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PARK THEATRE—"Joshua Whitcomb."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Love of His Life."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Kit."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The capture of Arica by the Chilians is confirmed. ═══ Mr. O'Donnell gave rise last night to a violent scene in the British House of Commons by an attack on M. Challemel-Lacour, the new French Ambassador. ═══ The British Government places the supplies left in the Arctic regions at the disposal of American explorers. ═══ Sir John Arnott entertained the American team yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The wrecked steamer Narragansett is breaking up. ═══ Several casualties from the recent storm are reported from the New-Jersey coast and elsewhere. ═══ The North River Railway Company has been incorporated. ═══ Miners are going to work at Leadville and all is quiet. ═══ The Committee investigating the anonymous letter sent to Chairman Springer at Washington has found that Mr. Finley was the author of it. ═══ Professor Comstock has made a report to the Agricultural Department in regard to the army-worm.

CONGRESS.—The two houses were unable to agree on the Sundry Civil bill; the Deputy Marshals bill was sent to the President; the Senate debated the negro exodus. ═══ The Public Lands bill was passed in the House; the Electoral Vote bill went over until December; the bill to enforce the eight-hour law was passed; the House got into a deadlock on the Sugar bill and finally adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Brooklyn last night; Mr. Beecher and others made addresses. ═══ The census-takers finished the work of enumeration yesterday. ═══ The army-worm is increasing. ═══ The Warren Court of Inquiry held another session. ═══ The mulatto murderer of Mrs. Dean surrendered himself. ═══ A Hebrew tailor committed suicide. ═══ It was proposed to limit the daily production of refined sugar. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 89.06 cents. Stocks active and higher, closing firm after a small reaction.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with light rains and higher temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 65°; average, 70°.

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

So Finley wrote the anonymous letter after all! Well, the public took a short cut to that conclusion long ago, but the investigating committee, convinced against its will, has only just acknowledged the fact.

The campaign in this city and Brooklyn opens early and briskly. A striking evidence is afforded by the numerous meetings already held of the zeal of Republicans of all shades of opinion to show in a public way their hearty support of the Chicago ticket.

The death-roll of the terrible Sound disaster now numbers thirty-nine persons, of whom six still remain to be identified. Further details of the calamity only make the wonder grow that the loss of life was not much greater.

It is a little strange, after all that has been printed in the newspapers about the census, that the enumerators should report that they found more trouble in the wealthy sections of the city than in the districts inhabited by the poor. The carelessness, laziness and indifference of the rich were greater obstacles, it seems, to obtaining the required information than the ignorance of the tenement-house population. The work of enumeration closed yesterday, and has been, on the whole, satisfactorily performed.

Every day brings a fresh account of the ravages of the army-worms. These voracious pests are devastating large districts on Long Island and in New-Jersey, and have lately appeared on Staten Island, at several places in Connecticut and in the section of this State bordering upon the Sound. The advance guard of their Long Island detachment is said to have reached Prospect Park, and curious citizens who want to have a look at this redoubtable enemy of the farmer can now be gratified at the cost of a street-car ride. There is only one good thing to be said of the army-worm—his visits are "few and far between." He was last seen in these parts about twenty years ago.

There was an unusually lively scene in the House of Commons last night, which showed that the Liberals are not disposed to flatter the Home Rulers for the sake of retaining their support, and that the Conservatives are already coquetting with that small but demonstrative faction. Mr. O'Donnell asked a question of Sir Charles Dilke about the antecedents of the new French Ambassador, M. Challemel-Lacour, and in his question repeated a scandalous charge against that diplomat. Thereupon Mr. Gladstone moved that O'Donnell be not heard, a motion which, the Speaker said, had not been made in two hundred years. The Conservatives professed to be alarmed at what they called an attack on the freedom of speech, and the encounter between the two parties became more animated than courteous.

If Mr. Tilden intends to withdraw from the contest, and bequeath his political estate to some one among his many waiting friends, he has not announced the fact to the members of the New-York delegation. A number of these gentlemen were questioned yesterday, and they all agreed in the opinion that Mr. Tilden is still in the field, and will be presented as the candidate of the Empire State, and in their willingness to vote and work to secure his nomination. Can it be possible that the sly old politician is deceiving these faithful brethren? The Convention is close at hand, but still he makes no sign. If he means to run why doesn't he say so? and if he has decided not to run why this mysterious silence?

The electoral count resolution goes over until next December. Finding the Republicans determined to filibuster until the end of the session if necessary to prevent its adoption by the House, Mr. Bicknell, the Democrat in charge, moved to postpone it. His colleagues did not support his proposition with a good grace, but the motion prevailed by a small majority. There will be plenty of time between the meeting of Congress in December and the counting of the returns in February to put the resolution through if the Democrats still think they can gain anything by it. The probability is, however, that Garfield and Arthur will be elected by too large a majority for them to venture on tampering with the count.

A country where a finance minister can increase tariff duties and internal taxation by a stroke of his pen must be anything but a desirable one to live in. The Cuban tariff has just been augmented 25 per cent by a simple ministerial decree, and the cattle tax has been increased 50 per cent. At the same time the Government gives notice that it will no longer receive its own paper money in payment for stamps and stamped paper. From behind the dark veil which envelopes the affairs of the "ever faithful isle," we occasionally get such glimpses as these of some of the causes of the protracted struggle for Cuban independence. The taxation without representation which our revolutionary forefathers resisted was no more grievous or unjust than that which the Cubans are forced by Spanish bayonets to endure.

A great deal of public money and much time which the public pays dearly for have been spent by Democratic Senators in the silly attempt to prove that the negro exodus was caused by the Republican party's seeking to colonize voters in the North. A single question in Mr. Windom's speech yesterday disposed of the whole argument so laboriously constructed by Mr. Voorhees out of the testimony gathered by dint of great effort and the persuasive power of free trips to Washington. Why, asked Mr. Windom, did not the Republicans send the negro emigrants to the Democratic State of Indiana instead of to the strong Republican State of Kansas? Only a handful of colored refugees have gone to Indiana, while the bulk of the movement, as everybody knows, has directed itself to Kansas. The attempt of Mr. Lamar to prove that the negroes in the South are well treated and contented does not meet the point at issue. Why did thousands of colored people along the Lower Mississippi leave the places of their birth, and seek new homes in a strange land? Mr. Voorhees's explanation is exploded. What remains but the simple and reasonable one that poverty and the bulldozers had made the lives of these poor people intolerable?

A HOT CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of 1880 has opened already. The Democratic nominations have not been made, it is true. But what difference will it make with intelligent voters whether that party chooses one mask or another? We know what the party is. Its character, known and read of all men, written in letters of blood in the history of a civil war and of countless massacres and assassinations, has been shown by desperate efforts to break down the public credit and by local repudiation in almost every State under Democratic rule; by gigantic raids upon the public treasury called river and harbor bills and Southern claims; by the most infamous election frauds ever known in our history, and attempts to defeat the will of the people by bribery or usurpation after elections; and by half fulfilled revolutionary threats to stop the wheels of government unless all obstacles to free fraud can be swept away. With such knowledge of the character of the party, few men would trust it with any disguise whatever who would not trust it without any. The battle is between the party thus known and notorious, and the Republican party, which is made known both by its history and by its nomination. If there was a doubt whether one element or another would rule in and through the Republican party, it it should again be trusted, that doubt has been set at rest by the late Convention. The party unites heartily in support of a candidate who well represents its best elements, its most liberal thoughts, and its purest aims.

This is not to be an easy fight. Republicans had better put away that idea at once. Whether Democrats split or unite, whether they agree with Greenbackers or disagree, whether they put up a good ticket or a weak one, the fight is to be close and hard. The reason is that there will be no expression of public opinion in States casting within forty-seven electoral votes of the number necessary to elect. That a clear majority of all lawful voters in those very States, if free to express their will, would prefer the Republican ticket, we do not doubt. But many dare not vote, and if they vote their ballots will never be counted. It is folly to take into consideration, at any stage of this campaign, the possibility of getting a single electoral vote from the South for Republican candidates, as of any serious importance. All Republicans may as well paste in their hats, for daily admonition throughout the campaign, this practical rule: Count it as certain that the Solid South will not give a single electoral vote to the loyal candidate, unless he is strong enough to go in without one.

If any conceivable fraud, however audacious, can raise a question as to the electoral vote of any Northern State, Democrats will resort to that fraud. This is not said in bitterness; it is the cold statement of a fact. Democrats have been taught to believe that they were cheated in 1878; they will stick at nothing to avenge what they claim, and many of them no doubt honestly believe, was a wrong. The difficulty is that the Democrats have only three Governors in Northern States—in New-Jersey, Indiana, and Oregon—and, even with all Independents, do not control either house of the Legislature in any Northern State except Indiana and Oregon, with the possible exception of the lower house in California. The three States in which there are Democratic Governors have twenty-seven electoral votes. There was a pretence of a Greenback Governor in Maine, with seven electoral votes, but care will be taken against fraud from that quarter. Even if false and fraudulent certificates could be obtained for Democratic electors from every State in which there is a Democratic Governor or the pretence of one, there would still remain Northern States having 197 electoral votes, or thirteen more than a majority. But the Republicans must carry every one of these States to avoid risk of fraud. They ought to carry every Northern State, Indiana and New-Jersey included, as they have just carried Oregon.

It will not do to waste time, to throw away any opportunity, or to give the adversary the slightest chance of success. Organization ought to be made thorough and efficient at once, in every State, county and town. Lists of doubting voters ought to be prepared as early as possible, and steps taken to supply a sound Republican paper to every such voter at once. No other agency will prove so effective as this, if the thing is done at once before the minds of men have been turned in the wrong direction by partisan falsehood. Half the money expended in great meetings and brass bands, if spent in this way, *and spent early*, will yield more votes than all the other agencies ever employed in any political campaign. Work of this sort should be done not only in doubtful but in the best Republican States. This is the time of all others to create majorities which will tell in the next Congress, and for many years thereafter. It is the time to fortify Republican States and Districts, so that they can by no possibility become doubtful for years to come.

It will not do to wait, either for directions or for means, until a distant National Committee can be reached. The Republican party won its grandest victories when it had to rely upon the efforts of individuals, each in his own locality, and the earnest missionary work then done created the stalwart and steady majorities which carried the loyal flag through the fires of a civil war. Begin that missionary work again! Begin it now, each man with his neighbors, in his own school district or block. Make it the business of this year to confront a solid and revolutionary South with a solid, loyal, and impregnable North.

CHILI'S VICTORY.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that after hard fighting the Chilian army has captured Arica, and the victory is a notable one, not only as a military achievement, but also in its bearing upon the ultimate decision of the contest between the South American Republics. Since the brilliant conquest of Tarapaca, and the destruction of the allied army under General Buendia by the Chilian invading force, there has intervened a long period of apparent inactivity. But the months of most debilitating fervors in the tropical regions south of the equator have now passed by, and the first news of importance shows that Chili is still pressing the war with undiminished energy. The second landing upon Peruvian soil was made at Ilo, which lies 100 miles north of Arica, and the circuitous march of the 10,000 Chilians under General Baquedano for 150 miles over the rugged foot-hills of the Andes, and the intervening desert stretches, has few parallels in military annals. The march was made through a country which furnished hardly any food or forage, and for much of the way every drop of water used by man or beast was carried by pack-mules, while the artillery was dragged for leagues through a wild region where there is not a pathway which could be called a road. After surmounting obstacles like these, the scattering of Montero's 14,000 allies, and the storming of the fortifications around Tacna and Arica was light work quickly done.

This victory completely cuts the only remaining connection between Bolivia and the Pacific ports; it puts Chili in command of another entire province of Peru; it gives her control of 500 miles of coast, and it virtually destroys all the allied forces in the field except the hastily recruited army which garrisons the defensive works about Lima. Meanwhile Callao lies at the mercy of the Chilian fleet, and even Lima is within range of the Armstrong guns of the blockaders. Peru is completely shut out from the rest of the world. With all her commerce gone, her trade is dead. She has no customs, no revenue, no credit. Exchange on London is 6 pence, which means that a Peruvian dollar is worth about 12 cents. On the other hand, although the strain upon the resources of Chili must be severe, the war is not at her doors. She reads of battles in the newspapers, but her commerce is prosperous, and her revenues are undiminished. She holds the richest territory of her antagonist, and she has the hopefulness inspired by steady success. From the single Peruvian port of Iquique she is collecting duties at the rate of $50,000 per month, and she has lately sold at auction nitrates captured from the Peruvian Government to the amount of nearly a million dollars.

With a Chilian fleet commanding the sea, and a victorious little army thoroughly disciplined and equipped, it is hard to see how the bankrupt and demoralized Peruvians can hold out much longer against the invaders. And considering the revolutionary tendencies of the people, it looks now as if the most serious difficulty which remains for Chili to encounter will be to find any semblance of organized government to treat with when her armies occupy Lima. This is a good time to recall the fact that this contest was not one of Chili's seeking, but that it was forced upon her by the wanton violation of solemn treaties by the Peruvian Government, and civilized nations can rejoice over the victories of the staunch little Republic because they are a substantial triumph of the cause of right and justice.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.

Almost any Congressman will tell us that of the pests engendered by the rebellion one of the most costly and most persistent is the pension and bounty claim agent. The ostensible business of this person is honorable and useful, and in a great many cases it is honorably performed. But there is a large class of claim agents who make their living not so much by legitimate services to discharged soldiers and sailors, as by lobbying for increased appropriations—new schemes for the "equalization" of bounties, and indefinite extensions of the pension laws—upon all which they levy an enormous commission. The scandalous operations of these men have given a bad name to the occupation which they disgrace. But we doubt if the claim agents are half so dangerous to the Treasury and so baneful to the veterans as the Congressmen who support these vulgar schemes with the idea that they can buy the soldier vote.

A bill to give away fifty or a hundred millions is the Representative's terrible temptation. Every year it presents itself in the disguise of an appropriation for unnavigable rivers and unfrequented harbors; and at almost every session since the close of the war it has come also in the still grosser shape of a largess to the "Boys in Blue." The additional bounty bill of 1866 added about $68,000,000 to the public burdens, and in 1875 another bounty bill was passed (but fortunately vetoed), which would have required, according to the estimates of the Paymaster-General, from $137,000,000 to $163,000,000, and according to other authorities no less than $200,000,000. Defeated for the time, the instigators of this monstrous measure were not discouraged. They will not abandon a scheme which has so much money in it, and no fewer than eight bills to revive it have been introduced during the present session—five of them by Democrats, who probably used to revile the Boys in Blue during the war as "Lincoln's hirelings." Mr. Weaver, whom the Greenbackers have just nominated for President, is the author of a still bigger thing—a bill to pay soldiers and sailors the difference between the gold and currency values of all the money they received from the United States—an arrangement which he fondly imagines would not call for more than $450,000,000. The pension laws have been repeatedly changed, with the invariable result of increasing the appropriation. Two years ago the pension list had reached the large annual sum of $30,000,000 or $35,000,000. A single amendment then added to it about $25,000,000 in one payment, and an indefinite yearly increase afterwards. The appropriation for the current year is $61,000,000, and the existing laws will make necessary an annual outlay of about $43,000,000 for some time to come. To make the story of extravagance still pleasanter for the taxpayers, it should be mentioned that in consequence of the laxity of the laws a considerable proportion of this money is paid to persons who are not entitled to anything. A recent official report mentions the dropping of a large number of fraudulent pensioners who had already obtained from the Government about $1,000,000 on false pretences.

Another pension bill is now under discussion. Its advocates urge that it calls for only $1,000,000 a year, for old soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars. In reality, as the estimates of the Pension Office show, it involves a direct outlay of at least $6,000,000 a year for the class of persons mentioned in the bill, and indirectly its consequences will be simply enormous. It establishes the precedent of pensioning all veterans at sixty years of age, even those who have never been wounded or otherwise injured in the service, and who are still able-bodied and comfortably earning their living. About 87,000 soldiers and soldiers' widows would receive relief under this bill; and then the same provisions must inevitably be extended to the vastly larger number of able-bodied survivors of the rebellion who are over sixty years of age. Why, indeed, should not Congress go further, and vote a handsome pension to every survivor of any war, without regard to age or physical condition? Never has a Government paid its soldiers so lavishly as we have paid ours, since the Roman legions were allowed to pillage the Empire; but our pension rolls, instead of diminishing, grow larger every year. We seem to be still supporting a more and more costly army, fifteen years after the army was disbanded.

The soldiers, we are proud to say, have not asked for these extravagant allowances. They understand, even if the men who misrepresent them in Congress do not, that the service they rendered their country in the time of need is not to be valued in dollars and cents. If the Nation could pay off its debt of gratitude in that way, the disloyal Democrats would be justified in calling the Boys in Blue "Lincoln's hirelings." The practice of voting gratuities to the soldiers is not only discreditable to Congress, but it is an affront to the soldiers;—and we wonder that Senators and Representatives who know how mischievous these bills are, and yet are too cowardly to vote against them, are so obtuse as not to see what an insult their timidity implies to the very men whose favor they are trying to buy.

GROWN SUDDENLY DEVOUT.

The Democracy of Indiana have become suddenly devout. They see great cause for thankfulness to God for the prosperity of the country, but they are shocked beyond measure at the falsehood and blasphemy of partisan leaders who claim the credit for the prosperous condition of affairs, and interrupt pious Democrats who at street corners and at all public places are giving thanks to Divine Providence. In one of the resolutions adopted the other day in their State Convention, they state that the country has during the past few years been "blessed in a high degree with favorable "seasons, and the production of our valuable "staples has been enormously in excess of our "consumption"; that "we have sold to foreign "countries many hundred millions more than "we have purchased from them"; that "gold "and silver have come to us, business confi-"dence has been restored, and we have the "hope and promise of good times again." Now all this is the direct opposite of what the Democrats of Indiana and the country generally predicted as the result of Resumption. They told us four years ago that the enforcement of the Resumption Act would bring ruin instead of prosperity. Some explanation of this state of things accordingly seemed necessary. So after this recital they hasten to say that in all this they "recognize the blessings "of God upon our country, and denounce it "as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders "claim that this is the work of their hands and "that the people shall be thankful to them and "not to heaven for our returning prosperity."

The Indiana Democracy are not distinguished for piety. When they take to prayer or thanksgiving, something must be the matter with them. In this case the cause for their sudden devoutness is not far to seek. The fact stared them in the face that in spite of their predictions to the contrary, the country was prosperous. It had to be explained. They wouldn't give the credit to Republican administration, and there was nothing left but to recognize the hand of Providence in it. So they did that very unusual thing with them; not so much from pious gratitude as from unwillingness to concede any credit to their opponents. And then, not satisfied with merely depriving their opponents of the credit of bringing good times, they roll up the whites of their eyes and exclaim against the falsehood and blasphemy of the wicked partisan leaders who "claim that this is "the work of their hands, and that the people "shall be thankful to them and not to heaven for "our returning prosperity." That is the attitude of the Indiana Democracy—the attitude of thankfulness for the gifts of Providence. And the whites of their eyes show like the snow-line of the Sierras as they think of the falsehood and blasphemy of those who think the Republicans had any hand whatever in bringing good times.

It is not for us to say that the Indiana Democracy are not profoundly in earnest in their expressions of thankfulness to Divine Providence, or their horror at the blasphemy of their opponents. Still it does occur to us that it is one of the suddenest conversions we ever knew. And gratifying as it must be to all good people to see this unexpected display of piety, we can't help thinking of the boy who went to the anxious bench not so much because he desired to reform as to get a chance to stick a pin into one of the good little boys on the front seat. However, there the Indiana Democracy are, all in a row, offering thanks to heaven for the "craps" and rolling up their eyes at the "blasphemy" of everybody who doesn't join in. They look pretty, whether they mean it or not.

All New-Yorkers who remember Barnum's old Museum on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., and the tens of thousands of country people who found wholesome entertainment there will be glad to learn that the veteran showman is to return to the metropolis as the manager of an enterprise as much greater than the old one as the New-York of to-day is greater than the New-York of thirty years ago. The particulars of his project will be found in our advertising columns. It is nothing less than to erect on the site of the old Madison-Square Garden the largest amusement structure in the world—a building five stories high, containing an opera house, theatre, museum, public hall, aquarium, circus, menagerie, skating-rink and tropical-garden. The plan for this immense building is already made and a large part of the capital is pledged before the public is asked to subscribe. The scheme is a gigantic one, but this is the age of great things. Mr. Barnum has made some mistakes in life, but he has done a great many good things; he is a useful citizen, an agreeable man, and by universal consent is accorded the title of the Prince of Showmen. If anyone can make the new enterprise a success he is the man.

Garfield has not yet been implicated in the Sound disaster.

It should be borne in mind by the mud-throwers that General Garfield is to be elected by Republican votes, and that Democratic abuse never yet won a Republican voter to the Democratic side.

The college presidents continue to array themselves on the side of Garfield in spite of the "proofs" of the Democrats that he is a bad, bad man. In his Baccalaureate sermon at Brown University, on Sunday, President Robinson said: "Let the action of a great convention of American citizens on Tuesday last interest us. Scheming politicians had long and warily laid their plans; partisanship had exhausted itself of its devices; the cunning and craft of politicians seemed on the eve of triumph; but to the honor of our common country be it said, that once and again have machine politics been wrecked and wily demagogues been mutually outwitted; and, more than all, the worth of an unimpeached and unimpeachable character, the priceless value of untarnished honor and of unswerving fidelity to principle and duty, have been recognized in the selection of a candidate for the highest honors in the gift of 50,000,000 of people. There is yet hope for the Republic."

If it takes three locomotives to draw the Tammany delegation on its way to Cincinnati, how many will it take to draw it back, provided Tilden shall have been slain and the delegates be as "full" as the victory would naturally leave them?

The Deputy Democratic newspapers are deeply impressed with the portentousness of the Democratic mud display. Of course, that is what Deputy Democratic newspapers exist for.

As a statesman the Hon. Ben Hill may be said to have snuffed himself out.

There will be a full Butler Democratic delegation from Massachusetts at Cincinnati demanding admission. The regular Democratic delegation was elected last year, before the fusion of the two factions was accomplished. An attempt to have a fusion delegation organized has failed, and there will be a contest in the Convention. If the Butler-Democrats are considered regular enough to assist the "regulars" in a State election, they ought to be regular enough to assist in the National councils of the party. The Republicans are unanimously of the opinion that Butler and all his followers ought to be so snugly incorporated in the bosom of the Democracy that neither he nor they will ever escape again.

If Garfield is so "bad" why are the Democrats afraid to run an Ohio man against him?

Seymour cries "peace, peace," but there is no peace for him. He's his party's own and only statesman who ever declined anything.

Judge Joel Parker gives the real reason for the current Democratic vituperation of General Garfield when he says: "The Chicago nominations are unquestionably strong ones. Garfield has a good record as a soldier and a statesman. Campaign stories will not affect him, and if the Democrats are to elect the next President they must make equally good nominations." The Judge imparted this opinion to a reporter of *The Philadelphia Press* on Saturday. There is not a Democrat in the party who will not recognize it as the exact parallel of his own.

If Charles Francis Adams would go to Cincinnati with the fraud brand he might brace the Convention up to its duty of never condoning.

Thurman ejaculates feebly that he thinks he can beat Garfield in Ohio, but Thurman's party knows that he didn't beat him there last Fall and will not venture on a repetition of the experiment.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Sherman has gone with her youngest daughter to stay at St. Catharine's, Canada.

Senator Hampton, with his daughter, Miss Daisy Hampton, will spend the Summer at a Virginia watering-place.

Mr. Philip R. Alger, the young man who has just been graduated at the head of his class in the Naval Academy, is the son of the Rev. W. K. Alger, late of the Church of the Messiah.

A picturesque description is given of General Garfield's dinner on the evening before he whipped Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek. He was found eating stewed rabbit out of a tin cup with one of his officers, the two gentlemen taking turns with the one small teaspoon which was available.

When Mr. Emerson, it is related, was recently reading his essay on the future of America to a small audience, he happened to say "the" instead of "this country." His faithful daughter Ellen interrupted him. "Father," she said, "it is *this* country." A smile crept over the face of the Concord philosopher, as he replied, with a fine faith in the Great Republic, "Well, *this* country is *the* country."

Stonewall Jackson's last dispatch, written by his own hand in pencil, on a single sheet of English note paper, is preserved in a case in the Virginia State Library. It was written to General Lee, just before the battle of Chancellorsville, where Jackson received his death wound. It is a short note, ending thus devoutly: "I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success."

When the Princess Louise was shopping in Chicago another feminine shopper approached her and said: "There is a lady present who was born within the dominion of your mother, and she would like to speak to you." The Princess immediately shook hands with the diffident Englishwoman and said she was glad to see her. After a short but kindly conversation the good Louise turned to go, saying: "How lonely you must be to stay away from your own country so long."

General Grant, at the Soldiers' Reunion at Milwaukee, met every attention with a kindly word, a shake of the hand, or a friendly nod. During the procession innumerable babies were poked into the carriage that the General might kiss them, and he cheerfully did his duty. The crowd of infants at last became so great that both General Sheridan and Colonel Forsyth, who accompanied Grant, were pressed into the service, each of the soldiers having two or three little creatures in his arms at once.

General Gibbon, the old commander of the famous Iron Brigade of Wisconsin, attended with his wife the recent soldiers' meeting at Milwaukee. Mrs. Gibbon, who had accompanied her husband throughout his campaigning and who was almost worshipped by the command, rode with him in the procession. The wildest cheers greeted General Grant and General Gibbon, but when the old soldiers caught sight of Mrs. Gibbon there was a greater uproar, and they pressed forward, eager even to touch the hem of her dress, many of them breaking into tears and sobs.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, in reading her play of "Aurelian," "sits quietly," says *The Cincinnati Commercial*, "with no accessories but a small stand, with light at her left hand. She is in evening dress, not costumed for the part. With the touches of color in her dress; with her strong, mobile face, the graceful acting of her hands and her picturesque poses, this reading becomes a succession or striking tableaus against the background of a high-backed chair in which she sits. By turns, with only a second for the transition of character, she is the haughty Emperor, defiant Queen, sneering traitor, dying soldier. Her versatility of action is marvellous. As she reads the stormy opening scenes, full of the tumult of war, in which every sentence is given with thunderous intensity of tone, there is a feeling that she might herself play 'Aurelian;' that she has more strength than subtlety of expression. But she is capable of profound pathos. Zenobia's passion of loneliness, as voiced in her soliloquy, is given with an abandon and an intensity that prove her power in that vein."

LONDON, June 14.—The London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* says: "Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatic author, is seriously ill of a paralytic affection.".....The Rev. Alexander Mackonochie contemplates a two-months holiday in Canada and the United States.

DURBAN, June 12.—The ex-Empress Eugénie on the 3d inst. left the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed, and is now returning to this place. She is in good health.

PARIS, June 14.—The *Mot d'Ordre* announces that M. Henri Rochefort has completely recovered from the wound received in his recent duel with M. Koechlin.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At one of the Richter concerts recently our young countrywoman, Miss Lillian Bailey, sang three of the Scotch songs, arranged by Beethoven, with piano, violin and violoncello accompaniment; and Mr. William Candidus, formerly of New-York, gave Walter's Prize Song from the "Meistersinger."

Mr. Mapleson's opera season in London seems to have been largely occupied so far with experiments, not all of them very wise. He has been fortunate, however, in the engagement of the German soprano, Lilli Lehman, who personated one of the Rhine Daughters, and also one of the Valkyries in the Wagner performance at Bayreuth in 1876, and was greatly admired in the remarkable company of artists gathered there.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society has issued a circular requesting all persons desirous of subscribing for the next season to send their names to the secretary as soon as possible. There will be six concerts, on Saturday evenings, and twelve rehearsals (instead of six as last year) on Friday afternoons. The number of subscriptions for full sets of tickets, at $8, and sets of concert tickets, without rehearsals, at $5, will be limited to 1,200. Subscriptions for the twelve rehearsals will be taken at $5. In view of the fact that Mr. Thomas will be able to exercise a constant supervision over the work of the next season, it is the purpose of the directors to increase the orchestra and to arrange for the production of one or more of the great dramatic works with chorus.

GENERAL NOTES.

The "Agamemnon" of Æschylus was enacted in the original Greek by the undergraduates of Balliol a fortnight ago.

A French park-keeper recently observed at Auteuil a man and a woman deliberately throwing a little girl into the Seine from a boat in which they were seated. The keeper followed up the boat and arrested the two occupants. They landed, while another spectator rescued the child from the water. On being taken before a magistrate the prisoners declared that they threw their daughter into the Seine to teach her to swim.

Lord Penzance was compelled two weeks ago to suspend an English clergyman who had attempted to conduct Divine service while in a state of intoxication. The accused admitted that on the occasion in question he had been "unable to distinguish one Psalm from another," and that "the same occurred with the Lessons." The allegation that he had fallen asleep during the Communion service he considered "very unlikely."

The leading English journal was extremely unfortunate in its comments upon the Chicago Convention. At an early stage of its proceedings it gravely announced that the choice of the Convention depended "upon the intrigues now being carried on in the building where the Convention will be held, supplemented, possibly, by the terrorism of mobs." Subsequently the English public was bewildered with mysterious announcements respecting the violent contests of the "Organization Committee." To know little or nothing about the United States and next to everything about the rest of creation is the proud distinction of London journalism.

An extensive collection of coins and medals, made by W. T. Curtis, of Portland, Me., is now being sold at auction in this city by Bangs & Co., of No. 739 Broadway. The catalogue, prepared by W. Elliot Woodward, embraces 2,005 numbers, and is particularly rich in early United States and colonial coins. The sale began yesterday and will close to-morrow. On Thursday and Friday the same firm will sell a collection of bric-a-brac belonging to the estate of Dr. Gideon N. Searing, of Hempstead, L. I. Beside the many unconsidered trifles, dear to the collector's heart but of little value in the eyes of the general public, this collection contains articles of considerable scientific interest. There is, for example, an assortment of Mound Builders' pottery, another of Pueblo Indian pottery, and a long list of stone implements and Indian antiquities.

The former Khedive of Egypt is weary of exile. He recently asked permission for his family to take up their residence in Alexandria, but that was refused, and then the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote a dispatch requesting Tewfik Pacha to authorize the return of his father's family. But objection was taken that this was unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of Egypt. Thereupon Ismail Pacha telegraphed to the Turkish Foreign Minister that he intended going to Constantinople with his family, and claiming the protection of the Caliph; but the Foreign Minister replied that if he went to Constantinople he would have straight way to return, and then Ismail telegraphed to the Sheik-ul-Islam, and to the Muftis of Morocco, Tunis, Bagdad and Teheran, calling upon them to pass judgment upon the Caliph for his refusal.

Mr. Fawcett's new bill relating to Post Office money orders in Great Britain deserves study on this side. It provides that money orders can be made payable at any Post Office within the United Kingdom by being crossed either generally or specially. In this case they must of course, like checks, be presented for payment by a banker, or by the particular banker mentioned, as the case may be. This element of negotiability will be very valuable in the payment of tradesmen's bills of small amounts, where mistakes now constantly occur in regard to the particular office to be named, and a good deal of time is wasted in collecting the different sums. A shilling is the lowest sum, half-a-crown is the next, and then the scale runs with regular intervals of half-a-crown up to a pound. The scale of payment is a good deal lowered. At present it is twopence for anything less than ten shillings, and threepence for anything between ten shillings and three pounds. Under the new bill it is to be a halfpenny for a shilling, a penny for anything between one and ten shillings, and twopence for larger sums. The bill is opposed by the banking interest.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The duty of the Democratic party is plain.
It must throw Tilden overboard as the Republican party threw overboard Grant.—[New-Orleans Times (Dem.)

With Garfield as our Presidential candidate
Ohio is removed from the list of doubtful States and a Republican victory is assured at the October election in that State.—[Alleman (Mich.) Journal (Rep.)

An average degree of Democratic folly at
Cincinnati will make Garfield a formidable candidate, and nothing less than the highest measure of patriotism and wisdom in the National Democratic Convention can defeat him.—[Memphis Appeal (Dem.)

DOUBTING THE EFFICACY OF MUD.
From The New-York World (Dem).

It is not too early in the Presidential campaign to invite the attention of our esteemed contemporaries to the fact that what is called political "mud-throwing" has really ceased to affect the fortunes either of parties or of individuals. So far as the Democratic party is concerned it is very important that this should be understood. To call General Garfield or General Arthur "pet names" of the old reminiscence Callender pattern and belabor them with superlative epithets will have only one possible effect. It will bore the intelligent public and tend to make sensible people in general indifferent to the very serious question of the real fitness of either of these candidates for the post to which in the hullabaloo of the crazy Convention at Chicago he was nominated.

THE SUPREME BENCH AND POLITICS.
From The Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

For the learning and force of character of Judge Field we have great respect. We say that the country cannot spare him from the Supreme Bench, for many reasons. Judge Field must resign, if he be nominated at Cincinnati, and his place will be filled by a Republican judge, in sympathy, in all probability, with the more extreme members of the Court. Other men can certainly be found as well-fitted as Judge Field to be the Democratic candidate, but there is no present way of securing a judge of equal parts and experience to fill his place on the Supreme Bench. There is still another consideration. It lowers the Supreme Court when its members become candidates for public offices. The interest of the whole