# THE TREATY.

## England Ready to Withdraw from Arbitration.

## Parliament To Be Informed to That Effect.

## The President Puts His Foot Down.

## A DEFENCE OF SECRETARY FISH.

## His Efforts to Save the Treaty from Failure.

## WHY THE SENATE'S ADVICE WAS SOUGHT.

## A Resolute Stand To Be Taken at Last.

## The National Honor May Yet Be Rescued.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 30, 1872.

It is asserted, in the most positive manner, in the city this evening that the British government considers the negotiations with the American government with regard to the Treaty of Washington have failed, and that the government will inform Parliament that it will withdraw from the arbitration at Geneva.

### THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1872.

The excitement resulting from the perplexed condition of the treaty business continues to absorb public attention, and the prospects *pro* and *con.* form the staple of general conversation. The belief that we have again

GOT JOHN BULL BY THE HIP,

and that the President, with the advice of the Senate, will persist in holding our present advantage, is quite prevalent, and is sustained by the cautious utterances of officials who are known to be fully informed regarding the present situation.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS AT LAST PUT HIS FOOT DOWN," said an administration Senator to-day, who is supposed to have voted against ratification, "and he will not take it up until England either comes to our terms or assumes the responsibility of breaking the treaty by withdrawing from Geneva." Other Senators having made similar remarks, and a feeling of unqualified satisfaction being apparent in administration circles, public confidence is in a great measure restored. The result is what might be expected from a sudden conviction that instead of national humiliation the government will eventually assert its dignity. Both in political and private circles there is great unanimity in the declaration that the administration must be sustained at all hazards. From an administration standpoint the circumstances of which

THE PRESENT COMPLICATIONS

are the consequence may be summed up as follows:—The difference in opinion regarding the construction of the treaty arises from the well-known fact that Great Britain denies the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal over the class of claims included in the American case which are now known as indirect claims or consequential damages. The United States maintain that the following clause in the Washington Treaty is sufficiently explicit on that point to authorize the submission of those claims to the arbitrators:—

All claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration.

The English Cabinet put forth the statement that the British members of the Joint High Commission were led to believe that the United States

HAD WAIVED THESE CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish shows that from the time when Minister Adams, Nov. 20, 1862, called the attention of Lord Russell to the existence of this class of claims up to the present date they have been persistently urged. Minister Adams' communication to Lord Russell embraced the assertion that he had been instructed by his government to solicit redress for national and private injuries already sustained, and suggested the liability of Great Britain for losses other than those of individual sufferers. The policy thus asserted as a principle of American diplomacy has never been deserted, and was especially confirmed by the action of the Senate in

REJECTING THE JOHNSON-CLARENDON TREATY.

When the supplementary correspondence commenced last February, which has resulted in the present muddle, the United States was for the first time informed of the alleged British belief that the national claims, or indirect claims and consequential damages, as they are more commonly called, were

NOT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENEVA BOARD.

They were included in our case, as prepared for the consideration of that tribunal. The administration sustains itself for including them in the case by the truthful assertion that they are identically the same as set forth in the discussion of the Joint High Commission of March 8, 1871, the minutes or protocol of which discussion stands approved in the proceedings of the Commission, under date of May 4, 1871. Each successive step of the correspondence, as prepared by Secretary Fish, was submitted to the President and approved by him, as well as a majority of his Cabinet.

THE BRITISH THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL

from the arbitration was received in due time and was the occasion of grave apprehension. After mature consideration it was agreed to attempt a conciliation of the British Cabinet by an offer to waive any demand for a money award from the consequential damages. This offer did not meet the requirements of Great Britain, and the compromise was rejected. At this juncture the loss of the treaty was almost a certainty. At Mr. Fish's suggestion the President met his party friends of the Foreign Committees of Congress at the State Department. The whole subject was explained to them in detail. The probability that a further proposition would be made by Lord Granville was not then apparent, although Mr. Fish had invited the British government to submit a new article. The assertions repeated so frequently of late that Mr. Fish backed down at this point from the position he had previously assumed and persistently held are not sustained by the construction placed upon this invitation by the immediate friends of the administration. They admit that his invitation for the submission of a new article

OPENED THE DOOR FOR AN ARROGANT DEMAND

for further concession to Great Britain, but insist that a fair construction of his despatch of May 7 will not justify the assertion that he wilfully abandoned any principle then or now at stake. The concluding sentence of that despatch, referring to the President, says:—

He will, therefore, be willing to consider, and, if possible, will present for the consideration of the Senate, any new article which may be proposed by the British government which, while it settles the principles involved in the presentation of what are called indirect claims, will remove the differences which have arisen between the two governments in their construction of the treaty.

The members of the Foreign Committees were informed of the contents of the foregoing despatch, and told that a favorable response was almost an improbability. They agreed that

THE CONCESSIONS MADE UP TO THIS TIME

were within the province of the President and Secretary in their respective capacities of diplomatic agents of the government, and, while they perhaps were not altogether satisfied with the extent to which those concessions were carried, no serious fault was found with the negotiations up to that stage. Pending this consultation the British Cabinet had agreed to submit what is now known as

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

As soon as the President became aware of the remarkable concessions embraced in its demands he determined to submit it, with the correspondence of which it was a legitimate consequence, to the Senate. The result of this step is fresh in the public mind. It should be explained that the foregoing statement is virtually

A DEFENCE OF THE FISH SIDE

of the negotiations; it is, in fact, a brief compend of the arguments of a prominent member of the administration party to show that, after all, there has been no backing down on the part of the United States, except in the one particular of the co-agreement not to press for a money award for consequential damages.

General Schenck telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day asking when the Senate will adjourn, and the Secretary replied that there was little probability that it would remain in session after next Monday. This does not seem to indicate an absolute failure of the treaty, but the President has put his foot down, and it is not likely that the supplemental article will save it.

Maxwell Woodhull, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London, arrived here to-day, with despatches from General Schenck.

# HORSE NOTES.

While in Kentucky, attending the late race meeting at Lexington, we visited the Woodburn Farm of Mr. Alexander, to examine the quality of the yearlings to be sold at the annual sale, which takes place on the 26th of June, numbering forty-three in all—twenty-one colts and twenty-two fillies. The colts and fillies were all in fine condition, with the exception of one—a filly by Australian, dam Bay Flower, the dam being a bad mother—and it was difficult to pick out even the best looking ones, they are all so good. The colts that filled our eye, however, and which we would choose if selecting for ourselves, would be, first, a brown colt by Planet, dam by Britannia Fourth, which is an extraordinary fine colt, and the best on the place of Planet's get, in our opinion. There is another very fine colt by Planet, dam Eagless, which is considered the best Planet by many who have visited the place; but we have named our choice. Should Mr. Belmont's Gray Planet not win the Belmont Stakes this colt will not be so popular with the gentlemen who intend attending the sale. There is a very large and promising colt by Australian, dam Bonnet, that will make a race horse beyond a doubt; and another one by the same horse out of Aerolite, by Albion, that also attracted our attention. This one has a peculiar racing appearance, and, no doubt, will be wanted by many on the day of sale. There are a number of very fine Asteroids, the best, to our way of thinking, being a bay colt out of Vandalia, by Vandal; the next best a bay colt out of Laura White (a full brother of Bazaine), but a much better looking one at the same age. Another Asteriod, out of Sue Washington, looks like a race horse, and he ought to be a four-miler, as both his sire and dam were good ones at that distance. There is another very fine colt out of imported Cairngorm that will bring a high price; and yet another out of Schottische that there will be much competition for. Katona (the dam of Metairie) has also a grand colt by Asteroid, and we think all the get of this horse at the coming sale will prove better race horses than his produce of previous years. The old horse Lexington has produced some good ones, particularly a chestnut colt out of Spinola and a bay colt out of Etham Lass (a full brother of Kingfisher). The latter is a very fine colt, and will probably bring the highest price of any at the sale. There is a brother of Monarchist among the lot, of fine action, but he is at present rather under size. He may, however, grow into a large horse. Among the fillies the very best, we think, is a chestnut by Planet, out of Mazurka, by Lexington. She is very large, of fine form and action, and is the very best looking yearling on the place. A chestnut filly by Asteroid, dam imported Target, by Rifleman, is very handsome and has a racing "cut;" as also one out of Lilla by the same horse. This filly is large and finely proportioned. There is a very good and substantial filly by Lexington, dam Red Rose, by Glencoe, that we think will make a race nag; and a splendid one by Australian, out of Lavender (a full sister of Heimbold). A chestnut filly by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, and a chestnut filly by Planet, dam Lis Mardis, by Glencoe, are both very fine and will be admired at the sale. Mary Innis has a strong, fine filly by Australian; but this grand sire has produced a chestnut filly out of Alabama that is what an English jockey would call "a stunner." She is the largest foal that Alabama ever produced, is very racing like and, we think, will be a better nag than any of her sisters. This is, without exception, the best yearling filly by Lexington on the estate. The bay filly out of Edith, by Lexington, is a good one, and so is the bay filly by Australian, dam Bay Leaf, the latter being of large size. Some persons who attend Mr. Alexander's sale may possibly have other preferences, and many of the youngsters that we have not mentioned may be favorites and bring higher prices than those we have noticed. If so, in the language of the showman who exhibited likenesses of Wellington and Nelson, not knowing one from the other, we say, "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

In addition to the "high mettled racers" will be sold fourteen trotters, among which are three yearlings that are conspicuous among the others. These were a brown filly by Woodford Mambrino, dam Tweedledum, by Pilat, Jr.; a gray filly by Belmont, dam Madame Dudley, by a Bashaw horse; and a chestnut filly by Belmont, dam Venus, by American Star.

Mr. Bonner drove his trotting horse Jo. Elliott the last half mile of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds track on Wednesday evening in 1:11½ to his road wagon. Jo. Elliott is in fine condition, full of vigor and resolution, and will, we predict, before snow falls, show the fastest mile in public that was ever witnessed.

### PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The storm of yesterday morning necessitated the postponement of the third day's racing at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The events, embracing the 2:39 and 2:27 purses, now go over, under the decision of the management, until Monday, and to-day's contests start as formerly, and will come off should the weather be favorable. The first of these are for horses that had never beaten 2:48—$350 to the winner, $150 to second and $100 to third horse. Entered for the event are Alden Goldsmith's bay stallion Abdallah, G. K. Ferguson's bay mare Sweetmeat, T. Hoyt's sorrel gelding Wallace, J. J. Bowen's bay gelding Camors, J. J. Wheeler's black mare Eveline, and P. Wood's sorrel gelding Robert Dixon.

The second contest is for horses, under saddle, that have never beaten 2:25—$400 to first, $200 to second and $150 to third. This will bring to the score James Campbell's bay gelding J. J. Bradley, John Murphy's bay gelding Geo. W. Patterson, and C. S. Green's chestnut mare Lucille.

Pools were sold on the saddle race last night at the rooms of Messrs. Marshall & Johnson, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, Bradley being the favorite in the early evening, but later Lucille was made first choice. The following is an average:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Bradley........ | $20 | 20 | 20 | 55 | 18 | 14 |
| Lucille.............. | 14 | 17 | 28 | 85 | 25 | 25 |
| Geo. W. Patterson.. | 4 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 9 | 8 |

Up to ten o'clock there was no betting on the 2:48 class, it being understood that there would be but three starters—Abdallah, Eveline and Wallace.

### ILLNESS OF THE LATE PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, May 30, 1872.

Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, late Premier of Ontario, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in Cornwall, Ontario. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

# SPAIN.

## Parliamentary Excitement and Tumult on the Question of Serrano's Treatment of the Carlists.

### Senor Zorrilla Moves a Vote of Censure Against the Marshal—Admiral Topete Endorses the Army Commander—The President of the Cortes Retires Under Insult—Confusion in the Chamber and Serious Consequences Expected.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 30, 1872.

At the session of the Cortes to-day Admiral Topete, President of the Council, stated that the Ministry recognized the validity of the convention made by Marshal Serrano with the rebels in Biscay, pardoning those who voluntarily surrender, and requested the members of the opposition not to interpellate the government relative thereto.

After this announcement Señor Zorrilla arose and moved a vote of censure upon Marshal Serrano.

It is said this action of Zorrilla will cause Marshal Serrano to resign his command.

Notwithstanding the request of Admiral Topete in the Cortes that the opposition should refrain from taking any action relative to the endorsement by the government of the course pursued by Marshal Serrano towards the Carlists, hardly had the excitement which was caused by the introduction of Señor Zorrilla's motion died away when Señor Martos arose and proceeded to question the government.

The President of the Cortes refused to answer.

Señor Martos insisted upon his question, when the President declared that the action of the Deputy was insulting to him, and left the Chamber.

Great confusion followed the retirement of the President, the tumult in the Chamber became general, and amid the din of voices no Deputy could be plainly heard.

### City Excitement in Madrid—A Ministerial Resignation Probable—Serious Consequences in Prospect.

MADRID, May 30, 1872.

The excitement over Serrano's generous treatment of the insurgents is very great, and the stormy scenes in the Cortes have served to intensify it.

It is probable that the Marshal, with other Ministers who have accepted positions in the new Cabinet, will resign.

Should the King insist on making Serrano Premier, as it is rumored he is disposed to do in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carlist insurrection, grave consequences are feared.

# FRANCE.

### Sentence of Death Against a Communist Incendiary.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 30, 1872.

The trial of Chateau for setting fire to the Tuileries terminated yesterday with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be shot.

# ENGLAND.

### National Sympathy for Persecuted Israelites—Death of a Naval Veteran—Bullion and Cotton Supply—The Rate of Discount.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 30, 1872.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House last night, at which speeches were made giving expression to warm sympathy for the suffering Israelites in Roumania. Resolutions were adopted invoking Her Majesty's government to interpose for the protection of the persecuted race in that country against the outrages of the populace.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE CAPTORS OF WASHINGTON.

Commander Charles Brand, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, died yesterday. The deceased was present at the capture of Washington by the British in 1814.

FLOW OF BULLION TO THE BANK.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England is published here this evening, and shows an increase of the amount of bullion in vault of £630,000 sterling.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one per cent, and is now four per cent.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Five thousand, six hundred and sixty-six bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

# CUBA.

### Movements of Captain General Valmaseda—The Notes of the Spanish Bank—The Financial Situation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 30, 1872.

Captain General Valmaseda is at Santiago de Cuba. His secretary, Señor Araistegui, has returned to Havana.

The Spanish Bank, on the 15th of June, will issue notes of the denomination of one and three dollars, and fractional notes of the denomination of fifty and ten cents. The latter are to be printed in New York.

The Spanish Casino, Captain General Valmaseda and the Intendente have telegraphed to Spain asking the Cortes to take into consideration the financial situation in Cuba at the earliest opportunity.

### FLOOD IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30, 1872.

Mail accounts from the freshet in Southwestern Missouri say that whole farms in the valleys of Spring River, Centre Creek and other streams were completely washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel. Live stock of all kinds was drowned in large numbers, and hundreds of yards of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad track were swept from its bed into the adjacent fields. A wall of water rolled down Spring River Valley leaving only devastation and ruin behind.

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

#### Postponement of the Match Between the Bostonians and the Mutuals.

BOSTON, May 30, 1872.

The match game of base ball which was to have taken place on the Boston Grounds between the Bostonians and the Mutuals was postponed until to-morrow on account of rain. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the game, and, although greatly disappointed when the postponement was announced, quietly received back their money and departed.

### THE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

For the past two days a large number of manufacturing chemists, from various parts of the country, have been in secret session at the Astor House. They adjourned last evening, after having elected the following officers:—President, Thomas S. Harrison, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas P. Shephard, Providence, R. I.; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, B. V. Keyser, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, F. Kalbfleisch, New York; C. Lennig, Pennsylvania; R. Rennie, New Jersey; Jesse Shugluff, Maryland; T. P. Shephard, Rhode Island; L. Howard, Massachusetts; H. P. Adams, Connecticut. Executive Committee, A. Cochrane, Massachusetts; M. Gutches, New York; John R. Savage, Pennsylvania; W. S. Symington, Maryland; Junius Gridley, New York. The association adjourned to meet again in this city the last Thursday in June. It is said that the association represents $50,000,000 of capital.

# FREE TRADE

## Enthusiastic Meeting at Steinway Hall Last Evening.

## A Third Presidential Candidate To Be Put in the Field.

## The "Inalienable Right" to Buy and Sell Without Legislative Interference.

### Wholesale Abuse of Both Grant and Greeley—Speeches by David Wells, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Sterne and Professor Perry.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of free trade was held at Steinway Hall last evening. The audience was very large, and the proceedings clearly showed that there is, at least in New York, a considerable party of revenue reformers who took part in the proceedings at Cincinnati, but who now feel extremely chagrined and discontented at the platform adopted and the candidate nominated there.

At a little after eight o'clock Mr. Bryant came upon the platform and was received with a loud burst of applause. He was followed by a number of prominent merchants and politicians, and the meeting organized without delay by selecting Mr. Bryant as chairman.

MR. BRYANT'S REMARKS.

After alluding to the largeness of the audience, Mr. Bryant referred to the great importance of the principle of free trade to the prosperity of the country. If, said he, you were to ask five men taken at random from any part of the Union whether they did not regard the tariff laws as unjust and oppressive and as a severe burden upon the community, destructive of many forms of important industry, four out of the five would say "Yes." That was the general feeling and judgment, and he might adduce as proof of it the doings of Congress, which for the whole of the last winter had been patching and piecing the tariff, like a cobbler working on an old shoe—with this difference, however, that the son of Crispin would attempt to make the shoe better, while the members of Congress had endeavored simply to do as little in regard to the tariff as they were able. The changes which had been made left the tariff laws very little better than they were before, although the people had said to Congress "we are ground down by taxes, and you have taken millions from the people in taxes, very little of which has gone into the Treasury, and you therefore owe us millions in the way of reducing the taxes." "Very well," said this obliging Congress, "there is sixpence for you; we tender that to you, and demand a receipt in full." They took the sixpence—the cheese-parings of reform, because they were famishing, but they were not content with that, and they would go on demanding of Congress that it should give to the people all of that to which it is entitled, and that was an honest revenue tariff, and nothing less. That, they were determined to have, and they would not give over this effort until they should have made it dangerous for any political party, whatever its name, to ignore this important question, and to put aside the demands of the people for the abolition of those duties, those indirect taxes, which were burdensome to every walk of life, to every class of the community, and which paralyzed the industry of the country.

The Secretary then read several letters, one of which, recommending a call for a Free Trade Nominating Presidential Convention on the 27th June next, provoked quite a storm of hisses and applause among the foes and partisans of Mr. Greeley, who seemed to be of about equal strength in the audience.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That with the disappearance of the political issues arising out of the institution of slavery, and resulting from the war which slavery entailed, the need has made itself felt among the thoughtful men of both parties for a governmental policy based upon the material interests of the country, and contemplating broad practical reform in the collection of the revenue, the organization of the civil service and in all branches of the government administration.

Resolved, That with the general relaxation of old party ties, and with the growing distrust felt toward the professional political leaders, the country turns for counsel to the independent thinkers in the ranks of either party; and therefore the late Convention at Cincinnati was regarded hopefully, in the trust that it would lay down a sound and adequate platform of principles, and would likewise nominate a candidate whose freedom from all associations with odious political rings and whose whole record on the questions of the present and the future should give assurance that his election would bring with it radical changes for the better.

Resolved, That both the platform and the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention have caused deep disappointment in the mind of the community, and have rendered impossible that co-operation of all the reforming influences without the union of which success is impossible.

Resolved, That the late Convention at Cincinnati, having been held under a call which specified free trade as one of its leading principles, and that issue having been ignored in its platform, while the most prominent protectionist in the country was named as its candidate, no obligation to support him rests upon those free-traders who participated in the Convention, and under whose auspices the Convention was convoked.

Resolved, That those who have labored in the past to redress the wrongs and to abolish the abuses of our tariff system should not permit their exertions to be diminished by the rebuff which they have received at Cincinnati. On the contrary, the present dissolution of former party ties offers an opportunity for efforts in many districts in which it has heretofore been hopeless to attempt to break old party lines upon the question of tariff reform.

Resolved, That, while thus preparing for an active contest in individual Congressional districts, we cannot forget that in a Presidential campaign the leading motive which guides the course of many voters must be found in the public character and record of the candidates for the Presidency. We therefore call upon all friends of free trade and kindred reforms to unite with us in efforts to secure the nomination of a candidate who shall adequately represent our principles; and further

Resolved, That for this purpose the President of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of ten, which shall have power to add to its number, and whose duty it shall be to put themselves in communication and to concert an effective co-operation with all associations and individuals having the like object in view.

PROFESSOR PERRY'S REMARKS.

Professor PERRY, of Williams College, was next introduced, and, after defending the title "free trade" as being shorter and stronger than "revenue reform," said that every great political agitation had to pass through three phases. The first was reflection. The attention of thoughtful men was arrested by certain facts, and they reflected upon them until they reached some positive conclusion. Then, as soon as men were thoroughly convinced that any particular view was right, they began to convert other men to the same doctrine. Perhaps they were at first regarded as men of one idea, and were greeted with sneers and ridicule, but they nevertheless went zealously forward, discussing the issues involved. This was the second stage—the stage of argumentation—and certainly Mr. Wells and Mr. Atkinson and his friends of the *Evening Post* had endeavored for years to persuade the people of the truth of free trade. The third and last phase of every great cause, however, was the phase of action. It was well to remember that the gentlemen who made and administered laws in Congress were themselves made by the people, and that members of Congress, though they were not generally sensitive to argumentation, were peculiarly sensitive to votes. The process of making a new tariff this year had gone forward on the same principle as had governed tariff making for ten years—a skilful arrangement and balancing of conflicting forces and interests. And those legislators would go on forever thus plundering the people unless the people said to them, in tones that could not be misunderstood, "You shall not." Free traders had talked and argued, and were still ready to talk and argue, until every man, however stolid, should know that it was his true interest to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets. But more than argument was necessary. Something further was needed to be done, and that was to vote. To those citizens who were content with the present administration he had nothing to say, nor did he wish to quarrel with those citizens who wished to see elected to the Presidency the Sage of Chappaqua and the Philosopher of Printing House Square. (Here there was a storm of hisses and applause, but it soon subsided.) Many citizens, however, relished neither of these candidates, some of whom did not like in times of peace to see a bayonet wreathed with cigar smoke as the symbol of Executive authority; and others did not wish to run the risk of seeing our next President standing in the garden of the White House on a tremendously rainy day watering his cabbages by irrigation. To such citizens he was able to say that under any circumstances there would be a third candidate in the field, pledged to carry his banner to the end of the campaign. Perhaps that candidate would not have a majority of votes, but it was at least certain that in "their Israel" there were seven thousand men and more who had not bowed, and never would, bow the knee to Baal."

MR. DAVID A. WELLS' SPEECH.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS then spoke. He said they had met to take counsel together about one of those great fundamental principles of freedom and individual right which had not yet been acknowledged as true and beneficent by a majority of this people. He did not refer to the right of every man to enjoy liberty of conscience, to prescribe for himself his own religious faith and to worship at any shrine he chose; and he did not allude to liberty of speech or of the pen or of the press, or of every man to control his own person. All these things they had purchased long ago at an infinite expenditure of blood and treasure. He alluded to that other great fundamental principle of liberty which proclaimed that every man should have the right to buy and to sell, and to conduct any legitimate business free from all interference from any government beyond what was contingent on the raising of an economical and just revenue. It was one of the anomalies of the social phenomena of this age that here to-day, in the last third of the nineteenth century, in the midst of an active, highly intelligent and practical people, they should find it necessary to hold meetings and make speeches and print and distribute books in defence of a principle which was apparently certain of being accepted as true upon simply a clear statement of fact. For this condition of things several explanations might be given. It seemed to be the fate of all reforms, from the time of the giving of the law on Mount Sinai down to the latest dispensation of economic and scientific truth, that opposition should be met with, and that that opposition should be proportioned to the extent of the selfish interests which were likely, by the adoption of such reforms, to be made subordinate to the general good. He had never expected that free trade would be an exception to this rule, for he had foreseen from the beginning the many antagonistic influences they would have to encounter. Above all, he had expected to meet, as they had already met, that moral inertia on the part of the people which made them indisposed to take up and dispassionately consider any subject like fiscal reform, which was represented to them as being dry and difficult of comprehension. Furthermore, he had anticipated that they would be likely to be met with an obstacle to success arising from the misuse of such terms as protection and their distortion from their true and legitimate meaning. To overthrow these misconceptions and overcome this indifference was the great work of the hour, and if they found that these principles which they believed were essential to the prosperity of the country were likely to be made subordinate to political expediency, then there was all the more necessity for them to have wisdom in their counsels, to make a bold and defiant declaration of the truth, and to unite for vigorous and persistent effort. He had not as yet, for his part, fully determined as to what course it was best for them, as revenue reformers, for the present to take. But he was certain that they could make no mistake in perfecting their organization by closing up their ranks and preparing to strike vigorous and effective blows for their cause when other circumstances should give them an opportunity. Looking back to what they had already accomplished, there was certainly no cause for discouragement. A few years ago the principles of revenue reform and economic science, as they understood it, were hardly accepted by any seminary of learning in the country. Now they were almost universally so accepted, there being only one university in Pennsylvania and one in New York where such principles were not taught. A few years ago the number of journals for tariff reform could be indicated by the use of the smallest numerals, and to-day every first class journal in the country, with a single exception, supported it; and in the case of that journal protection was probably limited to the activity of a single individual. And in Congress immense advances had been made in deference to an irresistible public opinion. For the future their weapons were forged and ready. They had only to cast their eyes around the country to see that every year, instead of protection making us more independent of foreign nations, we were growing more dependent. This was evinced by the fact that our imports were constantly increasing of articles which we ought to produce or manufacture ourselves, while the export of all those things we ought to sell was comparatively decreasing. We had only to cast our eyes upon our shipping, whose flag once floated in every breeze and in every harbor, to see that it had been all but swept entirely from the seas. They had also to bear in mind that we had the advantage of every other people in respect to population, territory, climate, soil, abundance of food, facilities of intercommunication and means of education and free government, and yet, under the protection system, there were only four things that we could produce cheaper than other peoples—sewing machines, raw cotton, crude petroleum and gold—and with the last three of these any advantage we had we owed simply to Providence, and not to our own exertions. They had also only to look at the newspapers and observe the widespread discontent of the working classes to understand the ruin and misery involved in protection. The latest return of the Labor Bureau of Massachusetts showed that while the average wages of the workingman in that State was $611 per annum the necessary expenditure for the necessaries of life for a family of five persons was over $760. The only alternative of the laboring man, therefore, was to live with an inadequate amount of food and shelter, or else to send his children to work in factories; or, lastly, to eat up the accumulations of past labor to eke out a decent livelihood. It was folly to say that these things were the necessary result of the war. The burden of the war was to be measured by the annual interest of the debt, which could be amply defrayed by the legitimate taxes now imposed on distilled spirits and beer, all of which taxes did not necessarily increase the expenses of living or add anything necessarily to the cost of production. Mr. Wells then referred to the statement made a few weeks ago by Senator Wilson, in defence of the present system, that this was a most economical administration, and that expenses had been decreased a hundred millions per annum. Perhaps, he continued, Senator Wilson was misreported; but he would say to any one who made such statements seriously that they were mistaken, and he stood ready to prove that so far from this administration having been an economical one, it had been and now was the most expensive that ever existed, and that the annual expenses of this government were increasing at the rate of eight per cent per annum. He wanted now to ask what free traders and the country had got to gain by the election of any man or set of men to office who held as a cardinal principle of their fiscal faith that this extraordinary burden of taxation should be kept up for the purpose of reducing the debt at the present absurdly rapid rate? It might be that the time had not come for the people to take an interest in these questions, and that the time had not come when political parties could be founded or divided on economical issues. It might be that those who advised them to relegate these questions to the Congressional districts were wise. But he wanted every one to know and see the logical and necessary consequences of the doctrines of their opponents, and not to have these questions shirked as had been the custom in the past. He wanted it understood that when any candidate presented himself for office he should either directly or indirectly advocate or deny the principle that it was better to buy a thing at a high than a low price. Mr. Wells then instanced the folly of protection by the duty on coal and the loss to America of the entire Japanese trade in cotton and woollen fabrics. He closed by saying that at present we had but two alternatives—to support Grant, or to support Greeley. To support Grant was to vote for continued centralization of government, continued monopoly, continued nepotism, continued premium on ignorance and incompetency in office. To support Greeley meant disorganization, and though disorganization might perhaps be a good thing when corruption got so rank that there was no other chance of redress, yet, still he did not think it was absolutely necessary at present. Nothing that he could see was to be done by free traders, except to perfect their organization, watch for an opportunity, and strike as an independent political body, never sacrificing their principles to the exigencies of political expediency.

MR. E. ATKINSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. E. ATKINSON was the next speaker, and after a few introductory remarks, said that Greeley had always advocated this system of governmental interference with the inalienable right of free trade, and yet they were now asked as free traders to support him for the Presidency. What good thing could be expected from one to whom all foreign countries, and especially Great Britain, were looked upon as national enemies? What a horrible and unchristian idea that was! Worse still. Henry C. Carey, the probable adviser of the proposed new administration, had said that a ten years' war with Great Britain would be the greatest good possible for the industry of this country. But he (the speaker) for one would never consent to such a man controlling the foreign policy of this free Christian country. Free traders were not afraid of being for a few years in the minority, and they had plenty of men who could and would lead a third party representing their principles. They had Charles Francis Adams. (Tremendous bursts of applause were here indulged in by half the audience, alternated with hisses, groans and cheers for Greeley by the other half.) Then they had William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and another gentleman whom, if he was not chairman, he would name. (Mr. W. C. Bryant.) They had also J. D. Cox, of Ohio, and many others. Such men were indifferent to office, and could afford to be in the minority. Free traders were often scoffed and hooted at for talking free trade, because it was said they knew their theories were impracticable. They were advised to adopt the method of having a tariff upon everything, or the method of universal protection to labor, as the only possible means of securing equal justice. Mr. Atkinson then proceeded to give his idea of what just taxation would be. If it were possible, it would be better to have no indirect taxes at all, but such as were levied should be imposed on a few common luxuries. The legal tender currency—the mock money of the United States—should be at once made good. It ought to have been disbanded with the army, and as soon as it was swept away it could be shown, if the expenditures could be reduced to $80,000,000, whiskey and beer alone could carry on the government; tobacco could more than pay the pensions; the bank tax and the stamp tax could provide for the extinction of the debt, and the interest on our bonds alone need be provided for by a tariff, which each year might be reduced as the debt grew smaller. That was the free trader's platform, and there they would stand to the end. This question of the tariff was called intricate and perplexing, but it was simple as day to a man who approached it with an honest mind. In the coming fight, they cared not very much if they were beaten; but a candidate they would have, and they would in the future, taught by the past, distrust "the Greeks, when they came to them with gifts."

MR. STERNE'S SPEECH.

Mr. SIMON STERNE next addressed the meeting. He said that the previous speakers had been liberal republicans, but he was a democrat, and, like many others in his party, he had looked forward to Cincinnati with the hope that it would emancipate them from the tyranny of faction. Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* would laugh very much if they knew how few men had originally organized the Free Trade League in the latter days of the war. Those men had felt that while the country was prostrated the protectionists were plundering its pockets, and therefore at once set to work. A year or two after the war they had been told it was impossible to make free trade an issue until the question of reconstruction had been settled. But free trade was a question for all time. Its agitation had begun hundreds of years ago, and was directly attacked by the eighth commandment, which said, "Thou shalt not steal." So time went on until 1868, when both parties had again refused to commit themselves to the principle of free trade, and free traders then despaired of redress from either democrats or republicans. Thus it was that they had looked to Cincinnati with peculiar hope. But free trade had there been met with a most insidious blow. What was meant by the proposition that the question was to be referred to the Congressional districts? In his view! the protectionists who controlled that Convention had succeeded in making it say to the people that while there were many questions which were vital issues of the hour, this question of free trade was not of any immediate importance. And as an instructive commentary upon that action, they had nominated for President the arch-protectionist of the United States. Protection was the one only doctrine to which Mr. Greeley had been faithful all his life, and he could not as a man of honor lay it down now. Platforms were made mainly to catch votes, and were not very greatly to be relied upon, unless the right men were chosen to carry them out. Tell us your standard-bearers and it was easy to decide as to the honesty of the professions made. Cincinnati had been ruled by some of the vilest politicians in this country, and now they demanded to tie the hands and feet of the noble men who had originally signed the call of that Convention. It would be a scandal in American politics if the next contest should be simply between Grant and Greeley—a life-long democrat leading the republicans and a life-long republican leading the democracy. If it were only to show that there was still such a thing in American politics as principle, there ought to be a third candidate put forward.

Mr. HENRY LLOYD then made a long but not very interesting speech, in the course of which the audience dispersed.

### THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1872.

In the National Agricultural Congress to-day committee reports referring to public lands, agricultural education, railway transportation, forest planting, &c., were acted upon, and essays were read upon the education of farmers and entomology as connected with agriculture. Twenty thousand copies of an address by Lieutenant Maury, embodying a plan for adding general crop reports to the present weather reports furnished by the Signal Service Bureau, were ordered to be printed.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Indianapolis on the fourth Thursday of May next.

### ARREST OF "WORCESTER SAM."

#### A Notorious Massachusetts Bond Robber Arrested in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30, 1872.

Upon the arrival of the northern bound train here to-day Detectives Dan Wren and Henry Dabney arrested Sam Perry, alias Perrin, otherwise known as "Worcester Sam," a notorious bond robber, who is said to have stolen bonds in Worcester, Mass., amounting to $50,000. When arrested he was disguised in a linen buff suit, intending to represent a country farmer, but underneath which he wore a very neat and stylish suit of gentlemen's apparel. The officers were on the lookout for a trace of northern forgers who have successfully swindled a Macon, Ga., bank out of $6,500. Chief Detective Knox expects to capture the latter party to-night.

### JUDGE LYNCH IN KENTUCKY.

SPARTA, Ky., May 30, 1872.

A man named John Branham, who murdered his wife yesterday by splitting her head open with an axe, was hung last night by a party of about one hundred men, who collected in front of the jail about one o'clock and demanded the keys from the jailor, which were reluctantly given up. They then took Branham from the jail, carried him half a mile from the town, and hung him to a tree. His wife was buried to-day. No cause for killing his wife is known.

### THE BROOKLYN FERRIES BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30, 1872.

Some of the newspapers are in error in saying that the Brooklyn Ferries bill is not yet signed. The Governor signed the bill before he left Albany.


### THE WEEKLY HERALD.

#### The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest news by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including full Accounts of the State of Affairs in Mexico; the Washington Treaty; Rev. Dr. Huston's Trial; Reports from the HERALD Correspondent on the Nile; Red Cloud's Mission; Unveiling of Ward's Statue of Shakspeare at Central Park; Free Love and Its Fruits; Tugboat Explosion; the Brussels Murder; the Shooting Affray by Commodore Vanderbilt's Brother-in-law; the Great Gould-Gordon Contest, and the Report of the House Select Committee Upon the Charges against Secretary Robeson. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

**For Bathing Infants—Burnett's Kalliston** is cooling, soothing and refreshing.

**A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Summer HAT** go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

**A.—Herring's Patent** CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

**A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,** corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**Articles of Value Carefully Done at** LORD'S Cleaning and Dyeing offices, 630 (near Bleecker street), and 934 Broadway.

**A.—Nestle's Lacteous Farina,** the Mother's Milk Substitute. Recommended by eminent physicians.

**A.—Bethesda Water Cures Constipation.** Depot 59 Liberty street.

**Article 47.—Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's** and boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

**A.—Gentlemen's Dress Cassimere Hat,** $5, equal to any, excelled by none, at HEBBERD'S, 412 Broadway, near Canal.

**A.—Stylish and Elegant Hats at Popular** prices. Go to DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

**A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Prices Reduced.** J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 Post office, New York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the** world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

**Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured Without** pain. ANNIHILATOR cures corns, &c.; by mail 50c. Dr. RICE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

**Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All** Diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

**Dr. C. Henry, 1,149 Broadway, Will Restore** Hear[illegible] to the Deaf in one treatment, June 1, for three days, and every Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill, 243 West** Thirty-fourth street. Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

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**Royal Havana Lottery.—Official Drawing** for May 23 received. R. ORTEGA, No. 9 Wall street. Post office box 1,846.

**The Fleas' First Hop of the Season** may also be their last if you give them a dose of "KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER." They never hop after that. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue.