The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It seems by our latest news from Cincinnati that there is considerable talk about Tilden. Living or dying, the old chap seems to have a grip on the Democracy that is hard to get rid of.

All the facts are coming out. It now appears that both Senator Davis and Senator Hereford pocketed the salary grab.

Some small purchases of wool have been made by dealers here in Wheeling at 40 cents. The farmers are generally holding for higher prices. Some Eastern purchasers have put in an appearance.

The shipments of grain and provisions over the five rail routes eastward from Chicago, the M. C. L. S., Ft. Wayne, Pan Handle and the B. & O. last week amounted to 47,000 tons, being an increase of 13,794 tons over the week previous. When it is considered that this is in the very prime of lake navigation some idea of the movement of breadstuffs and meats from the great supply depot of the West may be found.

All the necessary steps are being taken to complete arrangements for the World's Fair to be held in New York city in 1883. The law under which the Fair is to be held provides that not less than $1,000,000 shall be subscribed and not less than ten per cent. thereof paid in before the commissioners shall do any corporate act, except what is necessary for the organization. The commission believe that this million dollars will be subscribed long before a permanent organization is effected.

The rate on fourth-class freight from Wheeling to Chicago, and all principal points west, was reduced five cents per hundred pounds yesterday. It is now 20 cents to Chicago instead of 25 cents, and 20 cents to St. Louis instead of 31 cents. The freight business on the Baltimore and Ohio, especially east bound freight, is unusually good. An immense quantity of bread stuffs, for export to Europe, is coming over the road. Passenger travel is also unusually good. Travel is also good on the P. W. & Ky. road, and on all the Pennsylvania lines.

Special Trains for the Grafton Convention.

A special train for the Republican State Convention at Grafton on the 30th, will leave Wheeling at 4:45 A. M. (city time) on that day, reaching Grafton at 9 A. M.

At the same hour a special train will also leave Parkersburg, which will likewise reach Grafton at 9 o'clock.

These two special trains will enable delegates all along the road between Wheeling and Grafton, and between Parkersburg and Grafton, to attend the Convention and return home the same day.

Round trip tickets at Convention rates will be sold at all principal stations.

The State Medical Society of West Virginia meets to-morrow at Parkersburg. A number of physicians will go from this point and vicinity to-day by boat. Considerable preparations have been made by the good people of Parkersburg to make the meeting a very enjoyable one to the West Virginia doctors. An excursion to Blennerhassett Island, a public entertainment and other like hospitalities have been arranged for. The annual meetings of the Society at different places throughout the State are becoming somewhat noted as social occasions, out of which comes a great deal of good feeling, public hospitality and general enjoyment.

The Republicans of Marshall county have started into the present canvass with more than their usual vim and enthusiasm. Already five Garfield clubs have been organized—viz—one at Moundsville, one at Cameron, another at Sand Hill, a fourth at Limestone and a fifth at Pleasant Valley. A friend down there tells us that for many years he has not seen such general interest manifested in a Presidential nomination so early in the campaign. A feeling is abroad among the people that this is to be a great struggle—the crowing struggle since the war—and on every hand there is a determination among the Republicans to organize for victory.

We shall not be drawn into an application of scurrilous epithets to the *Register*. That is not our object in dealing with the man who has been so curious to ascertain the market value of a delegateship to a National Convention. The facts in regard to the market value of that individual are pretty well understood by almost everybody—especially Democrats—in this community, and we have no doubt that Col. Ben Wilson, Sheriff Tingle and John S. Burdett can throw the light on the subject that we have called for. They are not dead men as yet, and before they depart we desire to get at some of the facts in their possession. Let us have Col. Ben's letter, and let us also have a letter from Sheriff Tingle, and one from John S. Burdett.

Is There a Boom upon Us?

We are indebted to Henry Clews & Co., of New York, for a copy of their circular review of the present business and financial situation. It is certainly a readable as well as a cheery sort of a document.

After showing how the account stands as respects the holdings of the New York banks, the surplus being immensely larger than at this time last year, they go on to show why these holdings will increase rather than diminish, especially in view of our present very heavy exports to Europe, and our greatly diminished imports.

In view of the large harvests, the good foreign demand, the diminished imports, the recent check upon production, and the excessive accumulation of capital, the circular before us is of the opinion that an upward movement in securities of all kinds is upon us:

"The outlook for the general trade of the country is highly encouraging. The merchandise markets are, at the moment, undergoing a temporary reaction in prices—the natural result of the late sudden expansion of demand acting upon scantily supplied markets—but the process of correction has already largely accomplished its work, and this temporary check will be looked back upon as only an exceptional incident in a new area of commercial activity. A similar prospect appears to await most other countries with which we have commercial intercourse. They, like ourselves, have reached the end of reactionary suffering, and are ready to apply the results of economy and of a severe experience to a fresh start in the race of commercial competition. The necessities of excessive taxation and oppressive national debts, the result of recent wars, have compelled European statesmen to favor a conservative policy, and peace is secured by the fact that there is hardly a nation whose finances would permit it to go to war. The motion just introduced in the British Parliament favoring a movement for a general reduction of military establishments is a hopeful symptom of the tendency of European opinion on this question. It would be impossible to have a surer means of inaugurating a fresh era of prosperity than is afforded by the present promise of unusually abundant crops of grain and of cotton. Cheapness in those fundamental staples—although it might involve losses to merchants immediately affected by the change in prices—would create an increased demand for all other commodities, which would start the wheels of industry the world over. While, therefore, the improvement in trade within the last twelve months, is a matter of congratulation, yet it may be regarded as being, in all probability, but the beginning of an era of general activity unequaled in the history of commerce.

The Census Returns.

Ever so many of the cities are disgusted with their census returns. Wheeling is among the few cities that came out of the hands of the enumerators full as well, if not a little better, than we expected. She was ambitious to be a 30,000 city, and she is nearly 32,000. For this reason she is happy. But not so with Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and several other cities. St. Louis is disgusted to find, after all her blowing that she is 100 000 behind Chicago. She is going to hold an indignation meeting and protest against the count. Peoria and Dayton also feel bad over their returns.

St. Louis and Peoria show considerable temper on the subject and blame the Federal enumerators for not coming up to their great expectation, but as these officials are paid by the number of names taken of actual persons in their districts the natural inference is that they would have no inducement to omit any or many. A few may have been overlooked in compactly inhabited localities, and some, situated in out-of-the-way points, might be avoided, but the census must be assumed to have been almost as fairly taken as possible under the circumstances.

New York having 1,500 000, an increase of 50 per cent in ten years, is satisfied. St. Louis, having a hundred thousand less than Chicago, is frantic. Chicago looks with contempt upon St. Louis, and Cincinnati, being credited with 250,000, ninety thousand more than Cleveland, is ostensibly happy, but evidently secretly piqued at not approaching more nearly to Chicago's 447,000. Dayton complains that contrary to all expectations the population falls below 40,000, being given at 38,751, and Springfield, Illinois, has barely 20,000 instead of the 25,000 confidently looked for. Springfield had 17,000 ten years ago, making the increase altogether too small to satisfy her opinion. Peoria asserts that 5,000 people in that place have been missed, and Quincy feels quite as badly.

The system of making the count was probably as good as could be devised, and if the result falls so far below what was expected, it may be that the American habit of rashly crediting every other prosperous business man with "millions" and every public gathering with "thousands" has contributed to make exaggeration a National failing, leading the way to humiliating disappointments and painful miscalculations. We may not be such an "addfired, tarnal big Nation" as we thought we were, but we are yet young, and if we stick to hard work and leave the affairs of other people alone, we will grow and in proper time be as great as any other country on the globe. We are gaining population as fast as necessary for the rate at which the country's resources are developed, and our ratio of increase in numbers is greater than that of any other nation east, west, north or south of us. Altogether, the tenth census should prove generally satisfactory, and doubtless will when everybody becomes more familiar with it.

BELLAIRE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Arrival of Private Dalzell at the Scene of Contest.

BELLAIRE, June 22.

Special to the Intelligencer.

J. M. Dezell, of Caldwell, Noble county, better known as Private Dalzell, who aspires to a Congressional nomination at the hand of the Republican Convention that meets here to-morrow, and who is in the field against Dr. U degraff, the present member, arrived here on the train from the West this evening. He was received in state and escorted to the residence of Col. Baron in a carriage drawn by four hourses (a la Thurman's reception when here), the carriage being decorated with flags. All of which the Private seemed to enjoy.

The hall wherein the convention is to be held has been decorated with flags and paintings, and the seats are arranged by counties. A pretty large gathering is anticipated to-morrow.

William O'Neal, a brakeman on the B. & S. W. R. R., was struck by a bridge at Heatherington's today and swept off the cars but not dangerously hurt.

The city officers had a lively chase after the boys, to-night, who were in swimming. Some were chased a long distance, and a number were caught. R. C. F.

TRYING TO OWN THE COUNTRY.

Gigantic Purchases of Wheat Lands By the Standard Oil Company.

From the Petroleum World.

During the past months the Standard Oil Company has had agents through the Northwest buying lands, principally in Minnesota, for which, in every instance, cash has been paid. None but the best wheat lands are being taken. These purchases have already amounted to 40,000 acres in Minnesota alone. Two weeks ago a man was sent quietly from Pittsburgh to superintend a large portion of this land. Of the 40,000 acres, 20,000 will be broken up and cultivated in wheat this year. Purchasing agents are still in the Northwest, and the work of gobbling land still continues. This purchasing committee travel in a special car, and when they encounter a tract of land that suits them, it is at once absorbed. Much of this property is in the shape of land grants to railroads. It is the intention of the Standard Company to purchase a million acres of the choicest wheat land of the West before another year.

The chances are that they will have this enormous quality inside of six months, as the work of buying is being carried on in the most princely manner. It is said to be the most gigantic land speculation that any country has ever known, and yet so secretly has it been carried on that nobody outside of the gigantic oil monopoly knew of it until 40 000 acres had been gobbled up. These enormous purchases are being made from the profits of the Standard's oil business, a large percentage of which comes in the shape of rebates from railroads. None of the capital stock of the company is being tied up in this landgrab. Discussing the big speculation, a prominent railroad man says: "In this railroad managers can see some of the results of permitting corporations like the Standard Oil Company to exact drawbacks and rebates on shipments."

Aside from rebates on freights, a large portion of the Standard's profits comes from their manipulation of the oil markets. These are but two of the sources whence the monopoly can draw for the capital they are now investing in these western lands. A corporation that can increase its assets to $22,000,000 in ten years on a capital of $100,000, control Legislatures and the three great trunk lines of the country, is probably not distressed for funds. The opinion obtains among those who are cognizant of this move of the Standard that the object is to get control of the wheat market. They will be large producers of wheat, and, if necessary, large buyers as well. It is thought their power over the railroads, as shown in the transportation of oil, will enable the Standard to say to the world just how much it shall pay them for its daily bread.

Change of Gauge.

DAYTON, June 22.—This morning the gauge on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad was changed from broad to standard gauge. Twenty-five thousand men were placed along the line from Dayton to Leavittsburg, a distance of 225 miles. Work began at 3 o'clock A. M. and the last spike was driven at 9.30 A. M. The shortest piece of work of this kind on record.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived: Cricassia, from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—Arrived: Hohenstoffen, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 22.—Arrived: Spain, from New York.

A GLANCE OVER THE FIELD.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The West Virginia Democracy on Hand En Masse—A Roster of the Faithful—Baker's Name Stirs Up a New Breeze Among the Delegates.

CINCINNATI, June 22—MIDNIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

This morning opened clear and cool, and most of the delegations being in their quarters a good deal of missionary work was carried on. The West Virginia crowd have a small but comfortable parlor on the main floor of the Grand Hotel, and in addition to the large number of West Virginians who are here, outside of the delegates and alternates, a good many visitors from other States dropped in during the morning. I have never known the State to be so numerously represented at any previous National Democratic Convention: Besides the full list of delegates and a fair representation of alternates, a host of local luminaries are on hand to volunteer additional light upon the vexed question.

Among others I have encountered are Gov. Mathews, Major Stalnaker, Capt. Andy Wilson, George R. Tingle, Hon. W. L. Hearne, W. W. Miller, Philo. Kimberly, George W. Jeffers, Michael Reilly, Attorney General White, Curtis Brown, George Hannon, Peter Zoekler, J. C. Brady, John Healy, Congressman Wilson, Lewis Haymond, George Neal, Major Jake Jackson, Gov. Jonce and Judge Gid Jackson, Counsellor Davis, Dave. Loenard, Speed Thompson, Charlie Caldwell, John Bassell, John S. Withers, Col. Dan Johnsohn, W. S. Wiley, Major Alderson, Jimmy Speyer, Alf. Rheinstrom, T. B. Timble, ex-Speaker Moffett, Capt. George Harrison, Major James Patton, Cam. Thompson, Jno. W. McCreary, ex-Speaker Eustace Gibson, J. M. Ferguson, George Washington Tippett, Col. John Peter Roman, Barean Smith, Perry Simpson, William Goshorn, Sam Woods, James Prichard, John Boring and William Love, beside a multitude of other counsellors, whose names I now fail to recall.

The vacancy in the list of West Virginia delegates at large was filled yesterday by the election of ex-Senator P. C. Eastham, of Mason county. There were quite a number of patriots contesting for the place, and Mr. Eastham's selection was in the nature of a compromise between the contending hosts.

Col. Alex. Campbell, of the First district, was on hand as a member of the National Executive Committee, and the members of the State press, as well as the large number of West Virginia visitors, are indebted to him for his untiring and successful efforts to provide for their comfort.

An effort was made by some of the members of the delegation to secure the appointment of Lewis Baker, of Wheeling, as the member of the National Democratic Committee in place of Col. Campbell, but the proposition kicked up such a tremendous uproar that it was temporarily abandoned. I find there is a good deal of bad blood among the delegates, although they are practically united in their Presidential preference, the recent explosion at Clarksburg apparently having stirred up the two factions until they are ready to knife each other on all convenient opportunities.

One of the complaints against Gallaher's wing is that Josef has immediately damaged the chances of several Democratic aspirants for place, in the event of a Democratic national success, by telling all the probable Democratic candidates for the Presidency that such aspirants were better adapted to solitary confinement than national preferment.

Up to noon to-day the situation seemed to be a good deal like a labyrinth with no clews exposed. I began with your own State delegates, who have been here, some of them, since Saturday, and who were no wiser as to the outcome apparently than those who came this morning. They are all for Thurman, except Harlow, of Greenbrier, who is a Hancock man, but have no well founded hope of success with the Ohio Senator, whose own delegation is only held up to him, as McFadden, of Steubenville remarked to me, by the force of outside opinion, and is liable to go over to Payne at any moment.

Senator Davis thought the outlook was more favorable to Bayard than any one else. He said it was apparent that Bayard would lead on the first ballot, and that by reason of the scattered and aimless condition of many delegations he would be apt to gather strength with each succeeding ballot. Congressman Wilson thought Randolph, of New Jersey, would be discovered to be the most available candidate. Others believe that Seymour will be voted for in the Convention, and will ultimately gather in the nomination. Many thought that Tilden, despite the letter of declination, and the willingness of most people to receive it, would ultimately be back before the convention only strengthened by his politic and pathetic epistle, and others again believed that the convention, abandoning New York uncertainties and eastern dark horses, would go west and pick out a standard bearer from the list which begins with Hancock and ends with Field.

From the above brief collection of current expressions some idea may be formed of the maze which prevailed when the convention met at noon to-day, and but little light was thrown upon the situation by its subsequent proceedings.

It was nearly one o'clock when Chairman Barnum called the body to order.

The beautiful Music Hall was trimmed with flags and bunting, and filled with a good natured crowd, which included many ladies in the galleries, presented a very animated appearance.

The prayer with which the proceedings were opened seemed to be an innovation to a good many delegates, for when those in the front chairs stood up, those in the rear yelled "down in front," thereby occasioning no little levity.

The temporary organization was included in your dispatches of yesterday.

Hoadly is a benevolent looking man with a bad voice and the manner of a veteran Sunday School superintendent. He looks a little like Col. George C. Sturgiss of Morgantown, except that he is opposed to any fusion. The only incident of his address worth mentioning occurred when he referred to the last Democratic nominations, his utterance of the name of Tilden and Hendricks being followed by enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, the audience rising to its feet and waving hats and fans in the air in a manner which indicated more feeling in favor of the former nominees than had been believed to exist. By many it was regarded as significant of further happenings and as an event which would be recalled by future proceedings of the convention.

The balance of the session was almost devoid of interest. The convention was tractable but noisy, and the call of the States to have members of the various committees named, was slow and tedious. Chairman Davis, of your State, named Harlow as the West Virginia member on Permanent Organization, Good on Resolutions, Wilson on Credentials, Snyder as one of the Vice-Presidents and Simms as one of the Assistant Secretaries.

There was a little excitement when New York was called and John Kelly, who sat with his Tammany braves, just outside the delegates rail, rose to reply, but the temporary president quickly recognized the chairman of the regular delegation, and Kelly suddenly subsided.

Then, following the completion of the roll, there were some announcements concerning press tickets, which, by the way, are scarce and hard to get, the meeting of committees this afternoon, &c., &c., and after a brief debate on the subject, the big convention adjourned not to meet again until to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M.

This evening the work of caucusing has gone bravely on. As I close this dispatch the preliminaries of a joint meeting between the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut delegates are being arranged, to see whether they cannot agree upon a candidate; an agreement which could it be reached would be most likely respected by the convention.

Latest.

CINCINNATI, June 23—1 A. M.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

All headquarters to-night are surrounded by noisy crowds, who are being entertained by speeches from local politicians and music from visiting bands.

The town is full of exciting rumors as to to-morrow's proceedings. The New York delegation agreed this evening to support Payne, but it is believed by many that the Tilden support of Payne is altogether insincere and only intended to pave the way for his own return before the convention.

Many of Payne's own friends think Tilden will never furnish more than enough votes to keep Payne in the foreground until he has perfected his real plan, which is supposed to be the precipitation of the fraud issue upon the convention, and the springing of his own name upon the delegates again, when and while they may be in condition to receive it favorably.

There is no change in the position of other candidates. Apparently Field has the best organized force of workers, but they seem to labor to little advantage. Bayard still leads in the list so far as delegates are pledged for first ballot. Seymour's name has dropped out of discussion to-night. It is claimed that Randall is Tilden's real legatee whenever Tilden is killed off finally. Some high flown oratory is expected during the nominations, which it is expected will be made to-morrow, it being proposed among other oratorical arrangements that Voorhees shall speak for Hendricks, John M. Daniel for Hancock, and John McSweeney for Thurman. H.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK

OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Committees Appointed and Work Mapped Out—A Short Session and Adjournment Until This Morning—Last Night's Developments.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Great Assemblage at Music Hall.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Music Hall, in which the convention is held, has been so often described in the press as to need no attention here. It is handsomely decorated with flags and engravings. A banner stretches across the hall containing these words, "Ohio Greets the Nation."

At 11 o'clock, the visitors' seats being more than half filled, the great organ began to play the "Massaniella Overture," which was greeted with applause. The "Wedding March" and other popular favorites followed.

At 12 o'clock only about two-thirds of the delegates were in their seats. As the more prominent of them entered they were greeted with cheers.

When Senator Wade Hampton entered the applause was hearty and prolonged. Senators Lamar and Pendleton were also recipients of particular attention.

A beautiful horse-shoe of flowers, presented by the New York *Herald* to Judge Hoadly, (temporary Chairman,) was placed on the desk before opening.

Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis; Neill C. Brown, of Tennessee; E. J. Dodd, of Ohio, and T. Walker, of Iowa, officiate as reading clerks during the Convention.

At 12:40 o'clock Senator Barnum called the convention to order, and without any preliminary remarks announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. C. W. Wendte, of the Unitarian Church.

Senator Barnum then announced that he had been unanimously requested by the National Committee to nominate Geo. Hoadly, of Ohio, for temporary chairman. This being approved by the convention the Chair appointed Mr. L. Scott and J. D. McEnery as a committee to conduct Mr. Hoadly to the stand. As Mr. Hoadly ascended the platform he was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—I obey this call to the chair of this convention with grateful acknowledgement of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove worthy of your nomination. Fellow delegates, fellow Democrats, thanks for your welcome, your generous welcome. My best response to which will be, my only adequate response can be, the strictest impartiality in the exercise of the power during the brief period it is committed to me. If I shall make mistakes, I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate, I am the zealous friend, even the partisan of my favorite candidate, as your officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this, you have my pledge. Gentlemen of the convention, our fathers, distrusting the popular choice, established in each State an Electoral College, to whose unpledged action they sought to entrust the election of the chief magistrates of the republic. Their children, taught by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment which combines the advantages of the electoral system, with the direct popular vote. While it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result of the conventions delegates chosen by the people of two or more parties have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great College of Electors is now assembled in this hall. The office you thus fill, though not defined by law, is of transcendant legal consequence.

I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives of those indestructible units of our indestructible Union—the States. Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to the present public affairs.

The Democratic principle dose not date its birth from your assembling and will not perish with the success of or defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is an eternal divine fire burning in the hearts of men. It quickens the thought of the statesmen, nerves the arm of the soldier, and doubles the energy of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept, *Suum Cuique Tribuere*, and the self-evident truth of the American patriot, that all men are created equal. It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the disguise of a paternal government.

Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action, consistent with equal liberty to every other man, yours, is not therefore the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover, but to declare and to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society, and that this principle may have living force in public concerns, you will nominate candidates for election and will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform, but you are called to this discharge, this day, under circumstances of no common moment, circumstances which God in his mercy grant shall in the history of our Republic never recur.

Four years ago the Democratic party in convention assembled at St. Louis, announced to the country its platform and nominated as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation, both then and now men worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion and the most ardent private friendship, and Samuel J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks were elected President and Vice-President of the United States; elected as fairly as was George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated; that the chief magistrate of this nation has for more than three years been one whom the people and electors regretted; that in the Executive Department, the Government by the people has ceased since March 4th, 1877, and is a living monument seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party; of its infidelity to Republican principles; of its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular elections, that vital principle of the Republic, rather than relax its hold upon power; of the integrity of the Democratic party even to the forms of law; of its confidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4th, 1881, but no longer—no longer, unless defeated at the polls. If beaten fairly, we shall submit. I repeat, we shall submit and again wait, but if again successful no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again appeal before a tribunal falsely called justice; a tribunal deaf to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning finger of favor; but though we failed to inaugurate our candidate, our cause was not even for the moment wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate authors of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of its State government, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana soon forced the oppressors to relax their grasp.

No trace now remains of the carpet-bag government of the South, except the one hundred and seventy million dollars of increased public debt they contrived in seven years of misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people. Yes, another trace remained. Louisiana, entitled by the Constitution to two Senators, is represented by one. The seat of the other is filled by a delegate from a band of outlaws, never recognized as a government; long since disposed of, some to fatten upon the Federal Treasury, and some to eat the bread of exile. The years that have passed since the theft of the Presidency have been years of plenteous harvests. The labor of the husbandman has reaped the reward; the earth has been tickled with the hoe and has laughed with the harvest. The benison of the most high has been upon us and the opportunities afforded by His gracious favor wisely employed in the economies of the successive Democratic Congresses, have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the National floating debt, and that equalization of values called by the Republican party, the "resumption of specie payments. But the new prosperity awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic product were gifts to the American people from a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the cornfields; no returning boards canvassed the wheat sheaves; no Supervisors or Deputy Marshals assisted at the gatherings into the garners; no Electoral Commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor. The gracious gifts of the labor who is the largest benefactor in society; the high priest of the Democratic hierarchy. We have been spared one great danger since the eight day of June, 1880. It has been certain that the usurper will not be immediately followed by the Monarch. But the third term has been postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte didn't crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three-fifths of any political party invokes a savior of society, that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the Republic far more formidable than any mischief it professes to fear or any danger it was organized to repel. The remedy, gentlemen, for this, and for all the ills of State, is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protection of liberty. This vigilance, newly awakened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principles and the Democratic candidates. A victory so full of hope for the republic that even the melancholy days of November shall be radiant with joy, and on the wings of the stormy winds of March shall be wafted blessings. As Judge Hoadly alluded to the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, at St. Louis, four years ago, and declared that they were then elected, there was general cheering and applause, in which the delegates and occupants of the galleries joined, rising and waving handkerchiefs, as they did so. This demonstration was re-doubled when he declared that no dishonest arbitration should again rob the Democracy of the fruits of a second victory at the polls. Applause was generously distributed through the address as its points appealed to sympathy and favor. The temporary organization, as announced heretofore, was approved.

Mr. Bildler, of New York, offered a resolution that the rules of the National Democratic Convention be the rules of this body until otherwise ordered, adopted.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution that the roll of States be called for on the appointment of members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions.

Mr. Weed, of New York, asked Mr. Martin to give way for a motion for a resolution to refer the credentials to the Committee on Credentials.

This Mr. Martin refused to do, and his resolution was unanimously adopted, and the roll was then called with the following results:

Alabama—Committee on Permanent Organization, Wm. E. Clark; on Resolutions, Wm. H. Barnes; on Credentials, Joseph E. Johnson.

Arkansas—Committee on Credentials, James M. Hudson; Permanent Organization, Dr. Davidson; Resolutions, W. T. Emery.

California—Committee on Organization, Thomas F. Thompson; Credentials, W. P Frost; Resolutions, Everett P. Matton.

Colorado—Committee on Organization, John F. Humphreys; Credentials, C. Baley; Resolutions, C. S. Thomas.

Connecticut—Committee on Organization, Owen B. King; Credentials, Ralph Wheeler; Resolutions, David A. Wells.

Delaware—Committee on Organization, Hon. E L. Martin; Resolutions, George H. Bix; Credentials, A. R. Robinson.

Florida—Committee on Organization, P. C. Dinear; Credentials, E. W. L. Engle; Resolutions, E. T. Howell.

Illinois—Committee on Credentials, Perry H. Smith; Organization, Charles Durham; Resolutions, Melville W. Fuller.

Indiana—Committee on Organization, Hon. James E. McDonald; Credentials, Hon. Wm. E. Niblack; Resolutions, Hon. John R. Cowdrop.

Iowa—Committee on Resolutions, John D. Irish; Credentials, Thos. J. Potter; Organization, E. D. Fern.

Kansas—Committee on Organization, Gen. George C. Rogers; Credentials, Edward Carroll; Resolutions, J. R. Goodwin.

Kentucky—Committee on Organization, Wilber Lindsey; Credentials, J. W. Hay; Resolutions, Henry Watterson.

Louisiana Committee on Credentials, F. Mealy; Organization, Simon S. Brown; Resolutions, Archibald M. Nicholls; Credentials, Arthur Z. Wall.

Maryland—Committee on Organization, Wilmot Johnson; Credentials, S. Victor Bowman; Resolutions, Charles J. M. Gwynn.

Massachusetts—Committee on Organization, John P. Sweeney; Credentials, J. K. Tarbox; Resolutions, Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

Michigan—Committee on Resolutions, Dr. Foster Pratt; Organization, Byron S. Stout; Credentials, Isaac E. Nessmann.

Minnesota—Committee on Organization, R. S. Taylor; Resolutions, E. Barksdale, Credentials, ——.

Missouri—Credentials, W. B. Steele; Organization, Gibbon Campbell; Resolutions, Joseph Pulcher.

Nebraska—Credentials, J. W. Pollack; Organization, J. Sterling Martin; Resolutions, George L. Miller.

Nevada—Committee on Credentials, Mat Canovan, Organization, Geo. Stoney; Resolutions, A. C. Ellis.

New Hampshire—Committee on Credentials, Hon. Hosea W. Parker; Organization, J. W. Dres; Resolutions, Hon. Harvey Bingham.

New Jersey—Committee on Credentials, Lawrence Phell; Organization, Rufus Blodgett; Resolutions, C. Meyer Zurick.

When New York was reached in the call, and upon the Clerk's commencing to announce the names sent up to the desk, John Kelly arose amid a shower of hisses, mingled yells and cries of "sit down."

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. The chair cannot recognize any one but a delegate.

New York—Committee on Organization, John Fox; Resolutions, Rufus W. Peckham; Credentials, S. M. Weed.

The Chair—The Secretary will call the next State.

Mr. Haskins, of New York—Mr. Chairman—[Cries of "Sit down, sit down!"]

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. Gentlemen claiming to be delegates must be heard first. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Haskins—Mr. Chairman, I wan—[Cries of "Sit down!" "Put him out!" and "Order, order!"]

The Chair—North Carolina will be called next. [Applause.]

North Carolina—Committee on Organization, J. S. Henderson; Credentials, John Howard; Platform, A. M. Wardwell.

Ohio—Committee on Organization, W. E. Hayne; Credentials, R. S. Shields; Resolutions, T. J. Kenney.

Oregon—Committee on Credentials, A. Noeltner; Organization, F. B. Hogan; Resolutions, John Meyer.

Pennsylvania—Committee on Organization, James P. Riley; Resolutions, Louis C. Cassidy; Credentials, W. H. Sowdor

Rhode Island—Committee on Organization, John A. Dorsey; Resolutions, N. Hanslike; Credentials, W. M. Feston.

South Carolina—Committee on Credentials, T. Devil; Resolutions, F. W. Dawson; Organization, T. G. Barker.

Tennessee—Committee on Organization, W. H. Carroll; Credentials, T. M. Jones; Resolutions, John A. McKinney.

Texas—Committee on Organization, T. M. Jack; Resolutions, John Ireland; Credentials, B. H. Bassett.

Vermont—Committee on Organization, D. M. Reddington; Resolutions, G. S. Watterman; Credentials, J. H. Williams.

Virginia—Committee on Credentials W. L. Royal; Organization, Wm. Terry; Resolutions, J. Barbour.

West Virginia—Has been given before.

Wisconsin—Committee on Organization, Earl P. Finch; on Resolutions, Thomas R Hudd; on Credentials, James Rankin.

The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention: I have been requested to announce that committee-rooms are prepared in the rear of this hall for the meeting of the three committees just elected, and they are requested to meet for the purpose of organization and such other business as they may choose to transact immediately after the adjournment of this convention.

When New York was called, John Kelly, who sat just back of the railing which was behind the New York delegation, rose and attempted to get a hearing, but the chairman said he could only recognize delegates.

Mr. Kelly then took his seat, and Mr. Haskins, also of the Tammany delegation, rose and made a short speech, which, owing to the great confusion and excitement which prevailed in the vicinity, could not be heard at the stand. The Chair vigorously hammered the desk and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order Mr. Haskins, after finishing his speech, which was made in a loud voice and vehement manner, sat down amid cheers from his friends and manifestations of disapproval from all parts of the house.

The roll was finished without further incident. The Chairman requested these three committees to repair to their rooms in the rear of the hall at once.

Mr. Weed, of New York, moved that when the convention adjourn it be to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, moved to make it 6 o'clock this evening, but subsequently withdrew his motion and Mr. Weed's resolution was adopted as originally offered.

Mr. Hill, of Ohio, offered a resolution recognizing the great service of the Democratic press to the party, and declaring that application of members of the press made in person for seats should be honored.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Resolutions was voted down.

A Mississippi delegated moved to table it. Lost.

After some discussion the resolution was voted on separately and was lost.

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand an application from the delegates of Territories, asking for recognition and seats in this convention, which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization with the request of the convention that it be favorably considered.

The Chair—It is so referred unless there is objection.

Mr. Pulitzer, of Missouri—No, no, I protest.

The Chair—What, protest against a reference?

Mr. Pulitzer—Yet against reference, but against the balance of the motion.

Mr. Watterson—I move that it be referred without the expression of the Convention, since there is objection.

The Chair—It is so referred, unless there be objection.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York—I move that the Convention do now adjourn.

The motion was withdrawn temporarily, and the Chair announced the meeting of the committees.

The Chair—The motion to adjourn is withdrawn. The delegate from Connecticut, Mr. David Wells, has the floor.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Wells:

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to report resolutions relative to the platform of the Democratic party, and be referred to said committee without debate.

The Chairman—So much of this as provides for the committee has already been acted upon and is out of order.

Mr. Wells—I will strike that part out.

The Chair—The delegate from Connecticut offers the following resolution: That all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Gen. Preston, of Kentucky—I move the convention do now adjourn.

The Chair—Let us dispose of this resolution.

Mr. Preston—I withdraw the motion.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that the resolution offered by the delegate from Connecticut be adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jacobs—I now renew my motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn till 10 A. M. to-morrow was carried, and the convention was declared adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

LOOKING OVER THE FIELD.

The Situation Yesterday Morning—More Speculations.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—There is no change in the Presidential situation since the close of the press report last night. New names have been more freely canvassed, among them Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Kentucky. The drifting around continues. The one requisite being the man who will get the most votes in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and who will be acceptable to Indiana. There are some who think Hugh J. Jewett would be the man, but more who believe in the strength of Senator McDonald, of Indiana. His personal popularity in his own State is spoken of, while it is thought his fine record would be acceptable in New York.

It is not impossible that an effort may be made to bring Tilden to the front again.

If the movement in Illinois and Wisconsin for Seymour fails to prove as strong as his friends hope, it is thought the Thurman men, seconded by Tammany, will be able to prevent Payne from receiving the nomination. It still seems probable that Bayard will lead on the first ballot.

At a meeting of the New York delegation to-day, the name of Pratt was withdrawn. The Brooklyn men ask till three o'clock to announce their preference. The delegation adjourned without any definite action.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, predicts that McDonald, of Indiana, will be the nominee. The Senator said this morning: "The North is not yet ready for a Southern gentleman. The North is not yet ready to accept the candidate of the solid South. She must believe that the rights of the Union soldier and many other rights that are dear to her, will be protected. Not that Senator Bayard will not do so, because he most assuredly will, but because the North is not yet willing to accept the truth. It is a Western man we need and we will have."

The Kentucky delegation now stand 15 for Bayard, 9 for Field, 2 for Hendricks and 1 for Thurman. The Bayard strength is given by W. C. P. Breckinridge and Judge Lindsey, who were promised all of Watterson's help should Tilden go down.

Work of the Committee on Credentials

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Committee on Credentials met immediately after the adjournment and organized by the election of J. B. Young, of Ga., chairman, and S. A. Faltner, of Oregon, secretary. John Kelly and his men met with the committee, but were requested to withdraw. A