THE TRIPLE LEAGUE.

Herald Special Report from Gastein.

League Between Austria and Germany to Maintain Peace by War.

A SECRET AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

The Relations Between Austria and Germany Before the Gastein Conferences.

Bismarck and Beust Form the League.

The Co-operation of Italy Asked and Obtained.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

A Good Understanding, but as Yet No Treaty of Alliance Between France and Russia.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been forwarded by one of our correspondents in Austria:—

GASTEIN, August 30, 1871.

The conferences of Gastein confirmed the agreement between Austria and Prussia on some important principles of policy.

The details of this agreement were written down on both sides, and the two drafts were compared and adjusted in nature of a treaty.

EQUAL TO A TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

The agreement is, therefore, not exactly a formal treaty, though tantamount to it, and the functionaries whose services would have been necessary in framing up a formal treaty were not present. They were dispensed with in order that the exact terms of the agreement should be kept perfectly secret.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The statement of policy made by the Vienna Cabinet in December last year created a peculiar situation between Austria and Prussia, which called for a more accurate definition of relations than could be secured by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

BISMARCK AND BEUST SETTLE IT ALL.

The Gastein conferences enabled the two Chancellors by confidential conversation to reach an understanding, and to determine exactly how the interests of the two Powers could be realized to mutual advantage and how their good understanding might be utilized in dealing together against other Powers.

THE JOINT ACTION OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Roumanian railways difficulty thus received a satisfactory solution in the interest of the general peace, and this result was regarded as a happy augury for the application of a similar joint action to any future difficulties that might spring up in Europe.

THE LEAGUE FORMED.

In this manner Austria and Germany formed a league for maintaining peace by means of war against any Power that may be inclined to disturb the peace of Europe.

ITALY JOINS THE LEAGUE.

Prince Bismarck at the same time communicated with the government of Italy, and obtained its adhesion to the terms of the League.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

Russia has all along watched the proceedings at Gastein, and, knowing of the understanding, makes vast preparations for war.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The Russian government has also made overtures to France, through General Leflô, the French Minister at St. Petersburg. They were favorably received by M. Thiers, but there is no alliance yet between France and Russia, although the present good understanding may lead to it.

CONFIRMATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The *Free Press* of Vienna says that a league for the preservation of the peace of Europe has been formed at Gastein, and that Austria, Germany and Italy are its adherents.

The Berlin Press on the League.

BERLIN, August 30, 1871.

The *Provincial Correspondence* says no formal treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria, but they have come to a good understanding as to the maintenance of peace.

What is Asserted to Have Led to an Imbroglio Between Russia and Germany.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that a coolness has arisen between Germany and Russia, and makes the following remarks:—

Russia knew perfectly well that the last war would have for infallible result the unity of Germady. She does not attempt to react against that fact, but she is not willing that the ambition of Prince de Bismarck should go beyond that object and menace the various Northern States. Well, some time since Sweden, Denmark and Holland made known at St. Petersburg that a plan of the German Chancellor existed the aim of which was to deprive them of their autonomy, and they furnish proofs that the celebrated statesman was already seeking by his intrigues to prepare the execution of his scheme. In reply to that communication Russia felt bound to reassure, in the most positive manner, the three Powers in question, and to promise them her puissant protection. That incident produced a deep impression in the political world. The intrigues of M. de Bismarck have ceased, and the probability is that they are postponed for a long time."

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

A despatch from Belgrade says the government of Servia is busily engaged in the reorganization of the army.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Gambetta's Motion for the Dissolution of the National Assembly Discussed by a Caucus of the Extreme Left.

DISSENSIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Caucus Unable to Agree and the Motion Withdrawn by Gambetta.

EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from one of our correspondents in France:—

VERSAILLES, August 30, 1871.

M. Gambetta called a caucus of the extreme left "to discuss the subject of the dissolution of the National Assembly."

All the members of that party met yesterday. The caucus was presided over by M. Gambetta.

CANNOT AGREE.

At the very outset of the discussion violent dissensions arose as to whether the Assembly was a constituent chamber or not. Several speakers held that the Assembly could only be dissolved by its own consent, and combated M. Gambetta's resolution. Others maintained that the Assembly was only elected to decide upon the conclusion of peace, and that its powers did not extend to legislation.

GAMBETTA CANNOT PREVAIL.

M. Gambetta made a long speech in favor of dissolution of the present Chamber and the election of another Constituent Assembly.

He found, however, that the caucus could not agree upon the resolution, and that the party was almost equally divided on this subject.

He therefore determined to abandon the issue for the present, and withdrew the motion for the dissolution of the National Assembly.

GAMBETTA'S WITHDRAWAL CONFIRMED.

The Paris *Journal* announces that M. Gambetta has withdrawn his proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Deafening Uproar in the National Assembly—M. Gambetta Opposed to the Assumption of Constitutional Powers.

VERSAILLES, August 30, 1871.

The Assembly this evening proceeded to discuss that part of the preamble of the decree which declares the Chamber possessed of constituent powers.

An extraordinary and disgraceful tumult began. While M. Baragnon was speaking M. Testelin shouted, "You liked the Emperor's boots."

A violent scene followed, which lasted over ten minutes, and was brought to a close by the President putting on his hat.

GAMBETTA EXHAUSTED.

M. Gambetta opposed the assumption of constituent powers, and declared that he would not accept even the republic from the present Assembly.

He was obliged to bring his speech to an abrupt close from sheer physical exhaustion. The uproar in the Chamber was deafening, and several personal collisions occurred between Deputies.

THE FIRST PART OF THE PREAMBLE ADOPTED.

The first part of the preamble affirming the constituent powers of the Assembly was brought to a vote and was adopted by 433 yeas to 227 nays.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

The Promulgation of M. Thiers' Powers in the National Assembly—Excited Debate on the Subject.

VERSAILLES, August 30, 1870.

In the Assembly to-day there was a full attendance of Deputies, and the galleries were crowded in expectation of decisive action on the prolongation of M. Thiers' powers.

M. Rivet announced that the special committee had agreed to receive the amendment proposed by M. Dufaure to the decree reported by them on Monday.

It was thereupon announced that the government would accept the decree.

Loud protests were made by members of the Left.

Numerous amendments which had been proposed to the measure were withdrawn.

The excitement in the Chamber during these proceedings was intense.

The Members of the Government on the Prolongation of M. Thiers' Powers—The Third Instalment of War Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, August 30, 1871.

The members of the government have agreed upon a bill for the prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers which but slightly modifies the decree reported by the committee upon the proposition of M. Rivet, and which will receive the support of the entire Left in the Assembly.

GOOD FOR FRANCE.

The *Bien Public* announces that the payment of the third instalment of the indemnity—half a milliard francs—was completed to-day.

The Duke d'Aumale and the Presidency.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

The Duke d'Aumale has, it is said, again declined to be a candidate for the Presidency of the French republic.

THE CHOLERA.

The Epidemic in Hamburg—Its Frightful Ravages in Konigsberg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

The cholera has made its appearance at Hamburg, where several cases are reported. Sixteen deaths from the disease have occurred at Altona during the past week.

The cholera continues its ravages at Königsberg. There were 100 new cases and twenty-nine deaths on the 27th, and eighty new cases and fifty deaths on the 28th inst.

THE POPE.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

The Papal Guards Paying Their Homage to the Holy Father.

REPLY OF THE POPE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the Eternal City:—

ROME, August 30, 1871.

The Papal Guards have in a body paid their homage to the Holy Father.

The Pope received them in solemn audience, surrounded by all the prelates and dignitaries of his household.

THE PAPAL GUARDS READY TO DIE FOR THE POPE.

The Commander of the Guards came forward, and on his knees assured the Holy Father of the loyalty and devotion of the men and officers, declaring that the Guards were ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of the Papacy.

REPLY OF THE HOLY FATHER.

The Pope, in reply, expressed a hope that he would yet live to see the Papacy restored to its former glory. He said:—

"I cannot name the day of our deliverance, but the time is not remote when we shall issue together from our prison."

SPAIN.

An Amnesty for All Political Offences—The Government Relying Upon Its Strength—The Duke of Montpensier.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 30, 1871.

A decree of amnesty has been promulgated. It applies to all political offences committed in Spain. The preamble recites that the government is well aware of the powerlessness of its adversaries and of its own ability to repress all revolt.

The amnesty has caused great satisfaction among all classes of the people and greatly increased the popularity of the Ministry.

The Duke of Montpensier to Testify in the Assassination of Marshal Prim.

PARIS, August 30, 1871.

The Duke of Montpensier, who is in France, offers to testify, before competent Spanish authorities, in relation to the death of General Prim. He is at present detained from going to Madrid by the illness of his daughter.

ENGLAND.

The Emperor Napoleon—The King of the Belgians—Loss of a Vessel with Six Lives—A Railway Accident—Six Persons Killed—Fire in London—Several Persons Burned to Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

The Emperor Napoleon and family visited the steamship Great Eastern yesterday.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians returns home to-morrow via Ostend.

MARINE DISASTER.

Six persons were drowned by the wreck of the Bondicar, from Cronstadt for an English port.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A railway collision occurred at Bolton last night and six persons were injured.

STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

One hundred and thirty German workmen struck yesterday at Newcastle-on-Tyne and paraded the streets. There was no disorder.

A FORGER.

Clarke, the American bond forger, has been committed for trial at the next Assizes.

FIRE IN DRURY LANE.

A destructive fire occurred in Drury lane, London, to-day. Several persons perished in the flames.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

At a public meeting in Southampton to-day a resolution approving the selection of Alderman Gurney as British Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington was adopted. It is said that Mr. Gurney has received English claims to the amount of £1,400 against the United States.

ITALY.

The Arbitrator Under the Treaty of Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, August 30, 1871.

Count Selopis has been appointed by King Victor Emmanuel arbitrator on the part of Italy upon the Alabama claims.

ROUMANIA.

The Indemnification of the German Bondholders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 30, 1871.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* states that the Roumanian government intends to submit to the Legislature a bill indemnifying creditors for whose claim the government is liable.

GARIBALDI.

Recovered from His Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

The Turin *Gazette* states that Garibaldi has recovered from his attck of illness and that repose is alone necessary for the complete restoration of his health.

DISTURBANCES AT STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

Fresh disturbances have occurred between the people and the German troops at Strasbourg, in which several of the populace and military were severely wounded.

THE NEW YORK LOAN IN GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 30, 1871.

In reply to a cable inquiry from the New York Associated Press the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau reaffirms its announcement of the 10th of August, as follows:—

The New York (city) loan is not quoted in the official list. The oldest Board of Berlin Merchants persists in the resolve not to allow the quotation.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Non-Arrival of the Steamship Constitution at Panama—News from Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

ASPINWALL, August 22,
VIA JAMAICA, August 30, 1871.

The American mail steamer Constitution, from San Francisco, due four days ago, has not arrived. Fears are entertained for her safety.

The Pacific mail steamer Rising Star is still here.

Chile.

Advices from Chili to the 4th state that a Reform bill has been introduced into Congress. It grants religious liberty, criminal trial by jury and gratuitous education. An earthquake occurred at Valparaiso on the 11th and at Santiago on the 20th. The sham King Araucania has fled to Buenos Ayres. His subjects are discovering his deceitful transactions.

Peru.

The advices from Callao are to the 14th. Fireworks, illuminations and serenades had been given in honor of Peruvian independence. The Presidential election takes place in October. There is great excitement in consequence. Prado is the favorite.

Three hundreds shocks of earthquake had occurred at Iquique since the 5th.

The Eben Ferimafe Railway has been inaugurated.

The English ship Donald Mackay had collided with the American ship Henry Sanford in the harbor of Callao. Both ships were seriously injured.

Ecuador.

Ecuador advices state that a party of revolutionists attacked the town of Montechristo and captured a political chief; but being unsupported by the Isabellans, they became alarmed and fled to the Peruvian Consulate and begged for mercy, asking the Consul to use his influence for them.

Manaoo is declared in a state of siege.

President Marino has been captured and shot by the revolutionists.

JAMAICA.

An Earthquake—The West Indian Cable.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jam., August 21, 1871.

The shock of an earthquake was felt yesterday, but no damage was done.

The steamer Suffolk is laying the submarine cable from Trinidad to Demerara, and the steamer Dacia is laying the cable from Barbadoes to St. Vincent. It was expected that the cables would be laid by the 18th of August.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCHES.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENCY,
NEW YORK, August 30, 1871.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

The New Yord *World* having editorially discredited one of our cable despatches of the 9th inst., and insinuated that it was manufactured in this city for a partisan purpose, I beg leave to invite the investigation it demands, and to say that the following facts will appear:—

First—The item in question was telegraphed to us direct from Reuter's office in London, the original having been filed in the handwriting of one of the Reuter Company's employés.

Second—The Reuter Company received it as an item of special American interest from the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau of Berlin than which there is no higher continental authority.

Third—The item is true, and reported a fact which had just transpired.

The report complained of was in the following words:—

The committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow quotations of the New York City loan to appear in the official stock list.

The *World* seeks to sustain its imputations by asserting that the New York city bonds continued to appear in the stock quotations published in the Berlin newspapers subsequent to the 9th of August. It presumes that these published stock quotations and the "official list" referred to in the cable despatch are identical; that the New York city bonds already occupied a place in said "official list;" that our item announced their displacement therefrom; that this is disproved by the published quotations aforesaid, and *ergo*, that we have been engaged in the dishonest manufacture of party capital.

These several presumptions are all erroneous and delusive. As the "official list" is not identical with the stock list, which the *World* cites, its whole fabric of inference falls. The fact is that parties interested in sustaining the New York city bonds in the Berlin market applied to have them put upon the "official list," and that application was rejected. In support of the Wolff-Reuter announcement of the result I cite the following extract from issue number 223 of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of Friday, August 11, viz.:—

NEW YORK CITY LOAN.

The Select Committee of the Berlin Stock Exchange has in its last meeting concluded not to grant the petition to insert the quotation of the New York city loan in the official Course list.

Finally, having employed the cable to trace the questioned despatch and its authority, I have this day received the following from our London agent:—

The New York loan is not quoted in the official list. The oldest Board of Berlin merchants persists in the resolve not to allow the quotation.

Presuming that the Berlin operator who was interested in sustaining the New York city bonds did not petition for its admittance to the official list in order to provoke a refusal, it does not seem probable that the facts were manufactured for the purpose of producing partisan reaction here. Very respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA.

Suspension of the Secretary of State—Further Exhibitions of Political Rottenness.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1871.

Governor Warmoth on Tuesday issued an order suspending George E. Bovee, the Secretary of State, and appointing F. J. Herrons, formerly United States Marshal, to discharge the duties of the office until the Legislature acts upon the subjects. Bovee's offence, the Governor charges, was in promulgating knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as law that which he knows has not become a law—a bill passed by the last Legislature known as the Crescent City Water Works bill. Bovee refusing to surrender the office was forcibly ejected by the Metropolitan Police and Herron was placed in possession. Bovee claims that he acted with the advice of the Attorney General of the State.

While Bovee was being ousted from his office a still more disgraceful scene was enacting at the City Hall. At the last previous meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed authorizing an extension of the city works on the Holly plan and authorizing an issue of two and a half millions bonds for that purpose. An ordinance was also introduced to lease the water works to the City Water Works Company for twenty-five years, authorizing parties to mortgage the works for two millions of dollars. In discussing the measure Administrator De Lassize (colored) produced a certificate for 1,000 shares of $100 each of stock issued to John Lockwood, and endorsed by Lockwood. Mr. De Lassize stated that they had been given him to secure his vote for the measure. Mayor Flanders stated that every member of the Council had been approached. He had seen $100,000 worth of stock offered to one of them. Administrator Walton stated that he had been offered a sum which would make him independent for life to support the measure. The impression prevails that it will pass.

COAL.

Auction Sale Yesterday—Advance in Prices.

One hundred and forty thousand tons of Scranton coal was offered for sale by auction in this city yesterday afternoon, the biddings for which indicated that coal was in demand, and commanded higher prices than at the sales of the previous month. The average prices show a considerable advance.

The following shows the comparative rates at the July and August sales:—

	Tons.	July.	August.
Lump	16,000	$4 25 a $4 40	$4 60 a $4 17½
Steamboat	12,000	4 25 a 4 30	4 27½a 4 42½
Grate	27,000	4 30 a 4 55	5 02½a 5 07½
Egg	17,000	4 92½a 5 00	5 20 a 5 25
Stove	50,000	5 42½a 5 50	5 52½a 5 60
Chestnut	18,000	4 37½a 4 42½	4 52½a 4 60

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ a 93½ for money and account. American securities firm. Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 93; 1865, 93½; 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 90¾.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, August 30.—French rentes, 66c. 13c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 30—4:30 P. M.—Cotton easier. Middling uplands, 9¼d. a 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. a 9¾d. The sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Petroleum spirits, 10s. a 10½d.; refined, 18s. a 18½d.

ANTWERP PRODUCE MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 30.—Petroleum 59½f., for fine pale American.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, August 29.—United States five-twenty bonds, 95½ a 96 for the old issue of 1862.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 30—Evening.—Linseed oil, £32 15s. a £33. Spirits turpentine, 37s.

COTTON MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 30, 1871.

Arrived, steamship City of London, from New York August 19, with 725 bales of cotton; steamship Oceanic, from New York August 19, with 1,554 bales of cotton; steamship Alsatia, from New York August 19, with 978 bales of cotton.

BEN BUTLER.

Another of the General's Gubernatorial Campaign Speeches.

A Bid for the Votes of the Workingmen—The New England Editors Excoriated in a Merciless Manner—The General Flat-footed in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

WORCESTER, MASS., August 30, 1871.

Another of General B. F. Butler's gubernatorial campaign speeches was delivered before an audience of 3,000 people in Mechanics' Hall, in this city, to-night. A furious rain storm prevailed throughout the early part of the evening; but, uncomfortable as it was, the weather seemed to have no effect upon the crowd, which packed the seats and aisles, and even the entries, of the spacious building to overflowing. There were very few ladies present, perhaps not more than fifty in the entire hall; but the assemblage seemed to be made up of the working people of the vicinity, some of whom, no doubt, were attracted hither by motives of curiosity, while the great majority appeared to sanction and adopt the views enunciated by Butler. The platform was free to all, and the General stepped upon the stage with but a single attendant. After two or three simple words of introduction he made a bow and proceeded to speak his piece. General Butler said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—There is one thing which I want you particularly to notice at this meeting—that it is the people who occupy the platform, and not the politicians. The United States is the only country in the world where this can be done; but here we are sovereigns in our own right. I may make some allusions to-night which could be styled personal, and for these I must ask your indulgence. I am so unfortunate as not to have anybody to speak for me, and I must speak for myself. Why, what have I done and whom have I offended? First, I am told I have no right to be a candidate for Governor, and that it is ingratitude to the republican party, which claims to have made me what I am. Perhaps they did. I am now a candidate for Governor, and I occupied the same position eleven years ago, when the democratic party polled more votes than it has at any time since. I owed no allegiance to the republican party then. Second, they say that they made me a general. I was a democrat when I went into the war, and

ATTAINED MY RANK BY MERIT,

and not by favor. What I am in a military point of view I owe solely to myself, and not to any political party. Third, they say that I intended to break up the republican party. Now, fellow citizens, I am not here for any purpose which will lead to the injury of that party, which has done so much for the good of the nation; but I do make war against the politicians. These politicians want to make the republican party like the old whig party—conveniently small. The highest and best republicans wish to push the party forward to do more good, and these men are thrust over to the side of the labor reformers. Can the republican party afford this? Gentlemen, it may do in Massachusetts, where we have sixty-five thousand votes, but how did it work in New Hampshire? They tell you that I desire to bolt from the republican party. That is queer talk from men who hold caucuses and issue private circulars, stating that if I am nominated they will bolt. Let them bolt. Where we lose one vote that way we will gain one thousand by square and honorable dealing. Ten years ago I came into the republican party, not by a back door or a window, but head foremost. I came in because you needed me more than you ever did before. The South never forgave me for this action, and I don't blame them either.

THE SECESSION AT CHARLESTON

killed the party, and it would have remained dead until now were it not for their "new departure," which some foolish republicans are trying to use to get themselves into power.

The General then passed to a review and defence of his course while in command at New Orleans during the rebellion. I admit, he said, that I took $150,000 from the pockets of the rich people of Louisiana, but instead of putting it in my pockets, as some of my traducers would have done, I used it to feed thirty-two thousand souls for seven months. Another story is told about me, and one to which until to-night I have never attempted to make a public answer. In the fall of 1861 I came to the North for purpose of organizing an expedition to go to Ship Island. After my force was gathered together I hired the steamship Constitution for $3,000 a day and sent off half of my expedition. When the vessel returned I packed the other half on board and let them lay in Boston Harbor for twenty-three days. The papers said I did this because I was in cahoot with the owners; but the truth was it was because I was obeying the orders of my superior officer. When I was prepared to sail a telegram summoned me to Washington, and I was told by the Commander-in-Chief that war with England might possibly occur at any moment—it being just after the Mason-Slidell affair—and if my men were at Ship Island the West India squadron might come over and sweep them up. There I was obliged to remain silent for twenty-three days, under cruel newspaper attacks, which my position prevented me from answering.

The attacks on the memory of his father were touched upon in passing and received a scathing commentary. General Butler exhibited the original parchment, signed by James Madison, President of the United States, and Secretary Eustis, of the War Department, showing that Captain John Mason had been a faithful and true soldier, and also a diploma from the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, commending Captain Butler to the good offices of the fraternity. Other documents of a similar character were read to the audience.

THE PRESS

then came in for its share of attention. Every nation has its idol, said the General, and that of America is the press, that whosoever falleth not down and worshippeth it is in danger of being ground between the upper and nether millstones. These remarks, however, are presumed to have been intended for the newspapers which have been pitching into General Butler, for he handled them for three-quarters of an hour without gloves. He excoriated the editors of the Massachusetts and Connecticut journals in merciless manner, and grew somewhat excited as he spoke. "I am a plain man," the General said, "and speak out boldly what I think and what I don't think. I don't have to go into back parlors to conceal my opinions from anybody. I want to say a few words about that great bugbear to politicians—

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

It has been on the statute book for seventeen years, and it should be enforced rigidly and impartially. Shops where we don't go should not be interfered with any oftener than those where we bestow our patronage. Enforce the law against all men alike, so long as it is a law, and then we can tell whether the people want it continued." The General enlarged upon this subject at some length, passing in continuance to the subject of

WOMAN SUFFRAGE,

and coming out emphatically in favor thereof. He had carefully considered the subject, and after reading up the authorities had reasoned thus:—There are but three exclusive privileges belonging to citizens of the United States—those of registering ships, of pre-empting land and of having passports. Women have always exercised these privileges, and hence they are American citizens. Now, as the right to the ballot is one of the privileges and immunities of an American citizen, and as the constitution provides that the laws of no single State shall take away any of the privileges and immunities of a citizen of all the States

WOMEN HAVE THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE,

wherever they choose to demand it. The General was, therefore, flat-footed in his advocacy of their claims. He concluded his remarks with an argument in favor of the necessity for a change in the State government. It has been alleged, he said, that I cheated the Commonwealth of Massachusetts out of $10,000. Now, we want a government here that Butler can't cheat, and then we may be sure of a reform in civil affairs. It may be asked why I have left my seat in Congress to run for Governor of Massachusetts. The reply to this is easily made. The session at Washington next winter will be an unimportant one. We have done all we could in the way of effecting proper legislation to aid in the preservation of law and order at the South, and with General Grant to execute those laws we have nothing to fear. I see

NOBODY BUT GRANT

with whom we can go into the Presidential contest with any hope of success, and I am willing to trust the nation with him. I take him to be a good republican, although people are trying to drive me out of the party; but let me tell these people that when I go out of the party they will go with me; for I mean to stick to republicanism. The mission of the party now is to reform abuses within its own ranks, and Massachusetts is a good State to commence in. If you decide to elect me as your Governor I will do all I can to effect a reform; but if the decision is otherwise I shall be contented with my profession. Judge ye.

The address, which continued for two hours, was warmly and frequently applauded, and after its conclusion the audience quietly dispersed, with cheers for General Butler and the candidate of the people.

The Lowell Champion's Reply to an Address and Resolutions from Irish Citizens of the Fifth Ward, New York.

The following is General B. F. Butler's reply to a late address and resolutions got up and forwarded him by Irish citizens of the Fifth ward:—

LOWELL, August 27, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. MERRIGAN:—I do not know that there is any duty—and certainly not so pleasurable a one—that I have neglected as long as I have my obligation of returning answer to you in gratefully acknowledging the receipt of the address and resolutions of my Irish fellow citizens of the Fifth ward of New York.

I grieve that I must premise by so much of apology; but if you and your friends knew how severely my time is taxed, especially the time that ought to be a summer vacation, when I am away from home, and the regular daily routine of business cannot be carried out, I know you would pardon me. Believe me when I assure you that there was no want of gratitude for the high compliment paid me that has caused the delay. So far from it I have

HAD THE RESOLUTIONS PHOTOGRAPHED,

that I may have them in enduring form and properly framed. The gratification of receiving them was greatly enhanced by the fact that they came to me so entirely without expectation of the thought. Resolutions are sometimes passed in favor of men which have been induced by the action of personal friends, but these, I am sure, are the spontaneous expression of the feelings of the men who passed them.

Again, the gratification is redoubled because they came from a class of my fellow citizens with whom I have not acted politically, and are an expression of opinion that had no political thought or direction.

Seeing what I believed to be a wrong done I expressed my convictions upon that subject, and also sketched what I believe would have been right in action, as well as policy in government. Those views, so expressed, have met your approbation, for which accept my warmest acknowledgments, the evidence of which I shall cherish as the most valued possession to be transmitted to my children.

Receive for yourself assurances of the highest personal regard. I am, very truly, yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

P. MERRIGAN, Esq., 523 Canal street, New York.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Meeting of the Conservative Convention.

Bourbonism Cropping Out—Indignation of Jubal A. Early at the Admission of Negro Delegates—Movements for Conciliation—Thomas S. Bocock Elected President of the Convention.

RICHMOND, August 30, 1871.

The Conservative Convention, called for the purpose of reorganizing the party and giving it a new departure of some kind, met in the Skating Rink at twelve M. to-day, and nearly all the counties in the State were represented by delegates or proxies.

The promise of the morning was a harmonious meeting; but after dinner things got rather mixed, and Bourbonism, which, it was thought, had been conquered, showed signs of breaking out in a new place. The admission of some half-dozen colored delegates from Richmond was agreed to almost unanimously, and the colored men were received with applause. But General Jubal A. Early happened to be absent at the time in a committee, and when he returned and learned what had been done he was very much disgusted. In fact, so much so that he subsequently refused to serve when appointed on the business committee, because, as he said, he was not in sympathy with the course adopted by the Convention. An effort was made to satisfy him, but it failed, and finally he walked out. As he was leaving some one proposed three cheers for General Early, but they were drowned in hisses. The truth is, General Early imagines that the mantle of General Lee has fallen upon his shoulders, and he thinks everybody ought to acknowledge him as a veritable Elisha. But the people cannot discover the qualities for which they loved Lee in Early. This all took place after dinner, and the majority of the Convention was somewhat excited. Perhaps when their heads are cooler, in the morning, there will be more harmony.

The only other very notable incident of the day was the introduction of a resolution by an indiscreet Richmond delegate to appoint a committee to wait on Governor Walker and invite him to a seat on the platform. This was opposed and finally voted down on the general grounds of its impropriety. A good many interpret this as an evidence that the Governor is losing some of its popularity, but that is not its true meaning. Virginians are very stiff backed and don't like anything that looks like sycophancy. Had Governor Walker appeared in the Convention they would have risen with one accord and invited him to a place of honor; but they could not brook the idea of formally appointing a committee and sending it to the Governor's mansion to request the honor of his attendance on deliberations of a purely partisan gathering, where really, as Governor of the State, he had no business. This is way they tabled the resolutions, and not from any want of confidence in the Governor or from any wish to show him disrespect.

There has been no business done yet, though a business committee has been appointed. They will probably make up their platform to-night and have it ready to submit to-morrow. The old Bourbons, such as Governor Extra Billy Smith, seem to have got the lead in the Convention, and it is feared they may flavor the platform too highly. The people are undoubtedly in favor of what is called Vallandigham's new departure, and that is the sentiment of the Convention, as was shown by the applause which greeted Mr. Bock's very able and very conciliatory speech. But, then, the irreconcilables, such as Jubal Early and Governor Smith, must not be driven away from the party, whose whole object is success in the coming State election for members of the Legislature. Everything must be done and everything harmonized, they say, to keep the State government in the hands a the white people and out of the hands of the carpet-baggers. It is, therefore, not important at this time that any grave declaration of a national policy should be made. It is of local importance, however, that unity should be preserved, and it will be.

The Convention to-day was temporarily organized by calling ex-Governor Montague to the chair. He made a brief speech, in which he was very denunciatory of the radicals and carpet-baggers, and declared the State must be saved through the white people from radical rule. If the white men of Virginia would stand together he defied all the Yankees from Maine to California. They might send all their carpet-baggers and scalawags down here and combine with all the negroes, and still they could not affect her. She would prove as unconquerable as ever. His remarks were bitter and galling, but they did not meet with much favor. A few attempted to applaud, but the effort was a failure. The people are tired of such rodomontade. They are determined to have peace, and the old fogies must either change their course or young Virginia will pass on and leave them in "their last ditch," where most people wish they had been buried when the war closed.

The permanent organization gave the Convention a different sort of President. Thomas S. Bocock, an old line whig, who was formerly Speaker of the national House of Representatives, was selected, and the announcement was hailed with delight by the Convention and the public assembled. He made a very practical, pointed and calm speech, which gave full satisfaction. He told them a better day was coming for Virginia, and that they must wait for it with the same patience that had hitherto signalized their course, and they would yet triumph. The throne of God still stood to be invoked, and why should any falter? Their ark of safety was the great conservative party. He contrasted the radical party of the North with the conservatives, and drew a very vivid picture of the reckless extravagance of the carpet-baggers, who are here to-day and away to-morrow; who pay no taxes, but spend all that are collected, and live in luxury on the sweat of the native people. How different had it been in Virginia under the rule of Governor Walker and the conservatives! Here the men who spent the money paid the taxes, and it was to their interest to keep them down to the lowest possible point. He referred to the fate of South Carolina, and said that the idea we had escaped such a fate called for universal rejoicing in the State, while the dread of it the future would nerve every one to renewed ardor in the course we had adopted. There must be harmony among us to effect this; and as the howl of the famishing wolf stills the bickerings of the travellers in the wilderness, so let the hungry howl of their people hush every note of discord among the people of Virginia. The path of truth and virtue is sometimes dark and thorny, but persevere and the obstacles are removed. The dark cloud rolls back, disclosing the bright bow of hope. So let us press on and a more resplendent prospect will surround us in the future. Let us surrender no vital principles, but let us waste no time in dead and obsolete issues. Let us adopt a more practical policy, and build up virtues and cover the land with successful improvements. Go on as a law-abiding people; wait for the time when a law of justice shall return to warm the hearts of the people from the North to the South, when fraternal love will return; when Ku Klux bills and Enforcement laws will pass away with the party which framed them to perplex and oppress us, and a more liberal and just party shall succeed it, to administer the government so that it will protect us, if not as our fathers framed it.

His speech was loudly applauded when he closed. The Convention adjourned about five o'clock till ten to-morrow, when the plan of reorganization will, no doubt, be presented, as there are several framed.

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