The National Republican.

VOL. XX---NO. 133. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1880. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

TELEGRAPHIC TIDINGS.

The Cables and Wires Bring Their Budget of News.

New British Ministry Received by the Queen —General Grant's Birthday—Three Million Bonds Bought—The Missing British Training-Ship — The Pedestrians—Base-Ball—Nationals Defeated.

British Ministeral Change.

LONDON, April 28.—According to the programme already announced, the members of the late Cabinet went to Windsor to-day by the 12:10 p. m. train, and the new ministers by the 1:10 p. m. train.

The First Iron Sailing-Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The three-masted centre-board schooner Josephine was launched this afternoon from the ship-yard of William Cramp & Sons. She is the first iron sailing-vessel built upon the Delaware river.

General Grant's Birthday Celebrated.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Last evening General Grant received a congratulatory visit from a large number of citizens of Galena at his home, in honor of his fifty-eighth birthday. He left for Chicago this morning.

Purchase of Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day aggregated $7,855,400 at 104.45 to 104.62 for sixes of 1880, 106 to 106.64 for sixes of 1881, and 104 to 104.25 for fives. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted $3,000,000.

Searching for the Atalanta.

LONDON, April 28.—Instructions have been given directing the British steam corvette Blanche, of the North American station, or other men-of-war shortly expected at Halifax, to cruise from latitude 48° to 50° north as far as longitude 30°, remaining a fortnight after passing the banks of Newfoundland in search of the missing training-ship Atalanta.

The Philadelphia Pedestrians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The third day of the pedestrian contest commenced this morning with nineteen men on the track, Ammons, Mackey and Costello failing to put in an appearance. During the day "Experiment," Vought, McCaffrey and Irvine withdrew, leaving fifteen contestants at the close, with the following score: McLeavy, 154 Harriman, 183; Hughes, 208; Albert, 214; Dickinson, 165; Colbert, 152; Redding, 201; Stevenson, 150; McKee, 157; Barrett, 184; Young, 184; Steve, 195; Williams, 124; Arnold, 137; Dufrane, 189.

A Son Shoots His Father's Assailant.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Bradford, Pa., special says: John Tully and Luke Kane, of Olean, went last night to the house of John Smith, who lives three miles out of town. They picked a quarrel with Smith, who is a very old man, and beat him terribly. While the affray was at its height, Smith's son, a lad of thirteen, came to his father's rescue armed with a shotgun. He fired and shot Kane dead. Tully fled from the scene, but soon returned with a constable and posse and shot the boy. The *Star* says that the hearing in court will take place at Olean.

Singular Course of a Prosecuting Attorney.

CHICAGO, April 28.—An extraordinary scene occurred in the United States Court this morning, where ex-Postmaster McArthur is on trial for embezzlement of Government funds, aggregating over $50,000. District-Attorney Leake, representing the prosecution, volunteered the testimony in behalf of the good character of the defendant, and when the time came to address the jury asked to be excused, stating that it would be painful for him to proceed with his duty. Judge Blodgett said he had better go on, when he in the most severe words pleaded for the conviction of his friend on the indictment. Much surprise and indignation are expressed at this manner of conducting a Government prosecution.

The jury found the defendant guilty under the first, fourth, fifth and seventh counts of the indictment. The court gave him time to apply for pardon, fixing his bail at $8,000, and set June 1 as a day for sentence.

Ohio River Steamer Lost.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 28.—The steamboat Alice, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, when she left the wharf this morning drifted out in the current, go ing over the dam, and went down the river, the broadside striking pier No. 12 of the bridge just forward of her engines, knocking a hole in her side and causing her to take water freely. She drifted down the river and sunk just above Tarascon's mill, with the water on her cabin floor. When she was let go her chimneys were carried overboard by the network of broken bridge. She is badly broken and twisted and will probably prove a total loss. The Transit went alongside, taking the passengers off, and the crew were brought to the wharf by the Resolute. No lives were lost so far as known.

Additional British Appointments.

LONDON, April 29.—The following additional cabinet appointments have been made: Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. John George Dodson, President of the Local Government Board. The following appointments outside of the cabinet are also announced: Mr. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General; Mr. Anthony J. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council; Mr. Albert Pell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department; Lord F. Cavendish, Secretary to the Treasury; Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; Sir Henry James, Attorney-General; Mr. J. McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland; Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland; Viscount Crichton, Earl of Cork and Orrery, Master of the Buckhounds (instead of Master of the Horse, as reported yesterday); the Duke of Westminster, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Under Secretary for India; the Earl of Morley, Under Secretary for War; Mr. Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, and Lord Carlingford, Ambassador at Constantinople. The Cabinet, with fourteen members, is now complete.

BASE-BALL.

The Nationals Defeated at Cleveland.

[Special Dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 28, 1880.

This was the finest day the Nationals have had since they left home and a pretty one for playing ball. About 700 persons witnessed the third game between them and the Clevelands. The pitching of Derby was very fine and the catching of Trott excellent. The Nationals hit hard enough, but could not get the ball in a safe place. The Clevelands played a brilliant fielding game. The Nationals left to-night for Buffalo, where they will play to-morrow.

Appended is the score:

CLEVELANDS.

PLAYERS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dunlap, 2d b	4	1	1	3	2	1
Shaffer, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hotaling, m. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Kennedy, c.	4	1	0	7	2	2
Hanlon, l. f.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Phillips, 1st b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Hankinson, 3d b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Glascock, s. s.	3	0	0	1	3	0
McCormick, p.	3	0	1	0	3	2
Total	33	5	5	27	13	5

NATIONALS.

PLAYERS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gerhardt, 2d b	4	0	1	0	4	0
McClellan, s. s.	3	0	1	1	9	0
Baker, m. f.	4	0	0	5	0	1
Powell, 1st b	3	0	1	12	0	1
Derby, p.	4	0	1	0	4	2
Trott, c.	4	0	0	7	0	1
Dignan, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Warner, 3d b	3	0	0	0	2	1
Lynch, r. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	19	6

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Clevelands	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	5
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Earned runs—Clevelands, 1.

Two-base hits—Dunlap, Phillips, McCormick and McClellan.

Base on called balls—Clevelands, 1; Nationals, 2.

Struck out—Clevelands, 2; Nationals, 1.

Passed balls—Kennedy, 1.

Time—two hours.

Umpire—Mr. George Strief.

OTHER GAMES.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 28.—Worcesters, 5; Albanys, 0.

TROY, N. Y., April 28.—Troy Citys, 8; Dallys, of West Troy, 3.

DEATH OF MR. MIDDLETON.

Over Fifty Years of Service in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. D. W. Middleton, the clerk of the United States Supreme Court, died Tuesday night about midnight at his residence in this city. His death was not entirely unexpected, as he had been suffering with bad health for over a year. He was confined to the house from February to September of last year. In September he was able to visit his office at the Capitol, and continued to do this until about a week ago, when he was forced again to take his bed. Yesterday morning the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States visited the house of the deceased and viewed the remains, and at the opening of the court Chief-Justice Waite said:

"It is our sad duty to announce that Mr. Daniel Wesley Middleton, the clerk of this court, departed this life at half-past eleven o'clock last night. For more than fifty-five years he has been actively connected with the office he held at the time of his death. Out of respect to his memory the court will now adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

After the adjournment the court-room and clerk's office were drapped in mourning. In Mr. Middleton's death the Government loses a faithful and long-tried officer. Among men Mr. Middleton was much esteemed for his purity and integrity and the many lovable traits of his character. As a mark of respect due to the remains of so old an officer, and at the suggestion of the Court, the funeral will take place from the United States Supreme Court-room at half-past 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the court attending in a body. Mr. Middleton was in his seventy-fifth year and had been connected with the United States Supreme Court for over half a century. He was born on Capitol Hill, and has always resided within a stone's throw of his late residence. He entered the clerk's office as an assistant in 1826, when he was but seventeen years of age. Thomas Carroll was appointed clerk of the court in 1827, and he promoted Mr. Middleton to the position of deputy clerk. When Mr. Carroll died, in 1863, Mr. Middleton was made clerk, and he held this position until he died. His long service rendered him most familiar with the records of the office and the business of the court, and he was, therefore, a most valuable officer. He also came in contact with all of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of the country and was respected by all.

Mr. Middleton was the senior vestryman of Trinity church, with which he has been actively identified since 1835. A funeral discourse will be preached by the rector, Rev. Dr. Addison, on Sunday, when the Justices of the Supreme Court will be present as a further mark of respect.

Congress Yesterday.

There was but little of interest in either House of Congress yesterday after the morning hour, the Senate being engaged on the Indian appropriation bill, and the House on the bill amending the laws in relation to the tax on distilled spirits. An amendment offered in the Senate to restore the Board of Indian Commissioners, stricken out of the Indian appropriation bill by the House, led to a somewhat warm attack and defense of that board, but the amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 24, two days. The consideration of the bill was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House during the morning hour some fifty or sixty reports from committees were made and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Among the bills reported was one by Mr. Cox for a commission to ascertain and report upon a basis of reciprocity between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and a resolution by Mr. Rice to terminate the Fishery treaty, both of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Some sixteen bills for public buildings in various sections were reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and placed on the calendar.

After the morning hour the House in Committee of the Whole considered the bill to amend the internal revenue laws. Some time was spent in general debate, and the bill was then considered by sections. Considerable opposition was made to the clause exempting distillers from the payment of interest on the tax on spirits after the same had been in store one year. At half-past 4, without final action the House took a recess until half-past 7.

The night session was for the consideration of the District code, but the attendance was not over fifty Members, and without much progress being made the point of order was raised that no quorum was present, and shortly after 9 p. m. the House adjourned.

Something in a Name.

The following circular has been prepared for use by the First Assistant Postmaster-General in addressing postmasters relative to changing the names of a number of postoffices throughout the country the titles of which are too long or similar to others in states where the name when abbreviated is liable to be confounded, such as Ga., Ia., La., Pa. and Va.:

"SIR: A great deal of confusion in the transmission of the mails is caused by unnecessarily long names for postoffices; particularly is this the case where the prefixes of 'East,' 'Centre,' 'New,' 'North,' 'South,' or 'West,' etc., etc., or such additions as 'Burgh,' 'Centre,' 'City,' 'Corners,' 'Creeks,' 'Cross Roads,' 'Depot,' 'Hill,' 'Hold,' 'Hollow,' 'Junction,' 'Mill,' 'Mound,' 'Fork,' 'Plains,' 'Point,' 'Port,' 'Prairie,' 'Rock,' 'River,' 'Run,' 'Ridge,' 'Store,' 'Station,' 'Springs,' 'Town,' 'Vale,' 'Valley,' or 'Village,' etc., etc., etc., are used. The Department proposes to change the name of your office, but before doing so a reasonable time will be given you to state the wishes of the patrons regarding such change. If you can suggest a short name, more suitable, due consideration and attention will be given to your suggestion."

It is believed that the names of at least 5,000 postoffices will be altered, but the changes will be made gradually, so as not to cause much embarrassment in the mail service.

The Pension Frauds.

In the Criminal court yesterday Justice James ruled that the first indictment against George Brown was for making and presenting a false claim by means of a false affidavit, and that he was not acquitted of the charge for which he now stands indicted—that is, of false swearing. The jury were instructed in accordance with the view expressed by the court, and returned a verdict to that effect. Mr. Cox then moved that the United States be required to elect upon which of the five indictments they would go to trial, and that motion was overruled. The defendant was then again arraigned and pleaded not guilty. In perfecting a jury the question arose as to the number of challenges the defendant was entitled to. The court held that four was their complement. An exception was taken to the ruling. The jury was then sworn, and the accused was placed on trial for false swearing in connection with procuring a pension in the name of Sally Vaughn. Only two witnesses were examined, most of the day being consumed with arguments.

Abrogation of the Fishery Treaty.

The following is the resolution which accompanied the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the fisheries, which was submitted to the House yesterday and ordered printed and recommitted.

"WHEREAS, American fishermen are deprived of the privileges of fishery conceded to the United States by the treaty with Great Britain, dated May 8, 1871, by hostile legislation and the unlawful violence of the inhabitants of the British provinces, and

"WHEREAS, Said hostile legislation is sustained and said unlawful violence is not rebuked or restrained by the government of Great Britain, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to take such measures as will secure indemnity for our citizens for the damage sustained by them from the unlawful violence committed against them by the inhabitants of Newfoundland and protection from any repetition of such violence to procure an early abrogation or termination of the articles of the treaty of 1871 relating to fisheries."

The Telegraph War.

The motion on behalf of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companys, for an injunction against the American Union Telegraph Company, to restrain the latter from erecting telegraph poles along the line of Fourteenth street and the Long bridge, thereby connecting their main office with the company's wires, extending into Virginia, was up for hearing before Chief-Justice Cartter yesterday afternoon. The complainants aver that by the erection of the poles and stretching of the wires as contemplated their lines of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific will be damaged and interfered with. Messrs. Ashton and Wilson appear for the petitioners, and Mr. R. T. Merrick for the American Union Company. The latter yesterday read a number of affidavits in answer to the charges of the complainants, denying that their wires were obstructed or their efficiency injured. Without concluding the testimony for the defendants the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

New Public Buildings Proposed.

Sixteen bills were reported to the House yesterday authorizing the construction of public buildings at a cost not to exceed in the aggregate $1,450,000, apportioned as follows: Syracuse, N. Y.; Frankfort, Ky.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Marquette, Mich.; Sacramento, Cal.; Augusta, Ga.; Key West, Fla., and Galveston, Texas, $100,000 each; Lancaster, Pa., and Dallas, Texas, $75,000 each; Greenville, S. C.; Oxford, Miss.; Tyler, Texas, and Jefferson, Texas, $50,000 each, and San Francisco, Cal., $200,000. By geographical sections the division is: Middle States, $175,000; Western, $300,000; Pacific, $300,000, and Southern, $775,000.

REPUBLICAN COUNCILS.

Ohio and South Carolina Delegates Elected.

The Palmetto State Sends a Sol d Grant Delegation—Ohio for Secretary Sherman—Blaine's Strength in the Convention—Delegates-at-Large Instructed for Sherman—California To-day.

South Carolina a Unit for Grant.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.—The Republican State convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. A temporary organization was effected with closed doors, no reporters being admitted. E. W. M. Mackey (white), of Charleston, was elected temporary chairman, and Harry Noah (white), of Richland, temporary secretary. The convention has taken a recess until 2:30 p. m. The probabilities are that the delegation will be about equally divided between Grant and Blaine.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 o'clock. The officers of the temporary organization were elected to serve as permanent officers. One hundred and twenty delegates were present—forty whites and eighty colored. The committee on credentials reported that there was no legally-elected delegation from Lexington county, and that there was a vacancy in the Richland delegation. Horry county was unrepresented. Harry Noah was chosen by the delegation to fill the vacancy from Richland.

H. L. Shrewsbury (colored), of Chesterfield, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, there being but few dissenting votes:

"*Resolved*, That the delegation to represent the State of South Carolina in the National Republican Convention at Chicago to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are hereby instructed and solemnly pledged to vote as a unit to the end of the contest for the world-renowned and most available candidate, U. S. Grant, and that upon all questions arising in said Convention they are earnestly recommended to vote in the same manner, to the end that the true interests of the constituency they represent may be subserved."

The Columbus Convention.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 28.—The Republican State convention convened in Comstock's Opera-House at 11 a. m., and was called to order by A. L. Conger, chairman of the State Central Committee. Congressman McKinley, of Clinton, was chosen temporary chairman. During McKinley's speech his reference to the possibilities of nominating Sherman, Blaine or Grant at Chicago was greeted with hearty cheers, but when Grant's name was mentioned there were a half dozen hisses, but these were specedily drowned by applause. After appointing committees the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Hamilton, was chosen permanent chairman, and D. J. Edward, of Trumbull, secretary. The committee on credentials reported all the delegates in full, and no contests except in Licking county, Thirteenth district, where a delegation representing Blaine and one representing Sherman asked to be admitted to seats. The committee reported in favor of admitting the Sherman delegation, and their report was agreed to.

The committee on platforms reported a platform which instructs the delegates-at-large and requests the district delegates to vote at Chicago for Secretary Sherman, and to use all honorable means to secure his election. The resolutions were agreed to with cheers, a demand for a division of the question was laid on the table. The Thirteenth district, which was in dispute this morning, reported as delegates to Chicago A. W. Train and Jerome Buckingham.

The following were elected delegates at-large to Chicago: William Lawrence, W. M. Saxton, James A. Garfield and Charles Foster. The highest vote cast for delegates-at-large, named by the Blaine delegates, was 209 for John Beatty. The delegates-at-large were instructed to select their own alternates. Charles H. Grosvenor and S. S. Warner were chosen electors-at-large by acclamation.

The following is the platform adopted in full:

"*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the last National Convention.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the extension of the system of free public schools throughout the whole country, supported by general taxation except from sectarian influence, and open to every child of proper age, and to that end we are in favor of all appropriate and Constitutional legislation.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of full protection by the National Government of every citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States of every right, and for the purpose of affording such protection, the whole power of the Government should be used.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the National Government to protect the election of Representatives in Congress from fraud and violence, and we condemn the attempts of the Democratic party to nullify or repeal existing laws on this subject as unpatriotic and calculated to encourage fraud.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the maintenance of a sound currency based upon coin, or notes redeemable in coin, and the sacred observance of the public faith against taint of suspicion, or evasion or repudiation.

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the resumption of specie payments, now assured and permanent, as the fruits of Republican policy and the splendid leadership of Republican administration; and we likewise congratulate the country upon the general revival of business and industry, secured, as they are, by the soundest and most convenient currency and wisest financial policy the country ever enjoyed.

"*Resolved*, That this party has done a valuable service, long experience and exalted character, the unswerving fidelity to Republican principles of our distinguished fellow-citizen, John Sherman, entitle him to the highest honor and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country; his matchless skill and financial dexterity have mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of resumption and refunding the public debt and made him the trusted representative in public life of the business interests of all classes of the American people; he has been trained from the beginning of his public life in the advocacy of the rights of man, and no man has been more unflattering in his demand that the whole power of the Government should be used to protect the colored people of the South from unlawful violence and unfriendly local legislation; and in view of his services to his country and his eminent ability as a statesman, we, the Republican party of Ohio, present him to the Republican party of the country as a fit candidate for President, and respectfully urge upon the Republican Convention at Chicago his nomination, and the district delegates are respectfully requested to vote for his nomination.

"*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the administration of President Hayes in maintaining the legislative principles and purposes of the Republican party, designed as they are to maintain the existence of the Government, to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of all rights given or guaranteed by the Constitution and laws and to secure property to the industries of the country.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge the united and earnest efforts of the Republicans of Ohio for the election of the nominees of the National Republican Convention."

During the reading of the resolutions and during the entire day Secretary Sherman's name was sufficient to call out most hearty applause, yet the applause which followed references to Senator Blaine was given with great earnestness.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Charles Townsend, of Athens; for Judge of the Supreme Court, George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas; for clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula; for member of the board of public works, S. R. Hosmer, of Muskingum, and for school commissioner, A. P. DeWolf, of Summit.

Ohio District Delegates.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 28.—As near as can be learned, out of the forty district delegates chosen to-day to attend the Chicago Convention eight are for Blaine; but in one district, the Seventeenth, a resolution was adopted declaring Sherman to be their second choice. Sherman's friends to-night claim that the delegation will be solid for Sherman at Chicago.

The California Convention To-day.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A special dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., to the *Tribune* says: The Republican State Convention meets here to-morrow. A large number of delegates have already arrived. The majority of the county delegations were instructed for Blaine by the county conventions, and at least eighty per cent. of all the delegates are for Blaine. The attendance will be nearly full.

Politics in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Governor Williams to-day issued a proclamation declaring the vote on the constitutional amendments. This is the form of the announcement of their adoption, and makes the residence clause of the first amendment applicable to the city elections of next Tuesday.

The State Greenback convention will meet in this city to-morrow to nominate a State ticket and elect delegates to the National Convention.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Wrong and Inexpedient to Unseat Kellogg.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.]

Nothing has been said to change our opinion that it is both wrong and inexpedient to eject Senator Kellogg from the Senate.

The general facts of the contest were fully known when the Senate determined to admit him, and the resolution under which he was admitted declared him to be entitled to the seat on the merits of the case.

It is true that he would not have been admitted at all had the Democrats had a majority in the Senate when he presented himself for admission. Nor could Senator Butler have been admitted when he was had not an agreement been made to stop the debate and take a vote in his case and that of Kellogg.

The Senate is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and the majority, when a vote is taken, is the Senate. By the Senate Kellogg was adjudged to be entitled to be seated as Senator from Louisiana, and the only lawful way of getting rid of him now is by expelling him by the requisite two-thirds vote. No defect in the manner of choosing electors for President can affect the President, when his election has been declared and he has been installed. Impeachment is the only remedy. No new fact unearthed since Kellogg was sworn can undo the action of the Senate in formally admitting him.

Law or no law, the Senate can, by a majority vote, turn out Mr. Kellogg. There is nothing to prevent it. But, in that event, each Senator will hold his seat at the pleasure of the majority, and there will be a race to see which party can out-run and out-cheat the other. The Republicans would win. Whoever succeeded Kellogg would be unseated as soon as the Republicans obtained a majority, and ten or twelve Southern Democrats would go the same way. There would not then be much room for choice between the United States and Mexico.

Thurman, Bayard, Lamar, Hampton, Butler and Gordon are understood to be opposed to reopening the question of Kellogg's right to his seat. It is good company to be in, and we expect to stay there.

A postponement of the vote has been proposed. We should regret to see it put off until next session. The elections will then have taken place, and there will be little or no room for serious doubt on even Democratic politicians. If the political complexion of the Senate depended upon ousting Kellogg, he would probably go. For this reason it is best for the Democrats to decide the matter now, and save themselves from future temptations.

Begin With the Rank and File.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: Wouldn't it be as well for some of those Senators who are now in pain as to Cadet Whittaker's treatment at West Point to look after their own records concerning the color line in the army? Only a year since Senator Burnside had a bill in the Senate to do away with distinction on account of color—to place all men in the service on an equal footing in the ranks—looking only to a man's physical and moral qualifications for enlistment in any regiment, without making mention of his color. If my memory serves me right, some of the very Senators now sorely exercised either voted against the bill directly or worked to the end that it should not be voted on at all, and to-day we have on our statutes that "There shall be four regiments of the army composed of colored men," not withstanding that every word of said law is a direct violation of the Civil Rights bill, of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, to say nothing of the common sense of the people and the good of the public service. With so pointed discrimination against every man of color as to his qualifications for a place in the ranks of the army, with the law making a difference on account of color, the cadet would always be found in direct violation of a higher law, can it be a matter of great wonder that cadets at West Point do feel that there is some merit in the absence of color? Just as well make a section of each class at the Military Academy of colored cadets, as to maintain so many regiments composed of colored men. The same spirit which enables Congress to retain such provisions on the Statute books prompts the cadets to ostracise Whittaker and his kind. It is but proper and meet that it should be so. In short, the cadets are denounced and the Academy abused, as the law makes provision that it shall be, as the law does (in the army), makes a distinction on account of color. Let the press that is now so active and so long silent on the question of the color line in the army demand the repeal of the law; let Congress heed the demand, and very much will have been done to correct any short-comings that West Point may have in this respect. One of the greatest and most conservative soldiers of the war of 1861-65, the late General George H. Thomas, said of the colored soldiers of the battle of Nashville, from the field, regarding the gallant charge made on Overton Hill, that "the colored soldiers say equally near the works with the white men." The position of the dead and wounded of that fearful charge demonstrated to their great commander their worth and valor, and he in the dispatch quoted bore willing testimony of their capacity and determined right to carry and defend the flag of the American soldier—the flag of our country. With such testimony before them, what other people would have been capable of denying such men equal rights in this army? Does it not seem a travesty on our boasted civilization and enlightenment that with their record in the war and their splendid service in our Indian wars the colored men should be prescribed to "four regiments" in forty—that in the artillery service he should not be allowed at all? And is it not a little singular that from these four regiments there should have never been an officer detailed for service at West Point, and that, too, when the officers of these regiments have had nearly fourteen years of constant field and frontier service? With these laws and customs to run over is it at all singular that the young cadet should feel just a little prejudice? Isn't it a wonder that there is not more of it than the Whittaker investigation shows to exist? Suppose, as I have suggested, that we get the beam out of our own eyes, and my word for it, that the now very perceptible mote in the cadet's eye will have disappeared. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1880.

The Virginia Delegation to Chicago.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: The late Staunton Republican convention selected twenty-two delegates to the Chicago Convention, and not only instructed them to vote for General Grant's nomination, but exert their united and most earnest efforts to secure his nomination. Among the delegates are three Collectors of Internal Revenue, viz., Messrs. Russell, Fernald and Brady, and one Collector of Customs, viz., Mr. George E. Bowden. This fact has given rise to the most absurd report, which is being published and circulated even beyond the limits of the State, that the delegation is not reliable for Grant—in fact, that it can be more safely relied on to oppose him. A greater and more cruel injustice was never done than this report does, especially to the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above. It is true that they were originally Sherman men, but every one who knows them knows that they, having sought to be sent to the National Convention under instructions, passed by the unanimous vote of the State convention, to do all in their power to promote the nomination of General Grant, would lose their right arms rather than betray their constituents and violate the solemn instructions of the convention that sent them. As a friend of these gentlemen, I indignantly deny that there is a particle of ground for the unjust reports spread broadcast respecting their probable action at Chicago. The man of the Virginia delegation who, under the circumstances, fails to do his utmost to promote General Grant's nomination is a traitor to his trust, and would deserve to be hung as such to a Chicago lamp-post. No such traitor, Mr. Editor, will be found among the Virginia delegates to disgrace the Republican party and the honored name of Virginia.

Virginia's twenty-two votes are sure for Grant; and as a Republican, a Virginian and a member of the delegation, I pronounce the report to which I have referred as a base and cruel slander.

L. L. LEWIS.

RICHMOND, April 27, 1880.

Grant in Alabama.

The Republican convention of Lee county, Ala., was held at Opelika on the 24th instant. An attempt was made in the interest of Sherman by a newly appointed postmaster to prevent the instruction of delegates to the State convention, and also to secure his own election as a delegate. He failed in both directions. The delegation from Lee is solid for Grant, and they go with instructions to vote for him first and last. There, as elsewhere in the South, the masses know no other name than Grant, while the office-holders too generally have reasons to be grateful to Sherman.

A Drunken Man Killed for a Burglar.

KEOKUK, IOWA, April 27.—About 12 o'clock Monday night William McKee, while on his way home in a state of intoxication, entered the house of Al Hickman, two miles from Montrose, in this county. Hickman mistook him for a burglar and beat him over the head with a stick, fracturing his skull. McKee died from the effects of the injuries yesterday. He was the son of a well-known citizen.

The Unfinished Ironclads.

The board appointed to examine the unfinished monitors Terror, Amphitrite and Miantonomah, now lying at Philadelphia, has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that in the opinion of the board it is to the interest of the Government to finish the vessels, but not according to existing plans.

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRATS.

Randall and Wallace as Damon and Pythias.

Amusing Performance at Harrisburg—Peace Offerings on the Altar of Democracy—A Committee to Scale the Offerings—A Day and a Night for the Job—Tilden and Barnum in Connecticut.

Compromise Efforts at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—The Democratic State convention met in the Opera-House here to-day. All hope of a compromise between the contending Philadelphia or Wallace and Randall delegates being at an end, matters were very lively all morning in the hotels and committee rooms. Great difficulty was experienced in gaining admission to the hall of the convention, and a large number of special doorkeepers were on hand. The Randall people appeared to have thorough control of all entrances to the hall, and many visitors received their ticket of admission before those of the delegates were issued. So strict were the doorkeepers that it was impossible for the telegraph messenger to pass in and out, and great difficulty was experienced in reaching the telegraph office. When Speaker Randall entered the hall he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. He had not been elected a delegate, but appeared as a substitute. Senator Wallace was also present as a delegate.

Some delay occurred in calling the convention to order, during which several conferences took place between the leaders of the two factions. At 1 o'clock Speaker Randall, with two of his friends, stepped into a corner where Wallace and his leaders were, and a conference of a few minutes took place. The result was an agreement to appoint a committee to settle the points of difference. It was then understood that Mr. Monaghan, of Westchester, would be temporary chairman, while Hon. A. H. Dill would be permanent chairman. At 1:10 p. m. Chairman Miller took his position on the stage, and called the convention to order.

A list of secretaries and doorkeepers was then read by the secretary. Mr. Cassidy announced that he had brought glad tidings of great joy and peace to the entire people of this commonwealth. He said the leaders have at the last moment settled upon a plan that will adjust all differences in Philadelphia and which will prove eminently creditable to the entire Democratic party. The regular Democratic party, of which he was a member, while it stood by its position, was yet willing to take their opponents by the hand for the sake of peace, and they were going to settle their differences fairly and honorably. For the purpose of effecting this he named the following committee, to whom all contests shall be referred without debate: R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon; Mutchler, of Northampton; Dill, of Union; Stenger, of Franklin; Jenks, of Indiana, and Mr. Gibson. The committee was named amid much applause.

Hon. R. M. Speer and Richard Vaux, esq., followed with remarks in support of the proposed adopted.

Mr. Randall, in response to loud calls, arose and said: "This is the happiest political moment of my life, and it gives to the people of the United States the assurance that the Democratic party mean a complete and thorough peace and unending war to our opponents."

Mr. Wallace then thanked the convention for their kind greeting. It could scarcely be expected of him that in the crisis of his party he would fail in the performance of his duty. He yielded to the entire Democracy the control of place and power, and he would always be found in the front of Democratic party placed him, whether in the front rank or in the lead—he was for peace, harmony and victory.

Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, then followed in a speech, in which he congratulated the party upon the glorious examples set them by their great leaders. A. H. Dill thought no one but a true Democratic candidate for State office could appreciate the full significance of this compromise. William S. Stenger said the nomination of General Grant meant the perpetual rule of the Duke of America. All that stood in the way of victory for the Democratic party were the dissensions in their own ranks. Now, when we are shoulder to shoulder, with the grand courage of our leaders shining before us, we can certainly look for victory. To-day's burial of these little resentments means victory.

Mr. Cassidy's motion was then adopted by unanimous consent. A motion was afterward made that the convention adjourn until 5 o'clock, at which hour the committee of six appointed to settle all contests will report. This was agreed to.

ANOTHER RECESS TAKEN.

The convention reassembled at 5 o'clock. Malcolm Hay, of Alleghany county, announced that the committee of six were not ready to report, but expected that they would be ready in an hour. He moved that the convention adjourn until that hour, which was agreed to, and a further recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—The convention met again at 8 o'clock. A call was made for the report of the committee on credentials on adjustment of differences, and there being no response, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the committee and ascertain at what time their report might be expected. While this committee was away Mr. W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, addressed the assembled delegation on the question of the day—the compromise which had been made by the leaders. Mr. Yates Stanton, as a short time the committee of three made their report that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until to-morrow morning, and upon this the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock. The candidates for delegates at large to Cincinnati will probably be Whitman, Mutchler, Speer and Cassidy, and four electors—Monaghan and W. H. Clayton on the Wallace side, and Scott, Gowen, Stenger and Jenks as delegates at large, and Buckalew and J. P. Barr electors on the Randall ticket. It is thought now that Hon. A. H. Dill will be temporary chairman of the convention.

THE PROPOSED REPORT.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—The committee on credentials to-night decided to admit half of each contesting Philadelphia delegation, with the understanding that each half shall vote as a unit through its chairman. The committee have also agreed to report a resolution which will require them to proceed to Philadelphia and take such measures and adopt such rules as shall in their judgment best serve to reorganize the party in Philadelphia, their decision to be reported in writing to the chairman of the State Democratic committee to be binding and final, and the organization thus recognized shall be the true and only regular organization of the party.

The Wallace people to-night are claiming that the delegation to Cincinnati will stand thirty-six anti-Randall to eighteen in favor of the opposition. This is without counting the four delegates-at-large who will be elected to-morrow by the convention.

TOO MUCH RECONCILIATION.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—There was a great deal of fighting and turbulence here last night and to-day. Many arrests were made of roughs who hovered around the Democratic convention, and the lockup is fairly well tenanted to-night. Nothing of any very serious character is reported, however.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 28.—The Democratic State convention organized in this city to-day by the election of Thomas M. Waller as temporary chairman, and after preliminary business, as president of the permanent convention. In his speech on taking the chair he denounced the election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency as a fraud upon the Democratic party and the country, and in alluding to the nominees at Cincinnati, said the party should not nominate a man who could not carry his own State. The convention then chose as delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention Alfred E. Burr, of Hartford; W. E. Parsons, of New Haven; N. A. Wells, of Norwich, and W. H. Barnum, of Salisbury. After the election of district delegates the convention proceeded to instruct the delegation to vote at Cincinnati for the retention of the two-third rule at the National Convention, and each delegate was empowered to appoint one substitute. The committee on resolutions reported a set of resolutions favoring adherence to the Constitution and respect for its limitations; for civil-service reform which shall bring to all parts of the Government former honesty and economy; denouncing the election of President Hayes as a fraud; calling for the nomination of a candidate at Cincinnati devoted to the Constitution, and an honest government of conservatism which will unite the party, and prescribing the unit rule for the government of the action of the Connec