THE PRESIDENCY.

THE CLAIMS OF GOV. SEWARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Every Republican is anxious that the best possible candidate be nominated at Chicago. And since many have, through your columns, urged the claims of their favorites, I venture to write.

Most of your correspondents, and even THE TRIBUNE itself, admits that Mr. Seward is the best man and the first choice of the Republicans, but, at the same time, seem to assume that he would poll fewer votes than some other less prominent man.

Now, I believe that Mr. Seward is the strongest man in the nation. And why? Reject him at Chicago, and consider our position as a party. Every man admits the justice of his claims. There can be no excuse for deserting him, save mere expediency. If we nominate a man of the same principles, we only change men—the less for the greater. If we choose another man apparently or really less radical, we seem either to try to deceive or recede from our principles. In any case we incur, and perhaps justly incur the bitter and blighting charge of sacrificing faithful leaders and cherished principles for the mere chance of victory. This charge will meet us at every turn, to quench our ardor, and to bring home to us, with stinging force, our ingratitude, our timidity, our idolatry of *success*.

Besides, if the Republican party throw overboard their tried champions and, to gain a transient advantage, choose for standard-bearers men less tried and less known, what encouragement is there to honest and strenuous effort? What hope that an able and devoted Republican can gain the just reward of faithful public service? If great public prominence and fidelity make men unavailable, how can we expect our ablest statesmen and orators to do their utmost in the coming canvass?

But if we nominate Mr. Seward we put THE man upon THE platform. We take an open and decided course; we neither shirk nor dodge, but stand squarely on our principles. Our course and our candidate will give manliness and dignity to the contest. Dignity and manliness are worth much, from their very rarity, in a political contest. As a young man, I may feel this more than others. Yet, remember, the young men are to take the brunt of the campaign work; and I utter the sentiment of many of that class, when I say that we can work hard for any man on a Republican platform; but for Mr. Seward, the life-long champion of Freedom, we can toil with tenfold spirit and energy.

With Mr. Seward as our standard-bearer, I say, then, we enter the campaign with open front, with manly bearing, conscious of dignity, consistency, and honesty. This position is a tower of strength.

But, it is said, Mr. Seward is misunderstood, and eyed askance by the no-party men. True. He is "the "best abused man" in the land, and just for that very reason, unlike a new candidate, abuse can no longer injure him. Any review of his noble career and sound principles cannot fail to help his cause. "The Irre "pressible Conflict"—we will take care that men understand that; and then they will see in it a fundamental truth, invoking us not to civil war, but to practical and constitutional action. Familiarity with the doctrines of Mr. Seward and public discussion will speedily scatter prejudice and idle fears. Even now this work is going on. Mr. Seward daily gains favor, at least throughout this community and this State. Men begin to know him as a wise and prudent statesman, an honest, outspoken, and courageous man.

The nomination of Mr. Seward will not permanently alienate from us the so-called conservative and no-party men. If they hold off for a time, the progress of opinion will bring them around, especially if the Charleston Convention nominate, as present appearances indicate, Breckenridge or Stevens, or some other extreme Southern man.

We need not much fear a third party. Mr. Bates at least, if he fail to secure the nomination, *will not* head one. If he will, he is not fit to be reckoned among the Republicans. All attempts at a third party have thus far been abortive.

The fact is, the people have been gulled enough. They begin to act in earnest. They are disposed in the coming campaign to range themselves on one side or the other, and meet the great issue before the country promptly and squarely. For this reason they strongly desire, and almost demand, candidates whom they know and feel to be worthy of their suffrages. Politicians should notice that, more than ever before, we are anxious to have the best men nominated.

It is worth while to consider, too, that Mr. Seward, whether nominated or not, whether we will or no, will be the representative man of the Republican party, because he is the representative man to-day. By deserting him, then, we gain nothing, and lose much.

Some of your correspondents urge that only certain candidates can carry particular States. It may be so; I will not venture an opinion upon that point; older men can judge better. Yet there is a point to be considered in this connection. Such correspondents assume that with any candidate we can carry most of the Northern States. Of this I am not so sure. There are many Republicans fully competent for any office in the gift of the people, and to whom I would gladly vote the highest honors, but the merit and position of Mr. Seward are peculiar. One of the pioneers of the party, faithful to Liberty through darkness and odium, for years the acknowledged head of the party and exponent of its principles, against whom none can whisper aught mean or dishonest—a man brave and able, true and tried, the party and the world owes him common debt. Suppose that the Douglas wing of the Democracy should nominate somebody else than Douglas. The cases are analogous. If we abandon Mr. Seward, may we not so dampen enthusiasm, so weaken our proud and honorable position, so compromise our fidelity to principle, and so justly incur ridicule and scorn for inconsistency, as to render some strong States at least doubtful? It seems to me that a candidate chosen to carry a particular State may fail to carry others quite as important. But, with Mr. Seward as our standard-bearer, we can raise a tide of enthusiasm and enlightened opinion which will overflow, purify, and regenerate the doubtful States. We shall be wide awake. We will send them men, money, and documents to push the cause in every honorable way.

Yet, as I said, older and wiser men can judge better. We young men will abide their decision. But since we expect to toil untiringly from the 16th day of May till sundown on the 2d day of November, may we not fairly ask that our sage Republicans consider, among other circumstances, what name can best be Freedom's watchword—what name will fire the souls and rouse the energies of the young men of the nation?

New-Haven, Conn., March 12, 1860. J. M.

BATES—WM. H. SEWARD.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your semi-weekly issue of the 6th inst I notice several contributions from various localities, touching the relative strength and merits of certain men prominent as candidates for nomination at the Chicago Convention.

Now, every person has his preferences, and no one can be found so indifferent as not to care who is nominated; and this preference seems to be confined to localities rather than to persons, which, of course, is all just and proper, and a natural consequence.

Missouri has her candidate, Ohio has here, so with New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, &c.

The first question, however, is, Who represents the principles of the Republican party?—for it cannot for a moment be urged that we should sacrifice or lay aside a single plank in our platform in order to conform to the notions of any proposed candidate, for such can, in reason and justice, have no possible claim to notice by the Convention, and the issue of 1860 being precisely as that of 1856, then we have a basis upon which to stand, and when the man is found who is identified with those principles, he may claim attention at the hands of the Convention, and not otherwise.

Having found men who are sound on the issue to be tried and who are willing to rise or fall thereon, the next and most important object is, who is the strongest and who can carry the largest number of States?—and this is a matter of no little importance, for there is where all lies. If we get a candidate without a fault otherwise, and he fails to possess the requisite strength, then our efforts will prove futile; there must then be combined in the man the principles of the party and strength equal to success; for either being lost sight of, we are in either case virtually defeated.

Mr. Bates of Missouri seems to be a very prominent candidate in his own State and among his more immediate friends, and as for ability and personal merit, probably no person would object to him; but there are, I think, other serious objections to his nomination as the Republican candidate.

In the first place, he is not a Republican; he has never been identified, or sympathized with them, although he seems to be inclined personally to dislike the holding of slaves, on what grounds I do not know; certainly not because he has any conscientious scruples in regard to the justice or injustice of so doing, for if that were the case he would deny the right of any other person to hold them, which I believe he does not. He is not opposed to the extension of Slavery in territory now free belonging to the United States, but Douglas-like, is indifferent on that subject, though probably free from Douglas's inconsistencies.

And second, if we nominate a man of such a stamp, it will without doubt compel the more radical of the party to bolt the nomination, and to place in the field a candidate more suited to their own tastes, and which will tend to the defeat of both, and again secure to the Democrats their President.

It is urged that Bates can carry Missouri, and precedents of state elections have been cited to establish the fact. Now, I do not believe Mr. Bates nor any other candidate on a Republican ticket could carry that State, if he was half a Republican; and as to the cases cited, there is no dependence to be placed in such testimony, for there were local considerations at issue, and, still more, the candidates were all Pro-Slavery.

New-York, with nearly a dissenting voice, is for Wm. H. Seward; one reason being, of course, that he is a citizen of that State, but more particularly because he, of them all, is best qualified for the position. He is in reality a Republican, tried and firm; he represents fairly, honestly, and candidly every principle of the Republican party; his position cannot be mistaken, neither can his sincerity be questioned; he is not unreasonably radical in his views, nor is he so conservative as to concede his position; and no one who has read his late speech can but admit that he stands above all partisan or sectional feelings or prejudices, and is truly a National man, under whose administration, should he be chosen to the office of President, no section of our Confederacy would have just cause of complaint.

If we wish a repetition of the scenes enacted in Kansas at the peopling of each new State yet to be admitted into the Union, then nominate and elect a man who is indifferent whether Slavery goes there or not; but, on the other hand, if it be deemed of any importance to the country that her citizens should follow peaceful and lawful avocations, unmolested by bands of ruthless desperadoes, and whose safety in person and property shall be held sacred, and whose rights and privileges shall be recognized as equal to those of his fellow-man, then nominate and elect a man who has sworn eternal hostility to the invasion of those God-given immunities. J. W.

Utica, N. Y. March 8, 1860.

CONNECTICUT NOT FOR JUDGE BATES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: You invite suggestions upon the "important and interesting theme" of the candidate for the Presidency, and as one man from Connecticut has spoken, in your issue of March 9, please allow me a word or two. Your correspondent says:

> "Judge Bates is no doubt the first choice of Connecticut; his character and his position are alike adapted to the tone of public sentiment here. His name as the probable nominee at Chicago, will give life and strength to our party in the severe struggle which is impending in our State election. I trust that we shall triumph at any rate; I should be certain of success if Judge Bates were our nominee, and his name actually inscribed on our banner."

This may be that writer's opinion, but I believe most decidedly that he is egregiously mistaken. He cannot have mingled much with the people of this State, and he must be misinformed upon the subject. I state positively, Judge Bates is *not* the first, nor the second, nor the third choice of this State. He is not a Republican, and if he is nominated he will be a hard pill for us to swallow. He may possibly carry the State, but he will be a dead drag. What! Republicans voting and working for the man who presided at the Convention which nominated Fillmore, and he unchanged in his opinions? Well, we might possibly do it, but we "don't hanker a'ter it." I have not herrd his name mentioned with approval by a single Republican in this State—and all who know me will agree that I am around among Republicans "considerable if not more." I do not propose to give an opinion as to who *is* the first choice of Connecticut. With Fremont, Chase, Lincoln, Wade, Trumbull, and, I believe, Seward, we could carry the State with an overwhelming majority; but don't saddle us with Bates.

My own individual preferences are for Fremont. His name rouses all the fire of '56. Give us Fremont, and you will see enthusiasm in this State which will throw the campaign of 1856 in the shade. Nine cheers for Fremont. Respectfully yours,

GEO. P. BISSELL, President of the Hartford Fremont Club of 1856, and a hard worker in 1860.

Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1860.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have read attentively and cautiously your views in regard to the availability of Mr. Bates as our next candidate for the Presidency, as also those of your correspondente—more particularly J. H. V. A., which appears in your paper of the 9th ult.

I agree with all that you or any of your correspondents may say on the subject of Mr. Bates's character for honesty, his uprightness, &c., and also believe him to be an earnest Republican; and, if he should be nominated, shall give him my hearty support. Yet I do not think him the proper person to be nominated at this time, and doubt very much if he could be elected. The most that can be urged on the ground of his availability is that he may carry Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and that no radical Republican can carry them.

I am not willing to grant this as a fact, but if it should be so, are there not other States that he would lose that a radical Republican would not? One thing is certain: the German Republicans hold in their hands the balance of power in very many of the Northern States—say Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and to a great extent in Michigan—and it is equally certain that they will never support Mr. Bates. They hate Democracy of the present stripe with too cordial a hatred to vote that ticket, but they will stand aloof and let the contest go by default. There is no bond of affinity, no sympathy, no affiliation between them and Mr. Bates and his friends.

They are radical, and love radicalism, not only in politics but in everything else. Iowa gives a Republican majority of some 3,000, and the German-Republican vote in that State is over 10,000. Wisconsin gives a Republican majority of 5,000, and the Germans contribute 10,000 or 15,000 votes to make up the result. Illinois has given 5,000 Republican majority, and the Germans have at least 15,000 votes in that State. In this State, they poll 5,000 votes—not enough, perhaps, to lose the State, but enough to make it doubtful. Can we afford to dispense with such a power?

Again: Personal popularity has a great deal to do with the success or defeat of candidates, whether they are running for a Ward office or for President. Mr. Bates is undoubtedly weaker than any other candidate mentioned, so far as that element enters into the canvass. Comparatively unknown, and personally a quiet, stay-at-home sort of a person, he cannot rally around him a particle of personal strength. In many of the States, I presume, he has not a personal acquaintance.

With Seward, Chase, Lincoln, or Clay, the case would be quite different. Hosts of personal friends would gather round their standard, and contribute time and money to their success.

They are of the people. They have their sympathies, their good wishes, and can appeal to them for their support, because they know them.

In Michigan, nine-tenths of the Republicans are for Seward, because they like him, first; and, secondly, because with him they see success inscribed upon their banner.

But, if it should be deemed advisable to go South for a candidate, we then would prefer "Cash" Clay to any other man. Sound on all the distinctive principles of the Republican party, personally popular with all classes of men, brave as a lion, he would command our entire strength.

His name and reputation would be a terror to the enemy. Messrs. Toombs, Iverson, Davis, &c., would not talk Disunion to "Cash" Clay.

Six months after he was inaugurated, the whole country would settle down to quiet and peace; the legitimate business of the country would go on in its accustomed path; good will toward all sections of the country would take the place of strife and acrimony.

With Seward or Lincoln or Clay, you will see the entire Northwest roll up such a majority as she never has before, even in the "good time" of '56.

Yours, &c., S.

Detroit, Mich., March 10, 1860.

EDWARD BATES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of to-day, you invite an expression of opinion from any of your readers who think they have any suggestion of importance to make in regard to the great theme that now occupies the attention of the Republican party, viz: the Chicago Nomination. As an original Republican and Seward Whig, I would like to call the attention of that class of our friends, in your State and elsewhere, to what I have to say. And I now not only speak my own views, but also what I know to be the sentiment, to a great extent, of my brother Republicans here. We go for EDWARD BATES of Missouri, as President of this Republic in this year 1860, that we thereby may consolidate a party able to place itself in power, and prove by its acts the purity of its aims and the patriotism of its intentions; then we will be able to reward those great leaders who have carried the flag through the thickest of the fight—and among whom the first in our love and admiration is the great statesman of New-York. But we have not the heart to see our best friend placed in a position where there is the least risk of his being sacrificed or cut down with that flag he has carried so long; rather let him go on erecting that tower of Liberty which he has so successfully reared to its present proud hight, and when completed and his task finished, let him be placed on the apex as the representative of our great principles. But, Mr. Editor, we, in Pennsylvania, know where we stand and among whom we live, and we hope our friends from other sections, through ignorance of the material they have to work with, will regard our views and save our great leader from the abyss we think they would plunge him in. But let the Chicago Convention think otherwise, and nominate as our candidate that distinguished man, and we are for him (I speak for every Republican in this State), heart and soul, until the sun sets on the day of battle. And, on the other hand, let them nominate—on a Republican platform—a *practical* emancipationist, EDWARD BATES of Missouri, then not only every true Republican, but every *old-line Whig* and every *American* in our State, will give his vote and voice that day for the standard-bearer of Republican principles, and a shout will go up from the valleys of Pennsylvania on that eventful night which will proclaim a land once more free, and rejoice the hearts of all the true lovers of Liberty throughout its breadth and width. PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1860.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Permit a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and one who has traveled extensively in the Northern and Northwestern States, to briefly say, that there is one name which, when mentioned, fills the masses of the people with enthusiasm. And why should it be otherwise? Indeed, it seems strange to me that this fact is so utterly ignored by the journals of the day. Depend upon it, he is the only man who can call out the energy and enthusiasm necessary to secure a successful campaign, and resulting in the triumph of the Republican cause. Not in the opinion of your humble correspondent alone, is this fact evident, as tens of thousands would gladly testify; but seriously, is it not true that the name first on our banner when flung to the breeze, should be John C. Fremont. Who doubts the patriotism of this intrepid and noble son of our soil? Who doubts his love of, and devotion to the Union? Name, gentlemen editors, who, of all our noble and true-hearted patriots, can be more firmly relied upon, in the hour of danger or peril, when disunion and treason flauntingly display their incendiary torches to reduce this fair fabric of government to ashes, than John C. Fremont? The "little giant" would soon find him to be "Jack the Giant-Killer." Indeed, to conclude, give the Republicans their gallant leader of 1856, with Cameron or Dayton for the Vice-Presidency, and victory is ours.

Yours truly, and for the cause of Union and Freedom.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 12, 1860. REPUBLICAN.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS WILL BOLT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: You prefer Mr. Bates of Missouri as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, because "he "might carry the doubtful States of Pennsylvania, "New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, and perhaps Mis-"souri," calculating that all the other States which gave their electoral votes for Fremont in 1856 are sure for Mr. Bates now.

The Republican Conventions of several States, especially those of Missouri and Wisconsin, indicate the incorrectness of your calculations. Supposing Mr. Bates should be able to carry Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, he would, without the slightest doubt, transfer not only Illinois and Indiana's, but also Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and most likely Ohio and New-York's vote to the Democratic party.

A large proportion of the Republican votes in these States are cast by adopted citizens, of whom *not one among a hundred* can be induced to vote for the President of the Know-Nothing Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore in 1856, and who will bolt in a body the very moment the Republicans nominate a man who is no Republican as regards Slavery, but who is the exponent of the principles of a party which is considered by them more dangerous than even the rotten Democracy.

The German Republicans adhere to the principles proclaimed in the Philadelphia Platform—a platform which had no greater opponent in 1856 than the very gentleman whom you, curiously enough, wish to see nominated as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1860—a gentleman who, if consistent (which I do hardly doubt in a man of the eminence and age of Mr. Bates), will be bound to vote again against the Republican nominee, if chosen upon the platform of 1856, even if the Chicago Convention should be weak enough to nominate the gentleman himself.

Will you have the goodness to give the above a place among your "Letters from the People!" and oblige

Your obedient servant,
A GERMAN REPUBLICAN VOTER OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

New-York, March 14, 1860.

MR. SEWARD AND PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see it stated in your paper of to-day that Gen. Cameron had said that Mr. Seward could carry this State by 10,000 majority. In this there must surely be an error, as he has quite recently asserted here, to my certain knowledge, that Mr. Seward had not even the shadow of a chance for carrying the State; and he was right. Yours, B. M.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1860.

THE VOICE OF OHIO.

Translated from the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The last State Convention of Ohio, held for the election of Senatorial Delegates to the Republican National Convention, was of great importance, so far as it expressed the sentiments of the people of Ohio, in regard to the candidate for the Presidency.

Although the State has three or four men in her midst who make claims for the candidacy to the highest office of the Union, and, although every one of them possesses great abilities and many warm friends, Mr. Chase, nevertheless, by a vote of 380 against 72 votes, was declared as the choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

Whatever may be said of the machinery of conventions, and however cunning electioneering may be done in favor of one candidate or the other, yet it cannot be denied that, in the overwhelming vote given by the Convention, the voice of the people was clearly expressed, and the wishes of the masses were truly reflected. In a former article, we referred to the political sentiments of the people, as they have been developed since 1846, upon which principles not only the political movements since that time are based, but also the origin of the Republican party. Mr. Chase stood at the head of these movements, led them, and gave them life; and, by his strong hand and skillful leadership, maintained the field under the most adverse circumstances. The people recognize in him, to a certain degree, the embodiment of the great idea, "Free soil for free labor—preservation of the free Territories to free labor." It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Chase, by such an overwhelming majority, has been recommended to the Chicago Convention as the Republican standard-bearer of the State of Ohio.

The voice of the people of Ohio, so clearly expressed in this action, announces at the same time the position which this State will assume by her delegates at the National Convention. They will support Mr. Chase as long as there is a ray of hope for his nomination. They will lose no opportunity to enforce his claims, and use all honorable means for the recognition of the same. What is required above everything else of the nominee of the Chicago Convention? That he should be a man of a representative character—he should have proven himself by his acts and deeds as a true and faithful representative of Republican principles. We want no wormout politician, or one who in the last hour embraces Republican principles, and condescends to give pledges and assurances for the sake of honor and promotion: we should have a tried and prominent Republican Statesman, who, free from jesuitical cliques—free from the reproaches of having used his voice in favor of every corrupt appropriation, stood up mainly and vigorously in defense of Republican principles; and who could better answer all these claims than Mr. Chase? His whole life was dedicated to the realization of the great idea of liberty. He worked under all circumstances—even under the greatest discouragements—so truly and nobly, that his nomination alone, without much of a platform, would suffice. During the last twelve years he furnished, as Senator in the United States Senate, and as Governor of Ohio, the highest proof of political wisdom. It is generally conceded that no other Senator from this State has ever done so much for the State, and the West in general, as he has done. He always acted promptly, boldly and successfully for his constituents.

Do the Germans recollect how infamously they were insulted by a Democratic Senator of Indiana in the United States Senate. The infamous insult on the German character from that Democratic Senator would, perhaps, have remained unanswered, had not Mr. Chase, then Senator, in a very able speech in reply, done justice to the Germans. Who does not remember his manly bearing in the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. When Douglas introduced his plausible scheme into the Senate, it was Chase who tore his mask down. With acuteness of intellect he discerned immediately the *punctum saliens* around which everything turned, and which is still considered the focus of Territorial politics. Douglas boasted, in his wonted manner, that the Territories would then enjoy sovereignty.

In order to test the sincerity of his opinions in regard to the main question, Mr. Chase introduced an amendment to empower Territorial Legislatures to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. This compelled the Democrats to show their cloven feet, and what have they done? They voted against it. We shall take another opportunity to speak of the importance of this amendment. We refer to this merely to show one fact out of many in which Mr. Chase took an especially marked standpoint.

But his services as Governor of Ohio were as remarkable as his services in the Senate; he exhibited in that position administrative abilities, which even surprised his friends, and is consequently with justice regarded as one of the most eminent Governors Ohio ever had, and the expression of the late State Convention is an evident sign that the people of Ohio know how to appreciate him.

The elevation to the Presidency of a statesman of the West, one who understands the wants of the West, and knows how to provide for them, is everywhere considered a matter of importance. The West is of great importance, and the development of its resources is vital to all parts of the Union. With the exception of one month, the West was never represented in the Presidential chair, although she has many statesmen, who can be favorably compared with the ablest in any part of the United States. Although we set not much importance upon local preferences, yet the sentiment of the masses of the people cannot be entirely disregarded, much less their self-confidence violated. Mr. Chase has a strong hold in the heart of the West, and by his great abilities and merits as statesman, we consider him as the ablest candidate for the highest office in the Union, and hope that the voice of the people of Ohio at the Chicago Convention will find a recho.

But (we frequently hear it said) a man of so decided a character as Mr. Chase will find too much resistance in the timid and conservative elements. To that we would only reply, that if the Republican party bow down before the South in the conservative element, it will have no future, and defeat will nevertheless be inevitable.

Let us further hear what declaration the South makes by its Senator, Clingman of North Carolina:

"The objections are not only against the Senator (Seward), but have equal application to any member the Republican party may elect."

No matter, even if the Republican party, from fear of the South and the conservative elements, should degrade itself by taking a compromise candidate of doubtful character, the South would nevertheless still carry on the war against the party. Therefore, no such unmanly insinuations; we want a statesman of a decided representative character, and with such a one alone we can obtain a victory worthy our efforts.

But, say others, if Chase should have no chance for a nomination at Chicago, would Ohio, notwithstanding, obstinately insist on their candidate. We have no doubt that Mr. Chase, if his services are rightly appreciated, will without much difficulty be nominated. Let his friends in Ohio and other States earnestly cooperate. Should every possibility of his nomination vanish, then the Ohio delegation would not of course obstinately insist upon an impossibility.

The Ohio delegation would then, in our opinion, go for the man who, four years ago, with an overwhelming majority in nearly all the Northern States, maintained the field—it would decide in favor of John C. Fremont.

But let us not expect such a state of things; let us hope and labor that Mr. Chase, who with radical principles combines moderation—whose abilities, whose pure and untarnished character, have placed him in the front ranks of statesmen, may gloriously come out of the Chicago Convention. With him as the Republican standard-bearer, we may not only expect a final victory, but the Republican party will secure for itself an honorable future.

CITY ITEMS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM ABOUT TO BE CLOSED.—We hear from good authority, that Barnum's Museum will soon be a silent desert. Its doors are to be closed upon the public. Whether it is to be moved up town, or out of town, we cannot state, but of the closing of this popular place of amusement we are assured. We are also assured that its closing has some connection, though we cannot say what, with those celebrated "clock debts" of the proprietor. If the holders of those notes have concluded to take the "grizzly bear," and "sea lion," and "What is it?" together with all the dried mermaids and mummies, in liquidation of their claims, we recommend them to lure the proprietor to go along with them, for without Barnum it might well be asked of the American Museum, "What is it?" What is the cause of the closing of this, "the last of the Wampanoags" on the lower end of Manhattan is one of Barnum's mysteries.

SPARE THE WILLOWS.—A citizen remonstrates against a gross and wanton piece of sacrilege now in progress in Washington Parade Ground. That square is remarkable for some of the finest trees in or near the city; and among them are some noble willows, which are threatened with a ruthless treatment that amounts to the destruction, for long years to come, of all their beauty. Opposite the University building, in Wooster street, is the stump of a grand tree, shortened, under pretense of trimming, to a hight of some fifteen feet, and literally without a single twig left. A group of these trees stands around the fountain, with branches drooping to the water, and a glory of shade which has made that central spot an attraction to the whole neighborhood. These are undergoing the same process, and day after day the work proceeds, till only the barren stumps will be left. Is it not possible to arrest this threatened destruction? Is it at the discretion of an incompetent Superintendent to destroy the very beauty which he has been appointed to preserve? One tree yet stands. Cannot that be spared? or must we be doomed to see the last protection of that charming spot against the fierce sun of Summer give way, and the beauty which the lifetime of a generation has only sufficed to create, swept away at the caprice of stupidity? Did the Superintendent ever read—if indeed he can read—the song of "Woodman spare that tree"?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—WHERE SHALL IT BE LOCATED?—This is a question more easily asked than answered. That it should have a permanent location somewhere, is beyond dispute; or else let the organization be dissolved, and its managers acknowledge, as the public long since have of them, that they are utterly incapable of conducting the legitimate business of the corporation. It is certainly old enough now to give up the tit it has so long sucked, like an overgrown calf, at the udder of the old city cow. For many years, when the Institute was in its swaddling clothes, it was all well enough that the city should take the managers to dry nurse, as it did in the old Almshouse, where the Institute had its rooms for a long time. It also had its exhibitions in Castle Garden, which belonged to the city. It afterward fillibustered itself into the Crystal Palace, seized on by city authority, and confiscated from the poor stockholders for the benefit of the American Institute. It was roasted out of that nest—probably by some one who felt indignant at the barefaced robbery perpetrated upon him. The same management then fillibustered itself into the Cooper Institute building, solely because that Institute was then a little under a cloud, and the fillibusters expected to be able to swallow that brown-stone building, Peter Cooper and all. But time has proved that it was too large a mouthful; and now the new Board of Managers are looking about to see what is to be the next move. They even begin to feel that it is disgraceful that the American Institute has no fixed abiding place. The managers are even now looking after a permanent location. A place not only for the offices of the secretaries, and place of business for the managers, and rooms for meetings of the Farmers' Club and Polytechnic Society, attached to the Institute, but a place where the annual exhibition can be held. The question is, where shall that location be? It must be somewhere within easy reach of business men and their country friends. It must not be located very far up town, nor very far off Broadway. Within five minutes walk of the City Hall would be better than any point further off. Let the managers look to this fact, for fact it is. Let them look for a piece of ground, large enough, and not too expensive; and such, we are sure, can be found. And we would locate it east of Broadway, and west of the Bowery, so as to be convenient to both lines of travel, and not too far from the people of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and not, as it would be near Union square, entirely out of the track of country merchants and country farmers, whose routes are all the lower part of the city. There is no good reason why the location should be made far up town, as some of the managers propose to do. There is a reason why the Institute should have a location, and have it at once, because, for want of such, it has no place for an exhibition the present year.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN.—Mr. John T. Fisher died suddenly on Friday morning of disease of the heart, at his residence, No. 76 Second avenue. Mr. Fisher was a native of Ireland, but came to New-York about thirty-five years ago, and entered into the marble business. At the time of his death he was the head of one of the most extensive firms of marble dealers in the city, where he acquired a large fortune. He was a Director of the Broadway Bank, as also of the Broadway Savings Institute. He was also deeply interested in one or more Insurance Companies. The deceased was noted for his benevolence, and gave large sums yearly to charitable institutions. Mr. Fisher was 53 years of age, and, though he had been confined to the house for some time, his death was unexpected.

"ST. PATRICKS DAY IN THE MORNING."—This 17th of March being the birthday of Ireland's patron Saint—famous, historically, as being the first missionary sent out by the early Romish Church; and, mythically, for a success in extirpating snakes and frogs from the Emerald Isle only equaled by his power in converting the heathen—to-day is to be celebrated by our Celtic friends with that zeal which they ever manifest in maintaining the honored rites of their native land. Arrangements have been made, by the chiefs of the Irish Military and the Convention of the various civic societies, for a united procession, which will form in Grand street, under the command of Col. Michael Corcoran, and Grand Marshal Michael Connelly. From Grand street the column will march down East Broadway and Chatham street, passing in front of the City Hall. There it will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council; thence proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth street; through Seventh avenue, Twenty-first street, First avenue and Eighth street to the Bowery, where it will be dismissed. If Ireland's patron saint favors those who love to honor him with the proverbial sunshine of his birthday, the procession will make a fine display. At 6, p. m., the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick sit down to their Annual Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Cahill will deliver his address, at the Academy of Music, on "The Fidelity of Ireland in Defence of her Ancient Liberties and Religion."

DEAF MUTES.—The Directors of the St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes have just published a lithographed view of their Church, which they offer for sale at $1. There is a considerable debt hanging over the Church, and the sum realized from the sale of these views is to be applied toward its liquidation. Lend them a helping hand.

CONTINUATION OF THE CHESS MATCH.—Last evening the two games which have for so many nights, "like wounded snakes, dragged their slow lengths along," came to an end, though as yet the championship remains undecided. For after the 47th move in Game No. 1, and the 51st in Game No. 2, the New-Yorkers telegraphed their opponents that they would resign the first game if Boston would resign the second. To this an affirmative answer was returned. The following is the schedule of last evening's work:

FIRST GAME.

WHITE, (New-York).	BLACK, (Boston).
36..K. to B. 3.	P. to R. 4.
37..R. to K. 3.	R. x R.
38..K. x R.	K. to B. 3.
39..K. to B. 4.	P. to Q. 4.
40..P. to Q. R. 3.	P. to Q. 5.
41..P. to Q. R. 4.	P. to Q. B. 3.
42..K. to B. 5.	
43..K. to K. 2.	K. to K. 5.
44..P. to K. R. 4.	P. to Q. B. 5.
45..P. to K. Kt. 4.	K. to Q. 4.
46..P. takes P.	P. to Q. B. 4.
47..K. to Q. 2.	

And Black resigns.

SECOND GAME.

WHITE, (Boston.)	BLACK, (New-York.)
44..P. to P.	P. to P.
45..Kt. to Kt.	K. to Kt.
46..P. to K. B. 5.	P. to Q. 4.
47..K. to K. B. 4.	P. to Q. 5.
48..K. to Kt. 5.	P. to Q. 6.
49..P. to B. 6.	K. to Q. 2.
50..K. to Kt. 6.	P. to Q. 7.
51..P. to B. 7.	P. Queens.

And White resigns.

At the conclusion the Bostonians telegraphed that they would request time to consider whether they would play a third game for the championship.

A NEW FIRE-ESCAPE BAG.—An invitation was given to the press and others to witness the exhibition of an improved fire-escape bag, at Thorp's Hotel, in Union square, yesterday afternoon. This instrument is already so well known as a means of rescuing persons from burning buildings, particularly in European cities, that little that was new or interesting was expected. The result, however, satisfied the spectators that an improvement has been made in this description of life-saving apparatus. The bag is constructed of strong cotton duck, is about three feet in width, and attached to the inside of the window by a cross-bar. The bag is laced upon this, and a circular iron bar, which extends to the outside, keeping the mouth open. At intervals of eight or ten feet strong India-rubber bands, four inches wide, are secured on the outside of the bag, which contract it in such a manner as to leave a small aperture. A person striking this part in his descent opens the bag and permits himself to pass through at the same time breaking his fall. In this manner he descends to the ground without receiving the slightest concussion or injury, while the bag hangs in a perpendicular position. Thus, no one is absolutely required to be at the bottom to hold the mouth of the bag. It is intended to be placed in tenement houses, or buildings of great hight, and conveniently located in a snug box near the window, to be always ready for use. One man can adjust it without difficulty, and then throw his wife and children into the bag by which they will go safely to the ground. A large number of persons went through the bag yesterday afternoon, some head foremost and others in the usual way. The proprietors of the patent are Dr. C. D. Brown and Mr. J. C. Bunce.

MINOR CITY ITEMS.—The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, who has been preaching in this city every evening for the last three weeks, will preach to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. Seats free....Mr. U. S. Commissioner Stilwell yesterday held for trial Henry Seagrist and two other seamen of the American brig Humming Bird, on a charge of revolt-and mutiny on said vessel....The officers of the First Precinct Police complain with much reason that their present Station-House is an unmitigated nuisance. ....Mr. E. Y. Robbins will commence a course of four lectures at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, on the causes of mortality in cities....One month from to-day, on Monday, April 16, the Heenan and Sayers fight comes off....Supplement No. XIX. of the American Lloyds has been issued by E. & G. W. Blunt.... The New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, will meet this evening to aid the Lynn shoemakers in their strike....The Rev. Hugh Henry of Chicago has received a unanimous call from the Fourteenth-street Scotah Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Dr. McElroy's), to become their associate pastor, and colleague of Dr. McElroy.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—New-York Division S. of T., held a Social Meeting and Temperance Levee at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday evening, Thos. Edgerly, W. P., in the Chair. This Division has just had quite a revival, and has received many valuable accessions. The Hall was filled with the members and friends of the Order, and all passed a pleasant and profitable evening. The meeting was addressed by J. N. Stearns, G. W. P., James McKean, Mr. Fiske, and others; singing by W. E. McDonough and Mr. Oakey, after which the company sat down to supper.

VENTILATION OF SCHOOLS.—The Committee on Warming and Ventilation of the Board of Education met in the hall of the Board yesterday, at 4 p. m. Messrs. Crozier, Morrison, Benedict, and McGuire were present.

Mr. Shepard presented a new system of heating recently patented by him. He patents heating air in a horse-shoe tube, with the open ends upward, the air to be heated passing down through one leg, which is five inches in diameter, and up through the other, which is six inches in diameter. He said that this difference was sufficient to make the current strong and permanent. His plan was severely criticised by sev-inventors present.

Two or three different chimney covers or wind-guards were presented, all variations of the conical invention of Espy.

Mr. Briggs presented his views on the subject of warming and ventilation. In some cases he thought it wasteful to heat by the introduction of heated air; that was economical only when considerable ventilation was necessary. When no ventilation was needed, coils of pipe heated by steam would be found more economical than anything else. When much ventilation was needed, cold air from without should be passed through these coils. He thought the safest plan was to have an air chamber immediately under each room, which should contain the coil; in that case no room could cheat any other out of its supply of heat. Mr. Briggs said that nearly as much heat was required to moisten the air properly as to heat it.

The Committee adjourned at 6 o'clock, to meet on Friday next, at 4 p. m.

CABINET MAKERS' STRIKE.—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Cabinet Makers' meeting, held on Thursday night, the advance of 15 per cent upon their present rates of wages was demanded in all the shops yesterday forenoon. At noon the Committee appointed by the Society, Messrs. Simon, Witte and Holtz, were in session at Social Reform Hall, Grand street, where reports were received from upward of thirty shops, the employers in which had agreed to pay an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. Some others had promised to pay the advance. The men employed in shops where the bosses declined going into the arrangement at once struck, and are determined to remain out until their object is secured. If their demands are complied with they may return to work on Monday morning.

LATE ITEMS.—Last night the police of the Eighth Ward, under direction of Capt. Turnbull, made another raid upon the street-walkers, and arrested thirteen girls whom they caught talking with men