## MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Senator Sumner on the Political Issues of the Day.

His Vir.ws on Negro Suffrage, the Present Condition of the South and the Cuban and Alabama Claims Questions.

The Entire State Ticket Renominated with the Exception of Auditor.

WORCESTER, Sept. 22, 1869. The Republican Convention of this State was held o-day at Mechanics' Hatl, in this city. Three hundred and nine counties and cities were represented by 1,000 delegates. A large assemblage, including a number of ladies, occupied the galleries. Little or no excitement prevailed. The Convention was called to order at a quarter past eleven o'clock by Mr. A. J. Wright, of Boston. Mr. A. D. Briggs, of springfield, was appointed temporary chairman. the Divine blessing having been invoked by the nev. Mr. Hall, of Worcester, the Chairman then delivered a brief address. Committees on organination and credentials were then appointed, and 10 Convention be referred.

On motion of Mr. J. N. ROBERTS, of Boston, the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee on organization, consisting of one delegate from each

A similar committee on credentials was appointed on motion of Mr. E. H. KLAPP, after which a committee on resolutions was appointed. It was agreed that all resolutions submitted to the Con-vention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions

ution, saying that ne wished to preface it by drawing attention to the fact that there was a system of usiation recently adopted which was rejugnant a large majority of the republican party Massachusetts. He referred to the Prohibiory law. (Cheers.) That the republican party light not stand in a false light, and nat its position might be clearly defined, he would tate that the republicans of Massachusetts were un-iterably opposed to the unrestricted sale of intoxig liquors, and that they were equally opposed the present prohibitory law and the method of enforcement, be leving that it is not conducive the moral or political welfare of the Common-Referred to the Committee on Resolutions

The report of the Committee on Organization was hen presented, including, among others, Charles Summer for president, with a long list of vice presients and secretaries. Senator Summen was then introduced amid en-

lastic cheers, and proceeded to deliver his

address. He said:—
FILLOW OFFIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS—While theaking you for the honor centerred upon me, I make haste to say that, in my judgment, Massachusetts has one duty at the coming election to watch all local interests and questions must be postponed, as on its just performance all eise depends; and this commanding duty is to keep the Commonwealth now, as aforetime, an example to our country and a bulwark of human rights. Such was Massachusetts in those earlier days when on the continent of Europe, the name of "Bostonians" was given to the American people in arms against the mother country, making this designation embrace all, and when, in the British Parhament, the great orator, Edmund Burke, exclaimed, "The cause of Boston is the cause of all America; every part of America is united in support of Eoston; Boston is the Lora Mayor of America." I quote these words from the fraitmentary debates of the time. But Boston was at that support of Eeston; Boston is the Lora Mayor of America." I quote these words from the Farliamentary debates of the time. But Boston was at that time Massachusetts, and it was her stand for liberty that made her name the synonym for all. And persuit me to add, that in choosing a presiding officer, but rej from local issues, I find assurance of your readiness to unite with me in that national causes which concerns not Massachusetts only, but every part of America, and concerns also our place and name as a nation.

every part of America, and concerns also our place and hame as a hatton. The enemy here in Massachusetts would be glad to livert attention from the unassatiable principles of he republican party; they would be guat to make our forget that support we owe to the administration and to the measures of reconstruction, and, bowe all, our deep interest in that essential safe-bard out yet completely established for the national reedman and the national readinor. These they rould hand over to oblivion, hoping on some local since to menganize our forces, or, perhaps, obtain ower to be wieded against the national cause, inseathusetts cannot afford to occupy any uncertain position. Therefore, I begin by asking you to link of your country and of national aliairs at home ind abread.

RECURITY FOR THE PUTURE. now four years since I had the honor of pre-it our annual convention, and I do not forget that time I endeavored to remind, you of the sining at our annual convention, and I do not forget how at that time I endeavored to remind you of this same national cause, then in fearin peral. The war of armies was ended; no longer were follow stizens arrayed against lealow citizens; on each side the trumpet was shent, the banner furied, but the defection of Andrew Johnson and then began, and out of that defection the rebellion assumed new life, with new purposes and new hopes. It is did not spring forth once more fully armed, it did not spring forth once more fully armed, it did not spring forth and the and diabolism towards all who loved the Union, whether white or black. There were exceptions I know; but they were not enough to change the result. And straightway the new appartion, acting in conjunction with the Northern democracy, abourginal ables of the rebellion, planned the capture of the national government. Its representatives came up to Washington. Then was the time for a few decisive words. They should have been admonished frankly and kinedy to return home, there to plant, now, reap, bay, sell and be prosperous, but not to expect any place in the coparanership of government until there was completest separaty for all. Insiend of this they were sent back, plotting flow to obtain ascendency at home as the steeping stone to ascendaccy in the nation. Such was the condition of things in the stumm of tots, when, sounding the abarra from the very platform, I insisted upon irreversible guarantees against the rebellion, and especially for security that I then hashed, their may be the authomat freedman and the national creditor. It was for security that I then hashed, the was a just object of national care, all this being contained that men must be safe in their rights, so that affairs, whether of government or is these, shall have a free and natural course. But there are two special classes still in Jeopardy, as in the natural creditor, and beinful these the suffering terming from the grow-hop reaction.

Constitutional amendment has been presented for

and beamd these the intuition unlonests in the exrebel states, now suffering terring) from the growing reaction.

For the protection of the national freedman a
constitutional amendment has been presented for
rathication, placing their right to vote under the
perpetual salegnard of the Union; out I am obligedto remaind you that this amendment has not yet
obtained the requisite number of states, nor can I
say surely when it will. The democrate party is
arrayed against it, and the rebel interest unites
with the democracy. Naturally they go together.
Ther are old cronics. Here let me say frankly that I
have never ceased to regret—I do now most profoundly regret—that Congress in its pienary powers
under the constitution, especially in its great
unquestionable power to goarantee a republican
government has constitution, especially in its great
unquestionable power to goarantee a republican
government; in the States, did not summarily settle
this whole question, so that it should no longer disturb the country. It was for Congress to give a defisition of a republican government; nor need it go
for their than, our own Dec aration of Independence,
where again is the same great definition. There was
also a declaye procedent. As Congress made a Civil
lights give, or should it have made a Political Rights
law, in each cast me power is identeal. If it can
be done it the only great before. Thus far Congress has
liought otherwise. Ager remains, then, the slow
process of constitutions amendment, to which the
country must be railed.

PUMALO OFINION AND A A 687-partnettic administra-

my mad arthing is clearer. Thus far congress has mought otherwise. Ager ermains, then, the slow process of constitutions a mendment, to which the country must be raised. Amendment, to which the country must be raised. The country must be a few allowed. Beam at these there must be a prevailing public opinion and a sympathetic administration. Both are needed. The glampstration must rentore public opinion and a sympathetic administration. Both are needed. The glampstration must rentore the administration. So is all experience. Without these the strongest ext and most cunning in its resurements is only a phasion, it may be of terror, as was the case with the Full-up cally oboyed. Sometimes it is evaded; sometimes it is openly set at nearly that how it is not prayed, and it is a country of the first of the first of the country in the field conspiring against him. That traditional experience, that hubbite audacity, that inscensibility to him in tights which so long upheld cavery are aroused and w. No longer able to hold him as a playe, the ancient master means to hold him as a playe, the ancient master means to hold

him as dependent of the keep him in his service, personal and polestal, thus substituting a new bondare for the office of the highly he indea at the North a From the office of the highly he indea at the North a From the office of the highly he indea at the North a From the office of the highly he indea at the North a From the highly he indea at the position of the the highly he is a position of the democracy is should find it in this hostile aliance. Because I am for peace, so that this whole people may be a work; because I desire tranquility, so that all may be happy because I seek reconciliation, so that there shall be completes harmony, therefore I oppose the democracy; should find it in this hostile aliance. Because I am for peace, so that this whole people may be at work; because I desire tranquility, so that all may be happy because I seek reconciliation, so that there shall be completes harmony, therefore I oppose the democracy; and now denounce it as a disturber of the national peace.

The information from the fing from hiding places to resume their former rule, and what a rule! Such as might be expected from the representatives of slavery. It is the rule of mismic, where the Ku klux Klan takes the place of missionary and school-master. Murder is unloosed, The national freed-man is the victim and so is the Unionis. Not one of these States where intimidation with death in its train does not pay its part. Take the whole southern the from Georgia to Texas, and and to it I cancesse, and, if car, North Carolina and virginia also—for the crime is coinagious—and there is small fastice for flower to whom you ove so much. The great Emplish moralist—another Jourson—the not wonder that a docy in chains danced no better, but that it anexage at a link and the one thing these disturbers leef it is power, and thus they must be made to feel. It is power, and thus they must be made to feel. It is power, and thus they must be made to feel. It is power, and thus they must be made to feel it is power, and thus they must be

argues most persuasively that where a State repudiates its obligations to the detriment of foreigners there is a requesty through the national government. But the article contains a warning applicable to the present hoar, which I quote:

The conduct of a few States has not only destroyed their own creat and left their sister States very little to boast of, but has so materially affected the creat of the whole Union that it was found timpossible to negotiate in Europe any part of the loan authorized by Congress in 1842. It was offered on terms most advantageoust to the creditor; terms which in former times would have been eagerly accepted, and after going a begging through all the Exchanges of Europe the agent gave up the attempt to obtain the money in despair.

North American Excess for Janeary, 1844, FC, 68, p. 150.

As the fallen Grunkard Illustrates the evils of repudiation. Look at her. But there are men who would degrade our republic to this wrotched condition. Forgetting what is due to our good mane as a nation at home and abroad—forgetting that our transcendent position has corresponding obligations, and that, as nonlity once obliged to great duty—noblesse oblige—so does republicanism now. There are men who, forgetting all these things, would carry our republic into this terrible guilt so full of shame and sacrifice. They begin by subtle devices; but afready the mutterings of open republication are heard. I denounce that political party which lends pasel to the nutterings of open republication are heard. I denounce that political party which lends pasel to the nutterings of open repudlation are heard. I denounce that political party which lends pasel to the outrage.

Repudlation means conflacation, and in the present case conflacation of the property, and now it is groposed to confiscate loyal property. When I expose repudlation as confiscation in mean to be present, each of the confiscate by the nation without compensation and the other declaring that the nation shall not apply an equal amount due accor

and approprimed to its own use. Therefore do I say repulsation is consistent on the program of the machine and debt is greenbacks—in other words to pay bonds bearing dischards with more promises not bearing the canning the first of the piece, a rule of large the control of the first piece, a rule of second piece, and the rule postpone ment of the second piece, and the rule piece,

exita interest. To stop that extra interest we mose keep faith. Assurbity AND AGGRAVATION.

As we look at the origin of the greenback we shall find a new motive for fidelity. I do not speak of that patriotic character which commends the national debt; but of the financial principle on which the greenback was first issued. It came from the overviling exigencies of self-defence. The national existence depended upon money, which could be had only through a forced loat. The greenback was the agency by which it was collected. The disloval party resisted the passange of the original act. prophesying danger and difficulty. But the safety of the nation required the risk and the republican party assumed it. And now this same disloyal party, once against the greenback, insist upon continuing in peace what was justified only in warnist upon a forced loan, when the overruling exigencies of self-defence have all ceased, and the nation is saved. To such absurdity is this party now driven.

The case is agravated when we consider the boundless resources of the country, through which in a short time even his great debt will be lightened, if the praiers of repudiation are silenced. Peace, financially as well as politically, is needed. Let us have peace. Nothere will it be felt more than at the praiers of repudiation are silenced. Let us have peace, which we will to be felt more than at the peace will be felt more than at the peace will be felt more than at the peace will be felt more than at the considerable additions to the national capital, five years cannot pass without a sensible diminution of our burdens. A rate of taxation per capital capital to only one-half that of 1600 will pay even our principal in the peace of the peace will be peaced. The sense of the peace will be peaced by the peace will be peaced by the peace of the peace will be peaced. The may cannot do this time, the peace but you cannot do this thing. The national debt never can be repondated. It will be nail, dollar for dollar, in coin, with interest to the end.

How little do these repudiators know the mighty resisting prover which they encounter—now little trace to move Hount Washington from its eventacting base, or shut out the ever-present ocean from our coasts. It is needless to say that the crash would be in proportion to the mass affected, being nothing less than the whole business of the country. Now, it appears from the whole business of the country. Now, it appears for the will be peaced by the peace of the pea

all who struggle against the wrong and tyranny of earth.

The brilliant Frenchman Montesquien, in that remarkable work which occupied so much attention during the lisst century, "The Spirit of Laws," pronounces bonor the animating sentiment of royalty; but virtue the animating sentiment of a republic it is for us to show that he was right: nor can we depart from this rule of virtue without disturbing less than a part of that sublime harmony oy which the planets wheel surely in their appointed orbits, and nations are summoned to justice. Nothing too loty for its power; nothing too lowly for its power; nothing too lowly for its protection. It is an essential principle in that divide Cosmos, without which all its confusion. All depends upon faith. Who do you blant? Because you have faith in those laws by which you are secured in person and property. Why do you plant? Why do you sow? Because you have faith in the returning seasons, faith in the generous skies, and faith in the sun. But faith in this republic must be fixed as in the sun, which illuminates all. I cannot be content with less. Fall well I see that every departure from this great law is only to our rain, and from height we have reached, the fall will be like that of the ancient God from the battlements of Heaven:—

From more

To noon he fell; from noon to dewy every the profile of the account of the action gain. I do ny remains that we should do all that we can to preserve the public faith. For myself, I see reth-

To noon he fell; from noon to dewy eve—
A temmer's day, and with the setting ann
Dropt from the zenith, like a falling star.

It only remains that we should do all that we can
to preserve the public faith. For myself, I see nothing more practical at this moment than, first, at adpools to oppose the democracy, and, secondly, to
tests that yet a while longer ex-rebels shall be
excused from copartnership in government. I will
not be outdone by anybody in clemency; nor at the
proper time will I be beamd any one in opening all
doors of onice and trust. But this time has not yet
come. There must be security for the future,
unquestionable and ample, before I am ready; and
thas I would require, not only for the sake of the
restional freedman and the national creditor, but for
ine sake of the ex-rebel himself, whose hignest
interest is in tent peace where all controversy shall
be extinguished forever. The ancient historian
dechires that the ancestors of Rome, the most religious of men, took nothing from the vanquished by
the license to do wrong—majore; nostri, religionsimi moviales, while cetts criepebant proster
topical identicam. These are the words of Sellust.
Fermit me to say that I know no better example sor
our present guidance. Who can complian if men
recently arrayed against their country are told to
stand astrayed against their country are told
to stand astrayed against their country are told
to stand astrayed against their country are told
to stand astrayed against their country are told
to would say, "Freedman, stand by the creditor; creditor, stand by the freedman," And to the people I
would say, "Freedman, stand by the creditor; creditor, stand by the freedman," And to the people I
would say, "Freedman, stand by the creditor; creditor, stand by the freedman," And to the people I
would say, "Freedman stand by the creditor; creditor, stand by the freedman," And to the people I

tor, stand by the freedman," And to the people I would say, "Stand by boih."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From affairs at home I turn to affairs abroad, and here I wish to speak cautiously. In speaking at all I break a vow with myself not to open my hos on these questions, except in the Senate. I yield to friendly pressure. And yet I know no reason why I should not speak. It was Talleyrand who to some-body apologizing for what might be an indiscreet question, replied that an answer might be indiscreet, but not a question. My answer shall at least be frank.

In our foreign relations there are with me two cardinal principles which I have no nesitation to avow at all times—first, pence with all the world, and secondly, sympathy with all struggling for human rights. In neither of these would I fail, for each is essential. Peace is for us a universal con-

and secondly, sympathy with all strugging low-human rights. In neither of these would is all, for each is essential. Peace is for us a universal conqueror. Through peace the whole world will be ours. Filled with the might of peace, the sympathy we estend will be next to an alliance. Following these plain principles, we should be open and allow foreign nations to know our sentiments, so that even when there is a difference there shall be no just cause for offence.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In this spirit I would now approach Spain. Who can forget inst great historic monarchy, whose empire encircled the great historic monarchy, whose empire encircled the great historic monarchy, whose empire encircled the great historic monarchy, though whom she became the discoverer of this nemisphere, her original sway within it surpassed that of any other power. At last her extended possessions on the mainland, won by Coriez and Fizarro, loosed themselves from her

grasp. Cuba and Porto Rico, islands of the Gulf, remained. And now Cuban insurgents demand independence as a nation. For months they have engaged in deadly conflict with the Spanish power. Ravaged provinces and bloodened are the Winessee. The beautiful island, where alseps Christoper. Ravaged provinces and bloodened are the Winessee. The beautiful island, where alseps Christoper. Ravaged provinces and bloodened are the Winessee. The beautiful island, where alseps Christoper. While the new word, is fast beautiful and Leon a new word, is fast beautiful and Leon and secondly, as to the duty of Spain, and secondly, as to the duty of the United States.

Unwelcome as it may be to that famous Castillan price which has played so lofty a part in modern Europe, Spain must not refuse to see the case in its true light; nor can she close her eyes to the lesson of history. She must recall how the thriteen American colonies achieved independence against her own most strentous efforts—how at this moment England is preparing to release her northern colonies from their condition of dependence, and recalling these examples, it will be proper for her to consider it they do not illustrate a tendency of all colonies, which was remarked by an illustrous Frenchman, even before the independence of the United States. Never was anything more propertie in politice than was Turget, in 1750, and recalled the condition of maturity? Is it not sufficient to themselves, downlide. Act has not Cuba reached this condition of maturity? Is it not sufficient to the condition of maturity. Is it not sufficient to the condition of t

give up both. Meanwhile we have a duty which is determined by international law. To that venerable authority I repair. What that prescribes I follow, necognition of sellingers. By that law, as I understand it, nations are not left to any mere caprice. There is a rule of conduct which they must follow, subject always to just accountability where they depart from it. On ordinary occasions there is no question, for it is with nations as with individuals. It is only at a critical moment where the rule is obscure or precedents are uncertain that doubt arises, as now, on the question of recognizing the belligerence of the Caban insurgents. Here I wish to be explicit. Belligerence is a "fact," attested by evidence. If the "fact" does not exist there is nothing to recognize. The fact cannot be invented or imagined. It must be proved, No matter what our sympathy, what the extent of our desires, we must look at the fact. There may be insurrection without reaching this condition, which is at least the half-way house to independence. The Hungarians, when they rose against Austra, did not reach it, although they had large armies in the field and Kossuan was their governor; the Poies, in repeated insurrections against Russia, never reached it, although the condict made Europe vibrate; the Sepoys and Rajans of indis failed also, although for a time they held in check the whole English power; nor, in my opinion, did our rebels ever reach it so far as to justify their recognition on the ocean. If the Cuban insurgents have yet reached this point I have never seen the evidence. Tacy are in arms, I know. But where are their cities, towns, provinces? Where is their government? Where are their ports? Where is their government? Where are their ports? Where is their government? Where are their prize ourts? To put these questions is to answer them. How, then, is the "fact." of belligerence?

There is another question in their cases which is with me final. Even if they come within the prerequisites of international law I am unwilling to

accountability if another suffers from what it does. This may be fillustrated in the three different cases of war, independence and beingerence. In each case the declaration is an exercise of high perrogative, inherent in every nation and kindred to that of eminent domain; but a nation declaring war without a just cause becomes a wrong doer; a nation recognizing independence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer; and so a nation recognizing beingerence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer; and so a nation recognizing beingerence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer also. On the latter point there is a want of precedents sufficiently clear and authoritative; but with me there is one rule in such a case, which I cannot disobey. In the absence of any precise injunction I do not lessiate to adopt that interpretation of international law whiten places war and all that make for war under the strongest restrictions—believing that in this way I shall best promote civilization and obtain new security for international peace.

From the case of spain I pass to the case of England. There for the present I content myself with a brief explanation. On this subject I have never broken shence except with pain, and I hope not to say anytum now which shall augment difficulties, atthough, when I consider haw british anger was aroused by an effort in another place, judged by all who heard it most paolic in character, I do not know that even these few words may not be mism terpreted.

There can be no doubt that we received from England incalculated wrong—greater, I have ofen said, than was ever before received by one civilized Power from another short of unjust war. I do not say this in bitterness, but in sadness. There can be no doubt that through English complicity our carrying trade was transferred to England galined what we lost; our lockade rendered more expensive, and, generally, that our war, with all its fearful cost of blood and treasure, was prolonged indeantiely. This terr

astuteness is required in this case—nothing but simple justice.

Then, it is said, why not consider our good friends in England, and especially those noble workingmen, who stood by us so bravely? We do consider them always, and give them gratitude for their generous alliance. But they are not England. We trace no damages to them, nor to any class, high or low, but to England—corporate England—through whose government we safered.

Then, again, it is said why not exhibit an account

gainst France? For the good reason that, while rance erred with Engiand in recognition of rebel elligerence, no pirate ships or blockade runners rere built under shelter of this recognition to prey pon our commerce. The two cases are wide assuner, and they are distinguished by two different hases of the common law. The recognition of their beligerence in France was damnum ansque juria, or wrong without injury; but that same regnition in England was damnum cum tidioria, or rong with injury, and it is of this unquestionable jury that we complain.

Fellow citizens—It cannot be doubted that the pendency of this great question will be always a cloud upon the relations of two Powers, when there should be sunshine. Good men on both sides should desire its settlement in such way as most to promote good will, and to make the best precedent for civilization. But there can be no good will without justice, nor can any "smap judgment" make triends or establishers of certifical compensation, and Canada its inpers of the knows little also of our country and that great liberty which is ours, who supposes that we could receive such a transfer. On each side there is impossibility. Terratory may be conveyed, but not a people. I allude to this suggestion only because it has been made in the public press and been answered from England. But the United States can never be indifferent to Canada, nor to the other British provinces, near neighbors and kindred. It is well known historically that even before the Declaration of Independence our fathers hoped that Canada would take part with them. Washington was strong in this hope, so was Franklin.

The Continental Congress, by solemn resolution, invited Canada, and then appointed a commission, with Benjamin Franklin at its head, "to form a union between the colonies and the people of Canada." In the careful instructions, which were samed in behalf of Congress by John Hancock, President, the Commissioners are, among other things, epined to behalf of Congress by John Hancock, President, the Commission, which were samed in behalf of Congress by John Hancock, President, the Commission with the sum of the present of the providence of

cheering.

The entire State ticket was then renominated by acciamation, with the exception of State Andiror, the name of Charles Endicott, of Canton, being substituted for that of the present incumbent. The ticket as nominated is as follows:

For Governor—William Clanin.
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph Tucker.
Secretary of State—Oniver Warner.
Treasurer—Jacob Hand.
Anditor—Charles Endicott.
The following is a summary of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

First—Readiffruing their devotion to the principles and policy of the republican party.

Second—Declaring that the democratic party, by alliance with the slave power, by sympathy with the piblic enemies during the late war, by its endeavors to perpetuate disorder in the rebel States, and by its enunciation of the doctrines of practical repudiation, has forfeited forever all claims to the confinence of the people and cannot without great peril to their licettes be entrusted with the government of the nation or of the commonwealth.

Third—Asserting that the reconstructed States are not beyond the watchful care of the national government. Welcoming repentant rebels back to the privileges of cilizenship, while insisting upon the complete protection of all loyal wittes and backs.

Fourth—Expressing the utmost confidence in the administration of President Grant.

Fifth—Acknowledging the obligations due to the solders of the republic, and asserting that the commenoration of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and immorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, the care of the resolution and industrial interests of the State

bereaved families, will remain a perpetual duty.

S.xth.—Regarding as a political aim of high importance the encouragement of the moral education and industrial interests of the State; a just distribution of the burdens of taxation, so that they should fall where they can be most easily borne; a rigid economy in public expenditures; less special legislation for private and corporate interests; a material abridgment of the sessions of the Legislature, and the requirement of high personal character in all public affairs.

Seventh.—Recognizing the rights of labor and asserting that the chartered rights and privileges extended to organized capital by legislation should also be extended to labor.

Eighth.—Asserting that the republican party is a national party, and that so far as legislation on the subject of temperance is concerned, the whole matter should be left with the Legislature.

Nith.—Expressing confidence in Governor Claffin and recommending him to the sufrages of the citizens of the commonwealth.

The entire proceedings of the Convention were marked with the highest degree of hormony, and apparent good feeling prevailed during the proceedings.

The Convention adjourned sine die after passing

ceedings.

The Convention adjourned sine die after passing ne resolutions.

AID FOR THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

Subscriptions Received at the Herald Office

Yesterday.

The following contributions in aid of the families of the unfortunate Avondale miners were received at the HERALD office yesterday:-

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1809.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Enclosed please and our check for \$100 for the
Avondale relief fund.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

Enclosed please and our check for \$100 for the Avondale relief fund. KUHN, LOEB & CO.

FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

FOREST CITY SUGAR REFINERY, PORTLANS, Me., Sept. 21, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Enclosed please find check for \$56.50, subscribed by the employes of the Forest City Sugar Relinery, Portland, Me., for the benefit of the widews and orphans left destitute at the late Avondale disaster.

J. MEYER, Superintendent, FIFTY DOLLARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please devote the enclosed fity dollars to the fund for the Avondale sufferers. Yours, F. W. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

BRATTLEBORG, VI., Sept. 21, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Enclosed please find twenty dollars, subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers by the Avondale disaster.

FIVE DOLLARS.

BROOKLEN. Sept. 20, 1860.

FIVE DOLLARS. BROOKLYN, Sept. 20, 1860.

Subscriptions Elsewhere in This City.

The subscriptions for the Avondale sufferers received at the Mayor's Office, foot up \$14,894 31.

The collections made among the employes of The collections made among the employes of the different railroad lines, reported yeaterday, amounted to \$753 54.

The members of the Tenth police precinct have contributed sixty-six dollars from their earnings for the above charitable object.

The Gandaloupe river, Toxas, is full of water and has been for months. At some seasons of the year there is not water enough in the stream to water a Joke of steers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-FRENCH OPERA.-LAST CVCD ing Haievy's superb opera "La Juive," was produced at the Academy of Music by Messicurs Dryane & Cie.'s "historical and romantic" French Opera Troupe. Notwithstanding the exceedingly

renches," even on the opening night, rather out of joint. During the first act there were indications of that nervousness peculiar to artists who appear for the first time before a strange house, but this gradually wore off during the other acts, as they became more acquainted, as it were, with the audience. The tenor, M. Tacardi, as Eleaser, was excellent. He is a good actor, and has a sympathetic, clear voice, which he seems to have complete control over, although in the upper registers it several times gave evidence of being overstrained. Still it is of good power, and has a certain sweet melody about it that cannot fail to picase. The basso, M. Tasson, who appeared as the Cardinal, has also a good, full, resounding voice. The leading soprano, Mme. Fave Fauschettl, who was very warmly received, has a remarkably sweet voice, but of not very great power. The air in the first act, where the Cardinal prays God to fore give Eleazer and Rachel, which commences "Bi largueur et in vengeance." was exceedingly well delivered by M. Tabardi and Mme. Fauschettl. The duet, "Oh! Ima fille cherre," and "O'est en vain que J'espere," which occurs just as the procession appears in the streets, was also one of the best renadered parts of the play. In the anathema scene, in the taine act, surpassed himself. M. Girrebeuck as Leopoid and Mme. G. Devillers as Endoxic did as well as could be expected of them. Although the artists are not by any means what can be called extraordinary, they are not ordinary. It may be their misfortuce that they were altogether too much heraided before their arrival here as singers, the like of which had not been seen for many a day, so they are not to blame if they did not come fully up to general expectation. The troups were very enthusiantically received, and were bid a warm welcome from the first to the last act, which should be suniciont to prove that they are not without plenty of friends who wis them well. Those who prodicted that the historical French opera would prove a dead failure may find o

Doblin is afflicted with Italian opera.

Dominick Murray's "Peril" is in active prepara tion at Wood's Museum.

Niblo's is getting ready for another centipedal sen.

ation of the "Black Crook" order. The Theatre Comique reopens as a varieties the tre on Monday evening, under the management of

Mr. R. W. Butler. an end with the termination of the present week.

An itinerant company of cork dyed individuals styling themselves "The well known Christy" minstrels" are delighting the dons of Rio Janeiro

with their eccentricities.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whose engagement has proven so successful at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, has arranged to give an additional performance of "Rip Van Winkie" on to-morrow (Friedrich)

formance of "Rip Van Winkie" on to-morrow (Friedry hight.

The performances of the great magician, Herrmann, were suspended last night in consequence of the French Opera Company being at the Academy of Music; but he will perform again to-night, with renewed strength and fresh leats of legerdemain. It is probable there will be but three or four more of his representations, as other eneagements may call Mr. Herrmann away from New York. Those who do not see this greatest master of the magical art now may never see him again, for he is about to retire from his professional career.

A LES. SMITHS' NEW YORK PALE ALE. Prize medal awarded, Parts Exposition, 1867. Brewery 240 West Mighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. SAITHE NEW YORK PORTER.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States without publicity. Legal everywhere. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. Success guaranteed. Torms fain.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT A States: legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sofficient cause; no publicity; no charge unth divorce obtained; success warranted; advice tree. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nasanu street,

LEGAL DIVORCE AND EVIDENCE OBTAINED
without delay or publicity by the Law and Delective
lociation; detectives, for any unsiless; charges moderate.
PAUL BRODES, Manager, 648 broadway.

ALL PRIZES IN THE LEGAL LOTTERIES OF KEN-tucky, Missouri and R. val Havana cashed. Informa-tion given. J. R. CLAYTON, rear beacment rooms, No. 18 Wall street, New York.

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES. LIEBIO'S EX tract of Beet; goudine, Price reduced. The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILLAU'S SONE, 133 Broadway.

IS Broadway.

CHEOPLASTIC TEETH INSERTED OVER THE OLD ones, without metal, plaie or clasps; are three-quarters lighter than any others; the most painful teeth or stumps preserved by filling and building up to ortifulal shape and color, without pain (with cheoplastic gold); thousands of testimonials state 18.4. Dr. STUESMOND, dentist to the Woman's Hospital, 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broads

D.R. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMMO!

Bense," may be consider in person or by letter at his
office, 120 Lexington avenue a conser East Twenty-eighth is
office hours from 10 A. M. dill 4 P. M. Consultation free.

POR SALE THE TOOLS OF THE FOUNDRY, BOI-ler, blacksmith and bracking stops, and also 20 Lots and Buildings in Cherry, between Corlears and East streets Calatogue at the works.

EW YORK, SEPTIMBECT, 22, 1959.

To The Edition ov The

Sin—The Sun of yesterlay, in the course of an assault upon insurance companies in general, made a particular charge scainst the Royal Insurance company in the following land the companies of the companies. To many of them set as if their only tunings was to receive premiums, while the payment of lones was something entirely out of their line. For example, a case is now pending in the Suprime Court in this city against the Royal Life linearence Company for the receivery of the amount of petitive of Edward of the amount of the

Manuertaker, Union age 63 East Frantiscuth street, Union age