New-York Tribune.

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SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

THE SPLIT A HARBINGER OF DEFEAT.

THE TAMMANY MEN RESOLVED TO RETIRE ROBINSON TO PRIVATE LIFE—ONLY VERY ENTHUSIASTIC TILDEN MEN EXPECT ROBINSON'S ELECTION.

Mr. Kelly, who is now visiting a sister in Oswego County, will return to New-York City in a few days and will begin an active campaign. The Tammany men say they intend to make good their prediction that Governor Robinson cannot be reelected. The Tilden men say that Mr. Kelly is crazy, but they admit that he has acted shrewdly in running for Governor himself. Comment in this city on the split in the Democratic party is to the general effect that, as the case now stands, the party is defeated.

A BOLT THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

THE TAMMANY LEADERS BITTERLY IN EARNEST—THEY EXPECT CO-OPERATION FROM ANTI-TILDEN MEN THROUGHOUT THE STATE—THE CERTAINTY OF DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT GENERALLY ADMITTED—THE PLANS OF ANTI-TAMMANY FOR STEALING AWAY KELLY'S FOLLOWERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, Sept. 12.—It is already evident that this State is about to enter upon one of the most remarkable political campaigns in its history. Very few persons, not in immediate contact with the Tammany leaders before and during the convention, were quite prepared to believe that when they threatened a bolt they meant it. So now very few persons who have not talked with these men know how much in earnest they are and how determined to make good Mr. Kelly's prophecy—that Lucius Robinson will never again be Governor of New-York. It might almost be said that the campaign will be one between two wings of the Democratic party rather than one between the Democratic party and the Republican party. For five years, ever since Mr. Tilden's nomination for Governor, this feud has been growing, and now that it is to be fought out in open field the conflict will be a fierce one. Those who suppose that this bolt is purely a local matter, and that John Kelly will be voted for only in New-York City, underestimate the movement. It is more than a Tammany bolt; it is an anti-Tilden bolt; and the split in the party may be said, without much exaggeration, to run through the whole State. The Kelly ticket may not, and probably will not, receive many votes in the rural districts. The sense of loyalty to the party in the average country Democrat is very strong. Then, too, there are obvious difficulties in the way of supporting and voting bolting tickets in the country, where it must be done openly and boldly, if at all. But in the cities it is easier, and in almost every considerable city in the State there is an anti-Tilden faction which has been waiting for years for some chance to settle old scores. The Tammany leaders firmly expect many of these men to vote for John Kelly for Governor, and the expectation seems by no means unreasonable. The anti-Tilden Democrats in Albany, known as the Meegan faction, cast several thousand votes against the whole State ticket in 1874, on a much slighter grievance than those which the minority in the party are now asserting. In Oswego, Elmira, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo the anti-Tilden wing is very bitter, and it is expected that Mr. Kelly will reap many votes from their feeling. It is to be remembered, on the other hand, that the election is nearly two months distant, and that during that time Democratic discipline may assert itself even in the most disaffected regions. Republicans are not likely to commit the folly of counting upon divisions which may cease to exist in the heat and fusion of a tremendous campaign.

The great question on both sides here is—Can Mr. Kelly hold his men? For reply, the Tammany leaders—not the principal men only, but the file-leaders, the captains of tens and the captains of fifties—say that there never was such unanimity in Tammany Hall as on this question. They say that the meeting of the Committee on Organization, at which the bolting resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, was the largest held since the Presidential campaign. The Anti-Tammany men vow that a number of Mr. Kelly's followers admit, in private talk, their regret at the bolt and their wish that they were well out of it. But if this be true, the Tammany politicians allow no sign of such feelings to escape them. Anti-Tammany with one voice declares that Mr. Kelly is politically crazy, and contends that it is possible for a whole organization to go insane. They insist that whether Governor Robinson is defeated or not, John Kelly has committed suicide. But all admit that, leaving this question aside and considering simply the best way of executing his purpose, he has done the shrewdest thing he could do in leading himself the opposition to Governor Robinson. The name of John Kelly combines almost every element of Democratic popularity in New-York City, and will certainly hold the Tammany vote better than any other name that could have been chosen.

The Anti-Tammany people are moving with great caution. The backdown of Mr. Peckham and some of the Tilden leaders from the attempts to admit Anti-Tammany delegation to a full share in the convention was in accordance with the views of some of the most sagacious of the Anti-Tammany leaders. Their theory is that it would have been a mistake for the faction which has just been opposing Tammany Hall to move into the convention in a solid body and appropriate the seats of that organization. The lines would have been drawn as sharply as ever between the two wings, and the old feud would have been perpetuated. The Anti-Tammany plan of operations, as stated by one of their clear-headed men, is as follows: That the place of Tammany Hall being empty and no body having been recognized in its stead, the State Central Committee will deem it wise to order a reorganization of the party in New-York City. This work will be begun *de novo*. No faction will be distinctly recognized, all Democrats will be invited to join, and thus the followers of Tammany Hall will be given the easiest possible chance to desert their leader. One prominent Anti-Tammany Democrat claimed that by this method of operations they would get a large proportion of Mr. Kelly's workers and voters away from him in three weeks' time. The Tammany men laugh at such predictions. Another, and by no means the least important feature in this scheme is for the newly-organized Democracy to induce one or two prominent members of Tammany, who are dissatisfied with Mr. Kelly's course, if such are found, to go upon the anti-Kelly county ticket.

On both sides here, the fact is fully understood that all this war rages not around Robinson, but around Tilden. Said a representative man of Tammany Hall to-day—"There's just one thing behind all this—Tilden. If he should die to-morrow, the party would come right together again, wouldn't it? Well, we mean to defeat him, and defeat him forever." On the other hand, one of Tilden's friends said a day or two since, when Tammany's bolt was clearly foreseen, that Mr. Tilden would make this Fall the most energetic and thorough campaign ever fought in the politics of this State. He would devote himself to it. It has been suggested by some here, by the way, that if Kelly should hold the vote of Tammany and should draw a considerable vote in the centres of anti-Tildenism throughout the State, the feud might, at least, result in sending contesting delegations from the State of New-York to the National Democratic Convention next year.

Only the most ardent of Governor Robinson's friends profess any confidence in his reelection. Many of the practical politicians among his supporters, and some to whom he was largely indebted for his renomination, frankly admit that they see no chance for the ticket. The Robinson enthusiasts declare that the Democracy has taken the highest stand ever made by a political party in driving out Tammany Hall, and that they will draw enough independent votes to carry the State; but the Robinson politicians, the men who put the renomination scheme through, evidently see no way of overcoming the loss of Tammany's great block of votes. There seems to be no doubt that Tammany will fulfil its promise to stand by all the regular nominees except Governor Robinson. At least, the leaders insist that they mean to do it. It would be folly, of course, to do otherwise, as Tammany's only safe course, with respect to the future, is to show that while it refuses to support Governor Robinson on the ground that he is not a Democrat, it still respects the decisions of the party. But many believe that the whole ticket must be affected to a considerable extent by the split upon the Governorship. Democrats will necessarily regard the contest for that office as almost hopeless; and in strong Republican counties, where the Democrats have no hope of electing their local tickets, it is thought that their whole State ticket will suffer from their discouragement.

Mr. Kelly left the city early this morning to visit a sister who lives in this region—in Oswego County. On his return to New-York, which will take place very soon, there will be a Tammany ratification meeting, and the strenuous work of the campaign will begin at once.

There is a rumor that Governor Robinson, having now received the vindication of a renomination, will withdraw, and the fact that a man of Clarkson N. Potter's ability and influence was put into the next place on the ticket—one of slight importance compared with the positions Mr. Potter has held—is cited to support the story. The theory is that Mr. Potter can step into Governor Robinson's place, and the vacancy thus made can be filled by the State Committee. But the Governor's friends pronounce the story utterly absurd, and no doubt they are right. It would certainly be an extraordinary thing for Governor Robinson, after having allowed his party to split upon the question of his renomination, to say that he did not consider the honor worth keeping. D. D. L.

HOFFMAN LEAVES TAMMANY.

HE RESIGNS THE OFFICE OF SACHEM IN ORDER TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Ex-Governor Hoffman, who is staying at the United States Hotel for the present, has resigned his office of Sachem of the Tammany Society. He mailed a letter to-day, of which the following is a copy:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1879.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Grand Sachem.

DEAR SIR: I fully appreciate the plain character of John Kelly as a public officer, and as a conscientious, fearless Democratic leader; but it is my purpose to support the Democratic State ticket headed by Governor Lucius Robinson. Whenever the policy of my party fails to satisfy me, I will leave it if I can find another which suits me better; but while I remain in it, I will sustain its regular nomination. I cannot consent to occupy a position from which any portion of the Democracy might infer (or try to infer) that I do not understand the difference between the Tammany society and the Tammany General Committee (of which I am not a member). I resign the office of Sachem of the Society. Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

FEELING IN THIS CITY.

VIEWS OF MEMBERS OF BOTH FACTIONS—STRONG OPPOSITION TO ROBINSON IN KINGS COUNTY—DEFEAT INEVITABLE.

Mayor Cooper returned from Syracuse yesterday, and was at his office in the afternoon until after 5 o'clock. In his opinion the convention had taken the only course open to it, and he was well satisfied with the result. He felt that the result was brought about by Mr. Kelly's attempted dictation, and the course that gentleman had pursued would give Governor Robinson many votes which he would not otherwise have had. He did not believe that Mr. Kelly could prevent the election of Governor Robinson, and he thought that the influence of Tammany Hall outside of the city had passed away.

Commissioner Allan Campbell, when asked for his views on the situation, said he had none. "I did not come into this office as a politician, and since I have been here I have attended to its duties only. I may say, however, that I am very glad that Governor Robinson has been renominated, and that it will give me great pleasure to vote for him. What effect Mr. Kelly's nomination will have I am quite unable to say. I really have not studied the matter, and I know nothing of the figures. As to the nomination widening the breach in the Democracy, it seems to me to be pretty wide just now, but in these days there is no telling how long it may remain open."

TAMMANY DETERMINED.

A gentleman of prominence, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination by the Kelly faction, was found yesterday, having just returned from Syracuse. He said: "I tell you that I never in my life saw a more determined set of men than those who have openly committed themselves to oppose Governor Robinson. I was surprised to find that in five or six of the country districts the opposition to Robinson is even more bitter than that of Tammany Hall, if that be possible; and only one of those districts was represented in the Shakespeare Hall Convention. As I was leaving the first convention I was tapped on the shoulder by an old, white-haired man who said: 'We are with you to the bitter end.' I did not know who he was or where he was from. After the second convention had adjourned I was addressed at the hotel by a regular delegate, who said: 'You are right; go ahead and we'll be heard from on election day.' I did not know him, but he was not in our convention, and I suppose he did not dare to join us openly. I judge that John Kelly will get a larger vote outside of New-York and Kings Counties than the Robinson men count upon."

Harvey Farrington, of Brooklyn, said that he had been out of politics for two years, and could not tell what the Kelly vote would amount to in Kings County. He only knew that the so-called independents proposed to organize at once for the campaign against Governor Robinson.

COMPROMISE OR DEFEAT.

With Colonel A. G. Davis, who is thoroughly posted on the politics of Kings County, a TRIBUNE reporter held the following conversation:

"What do you think will be the result of the proceedings at Syracuse?"

"Either Robinson and Kelly will both withdraw and some popular Democratic candidate for Governor will be agreed upon, or the Republicans will carry the State by an overwhelming majority."

"What position will Kings County occupy?"

"Robinson cannot carry it with Kelly in the field. Kelly's well-known sympathy with the masses will give him a great advantage over Robinson, with his affiliations with corporations and monopolies."

"How do you think these matters will affect the Presidential outlook?"

"The Democratic nomination will—as Horace Greeley used to advise young men to do—'Go West.' When the party split at Syracuse, the chance for New-York to have the candidate vanished altogether. Sanford E. Church could have carried the State by an immense majority either as the Gubernatorial or Presidential nominee; but the split in the convention makes Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and other States north and west, more hopeful debatable ground. New-York is certain for the Republican Gubernatorial and Presidential nominees, if Robinson and Kelly both keep the field."

A HOPELESS SPLIT.

A gentleman prominent in Kings County politics said: "There is a hopeless split in the Democratic ranks—one of those fierce fights which we sometimes indulge in. If Robinson and Kelly could both be induced to withdraw, I do not say that we might not yet have a chance, but as the case stands, we are beaten out of sight. There never was a time when John Kelly could not have made a good fight in Kings County. He stands in such a relation to a certain nationality and religion that he has a large following. I have been among 'the boys' there to-day, and have talked with thirty or forty of the local politicians of the independent sort. They are wild for the fight, and will roll up a heavy vote for Kelly. They are arranging for a tremendous demonstration against Robinson. There are, you know, in every party a more or less large number of dissatisfied men who, under fear of the party lash, do not dare to jump the traces. Between Cornell and Robinson they would vote for Robinson or not vote at all; but now there is another Democratic candidate and they will quietly slip in their votes for him. Then there are many who are dissatisfied with the McLaughlin power, and who will take advantage of this opportunity to strike a blow against it. From what I have heard, I believe there will be a much larger opposition to Robinson throughout the State at large than is generally supposed."

SENATOR ECCLESINE WITHDRAWS.

Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, of the XIXth Assembly District, the present Senator from the VIIIth Senatorial District, writes to THE TRIBUNE that he tenders his resignation from the General Committee and the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall.

[*For Comments on the Convention, see Third Page.*]

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BURMAH AND AFGHAN TROUBLES.

THE BRITISH AGENT LEAVES MANDALAY—THE LAST PLAN OF CAMPAIGN TO BE REPEATED.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

A Government steamer has left Mandalay, bringing down the staff of the British Residency at that place. Fears had been entertained that King Thebaw would follow the example set at Cabul by massacring the Embassy.

Yakoob Khan has written to the Governor of Candahar informing him of the massacre at Cabul, and ordering him to follow the advice of the British authorities. A confidential agent from the Ameer is waiting at Ali Kheyl to ask the British to advance. A dispatch to *The Standard* from Bombay says: "Reports from Mooltan state that Herat, Badakshan and Balkh have all revolted against the Ameer. A holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan.

The Times points out that the Government of India is systematically concealing the news concerning military instructions. The rumors, which are plentiful, must be accepted with reserve. All that is certain is, that the plan of operations successfully followed last Autumn will be repeated this. If the current rumors are true, and the Ghilzars and others have joined the revolt, General Roberts will be compelled to hold the chain of communication in great force before venturing to advance. The Ghilzars are the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan. Their territory extends six hundred miles in length, by thirty miles in breadth, and their fighting strength is 50,000 well-armed men.

SPAIN ALARMED ABOUT CUBA.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

A dispatch from Madrid to *The Daily News* announces that the Minister of the Colonies has agreed with the Bank of Spain for a very large advance to meet the expenses of the reinforcements for Cuba. The reinforcements will include artillery. Spanish politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba, but only a small group of Radical members of the Cortes would oppose a system of self-government similar to that of Canada, which, it is understood, would be the solution favored by the Havana Liberals.

The Commission on the subject of reforms in Cuba will meet on the 15th inst. Several newspapers strongly urge the Government to give explanations relative to Cuba.

ISONOMY WINS THE DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

The race for the Doncaster Cup came off at the Doncaster September Meeting to-day, and was won by Mr. F. Gretton's four-years-old bay filly Jannette. Lord Falmouth's four-years-old bay filly Jannette secured the second place, Lord Durham's six-years-old chestnut horse Glendale the third, and Mr. F. Gretton's five-years-old chestnut horse The Monk the fourth. The betting just before the race was 100 to 15 on Isonomy, 9 to 1 against Jannette, 25 to 1 against Glendale, and 25 to 1 against The Monk. The race was won by a head.

The race for the Juvenile Stakes was won by Mr. R. Ten Broeck's The Gowan. Mr. G. Lambert's bay filly Zarina came in second and the colt Kennett third. The Gowan was ridden by Wood, Zarina by MacDonald, and the Kennett colt by Hopkins. The betting just before the race was 5 to 1 against The Gowan, 6 to 1 against Zarina and 9 to 2 against the Kennett colt. There was one false start, caused by the Kennett colt bolting and jumping the rails, and by The Gowan overpowering his jockey and galloping over the course.

AN IRISH CONVENTION PROPOSED.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

A meeting of the Home Rule League in Dublin yesterday, at which Messrs. Power, Parnell and O'Leary were present, appointed a committee to arrange for calling a popularly elected convention of 300 members—the same number as composed the former Irish Parliament—to discuss Irish questions before the next session of Parliament.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

Mr. Mitchell, Home Rule member of Parliament for the County of Galway, speaking at a meeting numbering 8,000 persons, on the land question, at Clifden, Ireland, yesterday, declared that if the Government left the people without relief for the Winter, they would hold them responsible before Europe for a repetition of the Irish famine.

EMANCIPATION IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

A correspondent writes to *The Times* that King Mtesa, ruling near Victoria Nyanza, Africa, has abolished slavery throughout his dominions. At least half a million of slaves were to be liberated on Saturday.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

An explosion has occurred in the colliery pit of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company at Leycett. Five persons are already known to have been killed.

BANK DIRECTORS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

All the directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, except one—Mr. Fayne—have been committed for trial for publishing false balance sheets.

THE BEET SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

A French review of the beet sugar trade says that whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield throughout Europe will be equal to that of last year.

THE MAYOR'S STAY VACATED.

DECISION OF JUSTICE WESTBROOK IN THE CASE OF EX-COMMISSIONER NICHOLS.

Judge Westbrook by a decision rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, vacated the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Ingalls last week in the matter of Mayor Cooper's return to the writ of certiorari in the case of Police Commissioner Nichols. The Judge reviews with considerable detail the judicial proceedings in the case to the time when Judge Ingalls granted the stay. He continues:

After the Special Term and General Term had both denied the stay of proceedings, the counsel for the Mayor prepared papers and notice of motion for a special term to be held at the chambers of Mr. Justice Landon, in the City of Schenectady, on the third Tuesday of September, instant, to quash or supersede the writ of certiorari. On these papers Mr. Justice Landon granted a stay of proceedings under the writ until said motion could be heard and determined, which stay the counsel for the relator moves at special term to vacate. * * * In substance, though not in form, the stay granted by Brother Ingalls is precisely what the Court, both at Special and General Term, has refused, and it was granted to enable, not a superior tribunal, but the same, though held by a different Judge, to review past action, or, in short, to permit one Judge to review the action of his judicial brother and peer. However much I may respect an associate, and the learning and integrity of Judge Ingalls are freely conceded, a careful consideration having induced me to refuse a stay to review my action in allowing the writ, by the General Term before a hearing was had upon the merits, in which the General Term has sustained my conclusion, must compel a vacation of one which stops all action until a brother Judge has reviewed it. * * * The writ was properly made returnable at the Chambers, Special Term. The term now being held there is a Special Term of the Supreme Court having all the powers and functions belonging thereto, of which it cannot be deprived by a rule which simply partitions business among terms and parts of the same court. Making the writ returnable when it was is also, it seems to me, fully warranted by the rules. The motion to vacate the stay is granted.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

A DECK-HAND DROWNED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—John MacWhinney, of New-York, a deck hand on the schooner Mad Anthony, was accidentally drowned here to-day.

CRAMPS DURING A SEPTEMBER SWIM.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Frank Naciel, age about twenty, was taken with cramps and drowned while bathing in Loddell's pond yesterday.

A BUTTER DEALER THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—While Mr. Almy, a butter dealer of East Providence, was driving last evening, his team ran away, throwing him from his carriage. It is feared that he will die.

TWO BOYS DROWNED IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 12.—Two French boys, aged respectively twelve and fifteen, belonging to the schooner Plover, of Arichat, were drowned off shediac to-day by the upsetting of a small boat in which they were returning to the schooner from shore with wood.

A FORGER PARDONED FOR HIS FAMILY'S SAKE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Robert Atwood, the forger, perhaps the most noted prisoner in the Kentucky Penitentiary, was pardoned yesterday by Governor Blackburn, after being in prison for six and a quarter years. He came of a good family, and public sentiment of late has been in his favor.

FORBES AND THE ZULU WAR.

A KEEN REPLY TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

THE BRILLIANT WAR CORRESPONDENT LAYS HIS PROFESSION UNDER A NEW OBLIGATION—SIR EVELYN WOOD'S WARM WELCOME—CAREY'S LETTERS TO THE PRESS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MORAYSHIRE, Aug. 30.—Mr. Forbes has laid his fellow journalists under an obligation by his reply to Lord Chelmsford's accusation against correspondents in the field. Party feelings and political bias colored their writings and warped their judgment in Zululand, said the late Commander of the British Army. Mr. Forbes's answer is to quote, from the dispatches of journals of every hue in politics, criticisms and condemnations of Lord Chelmsford not less severe than his own. "I know very little about politics myself," adds Forbes, but he has heard that his Lordship's family is Conservative, and that he subscribes to the family politics. Yet it is a Conservative correspondent who complains of Lord Chelmsford's inactivity, weakness, vacillation, and inability to gain the confidence of his men. Again: "Would his Lordship have it understood that a General in the field is politically identified with the Government which has commissioned him? The representative of the Government organ strains decency in the use of such adjectives as disgraceful and contemptible."

So much for this particular case. But Forbes rightly considers Chelmsford's attack as an attack on the whole profession, and it is his reply to that attack for which we have all to thank him. He says: "I have been a war correspondent for ten years, and I have never known a colleague permit party feelings and political bias to influence his judgment concerning matters purely military." The danger lies rather in the direction of over glorifying the leader and force he is accompanying. As for himself, like not a few other war correspondents, so far as he has any particular politics, he does not concur in the political views of the journal with which he is connected.

I try in vain to imagine a war correspondent submitting to such a bondage of degradation as the acceptance of instructions, or even of hints, to color his writing and warp his judgment to a political pattern. Speaking for myself, I say, with all solemnity, that rather than endure even the shadow of such degradation, I would shake the dust of such polluted journalism off my feet, and be content, if needful, as in the old days, to bump the saddle of a private dragoon.

There is no mistaking the utter sincerity and honest, hot indignation of that. Forbes has fought his way to a place where independence is easy to him, but neither in the early days of his career would anybody who wished to dictate his opinions to him have had a good time of it. As a dragoon his habit of doing his thinking for himself may at times, I can fancy, have been troublesome. As a correspondent it has been one main secret of his success. He refers to his dissent from the politics of his own journal. It is probably foreign politics he has in mind. He gave some startling proofs of his independence during the Russo-Turkish war and the Anglo-Afghan war. In *The Daily News* he confined himself pretty strictly to military matters. But in the magazines he published at least two articles saturated with political convictions of a very firm kind, and crammed with facts unpleasant to Liberal minds. The Tories hailed him as a convert, but presently out came an article on Cyprus, which the Tories liked no better than the Liberals liked the discourse on Bulgaria. The truth seems to be that Forbes has a strong affinity for facts, and a strong indifference to the political effect his facts may produce.

Before the letter to Chelmsford appeared, it was said Forbes was to have the Victoria Cross. The official mind had awakened to the gallantry of the ride from Ulundi, and the proper official machinery had begun to grind out an official recognition of the great service he then did. The letter, say some of Forbes's friends, will put a stop to all this. The Queen is the fountain and source of such honors, and the Queen is much too fond of Lord Chelmsford to bestow favors upon his presumptuous and victorious critic. For the credit of the Queen and the Government—which latter must have its own share in the decision—let us hope that this view is mistaken. Mistaken or not, I would rather have written Forbes's letter than get the decoration. Forbes allows himself but little rest after his campaign, and wound and illness. He arrived only last week. He begins lecturing in England next, and so goes on to the New Year. On the first of February he starts off in America—New-York, probably—with "Royal People I have known." The subject is his own choice, and a good one. But you will do still better if you can get him to tell something of his own adventures these ten years past.

If Lord Chelmsford cannot flatter himself that he is a great favorite among the people, he has abundant marks of royal good-will. Every day brings fresh proofs. His movements are chronicled in the papers with much assiduity, and we know from them that his visit to Balmoral is fixed for Tuesday next. He goes by the Queen's command, and he will presently be permitted to kiss the hand of his sovereign. From Tuesday to Thursday he is to bask in such sunshine as may happen to gleam out among the hills. The highest distinction to which a mortal—an English mortal—can attain will be his. He will read in *The Court Circular* that on such a day General Lord Chelmsford had the honor of dining with Her Majesty. He will sleep a night at the Castle; but even there the ghosts from Isandula may slip past the sentries and stand at his bedside. He says he is content with himself, and would alter no jot of his plans had he the work to do again. Yet I fancy one or two of Forbes's sentences must keep ringing in his ears. "That Army does its own criticism," said Forbes; and it is true. "Worried by constantly contradictory orders, harassed by nervous fidgettiness, fretted by spasmodic vacillation," it made up its mind that its commander was a failure. And that, too, Lord Chelmsford knows.

Very different was the verdict on Sir Evelyn Wood, and very different is the reception given him on his return. It does not appear that the Queen has invited him to Balmoral. But the people have taken him into their hearts, and the Army has made up its mind that it has another General. To-day there is not a regiment that would not go anywhere and do anything with Wood in command. After the hearty greeting which welcomed him to English shores, he had the best of all welcomes—a welcome from his friends and neighbors at his home in Essex. He has not won popularity by any sort of military dandyism, or any coddling of his troops. He referred in his speech to the parting between him and his men: "It was commonly said I worked their souls out. These men I worked day after day and night after night while it was necessary, and treated them with the sternest discipline. Yet, in saying good-bye, they did so in a manner I can never forget." And all his eulogy is for his men. He cannot say enough of their untiring devotion and bravery and zeal. You don't find him complaining of newspaper attacks or vindicating himself. As Forbes says: "The journalist would have needed strong nerves who should have striven to persuade the tight little fighting column that its chief, Evelyn Wood, was a duffer." It does not appear that he has any politics, family or other. He is simply a British soldier, who knew his duty and did it; and he is almost the only officer in high command who has won much fame out of this Zulu war.

Captain Carey is of opinion that his honor and character as a soldier and as an English gentleman have been vindicated; and he is not going to retire from the service. This conclusion he has reached partly by prayer and partly by an ingenious twist of the words meant as a censure by the Duke of Cambridge. He has become a contributor to the daily press; no longer merely the cause of much writing by others, but a writer himself. His letter to a religious journal on the prayer question is perhaps one of the most remarkable contributions to periodical literature yet published. He tells us that from the first moment of his arrest he took the whole matter to his Heavenly Father. He left it in His hands, though he rather complains that he had to remind Him constantly of his promise to help. He does not say in what form the promise was made. The official decision to quash the court-martial proceedings Carey regards as a wonderful example of God's goodness and power in influencing the hearts of men. And so, though he hates publicity, he feels compelled to add his testimony to the power of prayer. Most men would prefer to think they had been acquitted on the merits of their case, and not because of outside influence. But Carey is peculiar. People have laughed at his letter, and he now hates publicity more than ever, and publishes another statement regretting that his testimony to the power of prayer had been published so much. It was only meant for the particular paper in which it was first published. This painful experience of the indiscretion of the press—one paper actually copying a letter out of another paper—has not prevented him from preparing three other statements for publication. Some of these others are also prayerful, though in an irregular way. He has published one long reply to the Plymouth address, and another to a Leicester club. In the former he tells us he was first made aware by a visit from the leading colonial clergy at Simon's Bay that truth was beginning to prevail. The man's effrontery is really amazing. He now says that had it been possible to rescue the Prince, he would willingly have remained on the fatal spot at any hazard. The evidence, his own included, proved that he ran away without looking to see whether the Prince was with him, and without a thought of him till his own safety was assured. His Leicester letter is less pious but not less bold. He is as impatient of criticism as if he were Lord Chelmsford. He feels that he can treat with contempt the malicious and false statements that have appeared from time to time in print. That is why he publishes all these letters and argues his case over again. He prays for himself, but his enemies, when they are not Zulus, he confronts with many hard words. G. W. S.

GULLY "NOT GUILTY."

THE SICK JURYMAN RECLINES ON A BED IN COURT DURING THE FINAL ARGUMENT—THE JURY OUT ONLY HALF AN HOUR.

DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 12.—The court which is trying the case of the State against Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Calsolm, having adjourned at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon after the argument of the defence was closed in order that the sick juryman might not become too much fatigued, convened at 9 o'clock this morning. The juryman alluded to was fifty-seven years of age, and being unable to sit up, was this morning provided with a comfortable bed where he lay during the concluding argument of Judge Morris on the part of the prosecution.

The case was given to the jury about 10:30 o'clock. Within less than half an hour the jury returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

During the week of the trial a large crowd has been in attendance, and perfect order and quiet have prevailed.

A few nights ago, while several gentlemen were sitting on the portico of a private residence in De Kalb, a negro came to the gate and called for Judge Morris. Judge Morris, being undressed and bare-footed, declined to go to the gate, and the negro, for reasons best known to himself, declined to come in. Out of this simple matter a sensational dispatch has originated, which has no foundation other than the above.

THE TRIAL OF BUCHOLTZ.

INTERESTING CONFESSIONS TO A DETECTIVE—A NUMBER OF EMINENT WITNESSES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—In the Bucholtz trial to-day, Ernest Stark, a detective, continued his testimony as follows:

Bucholtz told witness that Schulte was killed with an axe, and inquired how much Stark would demand for his services, and mentioned $10,000 as the sum he was willing to give; then he said he would divide in a brotherly way; on one occasion the accused described Schulte's watch minutely, which description tallies with the watch which was found; Bucholtz suggested that Stark visit Germany and mail a letter to throw suspicion of the murder on those who formerly attacked Schulte; witness demurred, saying that Bollman was then in Germany, and it would look as though he sent the letter; it would be better to mail from San Francisco; accused consented; Bucholtz then suggested three places to bury some clothes smeared with blood, also the axe and pocket-books; witness produced a diagram drawn by the prisoner indicating the best place to bury them, and a letter was composed and read to Bucholtz, dated San Francisco, August, 1879, addressed to the Attorney for the State, telling where the clothes will be found; witness remarked to Bucholtz, that it was a lucky thing for him that so little blood was on his clothes; the prisoner thought it hard for his friend to suspect him of such a wicked murder; speaking of the Hoyt murder, Bucholtz said he had no sympathy for a man that would murder his own father.

On cross-examination, the witness said he was known in Bridgeport by the name of Edward Somers.

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied in the production and identification of Schulte's money, recovered by the detectives. Paul Schmarck, Secretary of Legation; Bernhard Beitjer, from the German Consulate; Henry Bishoff and son, bankers of New-York; Robert A. Pinkerton, Captain John Currin, and Ernest Stark, detectives, were the witnesses.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION IN A BANK.

A POPULAR YOUNG MAN IN MINNEAPOLIS FOUND TO BE AN EMBEZZLER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 12.—The Northwestern National Bank of this city was this morning discovered to be the victim of a heavy embezzlement. The deficit was discovered by the Bank Examiner, who was engaged in examining the affairs of the bank. He at once called the attention of Assistant Cashier W. H. Keene to the fact, and Keene promptly confessed that he was a defaulter to the extent of $135,000, which amount he had lost in unfortunate speculations. He delivered himself up to arrest. About $8,000, the unexpended margins, was recovered. Mr. Keene has been looked upon as a young man of irreproachable character, and was universally respected. The bank has a paid-up capital of $600,000, with a surplus of $40,000, and is considered one of the strongest in the city.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY MEET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Hanlan and Courtney met here to-day, and agreed to row five miles with a turn on Chautauqua Lake, between 3 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of October 8, for the prize of $6,000 offered by A. T. Soule, of this city. William Blackie, of New-York, will act as referee.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE VISITING COMMISSIONERS.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—Messrs. Wilkeis, Read and Pell, members of the Royal Commission appointed by the Imperial Government to investigate the cause of agricultural depression in Great Britain, arrived here to-day.

A MILITARY REVIEW AT ERIE.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 12.—Governor Hoyt and Generals Hartranft and Hawkeyper inspected the 5th Brigade yesterday. A banquet was given afterward, and speeches of a military nature were made by the officers named.

GRAND REUNION OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 12.—It has been decided to hold a grand reunion of the prisoners of the late war on the 1st and 2d of October in this city. About 2,000 men have notified the committee here of their intention to be present.

A WESTERN WAR ENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Passenger and freight rates between St. Louis and Kansas City, and between Kansas City and St. Louis and Chicago, were restored to-day to the old prices, and the war which has prevailed has ended.

WESTERN FARES AND FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The general freight agents of the Missouri River Roads met yesterday and agreed to revive the old Southwestern Rates Association. Commissioner Midgeley will continue to act as arbitrator. The action will be ratified shortly by the managers.

THE TACTICS OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—An adjourned meeting of the National Association of Active Militia of the United States will be held here on September 30. Revision of the tactics and the making of National Guard officers after they have served a certain length of time will be the principal topics.

PRICE OF LUMBER ADVANCED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The lumber dealers of this city held a meeting this afternoon to take action relative to prices, in consequence of the heavy advance in lake freights. An advance of $1 50 to $2 per thousand feet on pine lumber was unanimously agreed upon. All the dealers of the city were represented.

AN EXECUTION FACED BRAVELY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—Robert Lancaster was hanged to-day at Batesville for the murder of Thomas Johnson in Stone County, December 24, 1877, during a country fiddle at Johnson's house. Lancaster was intoxicated at the time of the murder. He met his fate to-day bravely, without the least emotion or sign of dread. There were 5,000 people present.

A MONUMENT TO THE VETERANS OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The City of Gloucester to-day dedicated the soldiers' and sailors' monument erected by Post 45, G. A. R., with the aid of a number of liberal citizens. After a public parade, Captain Fitz J. Babson, in a short speech, presented the monument to the city, which was accepted by the Mayor in a brief reply. The Rev. J. E. Lovering, of Watertown, delivered the oration.

GREAT SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

AN INTERESTING SESSION AT SARATOGA.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER BY MR. DOUGLASS ON THE NEGRO EXODUS—CO-OPERATIVE STORES—WESTERN PROGRESS.

The Social Science Association closed its annual session at Saratoga yesterday. "Fred" Douglass furnished an interesting paper on the negro exodus, which gave rise to discussion. Mr. Hervy spoke on coöperative stores, and Mr. Brace sent a paper on the best means of promoting the welfare of poor children. Mr. Potter, of Chicago, gave much valuable information regarding the growth of the West.

THE CLOSING SESSION IN DETAIL.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLORED RACE DISCUSSED—THE GROWTH OF THE WEST DESCRIBED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The negro exodus was the most conspicuous and generally popular topic considered by the Social Science Association on this the closing day of its annual meeting. A larger audience gathered at the morning session, when this subject was considered, than at any previous session, and indeed the entire seating capacity of the hall was brought into use. Much disappointment was felt because Frederick Douglass was absent. He had written to the secretary that he would be here, but he was probably detained by official duties. In his absence his paper was read by Professor Francis Wayland, of New-Haven. Mr. Douglass's arguments against the exodus were heard with the closest attention, but it was evident from the favor with which opposing views were received afterward that a large part of the audience did not agree with the writer.

MR. DOUGLASS'S PAPER EP