The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 257. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE VETERAN REUNION.

President Hayes Meeting with His Fellow-Soldiers.

Popular Reception Along the Route—Speech of the President—Results of the War Discussed—The Nation's Debt to Abraham Lincoln—His Utterances Commended to the Consideration of All.

The Twenty-third Ohio's Reunion.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, Sept. 17.—President Hayes and party left Cleveland for Youngstown at 7 o'clock this morning on the regular train over the Atlantic and Great Western road. The party was accompanied by a large number of the most prominent citizens and officials of Cleveland, and about fifty survivors of the President's old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio. The President passed through the train, shaking hands and talking familiarly with his old comrades. At the different stopping-places on the route salutes were fired and large crowds assembled to greet the President. At Youngstown a salute was fired as the train drew into the station. The President and party were met at the depot with a guard composed of members of his old command, and escorted to the public square, where the President was introduced by Captain Bottsford, of the Twenty-third regiment. Mr. Walter L. Campbell, of the *Register and Tribune*, delivered an address of welcome. He alluded to what had occurred since the President was here in 1875, and paid a high tribute to the practical wisdom which has attended the President's Administration, and contrasted the activity in business which now prevails in the Mahoning valley with the depression which was apparent in 1875. He said: "We welcome the President as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, whose prosperity he has been, under God, instrumental in promoting, and to which he has given an Administration sullied by no scandal."

The President responded in a brief speech, and introduced General Sherman, who also made a short address.

After General Sherman's speech the officers and members of the Twenty-third Regiment Association met for the transaction of business, none but members being admitted, after which luncheon was served in the hall in the park.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, Sept. 17.—A pleasant feature of the reunion was the presentation of a beautiful flag to the Twenty-third Regiment Association by ladies of the regiment. Mrs. J. B. Fulkerson, of Cleveland, made the presentation in a neat and appropriate speech. General Kennedy eloquently responded in behalf of the regiment.

The procession was very imposing, and would have done credit to any of the larger cities. At the business meeting of the Regimental Association, President Hayes and nearly all the old officers were re-elected, after which General Sherman was called for and addressed the association

After arriving at the grove Dr. John McCurdy, of Youngstown, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Hayes.

President Hayes said:

Since our last reunion, in several of the States and in Congress, events have occurred which have revived the discussion of the question as to the objects for which we fought in the great conflict from 1861 to 1865, and as to what was accomplished by the final triumph of the Union cause. The question is, what was settled by the war? What may those who fought for the Union justly claim; and what ought those who fought for secession, faithfully to accept as the legitimate results of the war?

An eminent citizen of our State, Mr. Groesbeck, said some years ago, that "war legislates." He regarded the new Constitutional amendments as part of the legislation of the war for the Union, and said, with significant emphasis, "and they will stand." The equal-rights amendments are the legislation of the war for the Union, and they ought to stand. Great wars always legislate. A little more than a hundred years ago, this land where we now are was claimed and held by France. General Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham, settled that claim, and the result was the transfer of the title and jurisdiction of this entire section of the country to England. For a few years its chief ruler was the English King. The Revolution followed, and the question of its ownership was again the subject of war legislation, and it became a part of the United States, no longer under a monarchy, but under a free Republican Government.

I need not enter into any discussion of the causes of our civil war. We all know that the men who planned the destruction of the Union and the establishment of the Confederate States based their attempt on a construction of the Constitution called the State-rights doctrine, and on the interest of the people of those States in the extension and perpetuation of slavery. The doctrine of State-rights was that each State was sovereign and supreme, and might nullify the laws of the Union or secede from the Union at pleasure. They held that slavery was the natural and normal condition of the colored man, and that, therefore, slavery in this country could and should be the corner-stone of a free government.

No man has ever stated the issues of the civil war more fully, more clearly, or more accurately than Mr. Lincoln. In any inquiry as to what may fairly be included among the things settled by our victory, all just and patriotic minds instinctively turn to Mr. Lincoln. To him, more than to any other man, the cause of Union and liberty is indebted for its final triumph. Besides, with all his wonderful sagacity, and wisdom and logical faculty, dwelling intently, and anxiously, and prayerfully, during four years of awful trial and responsibility, on the questions which were continually arising to perplex and almost confound him, he at last became the very embodiment of the principles by which the country and its liberties were saved. All good citizens may now well listen to and heed his words. None have more reason to do it with respect and confidence, and a genuine regard, than those whom he addressed in his first inaugural speech as "my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen." The leader of the Union cause was so just and moderate, and patient and humane, that many supporters of the Union thought that he did not go far enough or fast enough, and assailed his opinions and his conduct; but now all men begin to see that the plain people, who at last came to love him and to lean upon his wisdom and firmness with absolute trust, were altogether right, and that in deed and purpose he was earnestly devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and of all its inhabitants.

Believing that Mr. Lincoln's opinions are of higher authority on the questions of the war than those of any other public man on either side of the controversy, I desire to present them quite fully and in his own language.

In the third year of the war, and while its result was still undecided, Mr. Lincoln made his memorable address at the consecration of the Gettysburg National cemetery, on the 19th of November, 1863. He was standing on the field of the greatest battle of the war. He was, no doubt, deeply impressed with the heavy responsibilities which he had borne so long. He spoke not as a partisan, embittered and narrow and sectional, but in the broad and generous spirit of a patriot, solicitous to say that which would be worthy to be pondered by all of his countrymen throughout all time. In his short speech of only two or three paragraphs he twice spoke of the objects of the war, once in its opening and again in its closing sentence. The words have been often quoted, but they cannot be too familiar. They bear clearly and forcibly on the question we are considering.

"Four score and seven years ago," said Mr. Lincoln, "our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

And again, in closing, he said: "It is rather for us * * * that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

No statement of the true objects of the war more complete than this has ever been made. It includes them all—Nationality, Liberty, Equal Rights and Self-Government. These are the principles for which the Union soldier fought, and which it was his aim to maintain and to perpetuate.

If any one supposes that that construction of our National Constitution, which is known as the State-rights doctrine, is consistent with sound principles, let him consider a few paragraphs from Mr. Lincoln's first message to Congress, at the extra session of 1861.

Speaking of what was called the right of peaceful secession—that is, secession in accordance with the National Constitution—he said:

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the "United Colonies" were declared to be "free and independent States," but even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterward, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen, in the articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of "State-rights," asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the "sovereignty" of the States; but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a "sovereignty" in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty; and the moment Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their *status* in the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally, some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union. Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless, dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution, and upon this point, in another part of this great message, Mr. Lincoln says:

This relative matter of National power and State rights, as a principal, is no other than the principle of distribution of power between the States and the whole should be confined to the whole—to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it.

Mr. Lincoln held that the United States is a Nation, and that its Government possesses ample power under the Constitution to maintain its authority and enforce its laws in every part of its territory. The denial of this principle by those who asserted the doctrine of State rights, and who rightly claimed that it was inconsistent with State sovereignty, made up an issue over which arose one of the leading controversies which led to the civil war. The result of the war decided that controversy in favor of nationality and in favor of the supremacy of the National Government.

On the question of human rights Mr. Lincoln was equally explicit, and often declared that it was involved in the conflict, and to be decided by the result. In his matchless message, already quoted, he says:

"Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, 'all men are created equal.' Why? They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit 'We, the people,' and substitute, 'We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States.' Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit to all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this."

On the subject of suffrage Mr. Lincoln's guiding principle was that "no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

Thus we have from the lips and pen of Mr. Lincoln, the great leader and representative of the Union cause, in the most solemn and authentic form, a complete statement of the issues of the war. He held that the Union is perpetual; that its government is National and supreme, and that all of its inhabitants should be free, and be accorded equal civil and political rights.

These are the great fundamental principles, affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, upon which the appeal was made to the God of Battles. * * * * *

Canton, Ohio, is the place selected for the next reunion of the regiment. The return trip was made without incident. The party arrived at Cleveland about midnight and immediately departed for Detroit.

The President congratulated his hearers upon the vast improvement in the business condition of the country. Not only have specie payments been resumed, but business activity and profitable employment for capital and labor have come also.

CALIFORNIA.

One Congressional District in Doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—It has been considered certain that in the Third Congressional district, McKenna (Rep.), was elected over Berry (Dem.) by a small majority, official returns from all except two counties, Humboldt and Trinity, having been received. Official returns from Humboldt now give Berry 171 majority, which returns from Trinity cannot materially change.

The Democratic National Committee.

Among the arrivals in the city last evening were ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the National Democratic committee, and Hon. Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, a member of the committee. The chairman has called a meeting of the committee, to be held to-day at Wormley's Hotel.

BUTLER'S DEMOCRACY.

The Gathering of the Unterrified at Worcester.

Tarbox Master of Ceremonies—The State Central Committee Charged with Inefficiency—Hot Words in the Convention—A Little Too Much "How Came You So"—A Scene of Great Confusion.

Massachusetts' Inharmonious Democracy.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 17.—The Butler Democratic convention was called to order at 11:20 by Alonzo V. Lynde, chairman of the State Central committee, and at that hour the body of the hall was filled. John K. Tarbox was nominated presiding officer, and the motion was unanimously carried. As he appeared upon the platform there was a round of applause and cheers. Mr. Tarbox addressed the convention on the local issues of the day. He favored making common cause in the State campaign with all who chose to ally themselves with the Democratic party as represented in the convention.

A committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed by the Chair on credentials, also a committee on resolutions.

Mr. Lathrop, of Springfield, said, after the grand demonstration in favor of the veterans of the party, he wished to introduce a resolution which will furnish a common ground on which all those who wished a change in the administration of the State government can stand. Recognizing the general desire of the people not bounded by the limits of National party divisions for a change of administration and the promotion of reforms in the State government, not reasonable to be hoped from the powers now in control, through whose neglect or more active fault the offense has come; convinced that such a change is demanded by prudent considerations of the political welfare of the State, and in the belief that all citizens who concur in this opinion may consistently and worthily adjourn to another election when Federal officers are to be chosen, their contentions as to measures and principles of national concern, and combine in the pending election to secure in State affairs the objects of the common desire, we for these reasons entertain the same sentiments, and we adopt and indorse the candidacy of Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, in the confidence and on the assurance of his public pledge that he will labor to bring back the government of the commonwealth to the efficiency, economy and justice to the people of all classes which characterized the earlier days of the Republic.

The resolution was adopted. It was moved that a committee of eleven be appointed to present nominees for the balance of the ticket.

Mr. Riley, of Boston, then addressed the Chair. He said that the motion just made was an important one, and he desired the committee be instructed to report the name of no candidate who was not a recognized member of the Democratic party. The original motion prevailed, and the question being on the adoption of Mr. Riley's proposition, Mr. Buckley, of Cambridge, said he was opposed to hampering the committee with such instructions. He believed in harmonizing all the conflicting elements so as to bring about a coalition which should elect General Butler.

A motion was then made and almost unanimously carried to lay Mr. Riley's motion on the table.

A platform was reported and unanimously adopted without discussion.

The third and fourth resolutions are as follows:

Third—*Resolved*, That we sincerely regret that a portion of the Democracy during the last year have refused to be governed by the decision of the majority. But we earnestly and cordially invite them to reunite with us and to make common cause in our contest with the party which now rules the Commonwealth.

Fourth—*Resolved*, That the coming election is for State officers alone, and we deprecate the discussion in this campaign of National issues as tending to create divisions between the members of different parties, who are in entire accord upon all questions at issue which affect the administration of the affairs of our beloved Commonwealth.

Considerable discussion now arose on the course to be taken in regard to the State committee. Colonel A. A. Haggett said, as a member of the State Central committee, he was willing to admit that it had been inefficient, but the true reason for this was because the convention last year selected a State Central committee in the same manner as was now proposed by Mr. Riley. In conclusion, Colonel Haggett offered a substitute that the present State Central committee shall continue in power until the 1st of January next, and that to-day fifteen new members be selected at large to cooperate with the present State Central committee, and that the senatorial conventions, this fall elect members to form a new State Central committee on the 1st of January next.

Mr. Riley concurred in the latter part of Colonel Haggett's motion, but was bitterly opposed to the rest of it. Three members of the committee have acknowledged that the committee is an incompetent one, and it is fair to suppose that the other thirty-seven concur with them. He thought it a bad policy to intrust the conduct of the campaign to a committee whose time expires two months after the day of election. He proposed that the convention order the holding of senatorial conventions within two days to choose members of the committee.

Colonel Haggett again obtained the floor, amid great confusion, a dozen delegates addressing the Chair at the same time. He reiterated what he had previously said, and asserted that the inefficiency of the committee was due to the non-attendance of members, leaving the work of the campaign to be carried on by a few individuals.

The previous question was then ordered. Mr. Riley's amendment was rejected, and the substitute offered by Colonel Haggett was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote.

The committee on the completion of the State ticket reported the following nominations: Lieutenant-governor, A. C. Woodworth, of Chicopee; secretary of state, Michael J. O'Donahoe, of Somerville; treasurer, D. N. Skillings, of Winchester; auditor, J. King, of Boston; attorney-general, William D. Northend, of Salem.

The report was accepted and the candidates nominated.

Mr. Coveny, of Cambridge, offered the following:

Ordered—That if a district committee in any Congressional district shall refuse and neglect to call a convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the State Central committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body from neglect of any senatorial convention to elect a member for its district or from any other cause.

The orders were adopted. The question of selecting four delegates to the National convention then came up, and after some confusion and the rejection of several motions a committee of forty—one from each senatorial district—was appointed to present the names of four delegates and four alternates.

Mr. Edward Hamilton, of Boston, being called on for a speech, said that last year his opposition to General Butler was because of the position he took on National issues. This year he could support Butler for the position of Governor because there were no National issues. The speaker went on to show that the nomination of Butler to-day was a legitimate following out of the precedent established in the nomination of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. Caffery, for the committee appointed to present a list of fifteen members at large to serve on the State Central committee, reported such a list.

The question being on the adoption of the report, Mr. Thomas Riley called attention to the fact that the list contained the names of gentlemen who are now members of the State committee, and it was understood that the fifteen to be elected were to be entirely new members.

After various motions, which were lost, the report was recommitted with instructions for the committee to strike off the names of the present members and substitute new ones.

Mr. Riley addressed the convention, saying that since he had been in politics he had always been a Democrat. He had nothing but the good of that party at heart. He hoped that until it dissolved the convention would remain a Democratic convention; that no man who belonged to and voted with the Republican party should have a place upon the ticket. The standard-bearer of the Democratic party must be a Democrat, and a Democrat alone. He hoped that no undemocratic act should be done to-day. Amid much confusion, which the chairman attempted to still by remarking that "it was not necessary to cease to be a gentleman to be a Democrat," Mr. Riley said he could overlook any little interruption from a gentleman under the influence of a little too much "how-came-you-so?" A scene of confusion then ensued. Mr. Riley tried to continue, but his voice was drowned in groans and hisses, intermingled with defiant remarks.

Mr. Tarbox, who had assumed the chair amid the wildest disorder, sharply said that he would take the chair for awhile, and he succeeded after much effort in restoring partial order.

Mr. D. A. Buckley, of Cambridge, offered a resolution that the remarks of Mr. Riley relating to expected support from the Republican voters in no wise represent the sense of this convention, which was adopted amid great confusion.

There being no question before the convention a great deal of confusion arose in the efforts of a number of delegates to be recognized, when Mr. John Lafferty, of Worcester, arose and said that he moved that the Suffolk delegation take the platform and tell the convention, for God's sake, what they wanted. [Cheers and yells.] "If they wanted the custom-house we will give it them, so that we can go on in peace." At the conclusion of this motion the wildest disorder prevailed. Twenty men were on their feet at the same time, all talking on different motions and different subjects. At length Major McCafferty, of Worcester, came upon the platform and addressed the convention. Major McCafferty said: "There is a great deal to say in this campaign, but I have no time to say it or you to hear it. There is a way to cure evil by driving out the perpetrators of it. If we will be harmonious we shall succeed. Judge Abbott says for ten years we have been bleeding for the reforms that General Butler proposes to give us; aye, for twenty years we have bled for them. Did Mr. Bowles ever give us any help in the Springfield *Republican*? No. But when General Butler took up the warfare against them the newspapers began to run over with appeals for retrenchment and reform. Be true to the demands of the time, and the demand for the re-election of General Butler at the end of his first term will be so loud that I very much fear that the number of delegates who shall come to the next Republican convention in Worcester will be so small they may be counted upon the fingers of one hand." After Major McCafferty had finished, loud cries were made for Mr. Riley, mingled with hisses. There were also a considerable number of shouts for Mr. Gargan, and finally Mr. Powers was called for, but neither of the gentlemen responded. The committee to select fifteen members to be added to the State Central committee made a revised report, which was accepted and adopted. It was voted that the fifteen gentlemen thus selected should constitute the State Central committee at large for 1880. It was also voted that if there were any vacancies in the State ticket the same shall be filled by the State Central committee.

President Pierce, of the Lowell city council, was called for and said: "I have got sense enough to keep still, and I hope that my friends will follow my example." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. J. J. Kelley, of Cambridge, made a short speech, in order to keep the crowd quiet, and said that the business of the Democratic party was to reform the State abuses. "The party which had been in power for twenty-five years have acknowledged that abuses exist, and that the party will never remedy the evil."

The following delegates and alternates to the National convention were reported by the committee: Delegates—John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence; David Power, of Springfield; M. J. McCafferty, of Worcester, and Jonas H. French, of Gloucester. Alternates—John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston; Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Charles M. Strauss, of Hingham, and John M. Way, of Boston. The list was accepted, and at 4:10 p. m. the convention was dissolved.

Accident to Mayor Stokeley and Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Mayor Stokeley and wife, while driving in the park this afternoon, met with an accident by the breaking of the front of their carriage. The mayor was slightly hurt, while Mrs. Stokeley had an arm broken and was otherwise injured, but not dangerously. The horse dragged the vehicle for quite a distance, the mayor holding onto the lines until Mrs. Stokeley rolled out, and then he jumped. The horse finally broke away from the wreck and ran a considerable distance before it was stopped.

Horrible Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—Frank H. Lensing, aged fifty years, residing at Twentieth and Madison streets, committed suicide to-day He was alone in the house and poured coal oil on his clothes, setting himself on fire. The smoke from the window attracted the attention of the people on the street, who ran to his room in the second story, the door of which Lensing had locked. They broke it open and found the man burned to a crisp. Lensing was formerly a well-known grocer, and had been sick for the past year.

Women's Temperance Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The State convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union assembled here to-day, and will continue in session three days. The convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. Allen Butler, of Syracuse. About sixty delegates were present. Reports from the different counties were encouraging.

Hurricane at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—A severe hurricane passed over this city to-day. The large freight shed, on the wharf belonging to the Allan Steamship line, was lifted bodily, and in its descent was completely wrecked. Of twenty men in the building, all escaped but two, who were badly bruised.

Maine State Fair.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 17.—The formal opening of the State fair took place at 10 a. m. to-day. The exercises consisted of brief addresses by Senator Blaine and Daniel F. Davies. President Hamilton then announced that the trotting would be postponed this afternoon on account of the rain.

Death of a Catholic Pastor.

The Very Rev. Charles Ignatius Hamilton Carter, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, on Spring Garden street, below Twelfth, and vicar-general of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, died at 4 o'clock this morning at the parochial residence at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets.

Another Defaulting Bank Officer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Berry Russell, president of the Bank of Lafayette, now in liquidation, was arrested to day, charged with embezzling $13,000 of the bank's money. He was sent to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

BATTLE-FLAG TRANSFER.

Connecticut Battle Flags Deposited in Her Capitol.

Imposing Ceremonies at Hartford Yesterday—Ten Thousand War Veterans in Line—The Occasion Made a Gala Day—Distinguished Officers of the War Participating—Gen. Hawley's Speech.

Transfer of Connecticut's Battle Flags.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 18.—It is estimated that nearly 100,000 people not residents of this city are here to-day to participate in the ceremonies of flag day, the conveyance of the old battle flags from the State arsenal to the new capitol. Ten thousand veterans are here. They assembled on Bushnell Park, and a line of march, in which the first regiment of National Guards participated, and over which General Joseph R. Hawley was chief marshal, was set in motion soon after noon. On the route of the procession there were thousands of people, and the buildings in all directions are elegantly decorated. There are three magnificent arches on Main street. Upon arrival at the capitol General Hawley delivered the colors, which are to be placed in beautiful cases in the vestibule, to Governor Andrews, and in so doing said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We are more than 10,000 citizens, who were soldiers from Connecticut in the late war for Union and liberty. We come in obedience to an invitation of our beloved commonwealth to bring these eight flags from their temporary resting place to their final home in this new and beautiful capitol. For the great honor and pleasure of the day we are grateful to the General Assembly, to you as chief magistrate, and to the great concourse of citizens who have testified their extreme good will in many ways. Let the flags rest. In a few years these men will no longer be able to bear arms for the land they love, but these weather-worn and battle-torn folds shall remain through the centuries, testifying that Connecticut was true to free Government and pledging her future fidelity. It can never again be doubted that the great Republic can find millions of defenders in a day of trouble and millions of blessed women to sustain them. These poor shreds and humble staves, to be glorified in the eyes of future generations, have witnessed the dedication of a continent to justice, equal rights, union and liberty. We bid them good-bye. Thanks be to God, abundant and exulting thanks to the Almighty Father, that we lived in those days and were permitted to do our part towards seeing that the Government of, by and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Governor Andrews, in reply, said:

In the name and on behalf of the State I accept these flags from the hands of the men who carried them in war. They speak to us of the many displays of manly and heroic virtue which, amid the duties of war, have illustrated the character of the sons of Connecticut. With a pathos at which every heart softens and every eye grows dim, they tell us of the many thousand soldiers from our State who, counting not their lives dear, willingly laid them down for the honor of their country. Lovingly then and tenderly let us lay them away in the motherly arms of the State, whose trophies they now become, that they may teach these lessons of patriotism and of duty to all future generations.

As the color guard of each regiment advanced with the colors, they were saluted by the firing of cannon. They were then deposited in their permanent abiding place.

The ceremonies of transferring the Connecticut battle flags to the new State capitol were particularly impressive, especially the closing exercises. The march of nearly 10,000 veterans of the late war, carrying their old and tattered banners, was witnessed by nearly 100,000 people. The railroads alone brought 40,000 persons to the city, while many came in teams, and nearly the whole population of Hartford was on the streets. The massing of veterans in front of the State-house, the delivery and salute of the colors, together with salvos of artillery, music, and the cheering of the veterans and the crowd, produced an exceedingly dramatic effect. After the deposition of the flags some of the generals who were present as guests upon the platform were called for, and were received with hearty cheers. General Burnside said that he was glad that he was an humble member of the great army which battled for the integrity of the Union.

General Schofield bowed his thanks and retired, greatly applauded.

General William B. Franklin, in alluding to the past and all its great events, said that when he saw the veteran soldiers before him he felt as young as any of them.

Generals Warren, Benham and Carrington, of the regular army, and Generals Harland and Birge were also called out and cheered, as was General Hawley, who briefly responded.

A collation was partaken of by the veterans at the close of the exercises.

The railroads were engaged until after midnight in running special trains to take the people out of the city.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

Inmates of a Tenement House Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—A shocking calamity occurred shortly after midnight to-night at a fire in the three-story tenement house 128 Gold street, South Boston. The house was occupied principally by Germans, nearly all of whom were asleep at the time. The fire broke out in the rear portion in the lower story, and made such rapid headway that before those in the upper stories could descend all avenues of escape were cut off. The scene was one of the greatest distress as the imprisoned victims appeared on the roof and at the windows in the vain attempt to seek safety. Several were burned to death and others were badly injured, and it is not yet known what is the full extent of the disaster. Mary Huldreth was burned to death. Her husband is also badly burned and has been removed to the hospital. Ferdinand Mayrath jumped from the roof of the burning building and was killed. His wife, Emelia, aged twenty-three, jumped from the third-story window with her son. She had a leg and an arm broken and was otherwise injured, and the boy was badly hurt in the spine. The body of a man, who is not yet recognized, but who is supposed to be Christian Fifer, was found in the ruins. A young woman and two children known to have been in the house at the time are missing, and are probably burned. The damage caused by the burning of the house is about $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

DISORDERS AT FALL RIVER.

Women and Small Children Stoned by the Strikers.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept 17.—By far the most shameful outrage of the strike was committed by strikers this afternoon. Eight French families, comprising between seventy and eighty men, women and children, were brought here to-day on the noon train from Boston from Sorel, Canada. They have never worked in a cotton mill, and are to work at the Stafford and Crescent mills. The company was divided into two parties; one was taken to the Stafford mills and the other to a block on Davis street. It was subsequently decided to remove the latter party to a house in the rear of the Crescent mill some few hundred yards away. The party consisted of two men, besides the agent who brought them here—four women and the remainder were boys and girls from eighteen years of age downward. As the party came out on the street they were hooted at by a crowd of women, children and a few men, and a few stones were thrown. To make the shortest cut they took what is known as the stone-crusher lot, where they were assaulted by a crowd numbering 150 persons, mostly men. Rocks were thrown at them in perfect showers, and one of the men named Bouche was so roughly assaulted that a man who witnessed the whole affair said he did not expect to see him come out of it alive. He was severely kicked, and was bruised by a stone under one eye, but is not seriously injured. One woman with a babe in her arms was knocked down and kicked, a little boy about seven years old was struck in the face, and all the little children were stoned as well as the older persons in the party. The party separated and ran in different directions, which broke the crowd. The police were summoned, and with Officer Hill and the whole of the district police who happened to be near by, were on hand in a few moments, but the alarm was given at their approach and the crowd had dispersed. Three of the assaulted party had got separated from their friends, but are reported to have been found with some old acquaintances in another part of the city. More indignation is expressed by citizens at this outrage than at all the others that have occurred. The cowardly assault on the women and children is stirring the feelings of every good citizen. No arrests have yet been made.

LOCAL POSTSCRIPT.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Wrecked at Silver Springs Last Night.

An accident occurred last night on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Silver Springs, just north of the city, the incoming Western train due in this city a few minutes after 8 o'clock being thrown from the track and the locomotive and four cars completely wrecked. The switch at Silver Springs had been left open after the passage of the outgoing train, which leaves a few minutes before the arrival of the Western train. When the locomotive of the incoming train struck the misplaced switch it was thrown from the track and landed in an embankment.

The express car, postal car, refrigerator car and baggage car followed the locomotive, and were completely wrecked.

By a miracle only one person was seriously injured. The unfortunate man was an express messenger named Williams, who was stationed in the express car. This car was badly shattered, and some large splinters were forced through Williams' leg, rendering amputation necessary. A postal clerk was slightly injured by having a hook run through his hand. None of the passenger cars were damaged, but a lady named Howard was slightly injured by the shock. When the news reached this city a wrecking train was sent out. The passengers were brought in, arriving here about midnight. The injured man Williams was taken to the Providence Hospital.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Reed Holds Another Meeting by Himself.

Every time the night for the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners rolls around the question of Mr. W. B. Reed's right to a seat in the board is revived. The board usually meets on the evenings of the first and third Wednesdays in the month. During the summer months, however, meetings have been held only on the first Wednesday in the month, the members saying that this rule was adopted to suit the comfort and convenience of the board. Mr. Reed and his friends, however, are of the opinion that the action was taken on his account, in order to throw as many obstacles in the way of his recognition as a member of the board as possible, especially since the meetings of the board, when they have had any, have not been held at the usual hour. A reason stated for not holding a meeting last night was the absence from the city of Mr. Collins, the president of the board. Mr. Reed made his appearance at the District buildings on Four-and-a-half street last evening, and after remaining some time and finding that no meeting was to be held departed. He met General Bacon near the building, who informed him that no meeting would be held that night. Commissioner Dent says that Mr. Reed should present himself and his credentials to the Fire Board, upon which the matter would come from them to the District Commissioners and be settled. So far, it is stated at the Commissioners' office, the question of Mr. Reed's right on the Fire Board has not come before them officially. They have been advised by the Attorney of the District that the portion of the legislative act creating the Fire Board which requires that the member appointed by the Secretary of the Interior shall be a resident of the county is still in force, and therefore Mr. Reed is ineligible. The Fire Commissioners hold that they cannot receive Mr. Reed at all until his credentials come to them from the District Commissioners. The action of the District Commissioners in opposing Mr. Reed, it is alleged, is based on charges filed against Mr. Reed in the Interior Department some months ago, affecting Mr. Reed's official conduct while a member of the Fire Board. An affidavit from Mr. John McClelland, the iron-worker and machinist, forms the principal evidence to sustain the charges. Mr. Reed says that the charges were explained to the satisfaction of the Interior Department at the time, and the fact of his recently receiving the appointment from the Secretary of the Interior would indicate that the Secretary attached little importance to them.

A Presentation at the Postoffice.

A very pleasant presentation took place in directory-room No. 31 of the Postoffice Department last night, the recipient being Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, a watchman in the Dead-Letter Office, who lost a leg in the late unpleasantness, being a sergeant in the Union army. Captain J. B. Floyd and Rev. H. B. Plummer, brother watchmen in the Postoffice Department, were the prime movers in the affair, and were actively assisted by Watchman J. W. Grice, who collected the funds and acted as treasurer. They circulated a petition, which was generously responded to in the Department and the Sixth Auditor's office, and soon enough money was raised to purchase a pair of handsome silver-mounted crutches, which were presented to Mr. O'Sullivan. A large number of persons interested in the affair being assembled, Rev. Mr. Plummer was dispatched to escort Mr. O'Sullivan into their presence. The affair was purely a surprise to the gentleman, who, upon beholding the present and taking in the situation, could hardly control his feelings. Mr. W. Glenn acted as chairman. Captain J. B. Floyd, with a few appropriate remarks, made the presentation, and Mr. O'Sullivan made a feeling response thanking the gentlemen for their highly-prized gift. A surplus fund of $4 was also turned over to Mr. O'Sullivan, who immediately ordered a box of cigars for the company.

Important Interference Patent Case.

An important case to all manufacturers of steel by the Bessemer process has just been brought before the United States Commissioner of Patents by Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, who claims to be the first inventor of a certain method of dephosphorizing Bessemer steel, which is also claimed by Sidney G. Thomas, of London, Eng. About 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer steel will be made in the United States this year, and the invention in question will, it is asserted, save from $2 to $3 per ton in the cost of manufacture. The question to be decided is whether Mr. Reese or Mr. Thomas is entitled to priority in the discovery of the process.

FROM ACROSS THE WATER.

But Little Prospect for the Bi-Metallic Congress.

Depression in the British Cotton Trade—Orders for American Cloths Larger Than English—The Suffering at Middlesborough—The Irish Harvest Deficient—Iron-Clad Launched.

No Bi-Metallic Congress This Year.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the *Courier* at London says: "There is no prospect of the bi-metallic congress, which America proposed should be held in London, and to which the British government provisionally assented, meeting this year. America's agents have failed so far to obtain the assent of some of the leading nations."

The Cotton Trade Depression.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Blackburn says that during the past fortnight one of the largest firms of agents in Lancashire have taken more orders for American cloth for India than they received during the same period for all the English firms which they represent. The Sovereign Mills at Preston have closed for an indefinite period, the hands refusing to work. Several Preston mill owners have announced their intention to close their mills during the next two months. The masters, however, feel a difficulty in departing from their resolution, now that a reduction of wages has been accepted at Staley Bridge and elsewhere.

No Funds for Relief.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mr. Cross, the home secretary, in answer to the letter recently received from the mayor of Middlesborough asking for government assistance on account of the distress occasioned by the depression of trade, has written to that gentleman regretting that he has at present no funds for the purpose, but saying that he will lay the letter before Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Irish Harvest Prospect.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Dublin says: "A considerable portion of the Irish harvest is irreparably lost, but if fine weather should continue for two or three weeks there will be a very large amount saved, and except where lands are exceptionally heavy or have been flooded, crops look healthy and promising. Potatoes have been partially blighted, and in many farms the whole crop is gone, but there are excellent supplies in the local markets, and there is no sign of a panic with respect to them. The opinions of resident landlords, agents and others, who have no interest in promoting anti-rent agitation, are rather encouraging, and they by no means indorse statements relative to distress made by the agitators at public meetings and in the local press."

New British Iron-Clad.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The new iron-clad turret ram Agamemnon, carrying four 38-ton guns and of 8,492 tons burden, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, was successfully launched to-day at Chatham.

Serious Loss by Fire.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sir Edmund Currie's distillery in Leonard street, Bromley by Bow, London, was burned yesterday. The damage is variously estimated at from £200,000 to £400,000.

COLLISION ON THE BAY.

An Unknown Schooner Run Down—No Trace of the Crew.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Spanish steamship Puerto Rico, hence yesterday for Liverpool, at 8 o'clock last night, off the mouth of the Patuxent river, ran down and sunk an unknown schooner of about thirty tons. Captain Mandenzona, of the steamer, states that his vessel was proceeding slowly down the bay, and he had just passed between two schooners. Below him was the schooner destroyed coming up with a fair wind and out of the range of his ship until the man steering put his helm down and brought her in front of the steamer. The engines were stopped, but it was