GRANT BEHIND AT CHICAGO.

Continued from First Page.

was subject to the order of the Convention, and was ready with his report if it should be called for.

Mr. Frye withdrew the pending motion and moved a recess until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Conkling with mock gravity said:

I congratulate the gentlemen from Maine upon their safe delivery. [Laughter.] It is a matter to stir the heart of every patriot to find this Convention in its organized state rising in its might on being able to accomplish the momentous, the critical, the portentous business that has been accomplished since my motion was made. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Frye replied:

The delegation from Maine desires humbly to return thanks to the distinguished gentleman from New-York for his kindly congratulations, and to say that it will be delighted at the close of the Convention once more to see that gentleman rise and congratulate the delegation from Maine.

Loud applause followed this remark in all parts of the hall, men rising, cheering and wildly waving their hats, and ladies their handkerchiefs.

A recess was then taken to 5 o'clock.

THE BATTLE OF THE AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order in the evening session at 5:25. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report at this session. He moved, therefore, that the Committee on Rules be requested to make their report, so the Convention could proceed to business.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, spoke in effect as follows: The committee has agreed to defer their report on rules and order of business until after action on the report on contested seats. If the Convention desires victory for its work its members should not raise too hastily the axe at the heads of their brethren. [Cheers.] The rules ought not to be adopted before they knew who were entitled to seats as representatives in the body, especially as one of the rules to be reported would limit the speakers to five minutes each. Let the compact be kept that was agreed to by the members of the committee, and let the consideration of the rules be deferred until the report of the Committee on Credentials is made. I urge the withdrawal of the motion. [Cries of "No."] Some gentlemen cry "No." Is it because you are determined not to stand by the agreement of the committee? Do you desire to ride rough-shod over members? [Shouts of "Springfield" from the gallery.] I cannot be thrown off my guard by personal allusions. I am not addressing the galleries, but the Convention. [Derisive laughter.]

AN ABLE ANTI-GRANT SPEECH.

Mr. Henderson replied as follows:

I am glad to hear the sentiments that have just fallen from the lips of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. I assume that the words that have fallen from his lips in his closing remarks will be gratifying to the entire country. From no gentleman in this Convention would I be more glad than from him to hear the announcement that there must be no riding rough-shod over the rights of the minority in a Convention. [Long-continued applause.] I am glad to see the contending armies in this Convention coming into unison on the grand plane of fair play [applause], and I thank my fellow-citizen for the tribute that he has paid to a recognition of the rights of fellow-members of the Convention. The gentleman has asked, "Why this haste?" I ask the gentleman why this delay? The other great champion of peace and human rights—the distinguished gentleman from New-York—this morning moved his column in the direction of delay. Why this delay?

Now let us look this proposition squarely in the face, as men and Republicans, who have come here together to put in the field a nominee who will be overwhelmingly elected. [Applause.] The chairman of the Committee on Rules made a statement here this morning which showed that there was no such compact as was intimated by the gentleman from Illinois. He did indicate that he was ready to abide by the wish of the Convention. This Convention, ready as it was then to move on in its work, was not permitted to do so because upon the explanation that the minority desired an opportunity to make a report, Mr. Frye, of Maine, withdrew his motion to give them time. Now the minority report, which could and should have been ready at 12 o'clock, is not ready yet. Why this delay? [Applause.]

But the gentleman sees an objection to the ninth rule. I am informed that the ninth rule is almost, in fact, verbally the same as the one adopted by the last National Convention and in substance the same as adopted by the Convention, last before that. Have we become so changed in our ideas and in our necessities that we must jump away from the action of the Convention that once nominated Grant and afterward Hayes, when that same ninth rule lends the time, if the Convention wishes, to any gentleman upon any question, for it provides that the five-minute rule is to prevail only unless the Convention shall order otherwise, which it may do at any time, and doubtless will do if justice and wise policy shall so require.

There are ten thousand citizens here from every part of this country besides the delegates to this Convention, and we want to proceed to business. [Cheers.] Here is the organized Convention ready for work, and they want to work. Upon these circumstances I insist upon my motion that we shall proceed to the consideration of the business that is to come before us. [Cheers.]

Mr. Boutwell inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Rules whether it was true that they would recommend the adoption of the five-minute rule in debate on the contested seats.

The Kentucky member of the committee rose and denounced as a misrepresentation Mr. Henderson's statement that the minority report was ready this morning. Another committeeman, rising, shouted excitedly that Mr. Henderson's statement was accurate and true. [Applause and excitement.]

Mr. Boutwell, resuming, said that he would vote against the pending motion if the five-minute rule was to be applied to aspirants on the question of contested seats.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, said, though he differed with Mr. Logan on most questions here, he was with him in opposition to the five-minute rule in the discussion of the title of representatives to their seats [applause], but he was not in favor of indefinite and unreasonable, endless debate to tire everybody out. Even on that issue there ought to be some fair agreement on this point, which would be fair and just to all parties.

DELAY DENOUNCED.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said:

The arguments presented against the five-minute rule would be all right and proper and fair for consideration after the report was made. It would then be subject to discussion and amendment. I and my associates have no desire to take an unfair advantage of any one, but I want the business to proceed, and the way to do these things is to receive the report and act upon it.

Mr. Clarke, of Iowa, said at the proper time he would himself move to except the credentials discussion from the five-minute limitation, and pledged the entire Iowa delegation to support it. [Applause.]

General Sharpe, of New-York, replied in effect as follows:

My minority report is now ready. It is signed by the representatives of nine States whose vote is necessary to the success of the Republican party if in the coming contest it is to succeed. The committee has agreed to postpone the enforcement of the five-minute rule until the composition of the Convention is decided. If that agreement is not unanimous, it has been at all events reached without a dissenting voice. I now move to amend the motion by ordering the Committee on Credentials to make its report.

GARFIELD MAKES MATTERS CLEAR.

General Garfield replied as follows:

He said that there was no ground for any charge of bad faith by anybody in the Committee on Rules. He did not understand that any such charge was made. The fact was that the committee agreed that they would not, of their own motion, present their report until after the Committee on Credentials should have reported, but whenever the Convention chooses to order the report from his committee, the latter had no other duty but to obey. He said, also, that the proposed rules were so drawn as to leave to the Convention the power to extend any speaker's time beyond five minutes whenever it should so choose, even though the general limitation of each speaker should be fixed at five minutes.

Mr. Conkling rose and in effect as follows:

He said that some hours ago the Convention had adjourned till 5 o'clock for the purpose of giving the Committee on Credentials time to report. The meaning of the recess was that when the Convention came together again the Committee on Credentials would make its report.

He had been told by members of that committee that they were ready to report, not on one or two or three cases, but nearly every case referred to it. Why should not that committee make such report as it was ready to make and let the Convention pass upon it? He submitted that the good faith and the good understanding of all concerned would be promoted and observed by proceeding now to consider the report of the Committee on Contested Seats.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, replied that a good reason why the amendment should not prevail was the fact that while the Committee on Rules had finished its work and was ready to report, the Committee on Credentials had not completed their work, and would probably not do so before to-morrow morning, and until then could not be here themselves to explain and sustain their own action.

The chairman stated that the question was first upon Mr. Sharpe's motion to amend so as to instruct the Committee on Contested Seats to report.

THE EVENTFUL VOTE.

General Sharpe asked that the question be taken by yeas and nays, and that the chairman exercise his own discretion, in the absence of any adopted rules. So ordered. The vote resulted as follows:

States.	Y's.	N's.	*States.*	Y's.	N's.
Alabama	19	1	New-York	47	23
Arkansas	12	..	North Carolina	5	15
California	..	12	Ohio	3	41
Colorado	6	..	Oregon	..	6
Connecticut	..	12	Pennsylvania	31	23
Delaware	..	6	Rhode Island	..	8
Florida	8	..	South Carolina	7	5
Georgia	6	16	Tennessee	16	7
Illinois	42	..	Texas	9	7
Indiana	6	23	Vermont	10	..
Iowa	..	22	Virginia	10	8
Kansas	..	10	West Virginia	..	10
Kentucky	20	4	Wisconsin	2	18
Louisiana	..	..	*Territories.*		
Maine	..	14	Arizona	..	2
Maryland	7	8	District of Col	2	..
Massachusetts	7	17	Dakota	1	1
Michigan	1	21	Idaho	..	2
Minnesota	3	6	Montana	..	2
Mississippi	8	7	New-Mexico	..	2
Missouri	29	1	Utah	..	2
Nebraska	..	6	Washington	..	2
Nevada	..	6	Wyoming	..	2
New-Hampshire	..	10			
New-Jersey	..	18	Totals	318	406

After the vote of Alabama was announced, a delegate from that State rose and said he wished to vote in the negative.

The chairman said: "If the gentleman wishes to vote 'no' his vote will be received and recorded." [Applause in the galleries.]

When Kentucky announced 24 yeas, a delegate rose and said there were four "stalwarts" from that State who desired their votes recorded in the negative. [Applause and hisses because of the delegate's excited and boisterous manner.]

The chairman ruled that all debate on anything else than a correction of the vote was out of order.

The chairman of the Kentucky delegation then rose and said he would give the names of the four delegates, but just then Mr. Conkling went up to him a said and word which led him to forego his purpose and take his seat. Then the four Kentucky delegates stood up on their chairs in the presence of the Convention amid great applause. The vote of Kentucky was then recorded as follows: Yeas, 20; nays, 4.

When New-York was reached Mr. Conkling, under instructions by the delegation, cast the vote of the State, as follows: Yeas, 47; nays, 23.

The chairman announced the result as follows: Yeas, 318; nays, 406. So Mr. Sharpe's amendment was rejected. The announcement was received with tumultuous applause and cheers.

The votes of 32 delegates were not cast, as follows: Louisiana, 16; Massachusetts, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; South Carolina, 2; Virginia, 3; and 1 each in Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The question recurring on the original motion Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, said he rose in the interests of order, harmony and peace. He had voted against the amendment just rejected, but he thought there was a fair understanding in the Committee on Rules that the report should not be made until after that of the Committee on Credentials. He moved to lay on the table the pending motion instructing the latter committee to report with a view to adjourning until to-morrow morning. The motion to table was agreed to, and the Convention, on motion of Mr. Metcalfe, of Illinois, adjourned at 6:45 until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES TO BE SEATED.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE CONTESTING DELEGATES FROM ILLINOIS AND ALABAMA, AND THE WALMOTH DELEGATION FROM LOUISIANA.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—At the conclusion of the hearing of the Illinois contests in the Committee on Credentials, at 3 o'clock this morning, the vote on the contest in the VIIth District of Alabama was taken, resulting in favor of a report to admit Governor Smith and Willard Warner, the contestants, by a vote of 31 to 13.

General Raum, a member of the committee, who also acted as chairman of the Springfield Convention, then addressed the committee at length on the Illinois contest. The committee finally adjourned at 4 o'clock until 11 o'clock to-day, without reaching a vote on the Illinois case.

This afternoon the committee voted to admit sixteen contesting delegates from the Ist, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, IXth, XIth and XVIIth Congressional Districts of Illinois, and passed contests in the IId and XIIIth Districts, to allow General Raum to produce further facts concerning them.

The Committee next considered the contests in the IIId and IIId Kansas Districts, and voted 27 to 10 to admit the Grant delegates from both districts. A recess was then taken until 6 o'clock, when the Louisiana case was to be taken up.

At 10 o'clock to-night the committee had, by a nearly unanimous vote, decided to report in favor of admitting the Warmoth delegation from Louisiana. They have decided contests in the cases of 47 delegates, of whom they have given Grant twenty and the other candidates 27, which action, it is claimed, is an evidence of judicial fairness.

Later.—The action of the Committee on Credentials, so far, as known, will take three votes from Grant in Alabama and sixteen in Illinois, and give him four in Kansas and seven or eight in Louisiana.

PROPOSED RULES.

A VOTE IN COMMITTEE AGAINST THE UNIT RULE—A FIERCE CONTEST PROBABLE TO-DAY—THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE—REPRESENTATION ON THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—Many allusions were made in debate to-day to the report of the Committee on Rules, although it was not officially before the Convention, and it will probably be the issue to-morrow in important contests. The points involved are of considerable interest.

The report was prepared by a sub-committee of seven, consisting of representatives of each of the five candidates, and of General Garfield and one other delegate, who were added as chairman and secretary respectively.

These rules were the same as those adopted at the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, with but two changes. The first of these is simply in the order of the rules, and is not important. The second is the construction of an anti-unit rule by the addition of several clauses to one of the old rules. The full text of the rule now to be recommended to the Convention is as follows:

Rule Eight.—In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such vote announced by the chairman of the delegation, the president of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

This absolutely establishes the right of every delegate to have his vote counted on all questions as he desires to have it counted, and if Senator Conkling is still in the mood, after to-day's experience, to stand up for the unit rule, there will undoubtedly be a fierce contest over this rule, the new portion of which begins with the words: "But if exception be taken."

The victory of the opponents of a third term on this question was overwhelming. Only nine States, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New-York, Tennessee and Virginia, voted against the proposed rule, and in favor of the unit rule. To the surprise of all Pennsylvania and South Carolina, both Grant States, and the first of them the great unit voting State, voted against the unit rule.

The sub-Committee made another change in the old rules, which was voted down by the full Committee. This was to deprive the eight territories, including the District of Columbia, of their representation on the National Committee. The argument was used that it was unfair that eight territories, having no voice in the selection of a President, should have a representation on the National Committee equal to that of eight States, and that New-Mexico, for example, should have the same representation as New-York; but it was urged, on the other hand, that the Territories of to-day are the States of to-morrow, and proper means must be used to build up the Republican party in those regions. The full committee voted down the proposition. Some regret was expressed, however, by members after the meeting that the District of Columbia, which will never be a State, and will never take any part in the election of a President, was not stricken off the National Committee.

The Grant minority fought to make capital to-day by throwing out dark hints that the committee proposed to gag the Convention with a five-minute rule. The five-minute rule is an old one, and a necessary one. It contains a provision which allows its suspension at any time, and there has never been any difficulty about suspending it on important occasions. In the debates to-day, for example, the majority caused it to be clearly understood that in the Illinois case they would allow all necessary time. The Grant men affected such horror of this rule that it may be well enough to quote it here:

Rule Nine.—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

THE END NOT UNTIL SATURDAY.

THE LONG CONTESTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—There is now every indication that the National Convention will not adjourn until Saturday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Committee on Credentials had just taken up the Kansas case, having disposed of the Alabama contest, and of that in Illinois, except in one district, in which the vote was postponed until some papers could be procured. After the Kansas case is disposed of there will be the contests in Pennsylvania, Louisiana and West Virginia to be settled, and votes on these will not probably be reached until late to-night.

The contested cases cannot be be presented to the Convention, therefore, until to-morrow, and then they are likely to occupy the whole day. The next day the nominations will probably be made, and the Convention will adjourn.

The meeting of the National Committee after the adjournment of the Convention this afternoon was called for the purpose of arranging for tickets to the galleries to be distributed to the members of the Illinois delegation.

Mr. James P. Root, the chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements, who has distributed the tickets, gave to the delegates from this State whose seats were contested tickets to admit them to the floor of the Convention, but none for the galleries to be distributed to their friends, on the ground that it was not known whether they would be admitted as delegates or not, and that if they were not, then the tickets belonged to the contestants and not to them.

This was a matter of small consequence, but it has caused a good deal of excitement here in Chicago.

WILL BLAINE BE NOMINATED?

JUDGE ROBERTSON SAYS HE WILL BE—GRANT'S ACTUAL STRENGTH 292—THE THIRD-TERM CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Grant men insist to-night that it is their purpose to stand firmly by Grant. This is true not only of those who talk only for effect, but of those who give their honest views. They say that they have only one candidate; that they mean to put him in the field and keep him there, without regard to consequences.

Senator Conkling is said to have sounded the key note of this policy in the caucuses last night. About 275 or 280 delegates are stated to have been present. Mr. Conkling told them that this fight was to be decided by endurance: that the weaker always came the stronger; that it was simply a question who had the most spine. He then asked those delegates who were in favor of fighting it out on that line, if it took all Summer, to stand up, and every man of them rose.

If these indications are correct the Grant plan of campaign will continue to be that of delay and obstruction and obstinate endurance, in the hope that the other side may be worn to pieces with fighting and waiting.

The Grant men say that Senator Conkling and the Grant leaders were perfectly satisfied with to-day's vote. That is to say, that they got as many votes as they expected and found their men standing firm. Senator Conkling's personal canvass is said to have shown 323 Grant votes, there being a variation of only five votes, according to this statement.

A number of the candid Grant men admit that they think Grant is beaten, but they seem quite as sincerely of the opinion that Blaine is beaten also.

WOODFORD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the Grant delegates are asked what plan for a combination upon the Vice-President is included in the policy of holding the fort till something happens, they usually answer that the thing has not been thought of.

It is an interesting fact that the votes of General Arthur, Louis F. Payn, Jacob M. Patterson, jr., and other close friends of Senator Conkling are positively stated to be pledged to General Woodford as a candidate for Vice-President, and one steady-going Conkling man said to-night the only inference he could draw from this was that the Conkling vote was to be given to General Woodford. But General Woodford could bring no votes to Grant, and his vote, if he has any, must regarded as complimentary.

There is still occasional talk of Levi P. Morton as a possible candidate, and the continued presence of Lieutenant-Governor Dimmick here tends to remind delegates that he is still in the field.

Senator Conkling told a friend to-day after the Convention had adjourned that he felt "jubilant." His supporters are hardly in that frame of mind to-night, but no other word will fairly describe the feelings of the friends of Mr. Blaine. They make some interesting claims as to the probable figures of Grant's and Blaine's respective votes, they assert that Grant will lose, upon the actual balloting for President, the ten Edmunds votes of Vermont, the three votes from Minnesota that were cast on his side to-day, the similar three from Ohio, and four of the seven from Massachusetts. Ex-Governor Boutwell, it should be remarked here in parenthesis, declared last night in the Grant caucus that if the issue was narrowed down between Grant and Blaine, Massachusetts would give a solid vote for Grant. The Blaine men refuse to believe this.

GRANT'S ACTUAL STRENGTH.

To deduct these 20 votes from 318, would leave Grant with 298. Deducting the 18 of which he will undoubtedly be deprived in Illinois, and he would have only 280; add the eight Grant delegates in Louisiana, who will undoubtedly be admitted, and four votes in the New-York delegation, which were cast on the anti-Grant side to-day but which are believed to be surely for Grant on the ballot, and the Grant total is 292.

Some of the Blaine men think the Grant vote will fall as low as 280. On the other hand, the Blaine men believe the vote of their candidate will be nearly 309.

Judge Robertson telegraphed to-night to *The Albany Journal* as follows: "Grant will be defeated and Blaine will be nominated." Judge Robertson points out the interesting fact that the twenty-three votes in New-York and twenty-three in Pennsylvania all of which he was largely instrumental in taking away from Grant, subtracted from the Grant side and added to the anti-Grant side, make a change of 92 votes. The anti-Grant majority to-day was 88.

BLAINE'S CHANCES.

TALK OF A GRANT COMBINATION WITH THE FRIENDS OF EDMUNDS, IN BEHALF OF THE LATTER—NO SUCH COMBINATION LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—The third-term leaders seem more anxious to-day than they were yesterday to postpone action on all questions which will lead to a division of the Convention and an exhibition of their weakness. In the morning session of the Convention they evinced a willingness to let the anti-Grant men have their own way in everything rather than to measure swords with them and count off the partisans on either side. What the Grant men hope to gain by these delays is difficult to conjecture. Every day and hour the current seems to be setting more and more strongly against the third term cause. Grant does not seem likely to get as many votes on Saturday as he would have had yesterday or to-day. This fact the third-term leaders must perceive; and if they really had any lingering hope of the nomination of General Grant, it would seem to be their best policy to push business forward as rapidly as possible and secure an early ballot. But it is probable that the Grant men do not now expect to secure his nomination. Their anxiety for delay is probably due to the hope that if the voting for candidates is postponed, some opportunity may turn up to make a combination against Mr. Blaine, and thus save something out of the wreck of their plans.

There is no doubt that secret negotiations have been made. That any of them have accomplished anything cannot be learned. The most talk during the last two or three days among the out-and-out opponents of Blaine has been in favor of the nomination of Edmunds. The most effective of all arguments against Grant's nomination has been that he could not possibly be elected. Now the Grant men are attempting to turn the same argument against Blaine, thus far with very little success. Against the nomination of the ex-President it has been urged that he could not carry New-York. To prove this assertion the opinions of many of the best informed Republicans in the State have been quoted, and the names of long lists of Republican voters who declare that they will not support Grant have been exhibited. No such assertions have been made about Mr. Blaine's candidacy. No organization of Republican voters has been formed against him. No Republicans have signed a paper agreeing to defeat him if nominated. On the other hand, Senator Blaine's popularity in the Empire State is almost universally recognized. It may be that no Republican will carry the State of New-York next November. It is not necessary that the thirty-five electoral votes of that State shall be cast for a Republican candidate in order that he may be elected, although it would not be safe for the party to give up the State in advance; but if any Republican candidate can secure the electoral vote of New-York Mr. Blaine can.

PERIL IN OHIO.

The best Republican authorities in Ohio declare that if Grant is nominated that State will be carried by the Democrats in the October election. Nobody whose opinion is worth having has predicted a Republican defeat in Ohio with Blaine at the head of the National Republican ticket. His very name inspires remarkable enthusiasm in that State. In spite of Senator Sherman's popularity it is probable that a very large minority of the Republicans of Ohio would prefer to vote for Blaine than for the Secretary of the Treasury. Ohio is a doubtful if not a Democratic State with Grant's name at the head of the ticket. It would become almost certainly Republican with Blaine as the standard bearer.

THE CRY OF SCANDAL.

The argument that Blaine ought not to be nominated because he might lose great States has made very little impression. His opponents finally fall back on the assertion that if Blaine is nominated, old scandals will be revived and new ones will be disclosed, which will put him and the party on the defensive and make it impossible for the Republicans to elect him.

To this Mr. Blaine's friends reply in the first place, that at a time when the Democratic party was more anxious than any party in this country ever was before to throw mud on the Republican party and its leaders, and when Mr. Blaine was par excellence the one man on whom they concentrated their attacks, when the Democratic party had the power and the inclination to go to the bottom of all accusations made against him and utterly to destroy him politically whether he was guilty or not, they signally failed to make out a case. They failed to convince anybody except a few malignant partisan Democrats and a handful of deputy Democrats who claim to be Republicans, but who stand up so straight that they lean backwards, that Mr. Blaine had done anything worthy of censure. His vindication took place at a time when the whole people of this country were morbidly sensitive about the character of their public men and were ready to judge one of them guilty of almost any offence of which he was accused without waiting for the evidence in his defence.

The attacks upon Mr. Blaine failed in 1876 and any attempt to revive the scandals of that year now will not succeed. The same powder cannot be twice burned. No man who has met and successfully repelled an attack can be injured by a renewal of hostilities on the same line. One of the causes of his present popularity is the fact that he has been through the fire of Democratic abuse and has come out unscorched.

These are samples of some of the facts and arguments with which Mr. Blaine's friends meet objections to his nomination. They do not avoid the issue which his opponents seek to make. They meet it boldly, and dispose of the objections generally to the satisfaction of unprejudiced people, and to the confusion of those who are working for his defeat.

EDMUNDS AS A RIVAL OF BLAINE.

The attempt to combine the elements antagonistic to Senator Blaine upon Mr. Edmunds, does not now seem likely to succeed. The Senator from Vermont would undoubtedly receive a large vote in the Convention if the delegates were released from their present obligations, or were obliged to select the candidate of their second choice. If Conkling, Cameron, and Logan should agree to transfer the Grant vote to Mr. Edmunds they might succeed in part, but only in part. Many of the delegates from New-York and Pennsylvania personally prefer Blaine to Grant, or either of the other candidates whose names will be presented to the Convention. Once released from their present obligations and allowed to vote as they please, they will follow their own inclinations, and will fairly represent the sentiment of the people who sent them here, by voting for the Senator from Maine.

To make the scheme to run Edmunds in as a "dark horse" successful, it will be necessary to combine the bulk of the Sherman vote with that of the Grant men; but the delegates who will support Sherman are many of them enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Blaine. The delegation from Ohio is largely made up of men whose second choice is Blaine. Their votes cannot be transferred to any other candidate for the purpose of defeating the Senator from Maine. The first essential for a successful combination to defeat Mr. Blaine seems, therefore, to be wanting.

The ideas contained in this dispatch are those held by a large proportion of the delegates, and were expressed in conversation during the interval between the morning and evening sessions of the Convention. It may be gathered that the Blaine men are becoming more and more confident all the time.

WATCHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings at the Chicago Convention were the all-absorbing topic of conversation Wednesday and last evening. Even an early hour Wednesday crowds were gathered in front of THE TRIBUNE building reading the bulletins giving the latest news from the Convention. The sympathies of the crowd were apparent by the observations let fall. The announcement of the election of George F. Hoar as temporary chairman was greeted with loud applause. It was accepted as evidence that the Grant managers would not be allowed to have things their own way in the Convention. The anti-third-term element was largely in the majority. "At least there will be fair play in the Convention," said one in the throng, after the announcement of the election of Mr. Hoar as temporary chairman had been announced on THE TRIBUNE bulletin. "The battle against dictation and bulldozing was fought in the National Committee, and if General Grant is defeated for the nomination it will be due almost entirely to the firm stand taken by the friends of Blaine and Sherman in the committee."

The usual topics—the prices of stocks and the racing at Jerome Park—were entirely displaced Wednesday evening at the hotels. At the Fifth Avenue the corridors and barroom were crowded although there were few prominent politicians to be seen. The throng was made up in good part of merchants, brokers and others in business pursuits.

"Who is likely to receive the nomination?" was the almost invariable salutation when acquaintances met. This was followed by a discussion of the availability of the respective candidates. The prevailing opinion was that General Grant's chances for the nomination had been very much lessened during the past two days. With Blaine it was felt that an enthusiastic and successful campaign could be carried through from the beginning to the end. Sherman and Edmunds were said to be safe candidates.

At the Hoffman House were gathered several Democratic politicians. Most of them were disappointed at the prospect that General Grant would not receive the nomination. Said one of them: "We can beat Grant more easily than any one else named in the Convention."

At the headquarters of the Sherman Club, in West Twenty-eighth-st., several gentlemen were gathered last evening discussing the situation. All were hopeful of the success of Secretary Sherman. W. L. Strong, president of the Club, General Graham, Surveyor of the Port, and half a dozen other members of the club are in Chicago, having their headquarters at the Tremont House. Last evening Mr. Strong telegraphed to the club: "Chicago, June 2.—Sherman's friends very confident of success."

The members of the Union League Club, except in the early part of the evening, when there was some political discussion among those who take a special interest in the great question of the hour, did not appear last night to be greatly concerned about the issue of the struggle at Chicago. There was an air of quiet about the rooms in striking contrast to the situation at some of the hotels. A member of the League said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he anticipated a greater show of interest this evening, when the work of the Convention would probably be further advanced.

There appeared to be rather less than the usual number of persons at the Windsor Hotel Wednesday evening. One gentleman said that during the day he had heard the fear repeatedly expressed lest the Grant managers were determined to force their candidate on the party, if that were possible, without any sober consideration of the probable result, while others had been heard to express a confident belief that the Convention would eventually forget all other considerations than that of the imperative necessity of nominating the man who could at least attract the full Republican vote.

During yesterday and until the announcement of the adjournment of the Convention last evening, large crowds were constantly gathered in front of THE TRIBUNE building, reading and rereading the bulletins. As judged from the general tones of remarks the victories for the opponents of the third term in the preliminary skirmishing gave much satisfaction. Toward evening the conversation in the stages, street cars, elevated railroad trains and at the ferries, as business men hurried to their homes, was almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the situation at Chicago. Wherever two or three acquaintances met it almost invariably followed that the chances of Grant, Blaine, Sherman or Edmunds were debated. The general impression seemed to be that General Grant's friends would from this point have to fight a losing battle. Occasionally a Grant man would be heard to declare his conviction that the wonderful good fortune of the ex-President would not desert him, and that he would yet be nominated. On the other hand Senator Conkling's declaration that not more than 300 delegates could certainly be counted on for Grant had a depressing effect on many, and was interpreted as a virtual confession of defeat.

MILLIONS LOST IN IRON.

SUSPENSION OF HERMAN LISSBERGER.

LIABILITIES OVER TWO MILLIONS—EFFECT OF THE DECLINE IN PRICES—EXCITEMENT IN THE IRON TRADE—BANKS THE PRINCIPAL CREDITORS.

The firm of Herman Lissberger, a metal merchant and importer, of No. 257 Pearl-st., suspended payment on Wednesday. The liabilities are between two and three millions. The creditors are few, and are principally banks, one of which has a claim of over half a million. The suspension is ascribed to the heavy decline in iron.

CAUSES OF THE EMBARRASSMENT.

The principal topic of conversation among metal brokers yesterday was the suspension of Herman Lissberger, of No. 257 Pearl-st, with liabilities of from two millions and a half to three millions. Herman Lissberger is a man seventy-five years of age, who was in business as an iron and metal broker, of No. 295 Pearl-st., for a number of years, but about 1869 or 1870 retired. Five years ago he rented the extensive premises at No. 257 Pearl-st. and began again in the same trade under his own name, but the business has been managed throughout by his son, Lazarus Lissberger, who held power of attorney, and was generally considered to be the real principal. Just before this business was started the son was a partner of the firm of Holmes & Lissberger, which lost two million dollars "bulling" copper and had its affairs thrown into bankruptcy.

The present house, under the management of this son, Lazarus, during the last few years has done a very large business, principally in scrap and railroad iron, most of which was imported. It was stated yesterday that he has had as many as thirty ships coming in in one week, and that his yearly business amounted to between five and six million dollars. Since last November he has handled no less than 140,000 tons of iron, most of which was purchased in England when prices were high. When iron began to go down many persons who had entered into contracts with him broke them upon some pretext or other, and the material was thrown upon his hands. It was clear that nothing could be done in the present state of the market, so, acting upon the advice of his friends and creditors, he, on Wednesday, announced a temporary suspension and appointed his son-in-law, Bernard Schultz, president of the New-York Refining and Smelting Company, as his assignee. Mr. Lissberger owned the controlling interest in this company, but it is said that his suspension will in no way affect it. His creditors are mostly bankers, who have made advances and allowed his credits, and they are said to be well secured. There are no small creditors, and the indebtedness in the trade is small. It is also stated that the indebtedness abroad is comparatively small, as all the iron imported was purchased on bankers' credits. The merchandise now in possession of Mr. Lissberger, or his assignee, is actually pledged with the bankers, and if they hold it, and the market improves they may possible realize their advances.

Mr. Lissberger said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "This stoppage is simply on account of the immense drop in iron, and also on account of various persons trying to back out, and actually backing out of contracts on various pretexts. I went in for iron very heavily last Fall—foreign iron, pig, rail, scrap, all sorts. In all I probably bought about 140,000 tons or more. Since that time iron has depreciated. Since February, for instance, some has gone down $10; some $15; some $20 per ton. I had a very large stock, and have had no market for the last two or three months. Under these circumstances, I felt that it was safest to stop for the present and wait until the market is better. Business will start up again between now and next Fall, and in the meantime I can protect what I have for the benefit of all concerned.

"The liabilities are between two and three millions—I should say about two millions and a half—and this is secured by merchandise. Of course the bankers might lose money at present if they forced their securities into the market, but I don't think they will do that, and otherwise they probably will not. My creditors have been very kind, and have expressed sympathy, and hope that I will be able to hold on until there is a better market. I think the market will crop up again in a few months, and then I shall start again with favorable prospects.

"I was speaking about how some of my customers broke their contracts. Two of them who had very large contracts did so on a mere technicality. The goods were to be supplied by 'early Spring shipment.' This I understood to be January, February and March; they, on the contrary, claim that it referred only to the first two months, and as the goods were not shipped until March, they repudiate the contract. I had a number of contracts for rails, both steel and iron, for the West, which I was supplying from England. This was not because English rails are superior, or cheaper, but because all the mills in this country were full of orders."

Richard Schultz, the assignee, said: "I cannot state positively as yet what the liabilities are, and it will take me three weeks to reach the bottom of the concern; but, on a rough guess, I should judge the liabilities here and on the other side amount to from two and a half to three millions. I cannot say how much of that indebtedness belongs to the other side. But I think it is pretty much covered by the stock. For instance, he has stock here, in storehouses in this city, in Brooklyn, in Hoboken, in Jersey City, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, out West, and in transportation. I suppose that he has always handled more iron than anybody in the trade. Since last November he has purchased over 100,000 tons of iron alone, and I have no doubt his business amounted to from five to six million dollars a year. He has, as I said, a tremendous stock, and I should estimate that the decline in the market value of his merchandise during the last two months was fully one million and a half of dollars. They are all large creditors and there are no small debts of any kind."

"Will you mention a few of the creditors?"

"I cannot do that, because I have promised them to keep the matter a secret. To publish their names would injure their business. There is one creditor, for instance, who has a claim of over half a million. The knowledge of this fact might affect his standing. There is no doubt this suspension is only temporary. The creditors are in favor of the stock being held until the Fall, and dealers also say that to force so large a quantity of material into the market at any time would upset prices for a long time. I believe we shall be able to hold it, and then it will depend a great deal on the state of the market next Fall as to the value of the assets. They could not possibly be estimated now."

OBITUARY.

MARIE-ALEXANDROVNA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The Empress of Russia died here this morning.

Maximilienne-Wilhelmine-Auguste-Sophie-Marie was born on the 27th of July, 1824. She was the daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse. She was married April 16, 1841, to Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, and being admitted to the Greek Church, received the name of Marie Alexandrovna in baptism. Her husband succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, the Emperor Nicholas I., February 18, 1855. Her surviving children are the Grand Duke Alexander, heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duchess Marie, the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Paul. Of these the Grand Duke Alexis visited this country, and is well known here. The conversion of the Empress Marie to the Greek Church seems to have been as much a matter of conviction as of public policy. She became exceedingly devoted to its creed and traditions, and found in it consolation for the many sorrows which embittered a life which was not long.

It has usually been supposed that the marriage of the Emperor Alexander and of the Empress was the result of a profound mutual affection; but the estrangement of the royal pair has long been well known. The Emperor expressed the profoundest respect for his wife, but declared that he could not be happy in her society; a circumstance which he professed exceedingly to regret. Her health for a long time has been in a most precarious condition. She was greatly under priestly domination. The death of her eldest son Nicholas in 1865 was a blow from which she never recovered; nor was the marriage of her daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, to the Duke of Edinburgh, consonant with her religious feelings. The Empress Marie, after passing some time at Cannes, the French watering-place, returned a few months ago to St. Petersburg. She went home at a dark and troubled period of Russian history, and with little in the condition of the country to reassure her melancholy. The palace was full of suspicions of plots and fears of assassinations. Soon after occurred the frightful explosion on the 17th of February, in the Winter Palace, designed to destroy the Emperor, and which resulted in the death or severe wounding of some seventy of the Imperial body-guard. At the moment of the catastrophe the Empress was in her chamber asleep, and she was not awakened by it. It has been stated that the facts were at the time successfully concealed from her; but she was fully aware of the dangers which surrounded the palace, and these must have brought additional terrors to her death-bed. At this time her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, was with her. The personal character of the Empress has been variously