New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXII.....No. 9,792. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE GRANT REPUBLICANS.

A VETERAN WIRE-PULLER'S VICTORY—ROBERTSON PUT OUT OF THE WAY BY A CUSTOM-HOUSE STAB—ALL DISSENTING VOICES SHOUTED DOWN—EVERYTHING ARRANGED BEFOREHAND—GEN. J. C. ROBINSON NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—A HARMLESS PLATFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, Aug. 21.—The veteran wire-puller, Thurlow Weed, has made one of the greatest successes of his life in securing the nomination, by acclamation, of Gen. John A. Dix for the first place on the ticket of the Grant State Convention. It is admitted on all sides that the game was played by Mr. Weed in a masterly manner. The old man, according to trustworthy authority, had given the Custom house officers to understand clearly, last night, that no Republican had the slightest chance of being elected, and that it would not do to run A. B. Cornell for Lieutenant-Governor, and this morning it was supposed by those not in the secret that Dix was out of the field. His name was not mentioned in the Convention until after the delegates had got into a snarl over the other candidates. The Chairman had already twice directed the clerk to call the roll, when an unknown man rose from a seat on the stage, and, in a short and carefully prepared speech, presented the name of John A. Dix. His speech was very effectively delivered, and was received with what seemed to be immense enthusiasm and applause. In the midst of great disorder county after county announced its intention of throwing a solid vote for Dix, and candidate after candidate was withdrawn. The details of the operation had been skillfully arranged by a great magician. The unknown man turned out to be Mr. Geo. W. Clark, Mr. Weed's substitute in the Convention; for the veteran himself, though he has been in the city for two days, did not dare to expose his shattered nervous system to the rough shocks of the physical contest.

As your correspondent anticipated, the day has not passed without some unpleasant exhibitions of ill-feeling. Gen. Van Wyck opened the ball by a malicious speech, which he concluded by reading an editorial from to-day's *New-York Times*, containing an insidious attack on Senator Robertson, who had been all day the accepted candidate for Governor. Van Wyck began by bewailing the gravity of the crisis. He sincerely regretted the division of the Republican party. He wished the grand old standard-bearers of other years were with them today; he felt sad not to see them here. After the extract from *The Times* had been read with great unction by the General he proceeded to comment. He was at a loss to imagine what foundation *The Times* (prolonged hissing here interrupted the speaker, succeeded by great confusion). The General then said excitedly that he had heard hisses from copperheads during the war. He himself had no knowledge of the causes of the attack on Mr. Robertson, but it was possible there might be some foundation for the assertion, though he hoped it was a thoroughly Spanish attack on the part of *The Times*.

Gen. Woodford thought that a great wrong had been done an honest and able man, without knowledge on the part of the author of the fatal consequences it might produce. The candidate whose character was thus assailed had nothing to do but to rest on his past reputation. He believed the injurious article had got into the paper on account of the absence of the editor. Mr. Woodford did the best he could to smooth over an ugly matter, but the truth is that the Custom-house party, who—headed by Surveyor Cornell, Collector Arthur, Marshal Sharpe, Postmaster Jones, are here in force—had determined to slaughter Robertson, and that gentleman well knows whence came the blows that have prostrated him. Judge Robertson's name was finally withdrawn by Mr. James Husted, whose appearance in the Convention, this morning, in the place of one of the Westchester delegation, was a great surprise. Mr. Husted's name was greeted with cheers when it was announced, it having been generally supposed that he was anti-Grant. He and Senator Robertson are much pleased with the cordial reception they have received.

It turns out to-day that Mr. Opdyke must be added to those who have declined, with thanks, to be a candidate for Governor. Mr. E. Delafield Smith openly stated in the Convention, to-day, and afterward repeated the declaration, that though he personally preferred Robertson to Dix, he felt certain that the former could not be elected. It has been the policy of most of the Federal officers and delegates here to claim the State for the Grant Republican State ticket by an immense majority. But Gen. Van Wyck and Mr. Smith seem to have a very proper contempt for such preposterous bragging.

Charles Spencer had very little to say to-day, but he made one truthful remark. In the middle of the uproar for Dix, he obtained the floor and began to speak by saying that he acknowledged how nobly Gen. Dix had served his country. Here he was interrupted by prolonged cheering. Quiet being restored he repeated his remark, and again the cheering was renewed. Partial quiet again intervening, he quietly finished the sentence by saying that Gen. Dix had held office and served his country for so many years that he thought he had served it enough—a remark which has at least the semblance of truth.

Marshal Sharpe performed the friendly service of withdrawing Surveyor Cornell as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, recommending Gen. John C. Robinson of Broome in his place. Robinson was supported by most of the gentlemen on the platform, and was the candidate of the Federal officials. His nomination was secured by that interest. Senator Thayer of Troy was his only opponent, and is certainly far better qualified to preside over the Senate should, by some miracle, a Grant candidate be elected. It is not probable that Mr. Thayer is at all troubled by his failure to receive the nomination, considering that his defeat, along with Dix, would be inevitable.

The platform reported is as commonplace and empty as it is possible to make one. The only resolution which seems to contain anything is one setting forth that it would be a pleasure to see the canal enlarged for steam navigation without expense to the people of the State, Congress granting a subsidy for the purpose. This, being a fine conception and utterly harmless, was embodied in the platform.

Conkling's home organ congratulated the delegates yesterday that there was no slate, and that in this Convention they were at full liberty to select whom they pleased as candidates. It turns out, however, that everything was prearranged. B. Platt Carpenter, the temporary chairman, bored the Convention for half an hour with an elaborate speech abusive of Mr. Greeley. Though destitute of either force, eloquence, grace or wit, its cumbrous classic allusions and pointless puns showed that its author must either have bought it ready-made from some sophomore or occupied several hours in preparing it and committing it to memory. The address of Mr. Wheeler, the permanent Chairman, had been set up in *The Utica Herald* office and distributed among the reporters before the Convention was called to order. Mr. Wheeler gave a very good version of it. Though insisting that another great war was imminent, that the Rebellion was not yet conquered, and that Grant was the only man that could preserve the country from destruction by gunpowder, he yet had the good taste to refrain from comparing Mr. Greeley to Satan, his supporters to the fallen angels, and Grant and his household troops to Michael and the angels of light, as Carpenter had done. Carpenter, however, has been Collector of Internal Revenue, and hopes to be numbered among the angels again.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

B. PLATT CARPENTER MAKES A MODEL RENOMINATION SPEECH—VIVID PICTURE OF THE DIABOLICAL CHARACTER OF THE GREELEY CONSPIRACY—A POETICAL SPEECH FROM THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN—A HIGH-SOUNDING PLATFORM.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

UTICA, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera House this morning. The Convention was called to order a little after noon, by A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck moved that B. Platt Carpenter of Dutchess be appointed temporary Chairman. Agreed to unanimously.

SPEECH OF MR. CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

I thank you for this manifestation of your confidence. The occasion is indeed a momentous one. The form of opposition, whether it be vapor or substance, again confronts you. The representatives of the antagonistic classes have put together their two heads, and their natural creation is a candidate with two faces. An editor anxious for allies in his warfare against the professions of a lifetime, and destitute of troops, save the few stragglers that, in the grand progressive march of the Republican columns, have fallen sore by the wayside, must resort to mercenaries. Thus he employs the Democratic lion, whose roar, once dreaded, is no longer terrible, and parades him so publicly that the world may now see what Æsop pictured long ago—a noisy animal with a borrowed skin. [Applause.] A more ingenuous class of Democrats who regarded this candidate coming toward them from Cincinnati with unusual wagging and joyful contortions as a wolf in sheep's clothing, suddenly discovered that his clothing was no misrepresentation, but perfectly natural, and that he certainly was not a wolf, and their evidence is the wool that he has pulled over their eyes. No serious danger can foretode the Republican party when such a lion and such a lamb shall lie down together. The standard-bearer of this opposition is noted for his forcible pen and fickle purpose. Although he has enacted for years at his Chappaqua grounds a somber burlesque upon American husbandry, lips not unfriendly have nevertheless pronounced him a better judge of carrots than of character. [Applause.] His supposed devotion to principle, however, received a fatal shock when, in exchange for a few promised votes, he bartered away the right to advocate his long idolized doctrine of Protection. Before assuming the robes of a candidate his political renown had been limited to Protection, his law to libel and bailments, his hobby to anism. From the zealous instigator of servile feuds he became the petulant advocate of Secession, and after the rebellion commenced his original cry of "On to Richmond" was no more ridiculous or abortive than will be his present campaign, with the philosopher mounted on his Rosinante, leading his motley retainers blind with hunger for official pap [applause] and shouting, "On to Washington!" "On to the Treasury!" for it is written, "Can the blind lead the blind? shall they not both fall into the chasm?" It is not marvelous that, infused with the malignity that inspired with his desertion, he should strive to take his old defamers by the hand and his old supporters by the ears.

But of what stuff is his patriotism? In the darkest hours of the Rebellion, when Southern valor had assumed the form of desperation; when the Northern soldier, never lacking courage, was fired with new ardor; when the great republican heart was true and determination was stamped upon every brow—but one, then, at the critical moment of the nation's life, when the bravery of her sons was the safety of the Republic, might have been seen climbing up the craggy Canadian shore with his back to his native land, this doughty leader, robust in frame, but fainting in spirit, showing to the world the white coat, the white hat, and the white feather. [Long continued and uproarious applause.] Thus, he who was the promoter of hostilities in peace, became in war the advocate of surrender. Where is Southern chivalry, too valiant to raise the white flag even when discretion counseled, and surrender would have been honorable, if it shall now go into battle led by this arch-fomenter of discord and the white feather hero of Niagara? [Applause.] Where is Democratic consistency, when a party will abandon its last principles in a greedy hunt for the spoils? Appropriately may their orators proclaim, "half a loaf is better than no bread," to a party whose vision does not extend beyond the loaves and fishes. [Applause.] It is impossible that the more honest rank and file of that party living prosperously and contentedly under a good government, with no argument but the petty spoils thus held out in dissolving views before them, can be transferred, body and soul, at the bidding and through the intrigue of selfish leaders, to grace the funeral procession of a perfidious cabal. They know that their imported standard-bearer was once powerful as THE TRIBUNE of the Republican party, then assumed to act as its censor, and afterward abandoned it because he could not be tolerated as dictator. At the New-York meeting, before Cincinnati, they heard from his lips the explanation that, because he was unable to rule the last Republican State Convention, he had determined, if possible, to ruin the party that held it; but they have not advanced far enough to indorse the benign doctrine which he would now promulgate, that the incendiary who applies the torch, equally with the brave fireman who extinguishes the flames, is entitled to credit and reward for saving the structure.

THE UNNUMBERED BLESSINGS OF GRANTISM.

They do not join the cormorant throng in coveting from a brave general who came almost penniless from a contest in which his genius and persistence had saved the Republic [applause] the tokens of gratitude that a joyous people have bestowed, nor do they find occasion for feigned indignation in the fact that of 30,000 Government servants it appears that a slender half dozen are related within the ninth degree of blood affinity to the President. They know that the present Administration has been the most successful for half a century. They recognize in Gen. Grant [applause] the man who modestly sheathed his triumphant sword at the first whisper "the Republic is safe," and who, leading the van in the movement for national tranquility, has achieved in peace those glorious victories through which, testing merit by practical results, he is justly distinguished as the first civilian of his time, and they concede that by the gentlest healing remedies and to the extent of human skill he has closed the gaping wounds of war, leaving no dividing chasm save in the uneven vein of THE TRIBUNE agitator, who detests harmony and fraternity, and seeks for discord as his only stepping-stone to power. * * * * *

WHY UNIVERSAL AMNESTY SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Still, a slender pretext for disaffection is the fact that complete amnesty has not yet been extended to a handful of the most notorious traitors. Yet here the historian may search the world's annals in vain for a parallel to the forbearance and forgiveness of the Republican Administration. Not punished, but simply denied the privilege of guiding the destinies of the Republic, are barely 300 of the twice 300,000 who staked their lives and their fortunes upon their treason. Soured ambition, arrayed in sickly sentimentalism, ignores the teachings of humanity in all the past, and mourns that the chief plotters against the nation are not made its trusted counselors. It is not strange that history should send down through the ages its long wail over the self-immolation of the 300 who gave their lives at Thermopylæ, or that mankind should drop a tear at the valor of the these 300 who rushed into the jaws of death at Balaklava. The warmest sympathy and the highest admiration attend unselfish devotion to country and to duty; but when man in his aspirations for liberty is retarded in each great march by the cross or guillotine, and finally, after the slow progress of centuries his hopes are realized, beneath an American sky, there is little heroism in attempting to tear down the only government that would protect him. Spartacus with his 70 gladiators undertook to abolish Roman slavery, and organizing a servile army routed consul after consul, and only by divisions in the ranks was prevented from proclaiming universal emancipation from the Capitoline Hill. Ultimately defeated his captive army were crushed in the Appian Way. John Brown [applause] with his score of zealots, attempting the same thing in America, was captured before he had gathered his forces, and swung from the gallows at Harpers Ferry. In each case the world, although sympathizing with the purpose, abhorred the means and justified the judgment as necessary for the security of government. But our unpromoted 300 cannot plead in mitigation the higher impulses of the soul. Not for liberty, but to perpetuate a debasing institution, already marked for decay, they precipitated the horrors of a civil war upon a people. In ancient times there would have been no exemption from forfeiture, and life would have been spared only through commutation from death to bondage. More recently, England in mercy would have exiled, or with untempered wrath, would have blown them to atoms at the cannon's mouth. Even now, Germany would exact payment of the war debt, and a large indemnity for future good behavior, quartering upon them a standing army to watch as they toiled to make up the deficiency. But our humane Government imposed no condition as to the war debt, exacted no compensation for loss to sorrowing households bereaved in the struggle, and demanded no pecuniary indemnity; and it adopted the policy of granting amnesty as comprehensively and as rapidly as would be compatible with national security; and under that lenient policy the last three hundred will in due time receive that pardon which by right they can never demand. With a magnanimity that adorns the victor, and a spirit of reconciliation that has been too sparingly reciprocated by many of the restored, the President has been foremost in recommending the removal of the disabilities entailed by the war. Yet in the light of recent outrages perpetrated by those who must have forgotten the mantle of charity that the Government had thrown over their previous crimes, there is among the friends of permanent peace a growing sentiment that amnesty should be granted only as a return for newborn patriotism, and that the "due time" ought not to arrive until every sullen recipient of the nation's unbounded grace shall in good faith have accepted the results of the war and forever abandoned the heresies that led to it. That time ought not to arrive so long as torture shall haunt the freedman at his fireside, or the last venomous Ku-Klux shall walk the earth. Prudence also demands that departed Ku-Kluxism should be proved by good order and undoubted security to life and property, and not by mere words transmitted through a truckling standard-bearer who has eaten his own.

DIREFUL RESULTS OF GREELEY'S ELECTION.

At the beginning of the rebellion rebel sympathizers desired to arm our soldiers with the olive branch instead of the sword. It need not excite surprise that THE TRIBUNE philosopher, having united with the olive branch warriors of the North and the Ku-Klux of the South in a dastardly appeal to reverse the judgment given by wages of battle, should insist upon immediate forgetfulness of all treason, of all subsequent outrages against liberty and law. The Republican party is the champion of peace, reconciliation, and fraternity, and away with the pernicious liberalism that would hold in higher esteem the memory of the misguided ruffian who first fired upon Sumter than that of the glorious Anderson who courted death in its heroic defence! Inaugurate as President the vacillating representative of the new conspiracy and the Republic would rock upon the sea of uncertainty. Convulsions would ruin both enterprise and labor and every bond representing a portion of the national debt, at once a mournful remembrance of an atrocious rebellion and a bond of union between its holder and the maker, and every pension that furnishes bread to the widow or orphan, would depreciate in value as the Government should be conducted by his unstable administration. The debt, moreover, is already large enough without adding $400,000,000 to pay for former slaves, whom Mr. Greeley's spasmodic disunionism would have doomed to perpetual bondage, had not the sword of Grant [applause] made all Columbia free.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE.

The party which you represent has entered upon the holy mission of maintaining the Union which it has preserved and of perpetuating the liberty which it has made universal. The tree of liberty was planted by our forefathers upon American soil, and here it was protected by their fostering care and irrigated by their blood. By the steady growth of a century its roots have become firmly imbedded in that soil and its branches extend across a continent; and when, in repeat times, treason sought to shiver its lordly trunk, that tree was reinvigorated and resanctified by the patriotic blood that was shed around it. And so now, when it is sought with recreant hands to hew it down, prostrating with it the brightest hopes a patriot can cherish, a potent and decisive voice in November will say to him who wields the ax at Chappaqua: "Stay where you are; hack, if you choose, among your own scrubs; but, woodman, spare that tree." [Applause.] Honest Republicans who have been alienated through deceit and misrepresentation, will return with alacrity to their long-cherished faith, welcomed back to duty and triumph. A large class of Democrats, who prefer order to misrule, and stability to uncertainty, will repudiate the candidate of intrigue, doubly nominated only by double dealing, and give to Grant and Wilson a vigorous support. So the Republican party, joining hands with lovers of good government everywhere, will achieve an unprecedented victory at the coming election. By judicious action to-day it shall be yours to contribute largely to the desired result, to assure a permanent redemption of the Empire State, and select for it a high position in the victorious Republican column. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your pleasure?

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Carpenter was greeted with three cheers. C. A. McCartey of Rensselaer County, John T. Norton of Kings, and Col. John Manly of Cattaraugus were appointed temporary Secretaries. A committee of two from each judicial district on contested seats and a committee of two from each judicial district on permanent organization were ordered. The roll of delegates was then called.

When New-York was called, Mr. Kingsley handed in a list of contesting delegates from the 1st District. It was ordered that the names of both the regulars and contestants be read in the roll, and the contest be settled subsequently. When Thurlow Weed's name was read there was great applause and three cheers.

James Thompson moved a resolution in favor of the enlargement of canals, and that they be made free. Referred.

The Chair announced the Committee on Credentials, also the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

A. Delafield Smith of New-York, William Henry Anthon of New-York, C. C. Norvell of Richmond, Stewart L. Woodford of Kings, William H. Romeyn of Ulster, Charles E. Smith of Albany, Wm. A. Sackett of Saratoga, Wells S. Dickinson of Franklin, Carol E. Smith of Onondaga, Daniel G. Fort of Oswego, Wm. Smyth of Tioga, J. W. Dwight of Tompkins, E. G. Lapham of Ontario, L. H. Morgan of Monroe, L. F. Bowen of Niagara, Henry Van Aerman of Cattaraugus.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Organization:

1. Isaac Dayton of New-York; John D. Lawson of New-York. 2. Stephen B. French of Suffolk; Moses D. Sterey of Orange. 3. George H. Sharpe of Ulster; Peter S. Wynkoop of Columbia. 4. J. V. Barker of Washington; H. R. James of St. Lawrence. 5. Lotus Ingalls of Jefferson; P. C. Castello of Oneida. 6. John H. Selkreg of Tompkins; Banna R. Johnson of Broome. 7. John L. Parker of Cayuga; John H. Camp of Warne. 8. Willard McKinstry of Chautauqua, and Volney G. Knapp of Genesee.

Mr. Parker of Cayuga moved that the respective districts shall name their respective members of the State General Committee; adopted. It was moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be till 4 p. m.; adopted. It was voted that a committee of one from each Congress District be appointed to nominate three electors at large, and that, after the open nomination, the electors should be chosen by open vote.

It was voted that the candidates for Congressman at Large be voted for in open Convention. A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4:30 p. m. J. V. Dayton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the Hon. W. A. Wheeler of Franklin County for permanent Chairman, which was accepted. On taking the chair, Mr. Wheeler addressed the Convention as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. WHEELER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I gratefully appreciate the honor you confer upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. The Republican party of the Empire State again wheels into line of battle in the matchless conflict which, in common with its brethren of the Union, it inaugurated in the interest of human freedom, and conducted through years of unparalleled war and national and individual suffering to a consummation crowned with assured national unity, and which further enacted absolute human equality before the law as the one supreme, unchangable rule for every foot of our broad continental domain. The party again lifts it standard, upon which are inscribed victories more resplendent than ever other standard bore, because they are victories not merely of a material nature, but of principles eternal in their nature and consequences, which are to affect and control the welfare and destiny of the countless millions who are to find homes in this Western world. I see your faces light up with inspiration at the mere reference to the record of the noblest political organization ever born of man. I know how the memories of the last few eventful years crowd upon you as you confront the new machinations of the old conspirators against the Union, who have marshaled to their aid, for a new assault, every political camp-follower, every disappointed, starved, and ravenous place-hunter in the land. Again the cloud of treason and disunion overspreads the national sky as a pall. The thunder-storm of battle is in our ears, and vast armies engage in deadly conflict, upon the issue of which hangs our national existence. The dark shadow beclouds every hamlet, every home, and every heart. Disorder, delays, bitter disappointment, anxiety, uncertainty, and the longing desire for victory strain our every power of endurance to the highest strain.

GRANT'S EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

You remember from what quarter relief first came, and whose military prowess at Donelson gave the first substantial check to the swelling and advancing tide of the Rebellion. This is not the place to sketch the details of the interim, but whose blood does not even now course more rapidly through his veins as he recalls the wild, tumultuous joy, the rapturous gladness, which filled every loyal heart on that April morning when the glad tidings were flashed through the land that the brave Rebel army of Northern Virginia which had so long and so defiantly borne the fortunes of the insurrectionary Confederacy upon its bayonets had at last gone down under the irresistible strokes of him who, through the wilderness and many a bloody, hard-fought field, had patiently pursued it with unrelenting purpose and tenacity, until at last, at Appamattox, the gigantic Rebellion lay prostrate at his feet? Under his guidance the God of battles had delivered us from the exigencies of war, and we came out of its furnace heat with unimpaired nationality and the redemption of the race whose perpetual enslavement had been the officially proclaimed purpose of the new government which the Rebellion was waged to establish. Did ever other war yield such rich fruition? Well sang the liberty-loving Whittier:

"Did we dare,
In our agony of prayer,
Ask for more than he has done?
When was ever his right hand,
Over any time or land,
Stretched as now, beneath the sun?
How they pale,
Ancient myth and song and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blooms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise."

How the land rang with the plaudits of the great Captain who had proved its deliverer, and how every patriotic heart went out in gratitude to him for his priceless services! Each of the great political parties at the North sought his acceptance of support for the highest of all earthly honors, the Presidency of the great Republic. The Democratic party would fain have hidden its ignominious abatement of the Rebellion in the shadow of his great deeds, ready then as now, under whatever guise or pretense, to steal back into the places of power and trust from which it had been hurled by an outraged and indignant people. But the brave man who had thwarted the traitors in their attempt to overthrow the Government, and who had foiled the renegade Johnson in his efforts to rob the country of the just results of the war, spurned all proffers of the Democratic party, and adhered to that which had stayed up his hands in saving the country from disintegration and ruin. The Republican party elevated Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and now points with just pride to the results of his Administration as illustrated by his unfaltering fidelity to his principles, the wise and discreet use of unusual powers conferred upon him by Congress, the steady and safe reduction of the debt and taxation, the removal of intricate foreign complications, the growing respect for our country abroad, a wise, beneficent, and humane Indian policy, and the advancement of the nation in every element of wealth, growth, and power. With unabated confidence in his exalted love of country, stern integrity, self-reliance, and increased ability to administer the affairs of Government, the Republican party, through its chosen representatives, has, by acclamation, again made him its standard-bearer. Gen. Grant encounters in the pending canvass the opposition and intensified hate of his old enemies of the battle-field and the ballot-box, who, beaten and humiliated at every point for the last 12 years, have, in their desperation, made abollow, hypocritical, huckstering alliance with straggling malcontents, have donned the garb and stolen the countersign of that party, and are now seeking to pass its pickets, to capture by fraud what they failed to capture by force. They will meet their Appomattox in November next, and trail their hybrid banner to the great chieftain who their own leader has said "has never been defeated and never can be."

DUTY OF NEW-YORK.

Where shall the Empire State stand in this great struggle, upon which hangs the momentous question whether the Union shall drift from its moorings or rest firm until it becomes impregnable upon its new foundations? Shall the pilot who guided the national ship safely through the dark night of the Rebellion and the wild waves of anarchy, remain at the helm, or shall it be confided to one who has never renounced the doctrine openly proclaimed by him, that a portion of the crew have the right to mutiny and break up the vessel at their pleasure, and who has now become surety for the political dogmas of his late principal at Richmond, the arch traitor of the Rebellion? Shall the party which vainly struck at the nation's life be permitted to clutch the nation's new birth, to crush out the rising hopes and progress of an emancipated race, and to turn back the nation in its unsurpassed advance to imperial greatness? Men and brethren, whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this humiliation and disgrace will be spared us. In the lingering disastrous days of the war New-York never failed to respond to every exigency and demand of the loyal cause. Her best blood and unstinted treasure were freely laid upon the National altar. Let no one doubt her in this crisis. She will not be found wanting. Our duty to-day is to furnish her standard bearers to lead her to new victory. Let them be men of tried, unswerving fidelity to Republican principles, who carry no banner but that of the universal Republican party, of unimpeachable personal integrity, and unquestionable capacity for public affairs. The mission of the Republican party is not yet ended. Its triumph in this contest is needed to cement the new

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT OF THE AMERICAN COUNSEL PUBLISHED IN GENEVA—MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

A long summary of the arguments of Messrs. Waite, Evarts, and Cushing before the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal is published in *The Swiss Times*. The counsel impugn the conduct of the British Government in relation to the Confederate cruisers, not only for allowing them to escape, but because they were not subsequently seized and were permitted to coal in British colonial ports. The Board of Arbitration met to-day at noon, and at 3:45 p. m. adjourned until Friday. No information has yet been given to the public.

SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT—THE SITTINGS OF THE ARBITRATORS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—The "argument" submitted to the Tribunal by the Counsel of the United States makes a portly volume of 550 pages. It is divided into 13 chapters, with an appendix. These are as follows: I. Introduction. II. The controversy submitted to arbitration. III. General discussion of questions of law. IV. Miscellaneous considerations. V. Statement of the principal facts, both general and particular. VI.—X. Historical accounts of the several cruisers. XI. Consideration of the duties of Great Britain as established and recognized by the Treaty, in regard to the offending vessels and its failure to fulfill them as to each of said vessels. XII. The failure of Great Britain to fulfill its duties. XIII. The nature and amount of damages claimed by the United States. The appendix contains four notes in the form of replies to special points in the British Case and Counter-Case. The volume is signed by C. Cushing, Wm. M. Evarts, and M. R. Waite.

The titles of the chapters show that the work has been done in the most thorough and comprehensive manner. Some parts, indeed, seem to overlap one another, but this is to be explained by the fact that, in the partition of labor among the counsel, it was impossible to prevent some repetitions. These, however, detract from the symmetry rather than from the force of the argument. The English argument, which is due to the single brain of Sir Roundell Palmer, is beautiful in form, style, and arrangements, but it lacks the variety which marks its rival. There runs through the American argument a vein of almost contemptuous irony. It seldom degenerates into flippancy, is never forced, and always sharp and appropriate. The tone of the volume is eminently grave and sober, but the scornful ease with which British fallacies are swept away renders it anything but dull. It is fresh and entertaining from beginning to end, and, all things considered, is perhaps the most respectable of the American contributions on the Alabama Claims. The first five chapters are in the nature of scaffolding, the historical portions being the foundation. They are devoted to placing the question clearly and accurately, to answering parts of the English arguments, and fixing the ground for the more formal work. The most important chapter is that entitled "The failure of Great Britain to fulfill its duties." It fills sixty pages and appears to be the work of one hand, and that the hand of a master. It is a close, uninterrupted argument, covering all the leading points of the question, and driving its conclusions home with irresistible force. The style is admirable in freshness, vigor, and conciseness. The only criticism one can make is that it seems too strong—that the argument, compared with those which it has to answer, is too much like driving tacks with a sledge-hammer. Of all the documents called forth by this long controversy—and I have read them all with more or less care—the twelfth chapter of the book in question affords, in my opinion, the most masterly presentation of the case.

The 13th chapter is mainly an argument for the indirect damages, both as to their admissibility under the Treaty, and as to their value as a basis for a pecuniary award. It is not certain that the learned counsel entered on this part of their work without reluctance. It is said that Mr. Evarts expressed himself against the indirect claims before leaving America, and a residence in Paris has hardly worked a change in his mind. But the duty of counsel is to obey their employers; and as the employer in this case had made claim for the expenses of the war after the battle of Gettysburg, there was no course for the counsel but to argue the claim. As to the interpretation of the Treaty, I suppose they really held the official American view. They certainly argue it with extraordinary force. It is worthy of notice, however, that they generally speak of the indirect claims as "claims for the increased rates of insurance, for the transfer of shipping, &c.," thus covering with an ambiguous "&c." the singular claim on account of the prolongation of the war. This may be unintentional, but it is so frequently repeated as to be significant. This chapter has been reprinted in a small pamphlet for general circulation. With it are printed extracts from many leading European publications—some of them of great authority—sustaining the American interpretation of the Treaty.

The Tribunal took a four days' vacation last week, according to some authorities, in order that the American representatives might confer with their Government; according to my own information, in order that the arbitrators might study up some knotty points. There are a few rumors abroad which have the value of wide currency and high probability. The first is that the Tribunal has reached the case of the Florida, and given judgment for the United States. The second is that in the case of the Georgia a verdict of not guilty has been registered. The third report is that the Board is now engaged on the case of the Shenandoah, and finds it rather more difficult than the others. I do not pretend to vouch for any of these rumors, but of the second it may be said that it is in harmony with what I understand to be the expectations of the Americans. The Georgia was built at Glasgow, and sailed in circumstances less clear than those of some of her consorts, though elsewhere than in Great Britain she would have been arrested. Public opinion here seems to be settling down to the expectation that the Alabama, the Florida, and the Shenandoah will be condemned, and no others. It was expected that some public communication would be made, to-day, for the benefit of the British Parliament, which will be prorogued on Thursday. But the Tribunal declined to authorize any degree of publicity, and it is hardly probable that the English Government will violate this rule by any revelations. Those attached to the Court agree in the opinion that nothing will be published till the close of the work.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TO MEET AT ISCHL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria, unaccompanied by their Ministers, will meet at Ischl on the 28th of August, and remain there four days.

THE RIOT IN IRELAND.

THE CONDITION OF BELFAST WORSE THAN EVER—SCHOOL-HOUSES DESTROYED—THE AUTHORITIES POWERLESS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dispatch sent from Belfast, last evening, says the city was quieter than it had been during the day, though the rioting was not ended. The prisoners captured by the civic and military authorities were conveyed to jail under a strong escort of troops. No demonstrations toward a rescue were made. The municipal buildings were strongly guarded, and the streets of the city were patrolled by cavalry. A dispatch from Lurgan says the disorders there have been suppressed and the town is now quiet.

A dispatch from Belfast this morning says: During the rioting yesterday a policeman named Moore was shot and killed. There were also a number of other casualties. The mob, when not engaged in destroying houses, assaulted individuals. Many respectable persons were most shamefully treated, including Mr. Bengin, the editor of *The Northern Star*, a Catholic journal. All the schools in the city and most of the mills are closed. Nine magistrates are now on duty. Although the streets were patrolled last evening by the military, crowds collected, and the excitement and the rioting was continued. Thirty of the rioters were arrested yesterday and lodged in prison. At midnight the city was comparatively quiet, though occasional shots were heard. It is reported that several personal encounters between rioters and special constables have occurred.

The hopes of the restoration of quiet, which were excited, yesterday, by the rather more peaceful state of affairs, have not been realized. The condition of the city, as shown by the reports received at headquarters, was worse than ever, last night. The authorities are powerless against the depredators, though supported by an armed force of fully 5,000 men. The school-houses have been destroyed, and it is with the utmost difficulty that some of the churches are preserved from sharing their fate. Great mismanagement on the part of the authorities is suspected, and the general dissatisfaction is so great that the respectable citizens intend to form vigilance committees for the arrest and summary punishment of offenders.

MISCELLANEOUS BRITISH TOPICS.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CONVICTION OF JUDGE BARNARD.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

The London journals heartily approve the verdict of the Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Barnard. The race for the Albert cup was sailed, yesterday, by the vessels belonging to the Royal Albert Yacht Club, and was won by the Fiona. The Iona was second.

EGYPT.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDUCT OF CONSUL-GENERAL BUTLER.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

Correspondence from Alexandria, Egypt, says the investigation into the recent shooting affair there has been concluded, but no verdict has been rendered on account of the absence of Consul-General Butler. The evidence taken by the Commission of Investigation bears strongly against Butler.

THE NEW DOMINION.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST ENLISTMENTS FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—It having come to the knowledge of the Government that certain persons in the Dominion are organizing a warlike expedition in aid of the rebellion in the Island of Cuba, a proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General warning all parties of the consequences of infringing international obligations of neutrality.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS—INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS—AN OFFICE-HOLDERS' BANK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

The new postal card just adopted by the Post-Office Department will be of a light amber color, five inches by three and one-eighth in size and will weigh about one and one-fourth drams. On one side will be a head of the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend "United States Postal Card." This side also contains the direction: "Write the superscription on this side and the communication on the other."

The Internal Revenue Bureau has made its expected raid on the brewing interest, and orders were issued to-day directing gangers to reguage and remark all casks used for the sale of beer, and where they contain more than their pretended capacity, to mark them to the size above, or turn them over to the brewers to be cut down. An application at the Internal Revenue Bureau for permission to distil whisky from cantelopes under the exemption allowed fruit distillers, was refused to-day, on the ground that the law recognizes those only as fruit distillers who distil from apples, peaches and grapes.

The Second National Bank of Washington, with a capital of $200,000, will begin business in ten days or two weeks. Their collateral bonds have already been deposited in the Treasury. John C. McKeldin has been chosen President, and F. H. Gassaway of the Treasury, Assistant Cashier. Those most prominent among the stockholders are Leroy R. Tuttle, Assistant U. S. Treasurer; Wm. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Thos. L. Tullock, Collector of Internal Revenue; Gen. Geo. W. Balloch of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. O. Evans, and Lewis Clephane, ex-Collector.

AN ILLINOIS TRAGEDY.

THREE LIVES SACRIFICED—A MURDERER LYNCHED.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—*The Democrat* has a special from Olney, Ill., which says that on Saturday last Jefferson White and Henry Houltz had a dispute while working at a threshing machine near that place. White went to his house, a quarter of a mile distant, got his gun, returned and shot Houltz in the abdomen just as he was mounting his horse to leave the place. Houltz died in a few moments. Houltz's wife was so terribly shocked at the event that she also died Monday night. White gave himself up Saturday evening. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood Sunday and Monday, and about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning a large crowd of men broke open the jail, took White out, and hung him to a tree in the Court-house yard.

FIRES.

A RESIDENCE BURNED.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—The residence of C. G. Dandsor, at Parkland, near this city, was burned down this evening. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A CONFLAGRATION ON A WHARF.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A fire on the Russia wharf this morning damaged the building and stock of Timothy Remick & Co., dealers in wool, cotton waste, and gunny cloth, to the amount of about $10,000; insured.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 21.—The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science began in the Congregational Church this morning, about 150 members being in attendance. The retiring President, Prof. Asa Gray of Cambridge University, called the meeting to order. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Young, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith of Louisville took the chair. Various committees were appointed, a number of new members were admitted, and scient