

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

HOUSE.

The bill for the distribution of a thousand breach loading rifles, and two hundred thousand cartridges, to settlers in exposed localities of Montana, passed.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma was postponed till December next.

The bill for the removal of the Indians of Bitter Root valley, Montana, to the regular reservation in Montana, passed.

GENERAL.

CINCINNATI, 2.—The convention re-assembled at 3 p.m. and the hall was densely crowded. The committee on permanent organization reported Carl Schurz for president, with a vice president from each State. Among the vice presidents were George C. Lyon of Nevada, and J. H. Johnson of Oregon. Schurz was conducted to the chair amid tumultuous applause, and being presented said in substance that no one could survey the vast assemblage from all parts of the country, without emotions of astonishment and hope, astonishment at the spontaneity of the impulse which brought it together, and hope considering the purpose for which they had met. The Republican party could well be congratulated that such a meeting was possible. He reviewed the history of the move, alluded at length to the causes from which it sprang; spoke of the corruption in the civil service, the disregard of law and assumption of power, and referring to the condition of the South said, these States are suffering for a policy of conciliation and statesmanship, a policy of common sense. Of the convention he said it exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who called it. It would seem nothing could withstand the movement. The breath of victory was in the very air. We can succeed only, said he, by throwing behind pride and personal preferences. He insisted on an honest and straightforward platform, and statesmen for candidates, not merely popular men. Referring to the cry, "Anybody to beat Grant," he said something more than that was wanted; not a change of persons but the overthrow of a pernicious system; not another president merely, but a better president; and closed by saying they stood on the threshold of a great victory, which surely would be theirs if they truly deserved it.

The committee on credentials reported against the recognition of Laura De Force Gordon as a delegate, but tendered her and other ladies the courtesies of the hall; they also reported that Col. W. W. Rockerby was entitled to cast the entire vote of California. A motion to adopt the report with regard to California led to discussion. B. R. Nickerson, excluded by the report, said, amid many interruptions, that he had been a resident of California for twenty-two years, and of San Francisco for the past ten years, and claimed to be secretary of the State central committee, and had been requested to come and take a seat in the convention. He considered it an outrage that a gentleman who represented a little mining district in the interior should be allowed to carry the whole State in his pocket. The chairman of the committee stated that those who asked to be admitted had not been residents of California for from one to ten years. Col. Rockerby alone was entitled to admission.

Mrs. Gordon took a position in front of the platform and sought to be recognized, but never got beyond "Mr. President." After the report was adopted, she succeeded in obtaining momentary attention, but the president said the convention had decided the lady was not a delegate. Still persisting in the attempt to speak, a storm of hisses arose and terminated in cries of "get out," when the lady subsided.

The committee on rules then submitted their report, which was adopted.

Several motions to proceed to ballot for candidates were opposed by McClure, of Pennsylvania, and others, and laid on the table. The chair announced that the committee on resolutions had been unable to agree on their report, and had adjourned until 5 p.m. The California question again came up, and a delegate stated that Nickerson was a resident of California, and would stamp the State for the ticket. Mr. Nickerson was, upon motion, admitted a delegate from California. He desired that his colleagues, who had been refused seats as delegates, be invited to seats by courtesy,

which was carried. It was resolved not to ballot until the platform was adopted, and the convention adjourned till 7:30 p.m.

The convention came together promptly at half-past seven o'clock, the attendance being greater than in the afternoon. Every available inch of space was occupied, there being about 2,000 ladies present. Promptly at the appointed hour Senator Schurz called to order, saying that the committee on resolutions would not be able to report the result of their labors to-night, in consequence of a large number of papers laid before them. He suggested that the time be occupied by making speeches accompanying nominations. The committee on resolutions requested that the adjournment be until 11 a.m. of Friday. Cochrane, of New York, moved to proceed with the presentation of candidates, each person making a nomination to be allowed ten minutes for a speech. The motion was carried by a close vote. A resolution authorizing State delegations to form central committees was adopted. J. W. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, offered the following, which was received with cheers, and referred to the appropriate committee:

Whereas, The President of the United States is the executive and not the legislative branch of government, enforcing, not making laws; and,

Whereas, The delegates of this convention hold diverse opinions on the tariff question as to whether it should be for revenue purpose only; therefore,

Resolved, That this question be referred to congressional districts, as the issue is to be properly made there; and the will of the people, thus expressed, should be the policy of the administration.

A motion to adjourn till 9 a.m. of Friday was lost. Hudson of Indiana moved to suspend the rules, take up the tariff resolutions and act on them finally. The convention was thrown into partial confusion by the question of proceeding to present candidates; when it subsided, the motion to suspend the rules and admit the consideration of the tariff question, on a vote by States, was adopted by 460 to 229, two votes more than was required for a two-thirds majority. The chair announced that a tariff resolution had been adopted by the committee on resolutions, and he suggested the propriety of delaying further action until the committee reported. This brought to his feet Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who made a florid appeal for harmony, and denounced the introduction of the tariff question as an apple of discord. He was followed by Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, one of the first movers of this schism, who remonstrated against the introduction of a subject which has been referred to a committee for careful treatment, and which the committee were ready to report on unanimously, yet he would say he was for revenue reform and that it had been chiefly for that that he had helped to originate the liberal move. His remarks elicited boisterous applause from his partisans. Judge Matthews was followed by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and the result was the tabling of the resolution, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

From information from a member of the committee on resolutions, it is concluded the tariff resolution agreed on by the committee, contains the spirit of the Missouri plank, though it avoids what seemed most objectionable to the protectionists. Owing to the great opposition in the convention to suspend the rules, the unmistakable sentiment of the majority is in favor of the Greeley platform. It is now believed, and indeed one of the most pronounced free traders on the committee says the resolution will be modified to-morrow to meet the views of the majority of the convention, as expressed to-night. This vote, it is claimed, shows the strength of Greeley, the South voting solid for it, New England and New York nearly so, and Indiana and Illinois about equally divided.

ELKO, 2.—Official information from the president of the Elko and White Pine Narrow Gauge Railway places the early commencement that road beyond a doubt. The money to insure its being built is already placed at the disposal of the company. The bonds are being prepared in New York under the supervision of the president, Mr. Matt, and as soon as completed Mr. Matt will return and the work will begin. Thirty days is the time fixed within which the work will be commenced.

CINCINNATI.—First ballot: Adams 203, Trumbull 108, Davis 92, Greeley 147, Brown 98, Curtin 62, Chase 24,

Sumner 1. Before the vote was announced Gratz Brown, by unanimous consent, took the stand and thanked his friends for their support, but withdrew his name. He asked his friends to support Greeley, which was greeted with cheers and many persistent hisses. The number of delegates then changed votes and the chair announced the result of the ballot. Adams 203, Trumbull 110, Davis 92, Greeley 147, Brown 95, Curtin 62, Chase 62. Necessary to choice, 308. Vice President Julian took the chair. A resolution giving a vote to the Territories was tabled. McClure withdrew the name of Curtin and asked leave for the Pennsylvania delegation to retire, granted. The Missouri delegation retired for consultation.

The second ballot. The vote stood, Greeley, 239, Adams 243, Trumbull 148, Davis 81, Brown 2, Chase 1. California changed her 6 for Davis to Greeley, which left Greeley 245 and Davis 75. The whole number of votes cast were 714. Necessary to choice, 358.

Third ballot: Greeley 253, Adams 264, Trumbull 156, Davis 44, Brown 2.

Fourth ballot: Adams 279, Greeley 251, Trumbull 141, Davis 41.

Fifth ballot: Adams 309, Greeley 268, Trumbull 94, Davis 30, Chase 24, Brown 2.

Sixth ballot: Greeley, nominated for president; Adams gained 6 in Delaware, 4 in Indiana, 10 in Kansas; 10 in Pennsylvania; 1 in Missouri; 3 in Vermont; 5 in North Carolina; 4 in West Virginia. Greeley gained 3 in Indiana; 4 in Louisiana; 2 in Missouri; 2 in North Carolina; 2 in Wisconsin; 1 in Pennsylvania; South Carolina gave Chase 14; Virginia gave him 9; and Penn. 1.

CINCINNATI, 3.—Gratz Brown is nominated Vice President.

CINCINNATI, 3.—The convention was called to order at ten minutes after 10. The reading of the journal was dispensed with. Gilmore, of Mo., offered a resolution that when the convention reaches the point of balloting that there be no formal presentation of candidates, but to proceed to vote. Dexter, of Ill., sustained the proposition.

Horace White reported a resolution by the committee on resolutions declaring the equality of all before the law of the U.S., and no reopening of the question settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; removal of disabilities, general amnesty, supremacy of civil over military, respect *habeas corpus*; maintain constitutional limitations of power, civil reform, single term for President, &c. The decisions of Congress to be wholly free of executive interference or dictation, the maintenance of the public credit, against repudiation in every form, speedy return to specie payment, recognition of the rights of soldiers and sailors, against further grants of land to railways, or other corruptions, in foreign relations it is the duty of government to cultivate friendship, demand nothing wrong and to submit to nothing wrong. A voice shouted, "Three cheers for the 'declaration of independence,'" and then were great cries of question which were overwhelming. A few tried to speak. The chair put the question and the report was adopted, amid loud and continuous cheers. The chair announced the vote unanimous. Next in order of business was the nomination of candidates without formal presentation.

CINCINNATI, 3.—The Liberal convention is clearly a failure. Many influential delegates denounce the results bitterly, as a fraudulent selling out of the principles on which the convention was called. The protectionists laugh at the platform; while free traders deride both the platform and candidates. Schurz made a bitter speech to the Missouri delegation after adjournment, against the bargain between Greeley and Gratz Brown for the nomination, which is understood to be the result of a combination between their friends consummated last night with one of the Frank Blair majority. The Ohio delegation say openly they will support Grant unless the Democrats nominate Adams or some other pure man on an honest platform. This sentiment is wide-spread in the west. The purpose of the bargain, it is said, was to save the Pennsylvania iron tariff and advance the political fortunes of Greeley and Brown. Simply the cause of revenue reform is considered slaughtered and the chief principles of the Missouri platform sacrificed.

The Liberal convention reassembled this morning at ten o'clock. The committee on resolutions submitted their report, which was adopted amid loud and continued cheering. The address of the committee on resolutions to the people is substantially as follows: The

present administration has been guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws, and acted as if the laws had no binding force on those who govern; the President used his powers and opportunities for personal ends; kept unworthy and corrupt men in office; interfered with the local affairs of States and municipalities, and rewarded with high offices men acquiring his favor by valuable presents. He has shown himself unequal to the tasks imposed upon him, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his office. The partisans of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party, have attempted to justify these wrongs, and stood in the way of necessary reforms, resorted to arbitrary means in conflict with law, degraded themselves and the party by base sycophancy to dispense executive patronage while striving to keep themselves in power by an unscrupulous use of power. Believing that an organization thus controlled can not longer serve the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the American people.

The chair stated the next business in order would be balloting for a candidate for President without formal presentation. The roll of States was called with the following result:

The fifth ballot was received with great cheers by the friends of Adams. The sixth was ordered amid great confusion. Greeley gained six in Georgia, nine in Indiana. The announcement was received with cheers on one side and hisses on the other. The Illinois delegation withdrew for consultation, and when it returned announced twenty-seven for Adams and fourteen for Greeley. McClure changed the Pennsylvania to fifty for Greeley. Indiana changed to twenty-seven for Adams. Illinois changed to Greeley. A stampede of changes now occurred, but the noise and confusion made it impossible to hear them. The chair at last announced the whole vote, 714; necessary for a choice, 358; Greeley, 482; Adams, 187; the balance scattering. On the final vote, California, Oregon and Nevada cast their entire vote for Greeley. The Greeley strength was confined chiefly to the South and New York.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for vice-president. Gratz Brown, Trumbull, Cox, Cassius M. Clay, Julian, Tipton and others were named. Trumbull, Cox and Clay were withdrawn, and Governor Brown was nominated on the second ballot, by 425 votes. A committee was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination.

The customary resolutions of thanks were passed and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

After this Schurz and Julian were called out and made brief speeches.

The Reunion and Reform convention met this afternoon, and adopted resolutions similar to the Liberal platform. The news of the nomination of Greeley was very unfavorably received by the convention. Judge Stallo expressed his profound disappointment, and said he was satisfied the Liberal party lacked honesty and courage. Mr. Kittridge hoped the convention would utterly repudiate the action of the Liberal convention. Danger, of Missouri, bitterly denounced Greeley and declared he was nominated by corrupt politicians.

A resolution instructing the executive committee of the National convention was passed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK, 3.—On the reception of the news of Greeley's nomination, a large crowd gathered at the Tribune office, and Greeley was called out, but declined to speak. A salute of 100 guns was fired in the city hall park in his honor. The Express says he will take a large portion of the Republican party with him, and the Democrats will endorse him. The Commercial Advertiser says the prospects of the Republicans have brightened, and whether the Democrats endorse Greeley or not, he is doomed to defeat. The Evening Post heads the news, "Grand failure!" "Reform surrenders to monopoly and centralization." Greeley expressed surprise at the nomination and said he would accept in a letter. The nomination elicits various opinions; some declare the convention a fizzle; others claim that Greeley has a strong hold on the masses and his views on general amnesty will give him great strength in the South. The liberal committee will serenade him to-night. Next week the ratification meeting will be held.

NEW YORK, 3.—A cable special says the report of the safety of Dr. Livingston was brought to Zanzibar by negroes from the interior. According to their statement, Livingston was at