weekly Intelligencer
A large sheet containing all the CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Single Copy, for one year, in advance,....$1 50
" " " six months,.....1 00
Clubs of Ten,.....13 00
" of Fifteen,.....18 00
" of Twenty,.....22 00
" of Twenty-five,.....25 00
And an extra copy to the person getting up Club.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

VOL. XX. WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1872. NO. 213.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line. Office North-west cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

## CINCINNATI.

## The Liberal Convention.

### Col. Grosvenor's Opening.

### Judge Stanley Matthews Temporary President.

### His Address to the Convention.

## WEST VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

### Wheeling has a Delegate, who is a Member of Committee on Platform.

### How the Delegation Stands on the Presidential Question.

### STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES.

### The Democratic Convention Don't Amount to Much.

### Greeley Stock Rising.

### The New York Delegation a Unit for Him.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.

(Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.)

The Liberal Republican Convention was organized at noon by the choice of Judge Stanley Matthews as Temporary Chairman.

The immense Exposition Hall was filled, the floor with delegates, the galleries with spectators.

Colonel Grosvenor's remarks, in calling the Convention to order, were enthusiastically received. Judge Matthews' manner of speaking is not very magnetic, and his speech was rather coolly received until towards the close, when the enthusiasm broke out afresh.

Nothing was done in the way of business except the adoption of a resolution providing for the organization of a strictly delegate Convention to-morrow.

As soon as that was done the managers moved an adjournment, but the unrelenting crowd shouted for "Schurz!" Then came the most exciting scene of the morning. Amid deafening shouts Schurz came forward and made his neat little excuse. The real work begins to-morrow.

West Virginia has fifteen or twenty Republicans on the ground, among them are K. V. Whaley, (*et al.*) John M. Phelps also signed the call, but he was discountenanced and quit. Whaley, who undertook to manage West Virginia, was also assigned a back seat this afternoon when the following were chosen West Virginia delegates at large: M. C. C. Church, of Parkersburg; John W. Cracraft, of Charleston; Ward H. Lamon, of Martinsburg, and John S. King, of Mason county.

The district delegates are:

1st. District—Wm. P. Hubbard, of Wheeling; Milton Peyton (colored) of Wood.

2d. District—Frank Burr, of Berkeley and H. V. S. Groesbeck, of Upshur.

3d. District—John W. Sentz, of Charles and Abel Segur, of Ceredo.

Mr. Church is Chairman, King is on the Committee on Organization and Hubbard on the Committee on Resolutions.

On an informal ballot the delegation stood, for first choice for President: Adams, Chase, and Davis each 3, and Greeley 1. Second choice: Cox, 2; Chase, 1; Greeley, 4; Adams, 1. Adams can likely get at least half the West Virginia delegation. His friends are confident this afternoon.

Ohio is united for Adams, New England almost so, and Kentucky is claimed the same way.

The refusal of the Liberal Republican papers to support Davis, if nominated, has damaged his chances. His friends claim though that the 3d ballot will nominate him. New York is a unit for Greeley. Susan B. Anthony, in the New York caucus, voted for Greeley, who was opposed by a few free traders.

The excitement is intense this P. M. The Union and Reform Convention did not amount to anything. H.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

### THE VERY LATEST RUMORS.

### Greeley Still Growing.

### A Compromise on Cox Talked of.

### Judge Jackson Running Another Grocery.

(Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.)

CINCINNATI, May 1.—*Midnight.*—Caucuses are the order of the night, the delegates meeting by States and sections.

Mr. Davis is on the down grade. Messrs. Adams and Greeley stand the best to-night. Greeley's chances have improved more than any other in the last 24 hours. This is said to be effected by means of combinations with the Brown men. Brown is to have Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Kentucky on the first ballot.

Things are so unsettled that the above estimates may not hold good an hour. There is some talk of compromise on Gen. Cox.

Several West Virginia Democrats are here in the outside crowd. Likewise Judge Jackson, Whaley and Phelps are here in a room at the Broadway Hotel, coats off, enjoying a joint swear, "*et. al.*" The last thing is a rumor that Pennsylvania may go to Davis after a complimentary vote for Curtin. H.

PRELIMINARIES.

CINCINNAAI, May 1,—11 A. M.—A few delegates are leisurely drifting in and taking their seats in the Hall intended for the Liberal Republican Convention. The reporters are beginning to fill their assigned places. Spectators are gathering in front of the seats, galleries and platform, some ladies among them. The hall is spacious and well arranged, but its accoustic qualities are very defective.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The following leader in to-day's *Enquirer* is the subject of considerable discussion, because regarded significant of the position of the Democratic party managers towards the Convention:

"The Convention which meets in this city to-day has laid at its door a fearful responsibility. The eyes of the whole country are directed to its deliberations as to those of no similar body that has assembled in America for many years. In numbers, and talent, and enthusiasm, the Convention is a success; it remains to be seen whether it unites with these qualities Prudence, Patriotism and Wisdom. We are at a marked epoch in our National affairs—have reached a mile-stone in our political progress where the road forks. An ambitious military President has preverted the Government of our fathers, and made it simply a personal despotism. He has no idea of the limitations of the Constitution, and, it he has, disdains to defer to them. He has absorbed within himself all the co-ordinate functions of Government—threatening at one moment the Judiciary, at another Congress, until both are but too ready to bow to his fiat and minister to his pleasure. Having thoroughly corrupted with office, jobs and employments, the organization of the Republican party, its Convention meets within a month at Philadelphia to register an edict of the President, and impose him once more as a candidate on the people. Such is the National outlook to-day, which this Convention is called to confront. It is a gathering of members of the Republican party not prepared to submit to another four years of usurpation, corruption, nepotism and tyranny—who believe that free institutions on this continent are endangered, and are here to present to the country candidates and a platform in the interest of good government and national reform.

"The Democratic party, forseeing this revolt in the Republican organization, has wisely postponed its efforts toward the redemption of the country, committing the initiative in the matter to the dissatisfied portion of the Republican party. In this it has exhibited only its traditional patriotism. Believing it unsafe alone to take the risk, at such a time, of rescuing the country from its threatened perils, it has retired in the background with its 3,000,000 of voters, accepting as leaders and color-bearers its former opponents, but present allies. It asks nothing, and expects nothing, but good government and national reform. It goes further, and assumes for the time to sound a truce on its theories of administration in order to preserve republican institutions in America. In this it exhibits itself to be what it has ever been, the party of the Constitution and the people. No act of self-abnegation like it has ever occurred before. It suffers its sun to become temporarily eclipsed in the interest of public liberty. It dictates no candidates and prescribes no platform, and is content to take as standard-bearers men which the gathering here to-day will present, feeling that none other but wise and patriotic selections can be made by such a body."

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The small arm chair sent for the Convention President was occupied by John Adams when he signed the Declaration of Independence. It is quite a plain black, with gilt decorations upholstered in snuff-colored reps.

Playing by a brass band from St. Louis stationed near the door, was the signal for the general entrance of delegates, among them several colored men from the Southern States.

The floor of the hall is nearly filled by delegates. There is a meagre attendance of spectators, not four hundred in the galleries, which would accommodate twenty-five hundred. Groups are gathered in various parts of the house in animated conversation, evidently discussing the still unsettled points of difference. It is authoritatively stated that Fenton left town this morning. His friends are reserved as to his reasons.

The Exposition Hall has been elaborately prepared and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Considerable praise is due to the efforts of Mayor A. T. Goshorn, of the Citizens' Committee, with Col. George Ward Nichols and Bellamy Storer, Jr., of the Committee of Arrangements. Under the alterations and additions planned by these gentlemen the hall was so greatly improved that the speakers could be distinctly heard in every part of the building. The chair in which John Adams sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence is set for the intended President of the Convention. By the time of the meeting the body of the hall was filled with delegates, while the galleries were rapidly filling up with citizens and spectators, among whom was included a goodly share of ladies.

OPENING OF CONVENTION.

12 O'CLOCK.—At last the great gathering that is to shape to a considerable extent the future destinies of the country has assembled. The event is memorable and the sight deeply interesting. The hum of the multitudinous host and the strains of the music, with which the vast hall has been filled for the last hour, have ceased, and Col. Grosvenor announces, in the sudden hush, that "the Convention will please come to order."

COL. GROSVENOR'S ADDRESS.

He said that, as Chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention, appointed by the Liberal Republican State Convention of Missouri by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call together this Convention, which originated in a single State but which now embraces a representation of worthy representatives of the Republican party in every State of the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can prove more effectually the depth and strength of the public sentiment to which we have appealed than the fact that the call which originated so informally, and in a State by no means the largest or most potent in political affairs, has led to a Convention which is acknowledged now by all to be not only the largest in point of numbers ever assembled but also the truest representative of popular sentiment [Applause.] Our appeal to the country it appears then, was based upon a correct judgment of the public feeling and public need. [Applause.] It was so formed as to embody that will of the people which after all does rule, and shall rule these United States. The men from that State who took the risk of calling such a Convention are here to-day rejoicing in its success, and are confident that the wisdom of the delegations here assembled—the wisdom and the will of the people of the United States—will make its action a success in November next. [Applause.] I need not make here the usual appeal for harmony. Men who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their conviction of duty will not come here and struggle for personal preferences. [Applause.] Those preferences we lay upon the altar of our common cause. All else save those convictions of duty we can surrender, but these are our weapons, and we do not propose to throw them away in order to win the battle. [Applause.] In the firm belief gentlemen that this Convention, called originally for consultation will act so wisely that the people of the United States who stand behind it watching and ready to sustain it if it acts wisely will give it triumph; in the firm belief that it will meet that demand in more than a consultation, in a nominee who shall represent the people, [Applause,] I ask you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against the power which has so long and injuriously controlled the party organization and political power. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, by direction of the Executive Committee I have the honor to name as as your temporary chairman, Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. [Applause.]

The motion was carried unanimously.

ADDRESS OF HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

He said: It is with no affectation on my part when I say to you that it is impossible for me to express the deep sensibility with which I have received this unexpected and most distinguished mark of your consideration. The honor of temporarily discharging the duties of chairman in the preliminary organization of a body which I believe and trust is to be memorable in the history of the party and the politics in this country, is altogether undeserved, and I am altogether unprepared by the suddenness of the invitation to assume those duties properly, or to preface them with remarks which, under other circumstances, might be considered in proper conformity to the usual custom; nevertheless the wonderful presence inspires a thought or two which, perhaps, I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention and your time, if I venture to suggest. [Applause.] Of course, gentlemen, it would not be becoming in me, nor prudent, to assume at the outset, the *role* of the prophet nor the son of a prophet, and no man yet can tell what may be the issues of your deliberations. Of the result to which your conclusions will tend, without reference to any certain results within the scope of the present predication, there are some things which I know can be safely affirmed with respect to this Convention. A thing which I prize most in myself as a treasure to be guarded and defended, to witness the spectacle of it in the breasts of other men, is this, that the time has come when it is the voice of an exceedingly large and influential portion of the American people that they are determined that they will not longer be dogs to wear the collar of a party. [Applause.] We have assembled ourselves together, gentlemen, under a call limiting our character as Republicans, as those who have heretofore in the divisions of party politics been designated as members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed gentlemen to have that name with thousands of others, whose previous party affiliation might have led them otherwise, united almost unconsciously and involuntary by the overpowering force of the public circumstances and history of the country, with the others who constituted that party, rallying at the call of the country when the integrity of the Union was assailed by the spirit and arms of secession for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the nation. That was successfully accomplished, and of the past at least we are secure. The great achievement of your struggle has been imbedded not only in the hearts and habits and the convictions of the whole people, but have now become perpetually a part of our fundamental law, establishing forever the unassailability of the Union and integrity of the nation, and with the principle of the political equality of all citizens before the law. [Applause.] So far, gentlemen, as the Republican party under the Providence of God was instrumental in accomplishing that work, they are entitle to and will receive the congratulations of this generation and the approval of the generations to come. [Applause.] And now, then, since this uprising of the Republican party has done so well in the past, why not trust it for the future. And gentlemen I see in this assemblage and in this rebellion against the Republican party the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the principles of that party, [Applause,] because it has conscious integrity sufficient left to begin the work of reforming itself by itself. [Applause.] Parties, gentlemen, in this country, cannot live on their reputation. It was remarked, I believe, by Sir Walter Raleigh, I believe in reference to the pride of ancestry that those who boasted most of their progenitors were like the plant which he had discovered in America, the best part was under the ground. [Laughter.] It is not because the Republican party has done good things that it deserves to live, but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform by the application of the same principles with which it achieved its past success. [Applause.] It is because those who have succeeded in obtaining the control of its organization and machinery are diverting it from its legitimate objects and purposes, that we are here to-day to call back those who have wandered, and to recall those who are willing to work with us to restore those principles to their proper place. And now, gentlemen, one of the deep and earnest convictions which has spread universally almost through the hearts of the American people, and out of which this movement originates, is this, that the war of revolution is ended, and peace has come; [applause,] and that as the war has ended, so ought military rule and military principles; [cries of "good! good!" and loud cheering;] so ought everything that is arbitrary; so ought everything that corrupts; everything that keeps alive (and fans) the embers of the dying, and ought to be dead, party. The cry came up four years ago, and it was thought to be an unauspicious omen of the coming of that time which we have looked for in vain. Then it was said let us have peace, but we have not had peace. Look at the South to-day, what a spectacle we have. The example of the so-called civil government bankrupting the communities they affect to represent; the power usurped by strangers, and not conferred by the voice of the people, and not for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of those battle grazed fields, but for corruptly enriching the men who think that power and office belong to them as property and not as a trust. And so gentlemen in every department of the government the slow poison of corruption only not sufficiently slow, seems to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from the head to the foot. [Applause.] It is because Republicans, with pain, with reluctance, with sorrow and regret, see and know, and experience this condition of public affairs, that they have felt that they could no longer afford the responsibility of a partnership in such a wrong, [applause,] but it was their duty to restore all the blessings of government, sound government, just government, honest government. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I am detaining you much longer than I had intended. You have a great work before you, a work of unexampled difficulty. Let us not conceal it from ourselves. You are called together contrary to precedent in Mass Convention! Your first duty is, therefore, to inaugurate and organize your body so that it may speak with the authority of just and equal representation of all opinions and of all interests. That is the work to which you are now summoned. It is my honor to inaugurate your deliberations in this preliminary organization. I have had no such experience in public life or in deliberative assemblies that will justify me unaided to successfully conduct you through these preliminary stages. The responsibility is upon you. I have great faith, gentlemen, in you and the outcome of this assembly. I have an abiding, unshaken faith in the immortality and triumph of those principles which I know will be the guide of your organization. [Applause.] I am deeply indebted to you gentlemen for the honor you have conferred upon me, and for the kindness and courtesy with which you have listened to me. I will detain you no longer. You will now proceed to complete the temporary organization of your body. [Loud cheers and shouts.]

Mr. Grosvenor—By request of the Executive Committee, I propose as temporary Secretaries of the Convention, George Ward Nichols, of Ohio, G. W. Palmer, of Illinois, and Joseph Pulitzer, of Mo., and by further instruction of the Executive Committtee, I have the following resolutions to propose:

*Resolved*, That when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and that in the meantime the several State delegations from among their numbers delegate double the number of votes to be cast by their States in the Electoral College, and that when this Convention meets again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the delegates selected report themselves for the purpose of proceeding to the transaction of the business of the Convention.

Before an adjournment is made I am requested by the Local Committee to announce that tickets for delegates to-morrow will be issued at room No. 9, Mozart Hall, at 9 o'clock upon presentation of the credentials of the several States.

The Chair—this completes all that is possible in this meeting in the work of a preliminary organization.

A delegate then moved to adjourn. As the President was about to put the question he was interrupted and his voice drowned by sudden and vociferous calls for Schurz from all parts of the hall, which were continued until the gentleman appeared on the front of the platform, when some one darted forward and asked three rousing cheers for Schurz, which were given with tremendous enthusiasm. Many delegates leaning from their seats and waving their hats in concert with the outpouring roar of the voices that chorused a welcome to the speaker. Such was the anxiety to hear him that he was forced to decline in a few words of almost peremptory character.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHURZ.

Mr. Schurz said: My fellow citizens it is impossible for me to express my gratitude for the cordial manner in which you have called me out and received me, but I fear I shall have to disappoint you now. This Convention means business [applause] and you have just passed a resolution with regard to the manner in which the business of the Convention is to be prepared and to be conducted. The first of May is moving day (Laughter and cheers) and we should lose no time in taking such steps as will be calculated to remove that which is obnoxious so the honest sons of the American people, and to put something better in its place [applause.] I said I feared that I should have to disappoint you now, for honestly I do not intend to make a speech at this moment. [Loud cries of "go on."] In the course of the proceedings of this Convention there will now and then be moments when there is no practical business to transact. I shall then, perhaps, avail myself of some opportunity to address a few remarks to you, and I may observe that I have something to say. [Loud cries of "now, now," and cheers.] I have had so frequently to withstand the arguments of those who were against me, that you must take no exception if I to-day resist the voices of those who seem to be in my favor. There is some practical business to be done, and there is very little time for doing it, and you must excuse me.

After the close of the short session of the Convention at Exposition Hall, the work of canvassing for Presidential candidates was resumed. The morning had opened with the hopes of the friends of Mr. Greeley very much exalted, and for a time the support which before had seemed to be in earnest for Judge Davis, appeared to have been transferred to Mr. Greeley. The support of the Democrats was assured in a very hearty manner in the editorial column of the *Enquirer*. That paper says:

"The marked favor into which the name of Mr. Greeley has grown in the last twenty-four hours is the most pronounced bait yet developed in the extraordinary gathering in this city. We find a rapidly increasing feeling in his behalf, confined to no State or section, but coming from all quarters of the Union; and what is still more significant, no *antagonism*. While the friends of the other candidates push their cause with zeal and fervor, no one has an unkind word to say against the philosopher and statesman of the *Tribune*. His friends are earnest and enthusiastic, and declare that with him as the candidate the fires of 1840 would be kindled and an overwhelming victory be assured. It is claimed that he would poll from 50,000 to 100,000 Republican votes in Pennsylvania and more in New York, and that in Ohio and the West generally his name would excite great enthusiasm. Southern delegates assert that he is the strongest of all the candidates suggested in that section, and affirm that with him they could secure 120 electoral votes. It is noticeable that he is the second choice of the friends of all the candidates, and at this hour it looks as though Mr. Greeley would be nominated, but no one can tell what a day will bring forth. One thing, however, we will say, that should he receive the candidacy of this Convention, in our judgment the White House will be "To Let" in November."

The enthusiasm for Mr. Greeley among parts of the delegations certainly has been quite morbid, but would New York stand up for him was asked. To determine that question a meeting of the delegation of that State was held in the afternoon, and it proved to be exciting. About 125 members were present. Mr. Waldo Hutchins was called to the chair, and Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on the subject reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the New York delegation shall be heard upon all questions affecting candidates in the delegate Convention through the voice of its chairman or person designated by the delegation for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That the delegation from New York cast its entire vote for Horace Greeley for President, and until such time as ten members of the delegation prefer to the Chairman a request that the delegates shall retire for consultation, after which the vote shall be cast for Horace Greeley, under direction of the delegation."

A warm discussion ensued briefly upon the question as to whether this was to bind the delegation to cast its entire vote all the way through for Greeley. Some of the delegates denied the right of this assemblage to so bind the votes of the delegates; others urged that this assemblage was the representative of the people of New York, and had the same power to bind the delegates if it should choose to do so as the original primarys or caucuses have the right to instruct their chosen representatives.

Judge Selden, of Rochester, presented a strong argument against the tying of hands, but would submit to the order of the majority. [Applause.]

Mr. Brown of the Rochester *Democrat*, moved to strike out of the second resolution all after the words "retire for consultation," this leaving the delegates free to follow their individual preferences, after ten shall have united in a call to retire.

Mr. Cochran argued that the resolution already meant that "a delegate," then why not say so in terms.

Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Lloyd White expressed his feeling towards Mr. Greeley, and his willingness to yield to the majority so far as one or two complimentary votes for him; was not in favor of him for the Presidential nomination, because if elected, he would ably advocate and support a policy which the speaker unalterably opposed as unwise for the country. He was, of course, understood to refer to the policy of protection. For this reason the speaker was opposed to the adoption of the pending resolution, and also because its effect was to assert what was not true, to-wit: that the delegates here are unanimous on this question. He raised a storm of dissent by claiming that they abandoned the regular Republican organization because the majority in it had overruled the minority. He reviewed the proposition in still stronger terms, saying "this is a rebellion instituted because those who control the regular Republican organization have used its machinery to force upon us their policy regardless of the views of the minority." [Cries of "no, never."] And hisses.) He continued reading from the Missouri call and charging that in forcing the pending resolutions the meeting was doing just what that platform denounced in the old organization as its demand for the "surrender of political freedom" in order that the pleasure, practice and creed of some, shall be made that of all. [Applause.] From one side of the room he had been urged by one whose fame was continental to resist this, as he would any other form of tyranny, and stated that in this delegation a single vote found opposed to Greeley was to be respected, and the chairman would cast it as long as the delegate so desired it He had felt it his duty thus to protest against what was the determination of the majority here, though necessarily it would result in defeating the formally expressed wish of his Congressional district, that he should represent them in the delegate Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Binghamton, wanted Mr. Greeley nominated, because he believed his the strongest name to present to the country. When in the Convention we see that we cannot nominate him, the majority will be ready to go for the next best man.

Sinclair Toucy moved but subsequently withdrew the amendment providing that only after three formal ballots are had the delegations would retire for consultation.

Mr. Flower, to clear all ambiguity, moved the following substitute for the second resolution:

*Resolved*, That the delegation from New York cast its vote in the Convention as a unit for Horace Greeley until such time as twenty delegates shall make a request to the Chairman to withdraw, in which event the vote shall be cast as a majority of the delegation shall direct. *Provided* the Convention shall not direct a different mode of procedure.

This proviso was added at the suggestion of Judge Selden. The chair put the question to vote and said that it seemed carried. A division was called by a decided minority ranging themselves in the negative. The chair announced the resolution adopted amid cries of "Count! count!" which was unheeded. A scene of confusion ensued and finally an appeal from the decision of the chair. A count was had and showed 90 in favor of the resolution to 23 against. The first resolution was then adopted and a recess taken until 8 o'clock to-night.

The New York delegation resumed its session at 8 P. M. Mr. Cochrane reported the list of delegates selected to represent the State in the delegate convention, as follows: Henry R. Selden, John Cochrane, Wm. Dorsheimer, A. Rothschilds, M. Bliss, Waldo Hutchins, Theodore Tilton, Chas. W. Godard, H. B. Moore, Wm. C. Boone, D. W. L. Moore, Wm. M. Goodrich, Nelson Cross, Moritz Ellinger, Geo. W. Palmer, Fernando Froud, Frank Leslie, Dr. H. Gercke, Henry D. Lloyd, Wm. Tashman, Paul Snechtzer, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. Vanclilt, Ethan Allen, Theo. G. Glambensck, Jno. C. Ferguson, Charles H. Swords, Grinnel Burt, C. St. John, Jr., Wm. J. Hilton, J. S. Douglass, J. W. Hasbrouck, E. G. Fowler, M. S. Flickins, Lemon Thompson, D. G. Parks, Joseph O. Hackenleitner, Geo. Wilkes, E. G. Squires, E. A. Merrit, S. W. Hydes, Chas. A. Lambert, Jas. R. Thompson, Jas R. Altaben, Albert Smith, Geo. W. Flower, Geo. C. Brayden, Jacob Ballen, Martin Thatcher, Wm. P. Raymond, Alfred Wilkinson, Sinclair Toucy, Otis Cole, E. E. Hazard, Wm. A. Dinehart, Chas. Storrs, B. D. Bignall, Edward F. Jones, Thos. Raines, Edward Reynolds, Walter Hicks, J. D. Bradley, H. D. Tucker, Henry C. Tade, C. M. Horton, Albert Seigle, Aug. F. Allen, and W. E. Topliff. In response to the question, Cochrane said that for several districts not represented here, the delegates had been selected from gentlemen present from their neighborhood as near as possible. Mr. Toucy said before the question was taken on adopting the report he had an inquiry to make of Mr. Lloyd, who had to-day declared he would not vote for Mr. Greeley. On the response would depend his (Toucy's) action in regard to the report. He asked Mr. Lloyd, through the chair, whether he would obey the instructions adopted to-day by an overwhelming vote that New York State should be a unit for Horace Greeley? Mr. Lloyd was silent. Several gentlemen interposed to object to catichizing. Mr. Toucy was called to order, he claiming the floor until his question was answered.

Theo. Tilton—Mr. President, if any gentlemen were to rise and question me either directly or through the chair as to how I would vote as a delegate, I would remain silent until the day of doom.

A delegate inquired if Toucy had a right to hold the floor for that very indefinite time when Lloyd should answer his question.

Mr. Toucy said that as the gentleman had failed to answer he now moved to substitute Joseph H. Toole for Lloyd, so that New York's entire 68 votes might be cast for Greeley, because it is assumed that Lloyd would disregard dishonorably the solemn obligation imposed by the instructions voted to-day. He, as a gentleman, if he accepted an appointment as delegate in the presence of and in full knowledge of those instructions, would be bound by every principle of honor to obey them.

Mr. Cochrane oppose the motion, urging that if Lloyd so desired he could not cast a vote against instructions, and if he did it would not be received. But if the contingency provided for should happen to arise, releasing the delegation from its obligation to vote as a unit, of course Llod would be at liberty to vote as he pleased.

The question being taken, the amendment was lost—ayes 33; noes uncounted. So Lloyd remains. By authority of Henry Q. Lake the latter's name was withdrawn and John M. Pomeroy's substituted. The report as amended was adopted.

Mr. Allen read a telegram from New York announcing that to-day's *Herald* was out largely for Greeley for President. [Applause and laughter.] Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Notwithstanding the furore for Greeley, the friends of Davis continue confident, and report Virginia and a part of the Iowa delegation in his favor.

This evening Pennsylvania is reported to be ready to go solid for Davis, after casting a complimentary vote for Curtin, with the hope that the ticket would be Davis and Curtin. It is the opinion of Ben Perly Poore and others that Davis is still the strongest candidate. On the other hand, the New England supporters of Adams have been busily at work, and in the meeting of the delegations of Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, it was voted to support Adams solidly, and with Indiana's vote, Adams would be nominated on an early ballot; but up to this hour that State stands divided for President, but is solid for Julian for Vice President. Then the result is that Adams, Davis and Greeley remain prominently before the usual strength, and that Trumbull, Palmer, Gratz Brown, Chase, Fenton and other candidates are virtually out of the way.

LETTER FROM CHASE.

Hon. Flamen Ball publishes the following letter, privately addressed to him by Chief Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1872.—*My Dear Mr. Ball:* I was delighted to receive your letter and to have your assurance that you are well again. My convictions are the same as yours, that sickness rightly improved is among the greatest blessings our Heavenly Father vouchsafes to us. It results from sin and stimulates to duty. I gratefully thank God for sickness.

My views as to the Cincinnati Convention, which you ask for, are not very clear. My impression is, that they ought to indicate their preferences at least,—perhaps to nominate. They should act so as to insure Democratic co-operation.

You ask whether I would, under any circumstances, accept a nomination. I answer that I should not decline, but do not seek it. If the nomination is thought by those entitled to judge, the best means of uniting the friends of Reform and Amnesty, whether Republicans or Democrats, I shall have no right to decline it; if not, I do not want it.

Faithfully your Friend,
S. P. CHASE,
To FLAMEN BALL, Esq., Cincinnati.

The Ohio representation to-day elected the following delegates to cast votes in the Liberal Republican Convention at large: Stanley Matthews, Cincinnati; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; John W. Soho, Butler county; Judge R. P. Spalding. First Congressional District, H. L. Burnett and George Hoadley; Second District, D. T. Wright and J. R. Chandler; Third District, J. C. Campbell and Watts McMurchy; Fourth District, E. A. Parrott and G. L. Morris; Fifth District, Henry Newdgar and R. R. Reed; Sixth District, W. B. Sloan and Frank J. Scott; Seventh, David Thomas and Dr. P. R. Smith; Eighth, N. H. Wray and Charles N. Burns; Ninth, G. E. Powell and E. Peters; Tenth, W. C. Myers and H. P. Gage; Eleventh, John Wilhelm and D. Allspech; Twelfth, Henry Miller and P. D. Owing; Thirteenth, J. F. Shirock and John A. Wilkins; Fourteenth, R. Brinkerhoff and David Ayres; Fifteenth, John D. Paxton and C. Winchester; Sixteenth, Dr. A. Higly and Col. W. C. Carman; 17th, Jas. Heaton, Frank L. Baldwin; 18, R. J. Winters, H. G. Canfield; 19th, Gen. J. S. Casement, Seth Marshall; 20th, A. Theem, J. H. Rhodes. R. P. Spalding, of Cleveland, was elected for Vice President from Ohio; E. O. Wallet, of Sandusky, Secretary; Committee on Platform, Judge Geo. Hoadly. Members of State Central Committee: 1st. district, William Renan; 2d, vacant; 3d, W. V. Peak; 4th, C. W. Bauman; 5th, Henry Newhign; 6th, W. B. Sloan; 7th, E. P. Evans; 8th, Jno. A. Sittler; 9th, vacant; 10th, O. Elliott; 11th, David McFarland; 12th, John G. Dishler; 13th, John A. Wilkins; 14th, R. T. Brinkerhoff; 15th, Jno. C. Paxton; 16th, A. W. Cook; 17th, J. T. Brooks; 18th, R. J. Winters; 19th, J. S. Casement; 20th, A. Guidnow.

Wisconsin elected the following delegates at-large: Wm. H. Doe, Samuel Baird, C. J. Palmer and Jas. H. Kelly.

1st. District—D. O. Weeks, Dr. C. Voesensmith. 2d. District—Gen. W. W. Fredmay, Dr. O. Holliday. 3d. District—Dr. R. S. Tolfair, J. H. Sarths. 4th. District—J. H. Johnston, Samuel Rendskoff. 5th. District—A. Scott Sloan, Albert P. Halen. 6th. District—Samuel Lawrence, Wm. Klotech. 7th. District—J. M. Woodward, John Aldreich. 8th. District—Dr. J. Reen, Henry Harrison. Hon. A. Scott Sloan was chosen chairman. The delegates of the State Executive Committee were appointed with H. A. Terry chairman. This delegation embraces about 80 persons. Among the delegates is C. J. Palmer of Milwaukee.

Minnesota—Delegates, Judge Aaron Grady, W. W. Mayo, Samuel Neagal, G. Williams, Theo. Wilson, J. H. Hubbell, John H. Davidson, M. S. Wilkinson, Theo. Hietschen and W. L. Agnes, elected delegates but declined on account of ill health. Judge Grady, Vice President of the Convention; S. Neagal, Committee on Permanent Organization; Theo. Wilson, National Executive Committee. Hon. W. J. Wilkinson will cast the vote of the delegation, which stood to-day: Trumbull 9; Davis 1.

Missouri—Delegates at Large:—Carl Schurz, Geo. W. Anderson, Wm. Grosvenor, Charles P. Johnson, Joseph Pulitzer, John F. Busch, William E. Gillmore, W. B. Kearne, Louis Benecke, Joel F. Asper, T. F. Hughes, John McNeil. 1st District, Joseph Forbes, J. R. Alcorn; 2d, E. W. Titmann, Charles F. Meyer; 3d, J. H. Chase, Emery S, Foster; 4th, H. F. Jones, A. S. Thomas; 5th, John F. Sowden, F. W. Ludwig; 6th, J. N. Burns, L. S. Slaven; 7th, John H. Strong, Sam'l Dunn; 8th, H. P. Vrooman, Thos. P. Suffiries; 9th, Murch, C. Doudt. Vice President, Isaiah Forbes; Committee on Organization, Jos. F. Asper; Credentials, Jas. N. Burns; Platform, Carl Schurz and William M. Grosvenor; Secretary of Delegation, Enos Clark; Chairman, John McNeil.

North Carolina—Chairman, Daniel R. Goodloe; Secretary, Stephen C. Johnson; Committee on Organization, Wm. S. Mar; Platform, Louis Haines, H. J. Menunger, Hinton R. Hill, John Thompson, Simon B. Ball and Dorsey Batele. The delegation will stand, it is said, first vote—Adams, 5; Greeley, 3 Davis, 1. Second ballot—Adams, 3; Davis, 1. Nine additional delegates from this State are expected.

Nebraska—At a meeting held this A. M., John W. McCormack was elected Chairman; W. P. Roberts, Secretary. Delegates, John McCormack and Theo. Baumer; Omaha, Dr. F. Renner, of Lincoln, H. Weiss, of Blair, Jno. McCarthy and W. P. Roberts, of Nebraska City. For State Central Committee, Jude Mason, O. W. Weston, Dr. Theo. Baumer, Hon. T. W. Tipton was recommended for the National Executive Committee; for Vice President of the Convention, John McCormack; for Secretary of the Convention, Theo. Baumer; on Permanent Organization, Dr. F. Renner; on Platform, W. P. Roberts. An informal ballot showed, Trumbull, 4; Brown, 1; Greeley, 1.

Indiana chose State Committee as follows: 1st district, S. Mallon, 2d, Frank Forrester, 3d, John S. Wilson, 4th, Isaac Kinney, 5th. Geo. G. Blakely, 6th, J. F. Pittman, 7th, R. P. Davidson, 9th, W. B. Kline, 11th, Chas. L. Murray, 11th, W. W. Higgins.

The Vermont delegation consists of John London, Maj. J. A. Saulsbury, Wm. Henstis, J. P. Ladd, Charles Clement, J. B. Hollister. Chairman of the delegation, Rockwood Barret; Secretary, Oeorge A. Ballan. It is claimed that the delegation will be for Greeley on the first ballot and Adams on the second.

Tennessee delegates to the Convention: Hon. Thos. T. Fowler, Col. R. Kirbie, D. Julius, Oche W. Wilcox, Hon. Asa Faulkner, Jno. N. Sperry, W. J. Kelly, Edward H. East, Col. J. M. Hewitt, J. W. Purviance, Col. Gilbert Mayers, Frank Sticber, John Fischer, Ferdinand Koch, Jas. Chamberlain, Mrj. G. P. Thurston, Jno. Kuhn, Col. J. W. Panamore, W. Pennington, Harvey Campbell, John Dulinger; chairman of the delegation, Hon. Ed. W. East. The delegation appears not to have a strong tendency, but what it has is towards Adams.

The French speaking delegates of all the States held a meeting this morning and adopted resolutions to the effect that the time had come when all the liberal and progressive citizens should unite, without regard to past political opinions, and declaring in favor of the organization of all good citizens to secure a fraternal feeling.

Col. Henry W. Gray, of the 4th Senatorial District of Philadelphia, has arrived and joined the Pennsylvania delegation. He is active in urging Mr. Curtin for the Presidency.

Louisville delegates to the Convention: 1st District, Charles Pathoff, Wm. Vigens; 2d, J. M. Dinhammer; W. B. Barrett; 3d, N. Underwood, Charles Halsted; 4th, Charles A. Bell, W, B. Phillips; 5th, D. C. Morgan, S. H. Armer. Delegates at Large—Jacob Hassenger, Louis Schwartz, J. H. Brougham, L. T. Lullassige. Gov. Warmoth is authority for saying the delegation is for Greeley.

South Carolina delegates: S. A. Pearce, Jr., Dr. E. Wheeler, W. K. Greenfields, H. C. Merrett, Nicholas Shalton, R. E. Dierff, R. Holloway, George C. Schrewsberry.

The Iowa delegation's first choice is Trumbull, though Greeley has some friends.

Florida has four delegates, Jas. B. C. Drew, chairman, H. H. Hoag, H. H. Hicks, A. W. Dacosta.

Dakotah is represented by George F. Poepper of Yankton. Davis is the first choice and Trumbull the second.

Dr. Evarts is here from Montana.

District of Columbia has one delegate, said to be for Davis for first choice and Trumbull for second.

Iowa—Delegates at large: Gen. Fitzhenry Warren, Hon. Geo. W. Cleveland, G. H. Rhomberg, J. B. Stillcox, Col. H. B. Wiban.

Michigan—Delegation Chairman, C. W. Wisner; Secretary, C. Deirle; Delegates, Fred. R. Carlisle, Aug. Maxhouse, Otto Stark, H. C