Curtis-Roberts guard will not be likely to be forced upon them.

Ex-Senator Woodin did not arrive until after the conference of the parlor delegation had been closed, but the result was immediately communicated to him, and he became at once impressed with the necessity of a distinct hard money platform or a fight in the Convention. Like Messrs. Roberts and Curtis he expressed his determination not to allow any slur to be cast by the Convention on the President, but, the slur omitted, he favored hard money and would counsel no action that could disturb the harmony of the gathering. From all this it will be seen that the prospect of a quiet and smooth Convention is almost assured.

THE ORGANIZATION.

There is a unanimous demand on the part of the majority delegates that Senator Conkling shall be permanent president of the Convention, and as Mr. Conkling withdraws his objections to filling that position the point may be regarded as finally settled. This being the case Mr. Conkling's speech will be delivered when he takes the chair as permanent presiding officer. The question of the temporary chairmanship has excited something of a contest, quite a number of delegates being ambitious of the honor. In order to escape from the difficulty of deciding between a number of good claims to the position it has been proposed that Mr. Conkling should be both temporary and permanent president, and this course will probably be decided upon in the morning. If, however, a different temporary chairman should be chosen the position will be filled either by Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, or Hamilton Ward, of Alleghany. It was proposed by some to make A. B. Cornell temporary chairman, but Mr. Cornell positively refused to allow his name to be used, believing that it would be a needless irritation to the administration minority.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Conkling's speech has been shown to a select few and is pronounced a very stirring, spirited and able effort. Mr. Conkling is understood to be sharp and severe in his arraignment of the democrats for their course in the House of Representatives, and it is said that he makes a very forcible picture of the evil results to be anticipated from the restoration of the democrats to power in Congress and in the national government. He predicts from such a calamity such results as the payment of Confederate bonds, an overwhelming increase of the public debt, the destruction of a sound currency and eventual repudiation and national dishonor. He points to the decrease of the debt and to the appreciation of the greenbacks as a proof of the wise and beneficial policy of republican administrations. The questions of resumption and inflation he regards as settled by the melting away of the gold premium in the natural course of events, and declares that we have practically resumed when there is only the merest nominal premium on gold. He shows by the republican record that the party has always been the firm and consistent upholder of the national honor and credit, and that its soundness on the question of a good currency cannot be questioned. A feeling allusion is made to the honors already bestowed on him and the confidence always reposed in him by the republicans of New York, and he declares his freedom from personal ambition and his readiness at all times to make any personal sacrifice for the interests of the party, upon whose preservation and continued supremacy he believes the safety and prosperity of the country depend.

A gentleman who has read the speech expresses the opinion that it is admirably discreet and that it seems to prepare the way, under certain contingencies, for the election of General Grant in 1880.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions to be adopted by the Convention are receiving much attention and are closely and carefully discussed among the leaders in every point. The financial plank, which is considered the most important, has been written and rewritten already a number of times and is not yet finally settled. It will assuredly be plain spoken and will take no uncertain or temporizing ground. The issue must be squarely met, Mr. Conkling's friends say, let the result be what it may. They feel confident, however, that a sound and strong position on honest money and national honor must prove a winning card in a State like New York. It is proposed that a resolution in the platform shall denounce the attempts of the democrats to assail the title of the President as revolutionary in their character, and made in defiance of law. The course of the democrats in Congress will be hotly assailed in one resolution, and the importance of the Congressional and legislative elections will be strongly dwelt upon.

COURT OF APPEALS NOMINATION

Mr. Danforth is now announced positively as a candidate for the Court of Appeals. The Brooklyn delegates held a meeting to-night, and in response to requests from other parts of the State resolved to present the name of Joshua M. Van Cott, of Kings county, also as a candidate.

Mr. John F. Smyth, the chairman of the State Committee, has positively and finally withdrawn his name as a candidate for re-election, although urged to continue in the position. He desired to retire entirely from the committee, but it is said the Albany delegation will insist on continuing him on the committee as a member.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

This evening large numbers of delegates and outsiders arrived and the United States Hotel is well filled up to-night. The crowds in the halls and parlors prove the interest felt in the proceedings, but as it is all one way it is a sort of love feast rather than a convention in which rival interests are at stake. The anti-Conkling men are generally quiet and evidently feel their weakness. A close calculation sets the entire number down at forty to fifty delegates, all told, and this is about one-third of their strength in last year's Rochester Convention.

AN EXPRESSION FROM ANTI-CONKLING MEN.

Ex-Senator Bradford L. Prince, when asked his views concerning the probable course of Mr. Curtis in the Convention, replied:—

"We care little about what Mr. Curtis may say or do. We are in favor of harmony in the republican party, and we are opposed to Mr. Conkling because we do not regard him as a good republican."

While Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, Judge Fithian, General Palmer and other friends of the present New York Custom House Collector were conversing together an outsider inquired of them in a serious manner what position the Custom House republicans would take in the Convention.

"Really I don't know," replied the courteous Mr. Stewart. "I have scarcely spoken to Cornell or Arthur since I have been here."

"Oh, I did not mean them," was the response. "I mean the present Custom House republicans, and I thought this was the party."

The State Committee does not meet till nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Convention will assemble at the Town Hall at noon. There will no doubt be an adjournment to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS DECIDED ON.

Resolutions decided on are strong for hard money and for payment of the public debt in accordance with the strictest letter and spirit of the law; approving the acts of all public servants, whether executive or representative, who sustain the principles of sound currency; all paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder; standing by resumption with no backward step at all; a strong declaration against Southern claims and raids on the Treasury; standing up for the equal rights of all citizens in the South; speaking for the elevation of the public service on the basis of fixed tenure of office and no removal of efficient officers without cause; charging the ruling forces of the democratic party with being disturbers of the public tranquillity for assailing the established government, for reducing the army, for mischievous agitation throughout its action in Congress, as supporters of schemes of inflation and repudiation; appealing to men of all parties to stand by republicans in defence of the national honor as they stood by it in defence of the national life.

NEW YORK LABOR LEAGUE.

About forty members and a large number of friends of the New York Labor League met last evening at Science Hall, Eighth street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. A. A. Carsey, chairman, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Carsey then called for a report of the committee appointed to wait on Mayor Ely and demand work for the thousands of unemployed. Mr. Garland, one of the committee, stated that he was present at the appointed time and place for the committee to meet before calling on the Mayor, but that no others of the committee were there. He accordingly went alone to call on the Mayor and demand satisfaction, but was informed that His Honor had "just gone out." The other members of the committee gave excuses for not being present, after which a motion was made for the committee to meet at the court house to-day, and call on the Mayor in a body. The motion was carried. A few remarks were made by Mr. G. A. Maddox, followed by a speech by Mr. Tompson, after which Hugh B. Brown, secretary of the League, made an attack on monopolies and bondholders.

Mr. Frank Waters reported that there would be a meeting of the General Committee in that hall next Monday evening. The League then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

SWEARING IN SUPERVISORS.

In the room of the United States Circuit Court, from six to eight o'clock last evening, Chief Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport and his assistants continued to swear the newly-appointed supervisors of election. About eighty were duly qualified last evening, principally from the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Assembly districts, and including a few stragglers who had come up from the First, Second and Fourth Assembly districts, the main body having been sworn in on the previous evening. Yonis largely predominated in those who presented themselves, many of whose appearance left it in doubt if they had attained their majority. There were a few, however, of the long tried party hacks, of whose full age there could be no doubt, and of all sworn in the republicans had some in excess of the democrats, but the latter will no doubt present themselves in good time. With few exceptions they appeared to be persons of fair intelligence, with here and there a lawyer or business man of more substantial mien, but the workers of their respective districts had a manifest majority. Several were rejected on the ground that they had not themselves written their applications, and others who thought they came to fill vacancies were disappointed to find that though their applications and themselves had arrived, their appointments had not.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Park Hall, Newark, was again filled last evening with the Republican City Convention. Nominations were made as follows:—For Tax Commissioner—George R. Taylor, vice Buchanan; Water Commissioner—Dr. Lot Southard, in place of J. C. Bearsley; Trustee City Home—J. C. Ludlow; Surveyors of Highways—Messrs. Lipfert and Bird (colored).

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

An Enthusiastic State Convention in Faneuil Hall.

BUTLER BOMBARDED

Scathing Criticism of the Worcester Sharpers.

WHITNEY'S SPEECH.

Hard Money Prosperity Versus Greenback Inflation.

A STRONG PLATFORM.

Josiah Abbott Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1878.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held in Faneuil Hall at eleven o'clock this morning. It was one of the most respectable political bodies that ever assembled in this city. The call was issued, subject to the vote of the Central Committee, at Worcester after the Butlerites forcibly occupied and held possession of Mechanics' Hall. No one was allowed to enter the hall without a ticket. There was a good deal of enthusiasm manifested, although the followers of the gentleman from Essex pretend it was a dull and blundering body. When General James Whitney, Leverett Saltonstall, Edward Avery and Ex-Mayor Prince entered they were received with rounds of applause. Even General Whitney's speech, which was rather long, was listened to with marked attention, though several unruly spirits in the gallery, whose faces were noted at Worcester, endeavored to get up a demonstration unfavorable to the speaker. Taken altogether, it was a very successful Convention. The reading of the platform had the effect to restore order in the Convention. The several planks were well received, some of them calling forth loud cheers. When the Convention adjourned at half-past two o'clock everybody was in good humor. It was felt that all that was necessary to defeat the Essex statesman was to unite and employ the usual machinery of the organization.

WHAT THE BUTLERITES SAY.

The four points which were discussed among the Butlerites after the adjournment were Judge Abbott's nomination, Whitney's speech, Noble's resolution, and the expulsion of Cook, the Butler man, from the hall. It was generally admitted by Butler's friends that there was a mistake in every one of them. In Abbott's nomination for the reason that he will get fewer democratic or Butler votes than almost any other candidate of prominence that could be put up. One of them said to me to-night, "Judge Abbott's nomination will be worth ten thousand votes to Butler." Whitney's speech was a grave mistake. Whitney himself was a blunder. He stands almost in as bad odor in the democratic party as Butler. A Butler delegate who is high in the councils of the party said to-day that the present State Central Committee were responsible for two offences against the party—one for making Butler's raid on Mechanics' Hall possible, the other for galvanizing Whitney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

At twenty-three minutes past eleven o'clock Mr. Avery called the Convention to order and said:—

DELEGATES—You assemble to-day as a Democratic State Convention, representatives of the democrats of Massachusetts. Your State Committee called this Convention, to assemble at Worcester, in Mechanics' Hall, on the 17th of this month. Early in the morning of that day your committee were informed that the proprietors of the hall could not give to your committee, nor to you, peaceable possession of their hall and your committee were further informed by the civil authorities of the city that you could not assemble in convention on that day in that city without danger of a disturbance of the public peace. As lovers of law and order, as conservators of the public peace, your committee, on receiving this information, voted to postpone the holding of this Convention to this date. In this place and in compliance with that vote, you are here to-day, intrusted with the high and important duty of giving expression to the principles of the democrats of Massachusetts and of nominating as candidates for State officers men who represent these principles. Delegates, not only do you represent the democrats of Massachusetts, but through your organization, to be continued by your action to-day, you maintain connection between the democracy of Massachusetts and the democracy of the whole nation unimpaired—that great national party which, in the last Presidential campaign, elected a majority of the lower House of Congress, secured for the next Congress a majority in the Senate, elected its candidates for President and Vice-President by a clear majority of the electoral votes and by a popular majority of more than three hundred thousand—the party which, if we read the signs of the times aright, is destined to control the legislation of the nation henceforth, and after the expiration of the term of the present de facto administration is to wield the whole power of the nation. Upon you, and upon those whom you represent, the faithful adherents to our democratic principles, will descend the glory and honors of this great triumph.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Mr. RUSSELL, Jr., of Cambridge, moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, which was appointed. A motion to make the committee two from each Congressional district was lost. W. W. Warner, of Brighton, moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which was appointed as follows:—

District 1—Joseph M. Day, of Barnstable; District 2—F. W. Bird, of Walpole; District 3—F. A. Collins, Boston; District 4—Joseph G. Abbott, Boston; District 5—S. H. Kimball, Everett; District 6—Charles F. Thompson, Gloucester; District 7—John A. G. Richardson, Lowell; District 8—William Wirt Warren, Boston; District 9—George F. Verry, Worcester; District 10—James McMahon, Fitchburg; District 11—George M. Stearns, Chicopee.

Ex-Mayor Prince was then escorted to the platform amid prolonged applause.

DENNIS CAWLEY, Jr., of Boston, moved the appointment of a committee to report a list of candidates other than Governor, and the committee was appointed.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence, moved the appointment of a committee from each Congressional district to report the members of the State Committee at large, which was eventually carried.

Mr. THOMAS J. GARGAN, of Boston, moved a continuous session until the conclusion of the business of the Convention, in deference to the wishes of delegates from the western part of the State. The motion prevailed.

EX-MAYOR PRINCE SPEAKS

F. O. PRINCE, ex-Mayor of Boston, was introduced and was received with loud applause. He said:—I cannot anticipate, of course, what you will do to-day, but I judge from the harmony and the unanimity of feeling which pervades this meeting that everything will be done for the honor and the interest of the democratic party of the State. (Applause.)

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that 304 cities and towns were represented by 1,264 delegates. (Great applause.) After which some person shouted "Doubtful."

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

General LUTHER STEPHENSON, Jr., then reported the following list of gentlemen for the permanent organization of the meeting:—President, General James S. Whitney, of Boston, and sixty-nine vice presidents; secretaries, J. Samuel N. Dyer, Godfrey Morse, Charles A. Prince, John R. Duane and Henry Nelson, of Greenfield. When General Stephenson announced the permanent officers there was great applause. The name of General Whitney and the names of many of the vice presidents were applauded, and a delegate asked if this Convention was made of Bostos. The report was accepted, and the Chair appointed F. O. Prince and Leverett Saltonstall as a committee to conduct General Whitney to the chair, which they did.

CHAIRMAN WHITNEY'S ADDRESS.

General Whitney, taking the chair, said:—

GENTLEMEN DELEGATES—Let us first of all thank God that this venerated hall, which was dedicated to the cause of civil and religious liberty by our Revolutionary fathers, still stands open to us their sons. Here we may peaceably consult together; here we can concentrate the general judgment of our party as to how we can best protect and maintain our governmental inheritance, announce what legislation we desire, and determine what executive administrators of law will give to us the greatest promise of good to the greatest number of the people of our old Commonwealth. Gentlemen, within these walls and under this roof we need no warlike weapons of defence. The government of this city is sufficient guaranty to you of personal safety and full protection while you are engaged in orderly deliberation this day. No mob can here interfere with your legislation; no ruffian threats of bloodshed and the use of brute force can shape or in the slightest degree influence your action. No such document as that which shut the doors of Mechanics' Hall against you at Worcester will ever emanate from the honorable Mayor of our good city of Boston. No! not yet are all our cities and towns so far bull dozed by the mobs which follow a self-nominated aspirant to the gubernatorial chair that the regular delegates to a State Democratic Convention shall be informed in writing that a mob cannot be removed from a hall pre-engaged by the regular Democratic State Committee for a State delegate convention.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES MEAN.

I will, however, detain you a short time to consider the principles which distinguish us from the Butler party and from other political organizations. The democratic party believe that the institution of government is "to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights and the blessings of life." Majorities to be restrained and minorities protected within the limits of constitutional law. Mark the contrast! The democratic party believe in ascertaining the will of majorities through the forms of law prescribed and defined by the constitutional organization under which our fathers established the system of American civil liberty. Butler and his followers believe in using temporary and excited nominal majorities, without regard to forms of law, and prompted to the use of brute force prior to the declaration of the majority will through the forms of law and the constitution. The democratic party believe that "the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority and be governed by it." Butler believes in military despotism; in proof of which I refer to his acts during the late civil war, and to every pronounced act of his while a member of the United States Congress, which is the only record of his actions and of his opinions in this respect. Talk about General Butler's regard for a citizen's rights during the war! Gentlemen, if he have a conscience, as he thinks upon his acts during that war, "each particular hair" remaining on his head must "stand on end," and his memories must "pall him in the dunnest smoke of hell." Butler took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867, and on every opportunity from that time forward gave his voice and his vote to raise the military arm of the government above all the rights of the States, the war then being over. Yes, Butler it was, a member of Congress from Massachusetts—the Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall State—he it was who introduced the infamous Force bill and labored for its passage.

SCALPING BUTLER.

And now, gentlemen delegates, I ask you to recollect that Benjamin F. Butler, the republican, had procured the passage of an act in the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, exempting from liability at law (except to the United States), "any officer or agent of the government, civil or military, for acts done during the rebellion while acting by virtue or under color of his office." Here mark the astute cunning of this bloody shirt republican, in forcing through a law to shield himself and his coadjutors from the outrageous crimes which he and they had committed in pursuance of assumed authority as military officers, in total disregard of the civil law which had been, up to that hour, a shield against military despotism. Having thus stripped the civil law of its power to rectify the wrongs done to citizens, whether done in time of peace or in time of war, and by this act secured protection for himself and his fellows in crime, Butler now asked the Congress for the Force bill. And this Force bill provided for what? This same Butler drew it; and, with all his hatred and denunciation of commissions and commissioners, he asked for commissioners through this act to be appointed to take the executive authority in eleven States of our federal Union. In the second section of that bill he asked that these swarms of commissioners be given authority, each on his own judgment or impulse, to arrest and consign to prison any citizen against whom there might be information of alleged outrage, or threat of violence. In the third section of that bill, these commissioners were authorized—as Mr. Butler asked—to appoint any number of assistants to whom they could delegate their powers; and these commissioners and their assistants were to have the army and navy of the United States, the President himself, if they deemed it necessary or desirable, at their beck and call, to arrest the man whom they might point out to force the attendance of witnesses or to break up and disperse any meeting of citizens which they disapproved of. So on through all the strange provisions of Butler's Force bill. Now, gentlemen, turn for a moment to the charter of your liberties and you will find that the constitution of the United States says:—"No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in the manner to be prescribed by law." "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." And also remember that this outrageous and liberty-crushing Butler bill was to go into execution in a time of peace, the war having ended some years before this act was introduced.

BLUSH, FOLLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.

This last and most infamous of the republican force bills was crammed down the throat of a protesting House during the expiring hours of the first session by Benjamin F. Butler, the republican. Then, when the country, ten years after the close of the war, had chosen a democratic House of Representatives, and Butler's party had but a few hours left of control in the popular branch of the national Legislature, Butler forced this bill through under the pressure of the gag law. The democrats, you will recollect, gentlemen, in the House, in united phalanx, under the lead of Randall, of Pennsylvania, fought Butler and his republican majority for two days and two nights, and yielded only to numbers. They accomplished their object; for the outrageous bill reached the Senate too late for enactment. And now, gentlemen, what, think you, must be this man's estimate of the memory and intelligence of the democratic party in the United States, to expect that they can forget these, his acts and tyrannical purposes against liberty and personal rights, and to expect that he can find fellowship in democratic ranks during the life of the people of this generation or the generation to come after it? The republicans of Massachusetts should blush with shame as they read the record. Elected to Congress by them because he was the most intense hater of Southern and Northern democrats and State rights men, they constituted him a leader of the bloody shirt brigade, and threw up their caps when he tried again to open the closed-up bloody chasm that he might again fan the flames of civil war. Oh, republicans of Massachusetts! blush again a yet deeper dye. This pet of yours, high priest of republicanism as he was, has now turned to rend you and your party because the temporary occupant of the White House would restore fraternal relations among the States by withdrawing the iron hand of military despotism, and thus allowing the people of sovereign States to relieve themselves from "foreign emissaries," who, as carpetbaggers, were eating out at a fearful rate the substance of an oppressed and suffering people. Here, again, mark the contrast. The democratic party, being in a minority, was nobly struggling against this pet republican for the liberty of citizens in their several States, subject always to constitutional limitations, to govern themselves.

GREENBACKS.

And now, gentlemen, what is the next step this ex-republican leader takes in antagonism to one of the fundamental doctrines of the democratic party? Why, ever since the days of Benton and Jackson, the democratic party has stood upon the constitutional ground that nothing but gold and silver should be made legal tender for any debt, or made so by any State in the federal Union. But now, perchance, you ask whether some leading men of our party at the West have not departed from this fundamental doctrine of the democracy. I answer that they have not so departed. They say that a currency can be maintained in this country, under a defined limit, that shall always be redeemable in gold and silver, and therefore will be of equal value with gold and silver; but they adhere to the old democratic doctrine that the gold and silver shall be the legal tender, and that gradually the national bank notes, which now form about one half of the currency of the country, may be replaced with government greenbacks always convertible into coin; and that this amount of currency will have assurance and stability, being fixed by law and regulated by its convertibility into gold and silver, by the laws of supply and demand, which are the controlling principles of the measure of value in all commercial transactions. Our democratic friends who adopt this theory argue that by such a greenback currency they can secure stability, a currency of the same value on every foot of United States soil; and that thereby they will save the people in taxation an amount not less than $23,000,000 per annum; and also that, by thus lightening taxation, in the shape of tariffs, they can cheapen consumption to every laboring man and to every consumer of taxable commodities, according to the amount of his consumption, and thereby save to each consumer his proportion of this great sum. Now mark the difference between the greenbackism of some of our democratic allies and the greenbackism of Benjamin F. Butler and his followers. General Butler said, on the 10th of August last, in a speech where he declared that he had "left the democratic party," and where he said, "The misery of the poor in the land to-day is due to infamous legislation, and the accursed system of laws enacted by the republican party in the interest of capitalists. The democratic party and the republican party to-day are the same. The platforms of the two parties do not differ"—In this speech Butler says, "I want a dollar issued by the United States with the stamp of the United States government on it. I don't want it redeemable in anything. I want it based simply upon the faith of the grandest government the sun ever shone on. I want it non-exportable. The dollar of the world is the catchword of Shylock the Jew." Now, gentlemen, General Butler has said in another speech that he wanted this currency increased hundreds of millions of dollars above all the currency now in circulation, and, from his talk, evidently to an unlimited amount. Now, think you that such a currency can be exportable? Irredeemable, recollect, in anything, like the old Continental money at the close of the Revolutionary war. Take this, and the bonds, and the interest thereon, to be paid in this irredeemable Butler dollar—like this with his denunciation of the "untaxed bondholders," and what have you here except the rankest and foulest repudiation of government indebtedness ever yet thought of or enacted in the mind of any repudiator?

TAXATION AND THE TARIFF.

Another fundamental principle of our party is that no more taxation, in any form, shall be put upon the people, and especially the laboring portion of the people of the United States, than is necessary to support an economical administration of the government, whether State or national. And as we are at this moment upon national questions, I ask you to look in the first place at the tariff, a tariff which is the most insidious and costly mode of taxation ever yet devised by man to swallow up the earnings of the consumer, to enrich classes of men and to maintain an army of tax gatherers, spies and informers, in the shape of custom house officers, secret Treasury agents and moiety allowances. The democratic doctrine is that a tariff should be laid with a view of collecting revenue only, granting under such tariff incidental protection to home manufacturers so far as to enable them to compete, with only the advantages that your tariff gives them, against the foreign producer; and, of course, upon such commodities as can give us no revenue, being mainly raw materials which our home manufacturers need in the production of fabrics for the markets of the world, there should be no tariff; and that the money should be collected upon articles of luxury, upon the fine fabrics which are consumed by the rich, and that the consumption of the poor man shall be, so far as possible, relieved from the burden of taxation. Now contrast this with the tariffs enacted, fought for and still advocated by this pseudo democrat and ex-republican. Mr. Butler wants a tariff such as he himself procured to be enacted through a bill which laid a tax even upon the patriotism of the people of the United States, when he got the duty upon bunting raised to an amount that prohibited all foreign competition with his bunting factory at Lowell, and levied a tax of more than a hundred per cent upon the patriotic impulses of every man in the United States who has contributed or who now contributes to raising "Old Glory," the Stars and Stripes, upon any liberty pole in the United States of America. Talk about his patriotism! This fact alone should satisfy every soldier and sailor and every other honest man in this country that his patriotism, in the matter of a tariff, is unadulterated selfishness. Again, he is understood to be the advocate *par excellence* of a tariff for protection, such a tariff as pays a bonus to the home manufacturer at the expense of the consumer, without putting anything, so far as the manufacturer is benefited, into the public treasury. This patriotic tariff man proceeds, gentlemen delegates, upon the theory that public opinion in the abstract is like a blank piece of paper upon which designing men, possessed of ability and persistence, can write any theory which their ingenuity and talent can adroitly put before the body politic.

PUBLIC LANDS GIVEN AWAY.

The democratic party, as a leading feature of its national platform of principles, has opposed and is now opposed to the "profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers" by grants to corporations and land-grabbers. Call to mind the fact that from the 4th day of March, 1861, to December, 1875, more than fourteen years (and to this day they have the Senate), the republican party held absolute control of all the departments of the government, and must, therefore, be held responsible for all land grants during that period. In that time more than two hundred millions of acres of the most valuable public lands passed by grants, without any payment into the United States Treasury therefor, to land grabbers and to corporations. But where stood this republican, Benjamin F. Butler, on the record during all this waste of the poor laborers' domain? Surely this man, who prates so much about his love for the poor laboring man, cannot have voted to give to "bloated corporations" and "bloated bondholders," as his special friend Kearney calls them, this vast amount of the people's land. Why, gentlemen, it is more than five acres for every man, woman and child at that time living in the whole United States. Yes; a poor man, with his wife and six children, on a division of acres *per capita* would have the ownership of forty acres of this given away valuable land. Forty acres make, when well tilled, a nice little farm. Surely Butler has not advocated and consented that these little farms should be taken from every laboring man and given to "bloated corporations and aristocrats." Yes, he has. He not only consented, but he was the paid attorney of the Union Pacific railroads in getting these farms from the public domain to pass over to these "bond-holding aristocrats," and when in Congress he was the champion defender of the Crédit Mobilier, and was never, I think, known to raise his voice against a land-grab. The value of how many of these nice little farms, think you, went into the pocket of Mr. Butler in the shape of fees for robbing these poor men? He has not told you; but I have no doubt that at the price at which the government offered these lands to actual settlers—to wit, $1 25 per acre—he swallowed, or rather transferred to his own pocket in the form of fees, the value of more than one thousand. Yes, this doughty champion of the laboring man takes for one item of his profit account 1,000 of your farms; and it does not make him winke yea as they go down to his deposit vaults.

REDUCE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The democratic party believes in retrenchment of the expenses of the government, that we may have resumption of specie payments; and our record in Congress, with only one branch of the law making power in our control, proves our fidelity to this principle of economy. Turn your thoughts for a moment to what of retrenchment has been accomplished. You, gentlemen delegates, cannot have forgotten that in a single year the democratic House reduced the estimates of the republican administration almost $39,000,000; and that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate and the executive departments—did actually reduce in that year $29,944,351—about one-half the entire cost of the last democratic administration; this, exclusive of interest upon the war debt. The democratic House has continued to reduce expenditures against all opposition. Here is our record as a party. Now, in contrast, let us look at the record of Benjamin F. Butler on retrenchment. To the credit of our senior Senator be it said, Mr. Dawes, in the Forty-first Congress, being then chairman of the Appropriation Committee of that Congress, had a spasm of economy, and, in view of the enormous expenditures of a republican government, made a strong speech condemning the extravagance of the departments and demanding that the estimates should be cut down and thus a vast sum of money be saved. We of the democratic party regretted that Mr. Dawes did not rehearse this speech when upon the stump. But Massachusetts Senators have tried a little at times to stay the tide of onrushing extravagance, but generally failed and gone on to the stump and condoned the sins of their party in this regard. But where stands the hero of Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher on this question of retrenchment? On the 26th day of January, 1870, he bent all his power to defeat the economies projected by Dawes, and fought reductions in the expenditures of the government with all his might.

Mr. Whitney then turned his attention to affairs in the State of Massachusetts. He declared that the affairs of the Commonwealth had been conducted like a close corporation, pictured the recent platform of the republicans as the play of "Hamlet" with the title character left out and claimed that democratic principles had been boldly stolen and utilized by republicans. He abused Butler for his extravagance in maintaining three palatial residences—to-wit, at Lowell, Rockport and Washington—the money being wrung from the poor; denounced him as the originator and manipulator of the salary-grab bill; accused him of being in collusion with Sanborn and sharing profits from his contracts and declared him guilty of subverting $142,000 of the Farragut prize money.

OUR BUSINESS REVIVING.

And now, said he, in conclusion, pardon me for having so long trespassed upon your patience, and allow me to close by an invocation to you, as members of the democratic party, charged with a duty to your countrymen, to do all that you can to relieve them and the country from the industrial, commercial and business cloud which has so long thrown its dark shadow over the people of our Commonwealth; and assuring you that I think we have every reason to believe that we have passed nearly through the days of business adversity, that we have already shaken off the fetters that have clogged the march of business enterprise, and that we already feel in the channels of business renewed pulsations of activity and energy; and I doubt not that in January next, without any further contraction of the currency, we shall resume specie payments, and shall then enter upon a career of business prosperity, of happiness to the laboring and industrial interests of our whole people, and of renewed sentiments of fraternal love among the citizens of the several States, grounded upon the grand sentiment that we, as united States, have in the future one hope, one destiny and one common, unsurpassed glory as a republic. Why, gentlemen, are you aware of the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1878, we exported, over and above all our imports, the value of $261,744,579! This great amount of wealth in a single year was added to our wealth as a nation. How long, suppose you, such a tide of inflowing balances can fail to permeate every branch of business and be felt in every hamlet and dwelling in the United States? Let us then, gentlemen, to-day rejoice together in the prospects of the future, and endeavor to discharge our duties here as delegates, with credit to ourselves and to the honor of our several constituencies.

DISAPPROBATION SILENCED.

Before General Whitney had concluded reading his manuscript there was some disapprobation manifested at the rear of the hall at its length, but when, after apologizing that he was obliged to write his remarks, he emphatically announced that he should read them through, there was a burst of applause. When he reached a large page and remarked, "I have got most through," there was a further round of applause, and some one called for three cheers, which were not given. The noise became so great, however, that General Whitney was obliged to ask for silence, and at half-past one, when he closed, a round of applause was given.

General WHITNEY invited the Vice Presidents to take seats on the platform, and then said the Convention would proceed to business.

Mr. ASPINWALL reported the names of eleven gentlemen to serve on the State Central Committee at large.

The report was then accepted.

JOSIAH G. ABBOTT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL said:—

Mr. Chairman, the democracy of Massachusetts at this time needs a leader whom we can trust. (Cheers.) It needs a leader whose name is not only known throughout the length and breadth of this old Commonwealth, but whose name and fame extends throughout the nation. (Cheers.) With all deference to this Convention, wishing that it may be tested by ballot, I propose, Mr. Chairman, the name of Josiah G. Abbott—(tremendous cheers)—Josiah G. Abbott—(renewed cheers)—who will gather under our banner every citizen of this Commonwealth who claims to be a democrat. (Great applause.) Every citizen who does not wish to proclaim to the world that he has ceased to be a democrat can vote for no other man. (Cheers, and cries of "Good, good.")

There were speeches made for and against Judge Abbott, and amid numerous cries of "Question!" the Chair then called on every delegate to vote one way or another, and a tremendous "Aye!" was given in favor of the nomination of Judge Abbott by acclamation, with but half a dozen "Nays." The result was received with thrilling enthusiasm, and at the suggestion of General Whitney three cheers were given for the candidate. There were loud calls for Judge Abbott, but he was not in the hall.

NOMINATION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. COWLEY, from the committee appointed to nominate the balance of the State ticket, reported the following names:—

For Lieutenant Governor—William P. Plunkett, of Pittsfield.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Dewing, of Holyoke.

Treasurer and Receiver—General David N. Skilling, of Winchester.

Auditor—John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston.

Attorney General—Richard Olney, of Boston.

The report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

FIRE BRANDS.

Mr. REUBEN NOBLE, of Westfield, made a motion that the democratic committees throughout the State be requested, in calling their several conventions and caucuses, to address their call to all democrats who propose to support the candidate nominated by the action of this Convention—(cheers)—and that when any such committee opposes the nomination of this Convention the members of the several Councillor, Senatorial and district conventions be authorized to exclude such members from the conventions.

W. H. Cook, of Boston, addressed the Chair from the centre aisle near the door. His well known connection with the Butler Convention immediately caused confusion. When he attempted to speak there were cries of "Put him out!" "Order!" and "Butler Convention!" all over the hall. The Chair rapped to order, but without avail. Mr. Cook persisted in advancing up the aisle and claiming to be a regularly accredited delegate. Finally Mr. Cook retired down the aisle and was removed by the police. Order was then restored.

Mr. FITZGERALD said if Mr. Noble's resolution was passed it would be a firebrand thrown into every democratic city and town in the Commonwealth.

Mr. S. W. BIRD then arose amid applause and asked if there was a democrat here who did not regret that the democratic party was not united? Why was it that the democratic party was not united? It was owing to the fatal ambition of one man who was not a member of that party. He would oppose the resolution.

The CHAIR aroused considerable enthusiasm by announcing that "Mr. Noble was yet noble enough to take care of the Eleventh Congressional Convention." As Mr. Noble stepped to the front and remarked that by a vote of the State Central Committee he had been authorized to call the Convention there was a storm of applause.

THE PLATFORM.

F. W. WARREN reported the resolutions as follows:—

The democrats of Massachusetts, through their delegates assembled in convention in Faneuil Hall, declare that the national democratic party is the party of the people and of the constitution; that the purpose of its existence and the bond of its unity consists in its devotion to the principles of restricting and localizing the powers of the government in the state and nation. Applying that rule to the present political questions, in which our people are interested, we

Resolve, That the republicans of Massachusetts, by their failure to condemn the plot to capture the Presidency while that plot was in process of accomplishment, and by their tacit approval of the result of it, and sharing in the benefits derived from that result, have shown themselves utterly unfaithful to the maxims of our own State constitution, and are not entitled to call upon any democratic or independent citizen to act with their party or vote for their candidates.

That the constant policy of the republican party throughout the United States has had a tendency to centralize the powers of government in Washington.

That the party has disregarded the admitted rights of the States and of the people, and as a final act of usurpation it has defrauded both States and people out of their constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate and imposed upon the country as President a man whose one title to that office is derived through legislation agreed to by the democratic members of Congress and assented to by the people in the interests of peace and in the belief that a solemnly constituted tribunal appointed to carry out the law without regard to party, rendered a decision in accordance with facts as ascertained by judicial investigation.

That the disregard of the first limitations of the powers of government by the republican party is shown both in the federal and state governments. The people have been taxed beyond measure in enormous sums in which the government account regularly embarks. Both State and nation have been made the tools of private enterprises, and Congresses and Legislatures have shaped their laws to meet the demands thereof. Against this perversion of public funds, this concentration of power and capital in the hands of a few, the democracy of Massachusetts have for years protested, and we may point with pride to the fact that whatever progress has been made in staying corruption and extravagance and in retrenching the expenses of government has been largely due to the efforts of democrats in Congress and the Legislature. The scheme initiated and carried into effect by the republican party of providing a paper currency not redeemable in coin, and compelling the people to receive the same in payment of debts, is without authority of the constitution. Congress has no power to make anything, unless it be gold and silver, legal tender. Whatever power it may have to authorize the issue of notes to circulate as money, whether issued directly from the Treasury or indirectly through the banks, should be exercised only subject to certain restrictions:—

First—That no executive officer of the government should have discretion to enlarge or contract the volume of currency.

Second—That the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law.

Third—That whatever that amount it should be one that shall at every moment be redeemable in coin.

Fourth—That all coins of the same denomination shall be as nearly as possible of equal value.

Fifth—That whatever currency is issued by the government shall be receivable by the government in payment of public dues at its face value.

That the revival of the great industries of manufactures, commerce and fisheries, now paralyzed by unfriendly legislation, is essential to the future prosperity of Massachusetts, and that reciprocal free trade with the civilized world, restricted only by the measures necessary to provide national revenue, will alone once more whiten the seas with the sails of our ships, quicken our languishing industries and relieve the masses from the pressure of indirect taxation that now robs them of a large portion of their daily earnings.

The democrats of Massachusetts renew their demand for the extending of the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, residents of Massachusetts, without restriction by constitutional or legal enactments. Prepayment of the poll tax as a qualification for voting is in violation of every principle of equal rights and ought no longer to be required; and while we favor all reasonable regulations to protect the purity of the ballot, we declare that the laws passed by Republican Legislatures in recent