a condition of spiritual goodness toward humanity and a perfect trust in God. It is the lovely presentment of an exalted nature that seems to have caught, directly out of Heaven, the knowledge, the wide sweep of contemplative thought, the charity, and the moral grandeur which, in the experience of life, only come through bitter tribulation. It is the embodiment of right thinking and right feeling—the personification of duty, neither hard and gray with asceticism, nor grim and gloomy with hopeless endurance, but duty wearing the face of the morning, and bright and sweet with the freshness of the opening rose. This is Shakespeare's *Isabella;* this is Miss Neilson's embodied ideal. Only three out of the ten scenes that introduce *Isabella* were acted; but these were the strong interviews with *Angelo* and *Claudio*, and with these the actress did all that was possible—as to the disclosure of the character. Those who read Shakespeare know what wonderful "wings of words" the struggling affection of poor *Isabella* lends to her spontaneous thought, when pleading for her brother's life, and by what an agonized revulsion of feeling she is swept away, when that brother, depraved by fear, consents to her defilement; but those who have not heard and seen Miss Neilson in this comedy will not realize what intense feeling surges beneath those words, what copious and ever-changing music is hid in their cadence, or what a majesty of virtue is crystallized in this simple ideal of woman's purity.

In one respect, it should be said, Miss Neilson, last night, laid upon her own work the chief chaplet of beauty. To pass, as in a fleeting vision of human experience, from the girlish glee and artless merriment of *Viola* to the romantic, passion-touched, tremulous entrancement of *Juliet*, thence to the ripe womanhood of *Imogen*, and so, finally, to the grandeur of *Isabella*, was to fill the imagination with an ideal of all that is excellent in woman, and all that makes her the angel of man's existence and the chief grace and glory of the world. All acting is illusion. "The best in this kind are but shadows." Yet she who can thus fill up the measure of ideal beauty must possess many glorious elements. Much for her own sake, accordingly, Miss Neilson will be remembered. Much, also, for the "bright imaginings" she has prompted, and the high thoughts that her influence has both inspired and justified, as to woman's nature. As the poet bore in his heart the distant, dying song of the reaper, "long after it was heard no more," so, and with such a feeling, will her acting be treasured in memory. But, beyond all this, and above it, woman,—for her sake, and the sake of what she has interpreted,—will be better prized and reverenced.

"The very first
Of human life must spring from woman's breast;
Your first small words are taught you from her lips;
Your first tears quenched by her, and your last sighs
Breathed out in a woman's hearing."

Mr. Compton, who acted *Claudio*, rose, in the Prison Scene, to the full height of that terrible situation. His delivery of the speech on death was brilliant, passionate, pathetic, and altogether a noble effort; and his acting elicited an overwhelming outburst of delighted applause.

MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

At the close of her performance Miss Neilson was three times called before the curtain. At the third call the audience was standing, and the theatre resounded with cheers. Miss Nailson was led forward by Mr. Compton, who then retired, leaving her alone upon the stage. She spoke under great agitation and with obvious difficulty, and her remarks—which are appended—were received with vociferous applause. At their close she was again three times recalled. The speech was as follows:

I have come before you to say Farewell. Parting is always sad; but when the actress must part with those who have been associated, as you have been, with her happiness, there should be a stronger word than sadness to express all that one feels. It seems to me that I am leaving not only friends, but happiness itself—that the skies can never again be so bright as they have been to me here, nor flowers bloom, nor music sound any more. I cannot thank you better for all you have done for me than to say that I leave you with sorrow, and that I shall always speak of you with a grateful heart, and often think of you with tears. Take, then, the assurance that I feel deeply your unvarying warmth and appreciation, and let me bid you good bye with the thought that, as I shall never forget you, so shall you keep a small place in your memories for me.

BRIGNOLI'S BENEFIT.

The audience which met last night in Chickering Hall to greet Signor Brignoli at his benefit was large and select, and gave the veteran singer a warm and enthusiastic welcome. Among the numbers were many old frequenters of the play houses, and he must have seen faces that were familiar to him as the foot-lights; while the applause that came so frequently was no doubt a vivid reminder of the most brilliant successes of his best days. Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," with scenery, was the leading feature of the entertainment, with Brignoli as the *Ernest*, Tagliapietra as *Malatesta*, Mrs. G. Robertson as *Norina*, and Signor Papini in the title part. Between the second and third acts a concert was given. Madame Parepo played a selection from Liszt, and was twice recalled. Madame Chatterton-Bohrer sat at the harp. There was a duet from Verdi by Miss Nina Marcy and Brignoli, and Tagliapietra sang a selection which drew out a recall amid hearty cheers. Three handsome pieces of silver in a case the gift of General George B. McClellan, were presented to Brignoli at the end of a solo by him which closed the concert. It was very late when the opera itself was finished. Altogether the evening was an exceedingly agreeable incident of the season now on the verge of its close, and in spite of the oppressive heat every one present seemed to get great delight from its many interesting features and associations.

INCIDENTS OF LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Wallack acted Adonis Evergreen, in "My Awful Dad," at Wallack's Theatre.....The Rice Troupe appeared at Haverly's Niblo's Garden Theatre, in the burlesque of "Evangeline.".....Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced at the Standard Theatre, by the Slavin Troupe.....Mr. Burbank reappeared here, at the Bijou Opera House.....MM. Duplan and Mezieres received a benefit, at the Academy of Music,—acting in "The Chimes of Normandy.".....The San Francisco Minstrels appeared in Brooklyn....." Hazel Kirke" was repeated at the Madison Square Theatre, and "Boccaccio" at the Union Square; Mr. Denman Thompson acted *Joshua Whitcomb*, at the Park; Salsbury's Troubadours were seen at Daly's Theatre; the "Pirates" sported at the Fifth Avenue; "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was displayed at the Aquarium; Miss Minnie Palmer played, in her Boarding School, at the San Francisco Minstrel Theatre; and Mr. Herrmann and other variety performers afforded entertainment at Haverly's Theatre.....Sarah Bernhardt came out in London, at the Gaiety Theatre. .....Miss Neilson took her benefit, at Booth's Theatre, and said Farewell.

INCIDENTS AT HAND.

Miss Neilson will leave New-York, this evening, for San Francisco, where she is to appear, at the Baldwin Theatre, on Monday, June 7.

M. Capoul takes his benefit to-night, at the Academy of Music, and so ends the season of French Opera.

Playgoers are reminded that an exhibition of Irish melodrama occurs to-night at Booth's Theatre, where will be presented a new drama called "The Crootbawn," with Mr. W. B. Cahill in the chief character.

Mr. Wallack and his company will act to-night in "She Stoops to Conquer," which genial and robust old comedy will be repeated on Saturday night to close the season. "My Awful Dad" will be repeated on Friday. "The Liar" and "To Oblige Benson" are assigned for Wednesday, "London Assurance" for Thursday, and "Old Heads and Young Hearts" for the Saturday matinée.

GENERAL NOTES.

A party of tramps broke into a confectioner's residence in Dubuque, Iowa, a few nights ago, kindled a fire in the range, cooked what there was to eat, had a hearty supper, and departed before daybreak, without disturbing any member of the family and without stealing anything except a pair of shoes.

Mr. John Burroughs recently saw and heard an English skylark in Esopus. It mounted straight up, showering down its notes until fairly out of sight. He saw the bird again quite near by, flirting and trying to mate with a vesper-sparrow. Several years ago a gentleman brought a number of English skylarks over to this country and set them free. Mr. Burroughs thinks that the lark he saw may have been one of these, for there is no native bird in the Eastern States like the English skylark.

Few American wines come nearer the requirements of the physician, whether for the hospital or for table use, than those manufactured by Alfred Speer at Passaic, N. J. His wines lack the extreme acidity and fiery character which have been so characteristic of many of those manufactured from the Catawba and Concord grapes. One of them closely resembles the best port, while others resemble good clarets in character, and are good enough to do a good deal toward dissipating the prejudices against American wines which so many still cherish.

The appointment of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India is viewed with dismay by ultra-Protestants in England. In Newcastle a meeting of the Church Missionary Society has been held and an earnest protest signed. Canon Martin remarked that one could not but view with regret the step recently taken of appointing a pervert from the church of his fathers, to the very important and almost imperial position occupied by the Viceroy of India. It was not an appointment made in a colony where all the inhabitants had that liberty which was the lot of Englishmen. They must remember that the Viceroy of India exercised his sway and dominion over two hundred millions of people, who were not accustomed to notions of liberty entertained in England, and who were far more likely to be influenced by a man holding the highest office than would be those who thought for themselves, and who valued the opinions they entertained, especially on religious matters, as much as did the highest and noblest in the land. One could not but regret the step that had been taken, and it should call forth prayer from all God's people that this step should be overruled for good.

An old reader of THE TRIBUNE asks: "Why is it that when a member of the House of Commons becomes a member of the English Cabinet he must be again elected to Parliament? Also, what is the political effect of the defeat of Sir William Harcourt?" The acceptance of offices under the Crown renders a reelection to Parliament necessary. Not only members of the Cabinet, but Ministers, as well, are required to go before their own or another constituency and secure a reelection. The acceptance of any office of profit invalidates the previous election under an act passed in 1707. By virtue of that act, whenever a member of the Commons accepts such an office from the Crown a new writ is ordered if he wishes to remain in Parliament. The defeat of Sir William Harcourt at Oxford will render it necessary for him to secure a reelection from some other borough or county. A member of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry was unable for several months to hold a seat in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone when Colonial Secretary under Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, held the seals for five months without a seat in the Commons.

Miss Louisa Lander, sister of the lamented General Lander, is doing on a small scale for old Salem, Mass., what Miss McLaughlin is doing for Cincinnati. After a protracted residence in Rome she has opened a studio in her old home, a fine old-fashioned house, where she has a wheel and fashions vases. Among the attractive features of a recent art exhibition in Salem was a collection of her own pottery and porcelain. There were small vases and jugs, every one of which had some special beauty of its own, either in color or design. A plaque in biscuit, was particularly noticeable, not only for the delicacy of its execution, but also for the beauty and originality of its design. It was called "Night," and represented a robed female figure with bowed head resting upon the uplifted arms, floating through space. An imitation of Japanese ware was also extremely good, the design being faithfully copied, while the color of the glaze, and its application were so deceptive that any one would have been justified in pronouncing it genuine "Kioto." The vase, on which was a graceful figure entitled "Psyche," was modelled, from Bass River clay, the baking being done at the "Old Danvers" pottery in Peabody. This may be called a true art product of Essex County.

A gun which can fire 5,000 shots in thirteen minutes was recently tested in Washington. The Gardner is a machine gun, like the Gatling. It has two barrels made of steel, encased in brass. This is an auxiliary to small arms, and is simply a gun which, by the ingenuity of the designer, is calculated to do the work of a number of muskets, and do it more rapidly and effectively. It cannot, probably, shoot as accurately as a musket, but if properly handled must be fearfully destructive, especially when directed against a line or an advancing column. Its calibre is $\frac{45}{100}$ of an inch, and the same cartridges are used as in ordinary rifle practice. The charge is seventy grains of powder, and the ball weighs 405 grains. It is mounted on a small field carriage, and is light enough to be carried by two men. The whole length of the gun is only four feet. It can be fired 500 times in a minute, its capacity in this direction being only limited by the rapidity by which it can be fed. If steam could apply the motive power, and it could be fed fast enough, there is no telling how rapidly it could be fired. The firing is done by turning a crank in the rear of the gun, and it is fed through a flat-shaped box, into which the cartridges are placed in blocks holding twenty each. They fit down neatly into this box, which holds about fifty cartridges, and as fast as the crank is turned they drop down into a channel and are carried forward for discharge and the empty cartridges returned and dropped beneath. Five thousand shots were fired in thirteen minutes, three men relieving each other at the crank.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

FURTHER REPUBLICAN PROTESTS.

THE DISTRICTS TO SEND ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES.

From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

Our jovial third-termers left Springfield under the pleasing idea that the fun was all on their side and the fight was over and the victory won, but they are nugging a delusion. The real contest is yet to come. It will begin on the 2d of June in the city of Chicago. An appeal has been taken by the defrauded majority to the Supreme Court of the Republican party. Ten Congressional districts will ask the National Convention to seat their twenty anti-third-term representatives, elected by the chosen delegates of the ten districts. The real fun will then begin. The National Convention will not be presided over by a henchman of the Illinois Boss, and the question will be decided on its merits. It remains, therefore, to be settled whether the Republican principle of representation shall be respected or not. The National Convention will decide whether the people of the Congressional districts have a right to be represented by men of their choice, or by men chosen by a Boss in defiance of their will. The Convention will settle the point whether delegates elected by the districts can be thrown out and others be selected by a faction to misrepresent them. Yes, the fun is just commencing in earnest.

A STORMY OUTLOOK AT CHICAGO.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser (Rep.)

The chances are now that the Chicago Convention will be stormy. If so, it is not to be regretted. The question is not between Grant and others. All of them are good enough. The real issue is whether the Republican party shall waste half a campaign in convincing its own most sincere supporters that the third-term argument is not applicable to Grant. It will be a bothersome job and a heavy draft upon the energies of the party.

WILL THE NATIONAL CONVENTION STULTIFY ITSELF ALSO.

From The Boston Transcript (Rep.)

The question may naturally be asked, what good can come, in a party or other sense, from brutally violating every requirement of fairness, and breaking down the rules instituted to increase the strength of the organization? How much has Logan done for the Republicans of Illinois in compelling them to accept as delegates men whom they would have rejected? He has probably succeeded in so embittering and weakening the Republican party in its stronghold, that Illinois must be accounted a doubtful State from this time onward. And he has caused this injury to aid the prospects of a candidate who, travelling over the world, comes back to this country a firmer believer than ever in representative institutions. Will a Republican National Convention stultify itself by allowing such a grievous offence against true Republicanism to pass unrebuked and unredressed?

A REVOLT INVITED.

From The Worcester Spy (Rep.)

Cameron in Pennsylvania and Conkling in New-York have created disaffection enough by their despotic exercise of the power which the peculiar form of party organization in those States has given them, and Logan has invited a revolt in Illinois. If it were his purpose to make that a doubtful State he could not have adapted his measures more wisely to that end. It is noteworthy that in each of the three Northern States that have been carried for Grant, his apparent ascendancy was obtained by questionable means.

AN UGLY SHADOW OF THE FUTURE.

From The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

It may be that Senator Logan looks upon this achievement as a grand success. In one sense it is. Only a bold, brassy man would have ventured upon such a campaign of glaring contradictions. But morally it is a defeat, and more than that, it is the foreshadowing of a line of policy in administration at Washington, should General Grant be elected, which may well excite alarm and apprehension.

AN INCENTIVE FOR SCRATCHING AND BOLTING.

From The Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

This completes the programme of the Grant managers, which had its beginning at the Pennsylvania Convention and was continued in New-York. It is the work of the machine coerced and directed respectively by Messrs. Cameron, Conkling and Logan, in defiance of the rights and wishes of large minorities of the party—a triumph of machine tactics, the unit rule and iron-bound instructions over the free expression of the preferences of nearly half of those who are relied upon to do the voting. It may be successful in making General Grant the nominee, but it is anything rather than the expression of a universal and spontaneous demand for him as the candidate, which in the beginning we were assured was the condition precedent to his entering the canvass. If it secures the nomination of General Grant it will afford the scratchers and the independents all the excuses necessary for not voting, or for voting for a Democrat.

ALREADY A FAILURE.

From The Toledo Blade (Rep.)

The Anti-Grant men in Illinois will not submit as tamely to the rule of the machine as those in New-York and Pennsylvania. Already ten to nineteen districts in the State have protested against the manner in which the dragooning was carried on, and their front is so determined that General Logan's attempt at unification by gagging may be regarded as a failure.

A SANGUINE THIRD-TERM VIEW.

From The Burlington Hawkeye (Grant Rep.)

The action of the Republicans of Illinois will insure beyond all doubt, or chance of doubt, the nomination of General Grant at Chicago. And that nomination will be ratified at the polls by a majority whose magnitude will be a surprise to the Nation. General Grant will sweep the country, the embodiment of victory, and will secure to the Republican party a triumph that will fully restore it to power in every department of the National Government, and in many States now controlled by the Democrats. It was a glorious day's work—the presage of a still more glorious result in November.

WIDESPREAD REPUBLICAN CONDEMNATION SURE

From The Detroit Post and Tribune (Rep.)

Probably the ultimate result will be a number of contested seat cases for the Chicago Convention to settle. The immediate consequence will be a great and widespread Republican condemnation of a policy so certain to create serious internal disaffection at the commencement of a hard political struggle. The completion of the Grant work in Illinois by methods so repugnant to all Republican ideas of fairness only adds force to *The Post and Tribune's* previous protest against a nomination which has encountered a resistance among the people so strenuous as to make necessary a resort to such means.

FIRST BATTLE AT CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS IN THE CONVENTION.

PERHAPS THE CHIEF AND DECISIVE ISSUE—A STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE CONTESTING DELEGATES—THE GRANT ARGUMENTS FOR THE GRANT DELEGATION—FACTS ABOUT THE RESULT AT SPRINGFIELD.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 22.—The opinion is already expressed by politians here that the contest over the Illinois delegation will be the first battle of the National Convention, and the great and decisive one. Illinois will be reached on the roll-call before either of the other great disputed States, New-York and Pennsylvania, and before either of the other two States having contests over seats, viz., Kansas and Pennsylvania. These must necessarily be settled before the permanent organization is made, and the decision will govern all three cases, the question being the same in all. Perhaps it ought to be added that the facts are not the same in all these cases. In Illinois the contesting delegates were selected in most instances by an overwhelming majority of their respective District delegations, and in all instances by a majority; and in Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of the Districts. But in Kansas the contesting delegation of four was elected by a few of the delegates from two Congressional Districts.

Illinois, New-York and Pennsylvania seem linked together, though the issue is not the same in all. If in the Illinois case the supporters of a Third Term carry the day, and thus induce a Republican National Convention to declare that a State Convention can, by a bare majority steal the seats of twenty District delegates, then it does not seem likely that the Convention will decide that a State Convention has no right to instruct a delegation to vote as a unit. If the greater crime is approved, the lesser will hardly be condemned. If the Third-Termers can secure a majority in support of the Illinois seat-steal, that majority will hardly be deterred, even by the precedents of former National Conventions, from enforcing the unit rule in New-York and Pennsylvania. These three States are likely therefore to stand or fall together, and with them the candidacy of General Grant for a third term. Certainly if the Illinois delegation is broken, General Grant is a defeated man.

The technical position of the Illinois case thus becomes of the highest importance, inasmuch as the Springfield Convention proves, if any proof were needed, that the Third-Term leaders will stop at nothing now to win. There are disadvantages as well as advantages in the situation for the opposition. The twenty delegates who will claim their seats in the National Convention are the men who were selected by the District delegations in the Springfield Convention in the expectation that their right to chose delegates would be respected. It is the custom in all such conventions for the various delegations to select these delegates at any time they choose, some early and some late, and all the Districts are usually ready to report when the call is made. They would have been ready in this instance if the majority had allowed the call to be made. But the names were not presented to the Convention at all, except in those cases where disfranchised Districts made written protests against the Convention's action, embodying the names of the delegates and alternates already selected. Now these delegates will come to Chicago with credentials from the delegations of their Districts, signed by the chairman and secretary, and perhaps by a majority of the members; and will have no other official certificate of their right to be admitted. The talk of some of the Grant men already discloses the grounds on which these contesting delegates will probably be met. It will be shown that the official credentials, derived from the chairman and secretary of the Springfield Convention, are held by the Grant delegation. It will be shown that the anti-Third-Term delegates have no such certificates, and no certificates from any State organization or Convention of any kind. It will be claimed that the National Convention cannot "go behind the returns"; that it cannot inquire into the validity of acts done by a regular State Convention; that it must regard the delegation elected by a regular State Convention, and not contested as a whole, as the true delegation; that the National Convention cannot go into local grievances, cannot undertake to inquire into the titles of Congressional delegations, and will not run the risk of being compelled to make 292 separate investigations; that it must deal with States, and not with districts.

So the Grant leaders will be able to throw up a barricade of technical objections to prevent any inquiry at all into the matter. If they should be beaten here, they can make still another stand on the right of a State Convention to make up the State delegation in any way it chooses, and can thus repeat Senator Logan's course at Springfield with perhaps equal success. Here on another point the Third-Term party would have another advantage. They could show that both in Illinois and in New-York and other States, it has been the custom for the districts to report their delegates to the Convention for its approval, and they will doubtless claim that the right to approve inclines the right to reject, and the right to appoint in any other way. The fact that this approval has never been anything but a form will not stand in the way of the argument with them.

On the other hand the opponents of the Third Term will have the advantage in the nature, not the technalities, of the Illinois case. It will be a demand directly from the Republican masses for a just representation of each Congressional District. Their issue will be that of free speech against a gag law, honest representation against fraudulent representation, popular rights against the tyranny of political machines. The Illinois contesting delegation will unquestionably be in a somewhat awkard position because of having no official standing before the Convention through the regular organization of the party in the State. But the outrage committed upon them is so flagrant that may of the Blaine men express the hope and belief that it will of itself turn the tide against Geneal Grant. They insist that for the friends of a candidate to be able to carry his own State by such means alone is disgraceful, and should be enough to defeat him.

The anti-Grant men are still charging that the Cook County bolt was the result of a conspiracy, which Senator Logan and his followers saw was necessary to save the State. The votes at Springfield throw light on the charge. The vote on admitting the whole anti-Gant delegation from Chicago of ninety-two showe donly thirty-eight majoity against it. At this time the seats of fifty-six of these delegates were actually uncontested. At no time did the Grant delegation claim, before the Credentials Committee, any more than the three Senatorial Districts or thirty-six delegates which they obtained. If the fifty-six delegates whose sats were uncontested had been allowed to vote, as they asked to be allowed to do, the thirty-six anti-Grant delegates would have been admitted by a majority of eighteen. The resolution declaring General Grant the choice of the Convention was adopted by a majority of seventy-nine. A change of thirty-six votes here would have reduced Grant's majority to seven out of seven hundred. If the anti-Grant men had had the advantage in the preliminary caucusing etc., of the Cook County strength, there would probably have been no Grant majority at all.

One of the anti-Third-Term speakers in the Springfield Convention said that the right of the distrits to those their own delegates had never been denied before in Illinois. General Logan did not contradit the statement. His argument that Illinois in four Conventions instructed the delegation to vote as a unit, "don't ount." The Conventions were practially unanimous, for Lincoln and Grant resceptively, were practically unanimous, and in all those cases the Districts elected their own delegates.

It is noticeable that the Grant men steer wide of the third-term issue. In all the talks and discussions among delegates at Springfield, they took care to treat the question as if it were only a personal one as between candidates, and no great principle were involved. The opposition there failed in not forcing this issue into the fight more conspicuously.

The Republicans of Illinois are represented in the present House of Representatives by thirteen members. Eight of these thirteen were returned by districts which Senator Logan has disfranchised in the National Republican Convention. In 1876, the net Republican majority given by the ten anti-third term districts was 28,000, while the highest Republican majority in the State on State ticket was 6,227, and Hayes had over Tilden only 19,631. General Logan owes his own seat in the United States Senate to these Districts, which make Illinois a Republican State. D. D. L.

INCIDENTS AT CHICAGO.

PROSPECTS OF A LARGE ANTI-THIRD TERM MEETING—THE GRANT PARTY TRYING TO PACK THE CONVENTION BUILDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Convention at the Central Music Hall to protest against the usurpation at Springfield by which Chicago and Cook County delegates were barred out promises to be a large affair, and is causing the Grant men a great deal of trouble. General Benjamin F. Butler was in the city to-day, and established headquarters for the Greenback party in the Palmer House, right by the side of the Grant managers. It is asserted that the latter made an attempt to get him to join in a plan to hold an Independent and Greenback meeting on Wednesday at the Exposition Building, the purpose being to draw off the crowds who will throng Music Hall. General Butler's engagements were too pressing, and he has gone on to San Francisco with his party. There was so decided an indication during the day of an intention on the part of Grant men to pack the Central Music Hall that the Anti-Grant managers decided to issue the tickets and keep out the crowd which would attempt the same "bulldozing" tactics that prevailed in the county and in the State Conventions.

These tactics are also being put in operation as regards the seats in the National Convention. Messrs. Filley, New and Clayton, three members of the National Committee and all Grant men, are in in town and are said to have won over a goodly portion of the Local Committee, so that they will at once begin to dispose of seats as they may desire. It is their plan to give men of good lungs and strong Grant feelings prominent and numerous seats. It would not be strange if, in the arrangement of the seats, the Maine delegation should bring up in the far rear of the auditorium and should find at their side those from Iowa, Kansas and the other solid Blaine or anti-Grant States, while there is little doubt that Illinois, New-York and Pennsylvania will have forward benches with easy access to the speaker's eye.

If the friends of the other candidates wish to have a fair share they should lose no time in having their members of the National Committee come here at once, and insist on a fair division. The Grant people are waging a hot and unrelenting warfare on everything and everybody that opposes the third-term. They are here early on the ground, and intend to push every point with their utmost resource.

SELLING MISS NEILSON'S WARDROBE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF DISCARDED THEATRICAL COSTUMES AND JEWELS—LITTLE INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.

The sale of a number of Miss Neilson's theatrical costumes and jewels which have been on exhibition for several days took place yesterday at Kirby's Art Rooms in Broadway. Those in attendance were chiefly ladies, who appeared to have come more out of curiosity than through a desire to buy some souvenir of the actress. Several dealers were present and, with a few exceptions, the lots fell into their hands. The bidding at no time was spirited, and as a rule, both the costumes and the jewels were knocked down at much lower figures than were expected. The auctioneer announced that it was Miss Neilson's original intention to sell her entire theatrical wardrobe after the close of her engagement at San Francisco the latter part of June, but she had afterward determined to make the sale before leaving the city. The costumes which she retained would probably be disposed of in London when she reached England. The sale of costumes realized $539, and that of the jewels $2,243 50—in all $2,785 50. Each costume was exhibited on a frame as it was offered.

A purple velvet dress with a trimmed skirt and over dress was bought by a lady for $12 50. A *Beatrice* dress, pale green gros-grain silk elaborately trimmed and embroidered in gold, excited considerable competition and was finally sold for $47 50. The next costume was an Indian cashmere dress. It was much admired and brought $65. A handsome blue satin dress trimmed with swansdown, worn by Miss Neilson in the character of *Juliet*, was bought by a dealer for $55. One of the costumes used in playing *Pauline* and *Lady Teazle* was sold for $20. It was a white gros-grain silk, embroidered with moss rose-buds in silk and silver. A white satin *Juliet* dress brought $16, and a green satin costume, with a gold embroidered overdress, $17. One of the costumes worn by Miss Neilson in the character of *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," brought $23. The remaining lots sold at prices varying from $5 to $10. They included satin dresses, satin fronts, boy costumes and veils. One of the boy's costumes used in playing *Rosalind* went for $5.

The sale of the jewels excited more interest, but proceeded in the same quiet manner as that of the costumes. As each piece of jewelry was offered it was passed through the audience to those desiring to examine it. The bidding was almost exclusively confined to three or four men in the trade. A colored gold bracelet with a pearl and diamonds brought $52. Another bracelet, colored gold with one diamond and fifteen pearls, brought $66. Considerable competition was stirred up over a pair of earrings with two pearls and twenty-two diamonds. The highest bid was $240. A gold bracelet sold for $27; a pearl and diamond lace pin for $35, and an elegant diamond star for $125. A wide gold bracelet, on which the word "souvenir" was inscribed with diamond brilliants, was sold for $185; a pendant with diamonds, pink coral and pearls, $67. A ring with a large oblong sapphire surmounted with diamond brilliants brought the highest sum, $445. A pair of earrings, large turquoise and twenty-two diamonds, went for $320—the next highest price—and a bracelet to match for $210. A magnificent pendant, valued at $5,000, was offered on condition that a bid of $2,500 should be received. But as there were no bidders it was withdrawn.

A LOSS TO HAMILTON COLLEGE.

DEATH OF JUDGE O. S. WILLIAMS, FOR THIRTY YEARS TREASURER OF THE COLLEGE—SKETCH OF A USEFUL LIFE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CLINTON, May 24.—The funeral of Judge O. S. Williams, treasurer of Hamilton College, whose death occurred Thursday, was held this afternoon from his late residence in this village. The faculty of the college, together with many members of the bar of Oneida County, were present.

Judge Williams was sixty-six years of age. For the past thirty years he had acceptably filled the position of treasurer of the college. He was born in Clinton in 1813, his father having been Othniel Williams, a prominent lawyer of Connecticut, who aided largely in the work of establishing Hamilton College. Judge Williams was graduated at this institution at the age of nineteen, and was elected one of its trustees in 1847. He was an original member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, which was organized here. In 1847 Judge Williams was elected Surrogate of Oneida County, an office which he held for eight years. He was a leading spirit in the formation of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad, and was president of the company at the time of his death. He was also largely interested in the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and it is said that upon the reorganization of the road it was the intention of the stockholders to elect Judge Williams president. To nearly all of the living alumni of Hamilton College Judge Williams was known personally through his position as college treasurer, and by every graduate and friend of the college his death will be mourned as a direct loss to the business management of the institution. By his charity and kindness many poor students have been helped over the rough financial stumbling blocks of the college course.

Judge Williams's health began to fail about a year ago, and by the advice of physicians he went to South Carolina in February last. The change was made too late, however, to be of avail, and he returned to his home last Tuesday, two days before his death. Judge Williams leaves a wife and three children—ex-Special Surrogate Elliot S. Williams, of Clinton, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Professor A. G. Hopkins, of Hamilton College, and Mrs. Henry E. C. Daniels, of Chicago.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, May 24.—The delegates to the Episcopal Council of Virginia, which has been in session here for the past week, filled the pulpits of the different churches in this city and suburbs Sunday. At night the Right Rev. F. M. White, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, delivered an address to the Council at St. Paul's Church, before a large audience.

CAPTAIN THOMAS L. BRENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—Thomas L. Brent, formerly captain in the 3d Regular Cavalry, died here to-day of spinal disease after a long and painful illness.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BRITISH AND IRISH POLITICS.

LONDON, Monday, May 24, 1880.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Mundella, replying for the Government to a question, said there was no intention to repeal the Act of 1879, or any part thereof, relating to contagious diseases in animals, or to diminish the safeguards against foreign contagion.

Sir Wilfred Lawson (Liberal, Carlisle) gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would move an address for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said Mr. Goschen had been instructed to confer with the representatives of other powers to obtain the exact facts relative to the outrages perpetrated upon Mohametans, and to obtain from Bulgaria and Roumelia the punishment of the offenders.

Lord Hartington said though the Government was anxious to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan at the earliest possible moment, regard must be paid to the health of the troops and to engagements to which England's honor is committed. It will not be possible to effect as early retirement from Candahar as the Government hopes to do from Cabul and Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. Efficient measures must also be taken for the protection of those tribes who showed good will.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Gomley, said a demand had been made by the United States for $103,000 arising from the Fortune Bay affair. There had been no correspondence since the last production of papers, but the Government intended shortly to lay upon the table the whole correspondence upon this subject.

The debate on the question whether Charles Braddaugh should be allowed to take the oath took place in the House of Commons to-night. The majority of the speakers were strongly against granting permission to take the oath. Sir Henry Wolff's motion in opposition to administering the oath to Mr. Braddaugh was finally rejected by a vote of 289 to 214 after an animated discussion.

The Dublin correspondent of *The Times* says "Though the policy of the Government regarding the Peace Preservation Act is undoubtedly popular it is also perilous, and gives cause for deep anxiety to many tenants and landlords. The aspect of many tenants has become defiant. Those formerly acknowledging acts of kindness with expressions of gratitude, have become thankless and independent."

The Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian clergyman, and an extreme Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament for County Mayo, Ireland, without opposition. The vacancy was caused by Mr. Parnell deciding to sit for Cork instead of for Meath or Mayo, where he was also elected.

On the arrival in Mallow, Ireland, of a train containing emigrants from Kerry on their way to America, the compartments in which they were seated were stoned by 500 men of the South Cork Militia, who beat the emigrants unmercifully and ousted them from the carriages. Some of the emigrants were seriously injured. The militia had just been disbanded after their annual training.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Monday, May 24, 1880.

The first sign of the Communist demonstration on Sunday was given by the assembling of a small knot of people around the Bastile Column who were soon ordered by the police to disperse.

At 2 o'clock forty persons assembled at the Bastile Column, but were speedily dispersed by the police. At 3 o'clock a procession of 600 people, many carrying red bouquets and wreaths, defiled in front of the wall where the Communists were shot in 1871, placing flowers against the wall as they passed.

A full meeting of all the groups of the Left in the Senate to-day adopted M. Léon Say as their candidate for the Presidency of the Senate by 56 votes, against 53 in favor of M. Le Royer. It is not yet known whether M. Jules Simon will accept the candidacy offered him for the same position by a portion of the Left Centre. The Right would probably also support him.

THE NEW SPANISH PARTY.

MADRID, Monday, May 24, 1880.

A committee consisting of Señors Martinez Campos, Posada, Herrera, Armijo, Alonzo Martinez, Ortiz and Sagasta, has been formed to direct the attitude of the dynastic Liberals in the Cortes.

The new Liberal party in the Cortes, as constituted since the 131 Monarchist Senators and Deputies joined the coalition against the Government, embraces three marshals and 115 generals.

MRS. WELDON SENT TO JAIL.

LONDON, Monday, May 24, 1880

Mrs. Georgina Weldon, who was recently convicted of libelling M. Riviere, manager of the Covent Garden promenade concerts, and bound over not to assail him again was, at the Central Criminal Court today, sentenced to four months' imprisonment for repeating the offence. The sentence dates from her previous conviction, and is really only one month imprisonment.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

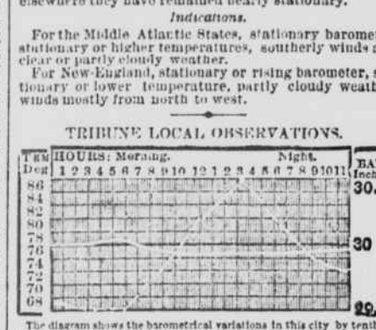
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1 a.m.—The barometer remains nearly stationary, the lowest pressure being in the Missouri Valley, and the highest on the North Carolina Coast. The temperatures have risen in Upper Lake Region and in the Ohio Valley; elsewhere they have remained nearly stationary. North to west winds are reported from New-England, and elsewhere the winds are southerly. Local rains are reported from West Gulf States, elsewhere clear or partly cloudy weather prevails. The rivers have risen three feet at Augusta, elsewhere they have remained nearly stationary.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperatures, southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to west.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the mercury during those hours. The broken or dot line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hucbuch's Pharmacy, 420 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 25, 1 a. m.—The barometer fell steadily yesterday, but the depression was too slight to have any marked change on the weather. The thermometer ranged between 66° and 86°, with the high average for the day of 74½°, or 13⅝° higher than the corresponding day last year, and 5⅝° higher than the average of Sunday.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, with rather higher temperature may be expected to-day in this city and neighborhood.

PRIZE-FIGHTS THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

FALSE REPORTS OF A CONTEST BETWEEN GOSS AND RYAN AT FORT HAMILTON—ROOKE AND DONOVAN FRIGHTENED BY THE POLICE.

Some stir was made among sporting men yesterday by the report that Joe Goss and "Paddy" Ryan had finally met in the prize ring to contest the championship of the United States, and the latter had been declared winner after eleven rounds. It was said that the fight had taken place near the hotel at Fort Hamilton, formerly kept by "Red" Leary, and since he became a refugee from justice, kept by Goss, who trained there for his fight with Ryan. To learn the facts a TRIBUNE reporter went to Fort Hamilton and saw Goss. He had just finished his dinner, and showed no signs of the "punishment" he was said to have received from Ryan. When questioned he denied that the contest had taken place. He added: "I haven't seen Ryan for five days. I am ready to meet him to-day or to-morrow, or whenever they decide