

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

SYRACUSE, 10.—The temporary secretaries being appointed and the roll of delegates called, the credentials of the contestants were presented, and a delegate moved that the uncontested delegates in each congressional district select one of their number to constitute a committee on credentials, and that all the contested cases be referred to that committee. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer opposed the motion, and hoped the appointment of the committees would be left to the temporary chairman, and offered an amendment to that effect. After the discussion in which Congressman Cox, ex-Speaker McGuire, who said he was from the Fourth District, and John Kelly supported Dorsheimer, the latter withdrew his amendment and the word "uncontested" was dropped from the original motion, which then passed. The usual committees were then appointed. Senator Kernan was invited to a seat on the platform and a recess was taken.

The delegates were slow in reassembling, but the galleries were full soon after 4 o'clock, and greeted warmly Senator Kernan, who appeared on the platform in company with Erastus Brooks.

Senator Jacobs, temporary Chairman, called the convention to order at 4.15, and the names of members of committees were announced. Senator Kernan was received with marked applause. He addressed the convention upon the importance of the work committed to its charge, and urged the delegates to unity of council and action, with a view to having control of the State administration, and preventing its return to the corruptions, wrongs and unjust burdens suffered by the people in former years. He discussed the question of military presence at elections in the South, charging the army was used to protect fraud at the polls and to defeat the will of the people and not promote the freedom of elections as was claimed by the other side. There could be no free elections in the presence of an armed force.

The motion to take a recess till 8 p. m., in order that the committee might shorten the work of the convention, was amended to make the hour 9.30 to-morrow, but before its adoption, Cox was called for, and he took the platform and made an address. He counseled harmony with a view to success now and triumph next year, which shall elect to the Presidency a man who will have energy and courage to take and hold the position to which he is thus called [stormy applause, long continued.]

Ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, was called, and likewise counseled harmony. He referred to the fact that the republican party was united since the Saratoga convention, despite its bickerings in advance of the nomination. A united democratic party means for us a great victory. A disunited party means overwhelming defeat, and if we carry the election this fall, we shall elect our President next year. [Applause.]

The convention then adjourned till 9.30 to-morrow morning.

The committee on permanent organization unanimously agreed to continue Senator John C. Jacobs, temporary chairman of the convention, as permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions met this afternoon, and will finish their work in the morning. The committee on credentials spent over two hours on the contest seat from Albany County, and agreed by a vote of 19 to 12, to admit the Robinson delegation. As the question was one of succession or regularity, the vote of the committee indicates what disposition will be made of anti-Tammany contestants. As these were not admitted to previous convention, it is not likely that they will be admitted to the present one. The canvass on candidate for governor continues to-night, and there is a growing disposition in favor of General Slocum. It is even claimed that he has 196 votes without including the votes of the Kings County delegation, who do not as yet announce their preference to address in the convention urging harmony, are well spoken of, and it is believed the convention will do its work, and adjourn in that spirit.

The report to-night is that the candidate for Governor will certainly be either Robinson or Olcott.

Another report is that Robinson is to-night stronger than ever.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—The brig *Kurrachee*, first mate Duncan in command, arrived at quarantine in the Delaware this morning, from Havana. The vessel was detained three months in Havana with nearly all hands down with yellow fever. The captain, steward and two men died from the disease. The brig reached here with barely enough hands to work her, and with sickness on board.

New Orleans, 10.—Vice-President Fenner and Dr. C. B. White, sanitary directors of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, state that no one has been attacked by the yellow fever since Sept. 1st. Not a single case is known to exist in the city. This Association protests to the National Board of Health against New Orleans being considered an infected city.

Memphis, 10.—Sixteen new cases are reported to-day. There have been three more deaths.

DE KALB, 10.—In the trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, the prosecution, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rested its case. The object of the prosecution has been to establish a conspiracy on the part of the defendant and others to kill Chisholm, Gilmer and Rosenbaum, and that in carrying it into effect, they killed Cornelia and other persons. An attempt was made to show that on the night after the burial of J. W. Gully, a meeting was held in the gin house of John Gully to mature plans for carrying the conspiracy into effect, but some of the State's witnesses testified the object of that meeting was nothing more than to discuss the impracticability of a body of citizens going to DeKalb the following day to assist in the arrest of Chisholm and others, charged with the murder of John W. Gully, should they resist and assistance be necessary. Among the declarations made after the killing of Chisholm, going to show that conspiracy was the declaration of the defendant, that "we have done what we came to do, and if there is any hanging to be done here is my neck." The testimony of the defense tends to contradict some of the material statements of witnesses for the prosecution as to the firing in the jail; who shot Cornelia and Judge Chisholm, what parties in the crowd had guns; the actions of defendant in jail during the firing, and the relative position of all parties.

SYRACUSE, 11.—In the words of ex-Mayor Wickham, of New York, this morning, peace and harmony are played out in democratic conventions. The Robinson men say they are fully able to renominate him and will do it. They expect Tammany will bolt, and this will defeat the Syracuse ticket. The Slocum movement proves less formidable than it would be, except for the fact that Slocum is obnoxious to a portion of the King's County leaders, whose local aims he has opposed, independent of the public interest. The conviction that Tammany will execute its threats rests upon the consideration that it will be utterly crushed for all the future if it submits now, and that it's only chance for continuance of power lies through its demonstrations of its necessity to democratic success. Against all this is the fact that no democratic faction ever before bolted the regular nomination when fairly made, and without contest on the platform of principles.

The galleries of Weig Hall, where the democratic convention is being held, were densely packed at an early hour. State Senator John C. Jacobs called the convention to order about 10 o'clock, and requested persons not delegates, and occupying seats on the floor, to retire, that the delegates may be seated. This request was followed by cries from the gallery of "Put out the Tammany rascals!" The chairman requested the police to remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of that convention. The intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed, and said if they would not retire, his only recourse was to clear the body of the hall and readmit those only holding delegates' tickets. The delegates must be protected in their rights. (Applause.) He saw a dozen men in front of him whom he knew were not delegates.

The following platform was presented and adopted: The democrats of the State of New York, in convention assembled, profoundly sensible to the important consequences

depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principle of popular liberty and rights laid down by Washington, Jefferson, and other founders of the republic. We hold to the Constitution with all its amendments, sacredly maintained and enforced, and to the rights of the States under the Constitution. The tendencies of the republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our Constitution. We claim the United States is for a nation in the sense and to the extent, and for the purposes defined in the federal Constitution, and we will resist every attempt to transform it into an empire. We insist on unity, fraternity, and concord, and that the issue settled by war shall not be revived. We deprecate the efforts of the republican managers to revive sectional feuds, and to rekindle passions of the past. We demand honest elections, and an honest count of the votes. Never again, by fraud or by force, shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisanship. The democracy oppose all favoritism. No single interest or class of persons shall be protected at the expense of others. The democracy means the government of the whole people, but if any class is to receive special consideration it should be the working people, whom all other governments oppose and crush. The rights of the people should be scrupulously guarded from encroachments of capital and corporations. The democracy believe now, as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. We condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so-called syndicates and the extravagances he has permitted in his department, in connection with sundry schemes. We look with shame on the disgraceful repudiation of their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. The federal offices have been freely given for despicable partisan services. Leading officers of the government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil services. The 104,000 federal officers constitute an army, moving under a single direction, to keep the republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now raised as a corruption fund against the people. We congratulate the people of the State of New York, upon the results of the democratic administration in the payment of the State debt, the reduction of expenses, and the diminished burden of taxation. We condemn the efforts of demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the States when their interests are the same. The especial growth of the one is the prosperity of the other. The people of New York, farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, alike demand that they shall have all the advantages of the punishment and reformation of criminals, and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition. That the successful efforts of our democratic representatives in Congress, in restoring a fair and intelligent jury system, and in protecting the freedom of the ballot and preventing the unconstitutional interference of federal administration with State elections, is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers, and the employment of paid supervisors and marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose, is denounced by the democracy of the State of New York. And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, privileges and rights under our government, we shall continue to uphold the system of untrammelled suffrage, absolutely free from federal force or supervision.

Erastus Brooks, in presenting the above report of the committee on resolutions, said that, with here and there an exception, they had received the unanimous approval of the committee.

The nominations for Governor were now in order. The name of Lucius Robinson was first presented, by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hisses, while ironical laughter greeted the statement from the

Governor, personally, that he was opposed to a continuation of official life. A King's County delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson, saying: "We will give him from 12,000 to 13,000 majority." (Cries from the gallery, "You haven't got it and can't give it." King's County; "Yes we have, and we will record it.")

A Tammany delegate nominated General Henry W. Slocum, and another delegate seconded the nomination. General Slocum's name was received with tremendous cheering.

John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, chairman of the democratic State convention has been nominated for Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., 11.—A special says: The reports of a fatal fever raging in the counties of Polk, Paulding and Harrison, have not been overdrawn. Within a few days over 50 men died in an exclusively rural population. The victims were mostly young men. Those attacked suffer horribly, the tongue turning black and swelling double size, and blood oozing from the mouth and ears. After death the bodies become discolored.

NEW YORK, 11.—The following are the very latest figures from the Maine election. The vote cast for governor in 376 towns is 124,274, divided as follows: Davis, 62,552; Smith, 42,914; Garcelon, 18,559; scattering, 249. The remaining 123 towns cast the following vote last year: Connor, 5,201; Smith, 4,563; Garcelon, 3,259; total, 13,023.

SYRACUSE, 11.—Ambrose Laughlin, of Rochester, when his name was called, said that his delegation had been instructed to vote for a new ticket. Accordingly he had done his best to obey this instruction by advocating the nomination of Slocum; but now in view of the unprecedented action of the New York City delegates in withdrawing from the Convention to which they had sought admission, he would vote for Robinson. [Applause.]

The ballot resulted, whole number of votes, 301; necessary to a choice, 151; Robinson 243, Slocum 56, Clarkson N. Potter 1. Horatio Seymour, 1.

The chairman declared Lucius Robinson the nominee for Governor. [Cheers.] Cowan moved the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was carried with but two or three objections.

A resolution was adopted, refusing to Tammany, in the future, a preference, over any other democratic organization in New York City, by the party of the State. Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Tammany delegates, upon retiring from the convention, met in Shakespeare Hall, and the auditorium was soon filled. As Dorsheimer, Schell, Kelly and others entered they were received with cheers and great enthusiasm. Samuel G. Courtney, who succeeded Daniel S. Dickinson in the office of United States District Attorney at New York, called this second convention to order, saying that the representatives of 70,000 voters in New York, and 20,000 voters in King's County, have met here to-night to vindicate their manhood, and he arraigned Governor Robinson as one owned by the great trickster of Cipher Alley. David W. Field was chosen chairman. He said this convention was an assembly of democrats of New York City and other parts of the State, who sympathize with them in the work of the past two days. This delegation, although called the Tammany delegation, yet had been declared by the State convention the only regular delegation from that city. No democratic ticket had ever been elected or could be elected without the vote of the democrats it represents. "What," he asked, "have you done? You have been offended by Gov. Robinson, and you said so. You said more than that; you could not support him for office, and you had the right to say this, and it was your right to say this. What has your majority said? It has said that you should have that nomination thrust down your throats. You have taken the only step your manhood could dictate. They have said to you, you shall take that nomination and none other. It has been said you would not take this step; that within 24 hours you would be throwing up your hats for Governor Robinson. [Never, never!] It remains for you to say whether you will or not."

The nomination of Kelly was made

unanimous by a rising vote, with great enthusiasm.

John Kelly, being called for was received with three times three cheers. He thanked the convention for the compliment. He regarded it as a compliment coming from the heart and not from the lip. He did not expect to be elected governor, but he did expect to defeat a man who had committed great outrages on the people of New York. He expected to convince Governor Robinson, after he had been retired to private life, that he has committed a great wrong upon the people, not only of New York City but of the State. He had surrounded himself with a bad class of people, who were using him for bad purposes. He hoped he would be able to see the great wrong he perpetrated on the 17th of March last, when he resorted to the plans of a midnight assassin and burglar to secure possession of offices. Kelly then reviewed the circumstances of his getting possession of the office of the county clerk of New York. This being the way Lucius Robinson discharges the duties of his office is it, he asked, not time that he be removed? [Cries of "yes, yes!"]

He related other incidents of a like character which the governor had taken part in. He said it might be asked why he had laid these questions before this assembly? It was because they were grievances which affected the very foundation of the government; unless they were redressed, unless they were resisted, that the foundation would be undermined and destroyed. Let the convention and those connected with it, he said, take the consequences of the defeat of the party. He hoped those who heard him would go to the polls with a full determination that no such man as Lucius Robinson shall be perpetuated in office. He said the Convention was in fact nothing more than a caucus, and he hoped the judgment of the people would not be swayed by its action. It was amusing to him to see numbers of the little men, men employed on canals and in State offices, running about this city endeavoring to sway the judgment of delegates. In 1878, he said, it will be recollected, that there were but five counties in the State which gave democratic majorities, and these men ought to know that this year it would be as much as the party would do to get a majority in the State even with union and harmony prevailing.

He promised that in New York the usual democratic majority would be secured. [A voice, "We will vote for you outside of the city too."] Now, said he, I accept this nomination, [cheers] and will do all I can, and Tammany Hall will do all it can, and it can do much for the election of our county ticket. I promise you we shall elect it from from top to bottom. These men who have attempted to tyrannize over you; will be beaten by fifty thousand, and they ought to be beaten and forced to give place to men of judgment; when "nincompoops" undertook to lead the party they always led it to defeat. Then they ought to be beaten, because the party ought to be purified, and it was time to change the head of the government of the State. He hoped that in the near future they would meet again, and rise like the Phoenix to new life and power.

Dorsheimer's proposition for a committee of fifteen to decide whether a full ticket should be nominated was adopted, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

DE KALB, 11.—At 4 p.m. yesterday, the sick jurymen in the case against Henry J. Gully, for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, expressed himself as feeling well enough to listen to the evidence. The defense introduced witnesses to prove the character of defendant for peace. During the examination of these witnesses, the court rebuked one of the counsel for the defense and forbade him putting questions to one of the witnesses, ordering him to keep quiet, and say not another word. During the progress of this important trial, nothing tending towards unpleasantness or discourtesy has occurred between the opposing counsel. The defense closed its case at 5.30 p.m. yesterday. The prosecution requested the court to allow the jury to go to the jail and examine for themselves the gunshots made on the doors and walls. This a.m. at 9 o'clock the jury retired accompanied by two bailiffs, to make an examination, and returned in a short time to the court