Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"La Princesse de Trebizonde."
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Ages Ago" and "Charity Begins at Home."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Romeo and Juliet."
DALY'S THEATRE—"The Brook."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"A Gentleman from Nevada."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: General Tom Thumb and Troupe.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrels.
PARK THEATRE—"Joshua Whitcomb."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—Minnie Palmer's Boarding School.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Hobbies."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"My Partner."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"A Child of the State."

ASSOCIATION HALL—Lecture.
CHICKERING HALL—Burbank's Polytechnic.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
STANDARD HALL—Illustrated Lecture.

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Business Notices.

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Earl Granville says England will enter into no Continental alliance. ═ The deficit on account of the Afghan war will be $20,000,000. ═ The Turkish Government is in great straits financially.

DOMESTIC.—The New-Jersey Republican Convention yesterday was strongly for Blaine, but gave no instructions. ═ The Tennessee Republican Convention has nominated Alvin S. Hawkins for Governor. ═ The New-Hampshire Republican Convention recommended Blaine for President. ═ The Mississippi Republican delegation is uninstructed. ═ The Ohio Democratic Convention has instructed for Thurman and adopted the unit rule. ═ The Anti-Third-Term Convention at St. Louis adopted resolutions protesting against the nomination of General Grant for President, and appointing a committee to take further action in the event of his nomination. ═ The bill amending the New-York charter was introduced in the State Legislature yesterday.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the bill making an appropriation for public printing was passed; an amendment making an appropriation for the pay of Marshals was rejected; the District of Columbia bill was passed. ═ In the House, the Post Office bill was considered; the proviso curtailing the Star Service was stricken out.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General Sheridan was further cross-examined in the Warren Court of Inquiry yesterday. ═ James Redpath lectured on the Irish famine. ═ Testimony of experts was taken at the Madison Square Garden inquest. ═ The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting. ═ Mrs. Sarah Levine was found drowned in the Central Park Lake. ═ The Mayor and Dock Commissioners protested against the Washington Market scheme. ═ The Komah-Nyman murder trial in Paterson was continued. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 88.07 cents. Stocks dull, lower and unsettled, closing irregularly weak.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and generally clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 54°; average, 64⅛°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them, postpaid, for $1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

The Tennessee Republican Convention reminds the party that a candidate for Vice-President must also be nominated at Chicago, and presents the name of Horace Maynard.

Another session of the Ways and Means Committee was held yesterday to consider the tariff bill. The Washington dispatches give a full and exact statement of the various duties agreed upon at that sitting.

The bill taxing the life insurance companies passed the Assembly yesterday. The rate of taxation seems to have been lightened since the original proposition was made. It is stated that the bill, as passed, imposed a tax of one per cent upon the gross income of the companies.

Senator Eaton lost his temper yesterday and said the Democratic majority did not propose to be lectured like "school children" as to the way in which they should perform their public duties. There is one way, and only one way, Mr. Eaton, to prevent it, and that is by taking a little care not to behave like school children.

Mr. Henry King, President of the Seaside Sanitarium, announces elsewhere that that excellent institution will soon be opened to receive destitute sick children, and that funds are much needed. Every New-Yorker knows by this time how much good work this charity does at a minimum of cost, during a season more fatal to the poor than the deadliest Winter, and the appeal should be generously answered.

Mr. Matthew H. Carpenter has not yet been heard from, we believe, since the Wisconsin Convention. Before that interesting occasion he boasted, quite in the Eccles vein, that Wisconsin would surely send Grant delegates, because "he had faith in the intelligence of its people." Remembering Mr. Carpenter's airs in the Geneva Award debate, lately, we are tempted to ask whether he was speaking of his State as a Senator, or as a lawyer? What is his Senatorial opinion of the intelligence of his constituents now?

Judge Robertson's letter announcing that he intends to support Mr. Blaine from the outset at Chicago, is courageous and manly. It recognizes the true principle of representation which lies at the foundation of our system of Government, and should be the governing rule of the Republican party—that the representative or delegate chosen by the people should act in accordance with the wishes of the people, when selected by them to perform a specific duty. Judge Robertson was picked out as a delegate, not by the State Convention, but by the people of the Westchester District, who are unmistakably in favor of Mr. Blaine. That sentiment Judge Robertson purposes to respect and honestly represent. There is a higher principle at stake here than a mere preference among candidates, and the announcement from Albany of similar expressions from supporters of Mr. Sherman raises a strong hope that this principle will be once for all authoritatively asserted.

Two bills in which great interest has been taken in this city, one of them being also of general importance, failed yesterday in the Assembly, not for lack of a majority of the votes cast, but of the constitutional majority of all members elected. The Fifth Avenue Reservoir bill was defeated, after a long and animated debate, and Reservoir Square will retain its present rather meagre dimensions for a year to come, at least. The bill taxing deposits in savings banks was also defeated, though the Committee attempted to disarm the opposition by exempting all deposits below an average of $250, and by making the highest rate of taxation one-half of one per cent instead of one per cent, as proposed in the amended bill for deposits of more than $2,000. No good reason was advanced in the debate, nor indeed has any ever been advanced, why the tax should not be imposed. A much heavier tax than was intended is in successful operation in many States and in other countries. It would bring a handsome revenue to the State. It would not deter depositors, because depositors would not be conscious of paying it. It might and doubtless would compel some readjustment of savings bank expenses and some reduction of the larger salaries. This is the secret of the outcry against the bill, and its defeat.

FIVE CONVENTIONS.

Of the five State Conventions held yesterday, four were Republican. Only the two more important of these—New-Hampshire and New-Jersey—have been definitely heard from at the hour of writing. Both, however, gave proofs too striking to be overlooked of the popular nature of the canvass for Mr. Blaine, which seems to need no unit rules nor peremptory instructions to hold its forces together.

The New-Hampshire Convention will excite the greatest degree of interest, from the overwhelming strength of the feeling for Mr. Blaine, the unanimity of the delegation to Chicago, and the nature of the platform adopted, which, read in the light of these facts, is seen to be peculiar and admirable. These Blaine Republicans have a generous fraternal way of conducting their canvass that must win the good-will of the supporters of other candidates. For example, the New-Hampshire Convention, while presenting Mr. Blaine in the strongest terms as their choice for President, did not hesitate to bestow a handsome commendation upon "that great financier, John Sherman, of "Ohio," for his administration of the National finances. They furthermore expressly congratulated General Grant upon his safe return to his own country, and recognized his great services to the Nation in words which must gratify him, well accustomed as he is by this time to the language of eulogy. There can be no question that the masses of the Republican party would echo with entire sincerity this expression of their appreciation of General Grant's great achievements, and their desire that he might occupy for the rest of his life the dignified and serene attitude of a man who has done great things for his country, who has been in her gratitude richly rewarded, and who, removed from the strifes of parties, enjoys the universal respect of his fellow-citizens. The feeling manifested toward General Grant in this resolution was no doubt entertained by all Republicans prior to the beginning of his formal candidacy for the Presidency, and is still cherished by many who do not hope to see him nominated. Whether it will survive an actual hand-to-hand struggle for the nomination is one of the questions which General Grant ought, for the sake of his place in history, to consider.

The New-Jersey Convention was another good-natured Blaine gathering. Though nearly two-thirds of the delegates to Chicago hold Mr. Blaine as their first choice, it is expected that the vote for him will be nearly, if not quite, unanimous. A unit rule was not thought of, and the Convention even refrained from passing a declaratory resolution in his favor. The sentiment against the unit rule in the New-Hampshire Convention found vent in a resolution denouncing all unit rules as "tyrannous and un-Republican," and requesting the delegates to Chicago to use all their efforts to enforce this view. It was a day of declarations of war upon the unit rule. Mr. Stiles, the temporary chairman of the Trenton Convention, whose neat speech concisely stating the history of the Republican prty was rewarded at the close with three cheers for the man who made such a gallant fight last Fall in the Sussex District, drew out the applause of the whole body by condemning any unit rule. If these utterances shall begin a warfare of extermination against unit rules, yesterday will be a marked day in he Republican calendar.

THE THIRD TERM RESOLUTIONS.

It is not at all surprising that the Democrats in Congress have shown little disposition as yet to worry their opponents by the introduction of resolutions against a third Presidential term. By its chosen delegates, a large section of the Republican party placed itself on record in 1875 as opposed to any violation of "the precedent established by Washington"; and if the gentlemen of the other side wish to convict the party of inconsistency, their obvious course is to wait until General Grant has been renominated, and then bring up the past. It is not the policy of the Democracy to defeat Grant at Chicago, because they believe—and with some reason—that he would be the easiest candidate to beat in the campaign.

The Springer resolution of 1875 might be passed again without much difficulty. It only declared that a departure from "the precedent "established by Washington and other Presi-"dents of the United States in retiring from the "Presidential office after their second term" would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught "with peril to our free institutions." General Grant did retire from office after his second term, and it cannot be urged that those who wish to place him again in the White House after the succession of terms has been interrupted for four years are contravening either the language or the spirit of the declaration quoted above. But resolutions were passed by several of the Republican State Conventions in that year which it will not be pleasant to face if the third termers have their way at Chicago. The New-York Convention declared its "unalterable opposition to the election of any "President for a third term." The Pennsylvania Convention declared its "firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the "Republic, which wisely and under the sanction "of the most venerable examples limits the "Presidential service of any citizen to two "terms." The Iowa Convention voted that the Republican party of that State "opposed a "third term." The Massachusetts Convention declared that sound reason as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic required "that "the term of the Chief Magistrate of the United "States should not exceed a second term." Ohio and Minnesota also passed resolutions, but they were substantially like the one submitted by Mr. Springer in the House of Representatives, approving the rule that the President should retire at the end of a second term. The others we have cited go further, and insist that no one should be chosen President for a third term even when the terms are not consecutive.

It is idle to imagine that these declarations will be neglected by our opponents if General Grant's friends succeed in their purpose. And as no arguments are so difficult to meet as those which your adversary is able to quote out of your own mouth, we trust that the Grant party are considering what answer they can make when the record is brought up. If the "unalterable" hostility so generally proclaimed in 1875 was only, as Colonel Fred Grant is reported to declare, "a public superstition," which no sensible politician believed in, are we to understand that the conventions of 1875 were only fooling the voters? And if the declarations of that year were made sincerely, are the men who made them prepared to say now that they did not know what they were talking about?

THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

Lord Beaconsfield's Government have not been found out a day too soon. The first dispatches which Lord Hartington has received from Calcutta show that the cost of the Afghan war will exceed the estimates by $20,000,000. The discovery of so large a deficit leaves the late Ministry in a most humiliating position. In appealing to the country at the general elections, they made the surplus in Indian revenue so large that it seemed likely that the whole expense of the Afghan campaign would be wiped out. Now that the constituencies have voted, the calculations are revised, and a deficiency which will cause the utmost disorder in Indian finance is reluctantly admitted. The Calcutta officials are profuse in their explanations, but such a blunder as this, made at a critical hour in home politics, is inexcusable. John Bright recently brought a storm of abuse about his head by describing Conservative finance as a species of huggermugger. It is something worse than that. It has a downright dishonest look. It is on a level with that hypocritical diplomacy which made secret bargains with Russia and Turkey, after four months of cant and declamation respecting the sanctity of European obligations.

This unexpected deficit is only another proof that the ablest financier in England was needed at the head of the Government. The total amount of the Indian debt exceeds $750,000,000, including the railway guarantees. The interest on this debt presses heavily upon populations that are well nigh impoverished; for it must be borne in mind that while her Majesty has seven times as many subjects in India as she has at home, they are man for man one-twentieth as well off. It is twenty-seven years since Mr. Gladstone was first called to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, after serving at the Board of Trade and in the Colonial Office. During his public career fiscal questions have been his daily thought, and his budget speeches have been marvels of clearness and analysis. He is, moreover, a financier of marked originality, who achieves success where another Chancellor would look upon failure as a foregone conclusion. He may be able to rescue India from bankruptcy. But whether he succeeds or fails his budgets will always bear the light. There will be nothing kept out of sight. The days of blind-entry finance, like those of backstairs diplomacy, have gone by.

HOW GOES THE BATTLE?

The canvass for the Republican Presidential nomination is almost over. Only three full weeks remain before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. A few States have yet to choose delegates, but their action can be predicted with tolerable accuracy, and its effect on the final result approximately measured. Probably there has never before, in a similar contest, been such a careful classification of the elements of a National Convention. The floating vote at Chicago will be almost inconsiderable. Nearly every delegate will be labelled with his first choice among the candidates as expressed by himself or dictated by his State Convention. The action of the great constituent body of a national party can rarely be foreseen, because such bodies are liable to be swayed by sudden emotion, or controlled by combinations made upon the ground, or stampeded by a bold push in behalf of a fresh candidate after long and fruitless ballotings. In the case of the Chicago Convention, however, though it might be hazardous to attempt to predict what it will do, what it will not do in one respect can already be foretold with considerable confidence. The nomination of General Grant does not now seem a possible result. The States yet to elect delegates will give him no new accession of strength which has not already been discounted in the calculations of his opponents. The unity of the South, which was essential to his success, has been broken into to such an extent by the friends of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman that there is not a single Southern delegation which can be counted upon with absolute certainty to give him its entire vote. To all outside appearances Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and South Carolina are fully secured for him; but the reports of anti-third term feeling in those delegations are too numerous and too well authenticated to be overlooked. The only gain General Grant has made outside the territory conceded to him by his opponents is one vote in Wisconsin, while his losses within that territory have been so serious as to defeat him unless he can make them up in the North. But instead of gaining in the North, he is losing a large portion of the votes supposed a few weeks ago to belong to him by the mortgage of State instructions. The revolt in the Pennsylvania delegation is now open and aggressive, and will carry away from him at least twenty-five out of the fifty-eight delegates from that State. It is no secret here in New-York that the independence of the Utica instructions openly proclaimed at Albany the other day by Senators Robertson and Sessions has the support of at least ten other members of the delegation from this State.

Under these circumstances no slate can be made that brings General Grant within 100 votes of a nomination on the first ballot. From the subsequent ballots he has nothing to hope, for the reason that the supporters of other candidates have been elected specifically as anti-Grant men. This is equally true of the Sherman men from Ohio and the South, the Edmunds men from Massachusetts and Vermont, and the Washburne men from Wisconsin. In every case these delegates are the outcome of a successful fight in their respective States against the third-term movement. Whatever course they may take they cannot vote for Grant without self-stultification and disregard of the known wishes of their constituents. Where, then, is General Grant to make good his losses in the South, and in Pennsylvania and New-York? None of the newspapers or politicians supporting him have answered this question. They all claim his nomination in broad, sweeping assertions, but not one of them comes down to accurate figures. What they give us is the same old tune they sang after the Harrisburg and Utica Conventions. It is high time for their own reputation for sagacity that they should change it and deal with the facts as they are.

What, then, is the probable result of the contest at Chicago? Mr. Blaine has unquestionably a long lead. It is hardly to be expected, however, that he will have votes enough to nominate him on the first ballot. Under the ordinary circumstances of a National Convention, this position would be perilous if not fatal to his candidacy, as it proved in 1876; but he is much stronger now than then, from the fact that the supporters of his rivals are not all hostile to him. A combination against him is likely to be effected, but it cannot enlist all the delegates who vote for other candidates on the first ballot. He is known to be the second choice of many of the Grant men from New-York and Pennsylvania, and of most of the Sherman men from Ohio. First in the order of chances would, therefore, seem to be the nomination of Mr. Blaine on the second ballot. Next in order is, perhaps, a successful union upon Mr. Sherman of all the elements in the Convention opposed to Blaine. The third probability is the nomination of a dark horse by a movement like that which brought about the success of Mr. Hayes in the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Washburne and Mr. Edmunds, from the smallness of their original strength, must be put in the category of dark horses, and it might be extended to include Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, General Harrison, of Indiana, and General Garfield, of Ohio.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLVES.

What a queer lot of people they are who get together in Democratic Conventions! And what a funny piece of work they make of it when they come to do their resolving! There's no end to the ridiculous things they say, nor any limit to the high-flying polysyllables they take for it. The fooling they do with history, and the havoc they make with facts, are simply bewildering. Sometimes they fasten one end of the mother tongue on to the party, and start off with a resolution of such length that no one Convention could hold up the sag of it, and no human being knows what it is all about; and they seem to think they can pull the party out of the mud in that way. It is like trying to pull a load with an india-rubber rope. They think they are making great headway when they are only stretching the rope and walking away from the cart. Then, at other times, they appoint committees on resolutions, who, when their reports come in, seem to have put the whole party vocabulary into a pot and built a fire under it, and, when it got piping hot, to have ladled it out in buckets to scatter over the land. It appears not to make much difference what the resolutions say if they are only "good "and long," and bear down strong on the opposition.

Take, for instance, the resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the New-Hampshire Democrats. They are not long, to be sure, but they more than make up in crookedness what they lack in length. They begin by affirming their devotion to the principles "embodied in the "Constitution, and consistently maintained by "the Democratic party of the Union," when everybody knows that the party, or a majority of it—majority then and now—was in open arms against these principles for at least four years. Then they "denounce the so-called Republican "party, its doctrines, its methods and its control-"ling minds, as the persistent enemy of our free "Government." Just see how easily they forget! Why, anybody could have told them that the Republican party was organized in 1856, not to oppose, but to sustain free government and free institutions, while the most superficial examination of the record would have shown them that in these twenty-four years it has persistently opposed the enemies of free government, wherever found, whether openly leading armies for its destruction at the front, or covertly inciting riots and insurrection in the rear; whether engaged in nullifying laws for the protection of citizens, or in breaking down the National credit by schemes of repudiation. These resolvers rattle out their denunciations too loosely. They pay no regard to facts or history.

Then they "especially denounce that most in-"famous act of usurpation whereby the deter-"mined will of the American people, constitu-"tionally expressed at the polls, was most out-"rageously defied, and the shameless creatures "of a conspiracy and fraud installed in place of "the lawfully chosen President and Vice-Presi-"dent of the United States." To speak of the two highest officials in the Government as "shameless creatures," is not unusual, to be sure. They used worse language about Mr. Lincoln. Great allowance is to be made for habit, even for a bad habit. But even a New-Hampshire Democrat ought to have found out by this time that what they call an "infamous "act of usurpation," was done with the sanction of a Democratic Congress and upon the judgment of a tribunal proposed by Democrats, and composed of judges of their own choosing. They are at liberty, of course, to call their opponents "shameless creatures"—on the whole, that is mild language for them—but they really ought not to go back on a tribunal of their own creation. That shows carelessness. They express great anxiety, too, about the right of the citizen to "cast his ballot unintimidated by "Federal bayonets," and call upon their representatives in Congress to "persevere in the "maintenance of that right." Bless their dear hearts! there has been no infringement of that right since "Federal bayonets" were used in Buchanan's time to force Democracy and Slavery upon Kansas. It's the shot-gun and revolver that they must be thinking of—the weapons with which the South is made solid for the Democracy.

We fear our Democratic friends are getting mixed in their facts, as well as loose in their speech. They would do better not to trust themselves on resolutions. They have pretty nearly learned the lesson of silence in Congress; their recent State conventions show that they know enough to keep mum on the subject of Presidential candidates; what they want to learn now is to get along without resolutions. Mr. "Tom" Waller, the versatile and agile chairman of their Connecticut Convention, sounded the safest keynote for them the other day when he said, "What do we want of resolu-"tions anyhow?" and thereon moved and seconded the indefinite postponement of a whole batch of them, put the motion, declared it carried and adjourned the Convention before any delegate could so much as say "General Jack-"son." The party should say to its conventions what the Irish judge said to the prisoner at the bar: "We want nothing from you but silence, "and blessed little of that."

In common with all other Eastern papers, THE TRIBUNE was led, the other day, by an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago, into doing a grave injustice to the United States District Attorney in that city, General Leake. This dispatch alleged that on the trial of ex-Postmaster McArthur, General Leake, though conducting the prosecution, volunteered testimony in his behalf, afterwards asked to be excused from addressing the jury because it was "painful" to ask the conviction of "his friend," and when this was refused, simply made a formal request for conviction. In brief, the showing was that he had basely betrayed the case, and it was added that there was "much surprise and indignation" thereat. Investigation shows that there is not the least foundation for this extraordinary story. General Leake is not Mr. McArthur's "friend." The prosecution was energetic, as all General Leake's prosecutions are. The trial was brief because the evidence was overwhelming, and the jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. It should be made clear that the blunder was that of a new agent of the New-York Associated Press, recently placed in Chicago; and that it is especially to be regretted because General Leake has established a reputation as the best Government Attorney Chicago has ever had.

In closing his speech, which was a good one, at Springfield, Ill., the ex-President said; "I return thanks again, and give you an opportunity to get out of the sun." This was thoughtful and considerate. Now if he would be equally considerate toward a large number of people in various parts of the country, who, through their devotion to him, have exposed themselves to the weather, he has only to say to them, "I now withdraw from public life, returning you my thanks, and give you an opportunity to get in out of the rain." It would be worth his while to say that, if only to see the scampering that would follow. But we fear he has no sense of humor.

Mr. Osgood does not propose to abandon the field of general publications. This authoritative denial of the late report will be gratifying to all lovers of good books, who have known him as a publisher of the best for now a quarter of a century.

The North is not merely solid; it is shouting against a third term

The unit rule is absolutely the only hope of the Grant managers, and the unit rule has never been enforced in a Republican National Convention. In view of this outlook it would seem to be in order for the Grant leaders to back up their "confidence" in Grant's nomination with some proofs for its existence. Delegates, not confidence, will make the nomination at Chicago.

If Tilden can't convince his own State Committee that he is robust enough to run again, he may as well plug up the barrel and retire.

Wisconsin and New-Jersey join the solid North in opposition to a third term. It should be understood that the Washburne delegates elected in Wisconsin are not Grant men. On the contrary they are the very men who are most resolutely opposed to Grant. They represent largely the German element, which prefers Washburne because of his services at Paris during the German war, and not because he is "first, last and all the time for Grant." It is this peculiarity of the Washburne support which makes Washburne himself so uneasy. He knows it means so much more organized opposition to Grant. This is the trouble in Chicago, and a serious trouble it is likely to be if the plan for electing Washburne delegates to the Illinois Convention succeeds as well there as it gives promise of doing.

If all the anti-third-term Republicans were to assemble in convention, St. Louis would be too small to contain them.

If anybody understands Arkansas politics ex-Senator Dorsey does. In fact he may be said to carry about under his own hat a greater part of the Republican politics of that State. When, therefore, he appears in Colorado saying, as a Denver dispatch to *The Herald* represents, that eleven of the twelve men in the Arkansas delegation will vote for Blaine, notwithstanding their instruction for Grant, it is safe to conclude that they will so vote. He adds that Powell Clayton is the only Grant man on the delegation, and he is allowed there by sufferance merely. This is a serious blow to the third term scheme. Arkansas has been conceded to Grant, since there was no apparent opposition to him when its convention met, and its loss leaves him with only two solid Southern States, Kentucky and Missouri; and there are rumors of defections in those also.

Mr. Cox has blood in his eye again. He says he is for war to the knife on the President's veto. That declaration will send a shiver through the whole country.

Ex-Boss Shepherd comes to the front with a robust and fragrant faith in the success of the third term. He assures a reporter of *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* that the coming campaign is all right; that it is Grant and Tilden sure, and that means Grant. As for the anti-third-term Republicans, he has a mighty poor opinion of the whole lot. They are a "set of Pharisaical, Puritanical mutton-heads, who go down on their knees thanking God that they are not as the rest of us. They have dropped out of the party and it is a good riddance. They have done nothing but decry and heap abuse upon the men that were the party and that saved the Union. As for the Henderson gang, they strike me as being a little the worst collection of sap-heads I ever heard from yet." There is a warmth and cordiality about this espousal of the third-term cause which, coming as it does in an hour of affliction, must be doubly welcome.

General Bragg once distinguished himself as being the only Democratic member of Congress who dared speak his mind on the Southern Claims question. He is equally brave and solitary now in regard to the President's veto. He advises that the items in the vetoed bill be put in the General Deficiency bill, and the disputed question of paying the Marshals ended by this silent concession. "But"—, interposed the Democratic reporter of *The Washington Post*, to whom the General said this. "There are no buts about it," continued the General. "The time has arrived when the Democratic party wants to stop dealing in buts." It has.

Mississippi was counted as a sure Grant State, but it elects six Sherman, five Blaine, and five Grant delegates. The shadow of a third term is fading surely away.

PERSONAL.

President Seelye, of Amherst, declines to go to the Chicago Convention.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is going abroad for the Summer. He will sail on June 12, with Dean Howson.

Madame Jenny Lind is reported to have said to Mrs. E. A. Osgood, after hearing her sing in London: "Your voice stirred my soul; there is no other voice like yours to-day for sympathy."

Judge H. V. Johnson and Joshua Hill, of Georgia, are mentioned as possible Postmaster-Generals. Judge Johnson is a very conservative man, and Mr. Hill was a union man throughout the war.

Vice-President Wheeler is quoted as saying quietly to a stranger who in his room at the Capitol asked him if that was the place where Mr. Wilson was struck with paralysis, "Yes; and almost every man who has held the position has had an attack of the same kind."

The future Empress Stephanie's first experience of the outer world was gained at the Paris Exhibition, to which she was taken *incognita* by her father, who used, after passing the morning in the galleries, to lunch with her at one of the restaurants. The young lady is quick-witted as well as good-hearted, and will make an excellent Empress.

M. and Mme. Renan have a son who has shown fine powers as an artist, and who, though young, has already had his pictures accepted by the Salon. Mme. Renan is an extremely well-educated woman and a good linguist; indeed, she is of so much use to her husband as an interpreter that he calls her his "tongue." He reads foreign languages with ease, but cannot converse in them with facility.

Princess Frederica, now Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen, has in her marriage shown herself as constant as she was independent. She chose for her husband her father's devoted friend and secretary, and clung to him, refusing several offers from suitors of royal blood. The Baron is an accomplished and excellent man, and has a fine face, expressive of manliness and intellectual strength. The Princess, though not pretty, has an attractive face, and beautiful eyes and hair.

Captain George M. Cooley is a brave citizen of Troy who surely deserves kindliest mention, since in his forty-one years of life he has saved from drowning forty-six persons. His latest exploit in this direction was the rescue last month of seven young students of the Polytechnic, whose small boat was capsized in the river. For this gallant deed the Captain has just received the silver medal of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of this city. It was accompanied by a check for $50, and by a liberal sum contributed by the grateful students. Captain Cooley, as modest as he is brave, was so touched by these gifts that tears filled his eyes, and he could hardly speak for the lump in his throat. A romantic incident in his beneficent career was his rescuing from the river while still a youth the girl who afterward became his wife.

GENERAL NOTES.

A loaded revolver was discharged in a trunk which was being handled by a reckless "baggage smasher," in Council Bluffs, Iowa, the other day. The bullet whizzed by his ear. He lifted the next trunk very tenderly.

A raw young man named Abel started for Rochester one morning this week. He had a brand new ulster, and was proud of it. An engaging stranger took a seat beside him in the cars and admired the ulster. He finally asked the raw young man to let him try it on. Permission was given; it was not a bad "fit." When the train arrived at the station the stranger stepped out to get some cigars. He had not taken off the ulster. He did not come back.

An eccentric man was John W. Bliss, over whose will the Hartford lawyers have been worrying. Among his business transactions a few years ago was one involving an investment of $10,000 in Western bonds, his brother Henry, who was living at the West, acting as his agent. In time these bonds became worthless, and he opened an account with Henry, charging him with the amount and interest. This account was kept open and the interest regularly charged against him. In his will Mr. Bliss gave this account to his brother Charles. After his death his memorandum was found stating that for safety he had hidden a package containing $13,000 in stocks and bonds under a pile of wood in a back room of the house on Elm-st., in which he lived alone. The package was recovered.

The Billings trials in Ballston, N. Y., have led a manufacturer of emery goods to devise a new mode for procuring a jury in murder cases. He proposes that forty-eight men shall be drawn, examined and sworn in as jurors, just as the twelve now are. These forty-eight men shall be kept together during the trial, and be guarded in the same way as a jury now is. They shall all sit and hear the evidence. When the case closes twelve of these jurors shall be drawn and if they agree upon a verdict that ends the case; if they cannot agree they are discharged and twelve more are drawn from the original forty-eight. If the second twelve cannot agree, a third twelve are drawn, and so on until the whole forty-eight have been called upon to render a verdict.

An adventurer, fishing for gudgeons, baited his hook in Chicago last week by signing the register of a hotel under the style of "Lord C. Pelham Clinton." Within two hours he had a bite, and hooked two members of the Chicago Club, who took him over to the house in the evening and set before him a splendid dinner, wine included. Whether he asked for a loan until his remittance arrived is unknown; perhaps not, as the acquaintance was too short for such presumption. But he would doubtless have done so had not his stay been shortened by his recognition as a confidence operator. As soon as "Lord Clinton" discovered that the hotel people knew him, he paid his bill and departed. In January last he turned up in Richmond, Va., as "Lord Arundel." There he made the acquaintance of an excellent family, who introduced him into society. He obtained loans from several gentlemen, courted half a dozen young ladies, became engaged to one, and was about to marry her, when his character was found out. Rather than be locked up, he left the city without his baggage, walking out of town.

A Colorado miner, age thirty, who wore rough clothes but had an honest face, arrived in Chicago recently, deposited $50,000 in a bank and took a room in a fashionable hotel where there was a society belle, beautiful, accomplished and refined. He fell in love with her at sight. He went to the proprietor of the hotel and asked the favor of an introduction to the lady. "Tell her," said he, "that I may be rough-looking and badly dressed, but I've travelled a good deal and I know what's what. I've got the cash and my intentions are honorable. Tell her to get ready in a week if possible, and to draw on me for any amount if she wants to. But she must get ready in a week. Tell her that I mean business. There are not many ladies out where I live, but I rather guess I can make her happy." The message was carried to the young lady, who returned an unfavorable reply to the eccentric suitor. He was somewhat disheartened, but far from being crushed. He felt quite sure that his personal appearance must have found favor in her eyes. Perhaps she did not believe he had the "dust." Well, she should see. He offered to send up to her his bank book, showing that he actually had on deposit at the First National bank the sum of $50,000. She would have nothing to do with him or his bank book. There was what he looked upon as a last plan, only to be resorted to in a desperate contingency; and that was to see her father and obtain his aid in winning the daughter. He did so; but instead of asking for her hand, he simply requested the privilege of corresponding with her for a few months "with a view to matrimony." The father referred the matter to his daughter, but she laughingly refused to grant even this boon. The victim of unrequited affection took his departure for Colorado, with the promise of returning within a year, and once more trying his fortune.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The man, the necessity, and the occasion have met in Samuel J. Tilden.—[New-Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.)

Yes, Mr. Hayes is undoubtedly a hypocrite. His real reasons for vetoing the Deficiency bill are not the pretended ones which he sets forth in his message. —[Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)

Take out the Republicans who will not vote for Grant if he is nominated, and it will leave a hole in the party big enough to sling the State of Texas through without touching the edges.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Massachusetts can be a Barbara Freitchie at Chicago if she must be, and shake her solitary Edmunds flag from the attic-window of her political isolation in the faces of the massive columns for Grant and Blaine. But they will not halt for her if she does.—[Boston Evening Traveller (Rep.)

WASHBURNE'S FRIENDS UNSHAKEN.
From The Chicago Evening Journal (Rep.)

We are well aware that Mr. Washburne does not seek the nomination, and that, owing to his personal relations with General Grant, he will not consent to be a candidate against Grant. But the people who propose to nominate Mr. Washburne have not consulted, and do not mean to consult, his wishes or pleasure in the premises. He is their candidate, no matter who his candidate is. And they mean to secure his nomination, if possible, regardless of his own personal wishes. This is the plain fact of the matter.

GRANT'S GREATEST OPPORTUNITY.
From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

We believe that if there ever was any danger of the nomination of the ex-President there is no longer any. It all depended upon Pennsylvania's solid vote, and that it will not receive. The third-term movement is like a burst balloon, or like a tub without a bottom, or like a barrel without hoops. The declaration of independence of the Philadelphia delegates to Chicago has, in giving expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the Republican voters, destroyed it. General Grant has now presented to him the greatest opportunity of his life—to withdraw.

SPEAKING AS IF BY AUTHORITY.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Samuel J. Tilden is in robust health. His right arm is as strong as the right arm of any other man who never trained for a prize fight, worked at the blacksmith business or engaged in other physical labor calculated to develop muscle. His mind is as clear as it ever was, and his average head-work in the past is well known. He is as emphatically a candidate for President now as he was in 1876. He is as acute in watching the course of political events in 1880 as he was in gathering in the exciting circumstances of 1876. He is just as able and just as much disposed to make a vigorous campaign as he was four years ago. In short, he is a candidate for President; is familiar with all the moves that have been made, and looks with an eye more or less prophetic to the future. Reports concerning Mr. Tilden have been conflicting, but observant, intelligent people will recognize the above statements as the facts.

SCOPE OF THE THIRD-TERM SCHEME.
From The Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

The Grant movement was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of the Senatorial syndicate composed of Senators Cameron, Conkling and Logan. Each of them engaged to send the delegation of his State to Chicago solid for Grant. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Conkling, by bare majorities, succeeded in carrying out their part of the conspiracy so far as having the delegates instructed for the ex-President. Logan, however, has had a more difficult task before him in Illinois, and it is clear that he cannot deliver the solid delegation of that State. In addition to the votes of these three great Commonwealths, they had secured the promise of the solid carpet-bag vote of the South;