THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXI.---NO. 163. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1881. THREE CENTS.

THE STALWARTS

SANGUINE AS TO THE FINAL RESULT.

The Balloting at Albany—Movements of Senators—Conkling and Platt and Vice-President Arthur—A Promising Outlook—The Fight to Go On.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Vice-President Chester A. Arthur and Police Commissioner French arrived in this city on the train from Albany yesterday morning. Mr. Arthur went to his residence in Lexington avenue, where he remained during the day, and Mr. French passed the morning in the mayor's office, and the afternoon at the meeting of the board of health. Mr. Conkling passed most of the day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel attending to the law business which called him to this city. Nobody of any prominence called upon him, and he was left free to prosecute his legal studies. Mr. Platt went to the office of the United States Express Company during the morning and remained there most of the day. He returned to the Fifth Avenue in the evening, and had a short consultation with Mr. Conkling and Mr. A. B. Johnson, after which the three gentlemen took a carriage at the Twenty-third street entrance to the hotel and were driven to the residence of Vice-President Arthur. Mr. Platt, before leaving the hotel, said to a reporter: "There has been no conference in this city to-day, and there will be none. We may meet and converse together, as gentlemen have a right to do and are accustomed to do, but nothing of the least political significance will take place. I shall go to Albany on Sunday evening to be present at the balloting on Monday, and I think that Mr. Conkling will go at the same time. That, however, will depend upon circumstances."

"What is your opinion of the situation to-day?" asked the reporter.

"It looks to me," said Mr. Platt, "as if there would be a long dead-lock in the Legislature, followed by an adjournment without an election of Senators."

Mr. Conkling said to an intimate friend during the day: "I feel very sanguine as to the result of my fight. I was never more hopeful. I shall return to Albany the moment my friends think that my presence is necessary, and remain there during the struggle."

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, jr., called on Mr. Conkling during the day. Upon coming from his room Mr. Fish said to a reporter: "My opinion is that Mr. Conkling will fight this thing out if it takes all summer, and I believe that he will win in the end." Collector Merritt, who was in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue during the early part of the evening, said to a reporter: "I shall go to Albany to-morrow, and remain there as long as Mr Wheeler is in the field, and perhaps longer." Mr. Merritt declined to hazard any opinion as to the chances of Conkling and Platt for ultimate victory.

The Stalwarts of this city are by no means disposed to give up the fight, and, to judge by their talk, they are confident of victory. One of them, who has been managing the contest for Mr. Conkling in Albany, said to a reporter last evening: "I see no reason to doubt that the Stalwarts are in a better position to-day than they were a week ago, when the nominations were first made. Great exertions have been made to swell the vote of Mr. Cornell and of Mr. Depew, but all the efforts have proved disastrous to the Half-Breeds. There is no question in Albany that if the majority of the Republican members of the Legislature dared to vote on their own convictions, without reference to the feelings of their constituents, both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt would be returned at once. But the Half-Breeds have managed to skillfully manipulate a public opinion against Mr. Conkling, and especially against Mr. Platt, which has frightened the assemblymen to such an extent that they dare not vote just now according to the dictates of their own judgment. It is the opinion of many of the members who are now voting against Conkling and Platt that a reaction has set in, and that within the next week they can satisfy both themselves and their constituents by voting for Conkling and Platt. They believe the time has nearly arrived when they can afford to vote in accordance with their own feelings. The Stalwarts have an objective point to rally around, while the Half-Breeds have not, and they feel that they are masters of the situation. Unless the Half-Breeds make a combination with the Democrats it is absolutely impossible for them to elect anybody. They never can agree upon one candidate, to say nothing of two."

Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt returned to the Fifth Avenue at half-past ten last night. Mr. Platt said that they had simply made a friendly call on the Vice-President. State Treasurer Wendell, ex-Superintendent Smyth, Attorney-General Ward, and Postmaster Craig, of Albany, arrived here yesterday and went to Long Branch as the guests of ex-Collector Thomas Murphy. Senator Astor and Assemblymen Brodsky and Brehm also arrived in the city last evening.

A Promising Outlook.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, June 4.—The outlook is more promising to-day than any day since the canvass for the election of Senators actually opened. All the deceptive illusions which the Half-Breeds have created by the persistent talk of an organized lobby have been dispelled. If the Stalwarts are not agreed upon candidates, they are at least determined that no Half-Breed shall be sent to the Senate of the United States. This a positive and decided gain. It shows that the men who represent the dominant sentiment of the Republican party are not to be crowded one side and run over by men who do not.

The dignified attitude of the Governor has impressed itself upon all alike. He is the Governor of the entire state, and he cannot and will not use his office to help or hinder any one in the canvass. He is the representative of the Republican party, and he cannot and will not do anything inconsistent with that relation. He is the personal friend and supporter of Roscoe Conkling, and he will recognize all the obligations such friendship imposes. These facts, understood by all who have any knowledge whatever upon the subject, have become more apparent each day, and were conclusively settled yesterday, when several of the Governor's personal friends transferred their votes to other Republicans whose names are before the convention.

The Stalwart vote was increased, that of Depew remained stationary, but showed evidence of weakness, and there was the same uncertainty with regard to a concentration upon candidates which has existed from the beginning.

The conservative sentiment of the State is making itself felt in behalf of Conkling and Platt. There is a decided reaction, and members are feeling its effect. It will grow stronger from this time on. The Republican party has been perilously near the brink of dissolution, but it has shrank back in time. We would not speak more hopefully than the facts warrant, but it is evident that the crisis has passed.

The Stalwarts have control and they will keep it.

By Associated Press.

ALBANY, June 5.—The joint convention reassembled at 12 m. yesterday. The following is the result of the first vote for a successor to Hon. Roscoe Conkling: For Mr. Jacobs, 31; Conkling, 29; Wheeler, 13; Cornell, 18; Rogers, 13; Bradley, 1, Crowley, 2, and Lapham, 4.

The following senators were paired: Mr. Astor with Mr. Fowler, Mr. Williams with Mr. Murtha, Mr. Pitts with Mr. Seebacher, and Mr. Schroeder with Mr. Stevens. The following assemblymen were paired: Mr. Andrews with Mr. Cowles, Mr. Brehm with Mr. Brooks, and Mr. S. R. Welles with Mr. Boardman. The following were the changes made: Mr. Madden, from Mr. Woodin to Mr. Cornell; Mr. Fenner, from Mr. Fenton to Mr. Cornell; Mr. Platt, from Mr. Lapham to Mr. Rogers; Mr. Palmer, from Mr. Cornell to Mr. Crowley; Mr. Scott, from Mr. Cornell to Mr. Lapham. No choice.

The following is the result of the first vote for a successor to Thomas C. Platt: Kernan, 31; Platt, 25; Depew, 25; Cornell, 28; Lapham, 2; Crowley, 3; Folger, 5; Butcher, 2; Miller, 8; Tremaine, 3, Van Cott, 1; Wheeler, 1; Fenton, 1. The following were the changes: Fenner, from Cornell to Fenton; Platt, from Tremaine to Cornell; Sheeby, from Cornell to Tremaine; Young, from Lapham to Tremaine. There was no choice. Both branches of the legislature adjourned until Monday.

Base-Ball Games.

At Philadelphia—The game between the Nationals and Athletics resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 8 to 4. The weather was bad, but nevertheless a very large crowd was present to witness the contest.

At New York—Troys, 6; Metropolitans, 3.

At Amherst—Amherst, 9; Williams, 4.

At Boston—Yale f., 21; Harvard f., 2.

On account of the rain there was no game at Providence.

At Worcester—Boston, 3; Buffalos, 6.

At New Haven—Detroits, 4; Yales, 2.

A PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The White House Family Make a Flying Visit to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., June 5.—At noon yesterday Commodore A. K. Hughes, commandant of this navy-yard, received a telegram announcing that President James A. Garfield and Mr. William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, with Admiral D. D. Porter, might be momentarily expected on an official visit to the yard. He immediately ordered the officers of the yard and those of the ships in the vicinity in full uniform to receive the President, and the marines of the barracks and the various war-ships here were ordered out in full uniform and drawn up in line at the main entrance, under command of Captain H. C. Cochrane. About one o'clock the steamer Dispatch, bearing the presidential party, arrived at the yard and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from the receiving-ship Franklin. On reaching the wharf the inclemency of the weather prevented the party from landing, but the officers who were present upon the wharf by invitation went on board and paid their respects to the distinguished officials, and were cordially received. Besides the officials named the party consisted of Mrs. Garfield and daughter (Miss Mollie), and two sons (Harry and James); Colonel Rockwell, wife, and daughter, and Mrs. Hunt, wife of the Secretary. Mr. John F. Dezendorf, member of Congress from this district, introduced a number of civilians to the President and Secretary, who were warmly received. The Dispatch remained at the yard about an hour, and then steamed back to Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 5.—President Garfield and party came ashore at nine o'clock this morning and passed into the fort, where they witnessed the mounting of the guard and inspected the troops of the garrison. At two o'clock they took carriages, and, accompanied by General Getty, drove to the Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and inspected that institution. A salute was fired by Governor Woodfin in honor of the visit. From there the party proceeded to the Hampton Normal School and were shown through the buildings and grounds by General Armstrong. The National Cemetery, located within the grounds, was next visited, where services were being held in Bethesda Chapel, the party entering and remaining through the service. At its conclusion the President made a short and appropriate address to the students. At five p. m. the Dispatch got under way, and, after sailing around the fleet, proceeded to Washington. The yards of each vessel, including the German schoolship Nymphe, were manned and three cheers were given as the Dispatch passed them.

A BIG IRISH MEETING.

Protesting Against the Wrongs Inflicted by England.

LONDON, June 5.—The mass-meeting in Hyde Park to protest against the government's policy with regard to Ireland was held to-day. Although there was a steady drizzle of rain during the day, a large number of Irishmen and women were present, but the attendance of the general public was limited. A procession of branches of the Home Rule organization, with bands and banners, marched from Trafalgar Square to the Park, where there was speaking from three platforms. The following resolutions were carried unanimously at each platform;

That the government is criminally responsible for the deplorable condition of Ireland; that the meeting summon the government immediately to suspend evictions and liberate persons arrested on suspicion; that Mr. Forster resign the office for which he has proved his utter incapacity.

Mr. Parnell appeared, and was enthusiastically received. He made a speech, in which he attacked the government for encouraging unjust evictions. He read a letter from a priest of New Pallas stating that Colonel Hare, on whose property the recent riotous evictions occurred, has, during the last twenty-five years, evicted nearly 450 persons. Mr. Parnell said: "Serious responsibility will rest on the government if evictions continue. Irishmen are now becoming aware of the power of combination and passive resistance." Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Frank O'Donnell, members of Parliament, also addressed the meeting.

CORK, June 5.—Captain Bell, describing himself as an American journalist, was introduced to the Cork branch of the Land League Saturday. He said he had come among them in the interest of the paper which he represented. He declared that America sympathized with the grievances of Irishmen, but despised rioting and anarchy.

NO REPUDIATION.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee Announce an Important Decision.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 5.—The State Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday rendered a decision holding that when a charter of a municipal corporation is repealed and the same people and the same territory are incorporated as a municipality under a new name, although with different powers and different officers, a suit pending against the old corporation at the date of the repeal may be revived against the new corporation, and that the present "Taxing District," being a successor and continuation of the city of Memphis, as such is liable to suit on the old debts of the city. A correspondent yesterday afternoon interviewed one of the attorneys in the case, which was pending in the Supreme Court, and inquired what the decision meant. He replied: "It means that the indebtedness of the old city of Memphis, amounting to over $5,000,000, can be collected through the Federal courts by means of mandamuses," &c. The decision had created no excitement, and further proceedings will be watched with interest, especially by tax-payers, who were congratulating themselves when the old charter was repealed and the present taxing district government established, that they had freed themselves from an incubus of debt that was weighing them down into the dust. A large amount of the indebtedness of the old city of Memphis is held by citizens of New York and Baltimore.

A Discovery in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 5.—In consequence of the prevalence of the vomito in Vera Cruz, the Mexico Railway Company put on a special train on the days of the arrival of steamers to take passengers direct to Orizaba. S. B. Evans, of the scientific expedition from Chicago, has discovered an immense calendar stone in an excavation among the ruins of Tezcoco, with the largest representation of the human figure known among Mexican antiquities.

The Starving Idiot.

CHICAGO, June 5.—When John Griscom was weighed to-day at the conclusion of the eighth day of his fast it was found that in the last twenty-four hours he had lost only a quarter of a pound, while his temperature, pulse, and respiration were normal and unchanged. At nine o'clock to-night he appeared as cheerful as ever, and was sitting up taking part in the conversation of his attendant physicians upon the scientific pleasures of the dissecting-room and table.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

THE receipts of the Government for Saturday were: From internal revenue, $888,965.09, from customs, $452,030.56.

A PORTRAIT of General W. G. Belknap, father of the ex-Secretary of War, hangs in Washington's old headquarters at Newburg.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, is in Newark, in better health than he has enjoyed before in many years.

IT was telegraphed to a Western paper last night that Assistant Secretary French and Commissioner of Customs James were to be shortly removed.

HON. J. H. RICE, a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from Maine, and for some years past practicing law in this city, is an active candidate for one of the District Commissionerships.

SECRETARY LINCOLN will attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford on Wednesday next, and on Thursday he will go to West Point. General Sherman will also attend the reunion and go to West Point.

HON. AARON H. CRAGIN, formerly of New Hampshire, is being actively urged by the East Washington men as Commissioner of the District, who hold that their section will never get its rights as long as all of the Commissioners live in the West End.

THE board of navy pay officers which has been in session at the Navy Department for the past three weeks, examining Paymaster J. H. Stevenson for promotion, has adjourned until the 20th. This was done to accommodate Colonel Ingersoll, counsel for Stevenson, who had made engagements which could not be broken. Paymaster Stevenson refused to go on with the examination unless his counsel was present.

THE Comptroller of the Currency reports that of the 467 banks which held $44,685,850 of six per cent. bonds all have been extended into three and one-half per cent. bonds, with the exception of two banks, holding $205,500. One thousand three hundred and forty-eight banks held $193,403,950 of the five per cents., all of which, it is estimated, have made applications for extension with the exception of banks holding from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

NEW YORK LETTER

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Lorillard's Victory—Jerome Park—Gerster's Departure—The Fashions of Summer—The Glen Island Resort—A Notable Wedding—West Point.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, June 5.—New York is excited—that is, sporting New York. What with our own races at Jerome Park and the news of the victory of Lorillard's Iroquois, horse circles have been in a whirlpool of excitement. The congratulations which have been heaped upon the owner of the now celebrated horse have been many and continuous, and some startling stories have been told as to the extent of his winnings, the total amount being variously stated from $200,000 to $2,000,000. He is a shrewd man, is Pierre Lorillard. The other day at Jerome Park his filly Spark had sold in the pools as the favorite for the ladies' stake, and his horse Uncas for the handicap, but neither were successful. So far as the first named horse is concerned it is evident Lorilard did not expect him to win, for just before the race he went up to one of the book-makers and said:

"What are you laying against Spark?"

"Three to one," was the reply.

"I will lay $2,000 at 4 to 1 that Spark don't win," said Mr. Lorillard.

The full offer was not accepted, but one backer took $500 of it.

The same day he made a match which will create some interest in racing circles, placing a brother to Sly Dance by War Dance, dam Sly Boots, against Dwyer Brothers' two-year-old colt Onondaga, by Leamington, dam Susan Beane, that won the juvenile stakes on Wednesday. The match is to take place on the Coney Island Jockey Club's course, at Sheepshead Bay, June 25. The stakes are $2,500 a side, and the distance three-quarters of a mile. These Jerome Park races grow in attraction with each season. The attendance of ladies increases, and the most brilliant toilettes are worn. Ladies, you know, are born gamblers, and the gloves, bracelets, jewelry of every description, fans, parasols, and even hose that are wagered with every race would surprise the uninitiated. The day I was at the park the number of gorgeous toilets and beautiful women exceeded any previous attendance; so I was told. The drags of Messrs. Jay, Belmont, Parker, Rives, Schermerhorn, Bronson, Taylor, and Bandanine rolled into the shade under the bluff, loaded with ladies, attired in bright and beautiful colors. These and many others who arrived in carriages all marched in procession across from the club-house to the grand stand, and it may be truly said that a more elegantly appareled company of beautiful women was never seen in America, if anywhere else.

GERSTER'S DEPARTURE.

Mme. Etelka Gerster-Gardini sailed yesterday, in the steamer Germanic, of the White Star Line, for Italy, by way of Liverpool, London, Paris, Turin, and Bologna, where she will meet her daughter Linda, now thirteen months old. I told you last week that the farewell concert which was projected had been abandoned. On Friday evening, however, Dr. Gardini and Mme. Gerster-Gardini held a reception at the Everett House, which was largely attended, and when all the guests expressed their regret at the loss of the fair songstress and their hope that she would certainly return to us in the fall. Mme. Gerster is an accomplished linguist, and at her reception conversed in Hungarian, German, French, Italian, and English, according to the nationality of her guests. Among the visitors were Mr. August Belmont, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Slevin, Mrs. Dr. Gerster, Mme. Bodstein, Signor and Signora Errani, Mrs. Rudolf Bial and Miss Bial, Mr. and Mrs. Schirmer and two Misses Schirmer, Mr. N. J. Haines, jr., Mrs. Harriot, Signor and Signora Moderati, and Signor Marzo. The entire cabin of the steamer yesterday was filled with flowers, which were sent to the fair prima donna. She and her husband remained almost constantly on deck, exchanging pleasant farewells with all. She was dressed in a plain traveling costume of a light-brown shade, with hat to match. She will return to America in the autumn.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

There is a wonderful display of color in the June modes, and the tones are also very fruitful. The patterns selected in the materials should be the guide respecting the choice of trimmings, especially when there is a ruling shade. Often the garniture gives the combination model, and when this is done the colors are greatly multiplied. Great taste is expressed in some of these particular modes that so liberally enumerate color effects; and this idea is very distinctly perceptible, particularly in the expensive textures manufactured expressly for summer wear. The new colored muslins, lawns, and organdies come, for the most part, in bordered patterns of great beauty and originality of design. The delicate grounds of blue, rose, gray, ivory white, pale green, and buff are sprinkled all over with Japanese designs, or Greek squares or crosses, or flower and leaf patterns, in white or in rich, full colors, while the borders match in a larger and more defined style of coloring and design. The dress of the most fastidious fashionable women—those who have the money to spend for it—is the Spanish lace dress, either black or white. It is made up over Surah satin of lustrous quuality, either white, black, or colored, according to the taste and age of the wearer. The draperies are made of the dotted or sprigged "piece net," as it is called, of the Spanish lace, the flounces and trimmings of the Spanish edging so widely known, coming in modified forms of the old rose and leaf designs. The richest of the black Spanish lace dresses are yet beaded profusely in the leaf and flower designs. The white Spanish lace dresses are similarly decorated with crystal and pearl beads. Satin Surah of the same color, but of finer quality, forms the bow and sash decorations, the ends of the same being tasseled or shirred with jet ornaments. The latest new fabric for summer wear is silk muslin, a mixture of silk and wool, which is very soft and pliable and well adapted to the most elegant toilets, and Japanese printed crapes, which exactly copy the designs brought from Japan. Lace mantles will be much worn this season, especially those made with a foundation of black tulle, entirely covered with as many rows of black Spanish lace as the size of the mantle will allow. Sometimes the rows are separated by a trellis of jet. They are fastened at the belt by a large cluster of satin ribbon loops.

GLEN ISLAND.

In my last letter I gave you an account of the "opening" at Glen Island and predicted a very brilliant season. I told of the improvements that had been made by Mr. John H. Starin, under whose energy and enterprise the island had been made a pleasant resort for picnics and excursion parties. By a decision in the Supreme Court yesterday this island is transferred to the possession of John H. Hunter. When Mr. Starin bought the Glen Island property a few years ago, and began fixing it up as a summer pleasure ground, he built a bridge between the main island and the islands in question (which are known as the Flatt Islands), and rented them out for private picnic parties from Sunday schools and churches. Mr. Hunter's claim is based on a grant reaching back over a century, made by the English crown, which designates the islands as part of the main land. As no record could be found mentioning their transfer in any of the deeds to Glen Island, the court decided that they belong to Mr. Hunter, he having produced the proof of his heirship and the existence of the grant. This decision will embarrass Mr. Starin considerably, as he has made engagements with church picnic parties to occupy the islands every day up to the middle of August.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

A large and fashionable wedding took place at Grace Church on Thursday, the parties being Mr. Moreton Frewen, of Leicestershire, England, and Wyoming Territory, and Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter performed the ceremony. The best man was the Hon. Mr. William Bagot. The bridesmaids were Miss Leonie Jerome and Miss Helen Beekwith. The ushers were Mr. F. Gray Griswold and Mr. Gould H. Redmond. The happy couple received many congratulatory dispatches from the Old World and different parts of the Union. Over one thousand invitations were issued, and about six hundred persons were present at the church. A reception followed the ceremony at the house of the bride's parents. The invitations to the reception were limited. Among the guests were the Marquis of Stafford, Lord George Montague, the Prince Camporeale, Mr. Victor Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. Harry Sands, Mrs. Robert C. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Oliffe, Mr. Harry Oelrichs, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. The newly-wedded pair started on a bridal trip that night, and on Friday I took a run up to West Point, when I saw Mr. and Mrs. Frewen, looking as unconcerned as possible, and, except for the newspapers, would never have been known as a newly-married couple.

SPEAKING OF WEST POINT,

I found that the cadets were considerably exercised over the recent order of Secretary Lincoln prohibiting smoking. A young friend of mine, with whom I conversed, said that they all "kicked" at the order, and didn't think they should be treated like boys in an academy. He said that a tradition of the Point told that a similar attempt had been made some thirty years ago, but that it was shortly revoked, because the board of visitors were sensible men, and saw that it was being secretly broken all the time.

"Will the order be enforced?" I asked.

"All military orders are supposed to be enforced," said the cadet, but I noticed that his left eyelid quivered in a profane way, suggestive of great levity.

"But will smoking really be stopped?" I urged, knowing that chewing was not a prevalent vice among the cadets.

"Well, I don't think any of us will throw away what tobacco we have on hand. But, of course, if the rule is enforced with any show of strictness the cadets with smoke on the sly, and it seems to me that any rule that is sure to be broken on the sly is a bad rule."

The examinations are now going on at the Point, and I learn that the young gentlemen are acquitting themselves very creditably.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Standard Theatre last night was the scene of a great deal of amusement in the production of a so-called comic opera entitled, "Elfins and Mermaids," written and composed by one Mr. Charles Brown, of Albany. Why the title placed upon the bills was selected is a puzzler, for there wasn't a sign of an elfin or a mermaid. The serious portions were laughed at and the comic scenes were wildly applauded. It is needless to say that Mr. Brown, of Albany, though given an opportunity, has not proved a success as an opera composer. The interest of the public in the performance of "The World" at Wallack's does not in the least diminish, and crowded houses are seen there nightly. Miss Anna Boyle and Mr. William Stafford have been playing the "Lady of Lyons" here. Miss Boyle is, I understand, from your city, where she has many friends. She is a beautiful young lady, but her voice is hardly strong enough to fill a large theatre, and in the *role* of *Pauline* she did not score a success. To-morrow night she will appear in "Fanchon," in which, I have no doubt, she will appear to better advantage. "The Professor," still does a good business at the Madison Square Theatre, and the performance of the leading character, by Mr. W. H. Gillette, the author, is well worth seeing. Mr. B. Curtis continues to attract large audiences to Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre by his clever impersonation of *Sam'l of Posen*, the commercial drummer. Carte & Rice's Opera-Comique Company begin an engagement at Haverly's Niblo's Garden Theatre to-morrow night with "Billee Taylor." McGINNIS.

OHIO'S COMING CAMPAIGN.

Governor Foster's Renomination Assured—The Lieutenant-Governorship.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The primary elections for the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Cleveland, which will assemble on June 8, were held in this city and county last night. The result is a solid delegation of seventy votes for Foster. Except in two or three precincts only the Foster ticket was put out, and in those two or three instances the opposition ticket received only slight support. By the action of Hamilton County Governor Foster's nomination for a re-election, which was reasonably certain before, can now probably be made unanimous on the first ballot. It is quite probable that the candidate for lieutenant-governor will be taken from this corner of the State. Two names from this city are prominently mentioned—those of Judge Foraker and Louis Seasongood. The latter, who is a wealthy and public-spirited Hebrew, would make a strong race; but he announces that if Judge Foraker's name is presented to the convention he will not permit his own to be used. This clears the way for Judge Foraker, who is reluctant to give up his seat on the common pleas bench, but is in the hands of his friends, and they may decide to push him to the front. Of itself, the office of lieutenant-governor is not one of great honor or emolument, but the possibility of succeeding to the Governor's chair seems in the present instance to be considered universally good. While Governor Foster undoubtedly intends, if re-elected, to serve out his second term, his intimate relations with President Garfield, and the business inducements which are being held out to him, render it quite possible that before another two years he will have accepted some high appointment from the administration or a railroad presidency. Such a contingency gives to the nomination for lieutenant-governor by the coming convention universal interest.

A Singer Commits Suicide.

DENVER, COL., June 5.—A member of the Soldene Opera Troupe, named Hershing, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a bridge into Clear Creek, Colorado. He leaves a wife, who is also a member of the troupe.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamer Yantic sailed from Key West, Fla., Saturday.

First Lieutenant William Young is to report to the Chief of Engineers at once.

Major Clifton has been assigned as instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point.

Major Alfred Mordecai is to become a member of the Ordnance Board in New York city.

First Lieutenant P. H. Ray is to report to the Chief Signal Officer by letter from San Francisco, Cal.

Rear-Admiral Patterson has been ordered to prepare a new edition of the regulations for the government of the navy.

First Lieutenant T. H. Barber, U. S. A., after a year's absence in Europe, has returned and reported for duty at Fort Adams.

Master Oren E. Lasher has been detached from the United States steamer Franklin and ordered to the United States steamer Alliance.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Mercer, Eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and ordered to rejoin his company.

The leave of First Lieutenant G. R. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, from the Department of Arizona, has been extended six months on surgeon's certificate.

Major Taylor, temporarily in command of the troops at Fort Adams, will, upon invitation from Governor Littlefield, inspect the Rhode Island militia in July.

Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols arrived from New York Saturday and assumed the duties of chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department, relieving Captain Law.

Cadet Midshipman Oliver H. P. Belmont, a son of Mr. August Belmont, and at present attached to the United states steamship Trenton, on the European station, has resigned from the navy.

Second Lieutenant M. D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, has been granted three months' leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri.

Master Boynton Leach, U. S. N., has been ordered to temporary duty at the naval rendezvous at New York; Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan ordered to duty at New York in connection with the machinery of the Brooklyn.

The schooner Wave, the tender to the United States steamer Minnesota, and the miniature brig used by the apprentice boys for practice at Newport went ashore on Goat Island during a heavy blow last night. They will come off without damage.

Commander Yates Sterling has been ordered to the United States steamer Passaic. Paymaster Arthur Burtis, as inspector of flour at New York. Cadet Engineer Richard Gatewood has been detached from the United States steamer Trenton and granted leave of absence from July 1 to October 1.

General Sheridan, in announcing the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, says: "The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick D. Grant, aide-de-camp, to date June 1, 1881, is hereby accepted. In parting with Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, after a service upon his staff of more than eight years, the Lieutenant-General thanks him for the good soldierly qualities shown by him during said period, and he most earnestly wishes him every success in the future."

Rear Admiral Howell, commanding the United States naval forces on the European station, reports to the Navy Department from Ville Franche, May 17: "The flagship Trenton and the United States steamer Galena arrived at this port on the morning of the 15th instant. The Galena touched the Bastia (Island of Corsica) on the passage, remaining at that port ten hours. The United States steamer Nipsic arrived on the 16th from Gibraltar, being detained there several days by bad weather. During the gale at Gibraltar Commander Casey reports the fouling of the port chain of the United States steamer Quinnebang and the loss of an anchor. Arrangements have been made for its recovery. The transfer of men and stores between the Nipsic and the Quinnebang were made before the sailing of the latter for the United States."

GARFIELD-GIBSON.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM A. C. BUELL.

What the New York Detective Charged Against the President and What He Is Now Doing—Did He Tell the Truth?—Sound Logical Reasoning.

Buell, of the *Capital*, published an open letter to the President yesterday regarding the appointment of Detective A. M. Gibson, Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* for many years, to prepare and classify evidence in the star-route cases to be submitted to the grand jury. The letter is based upon an article in the New York *Times*, inspired by Gibson, which says: "He will assist Colonel Cook, and he was retained with the approval of the President and prominent members of the Cabinet."

Buell says: "Last Friday week, Mr. President, you said to Colonel Corbin, and to other gentlemen who mentioned the matter to you, that you did not know that Mr. Gibson had been retained by your Attorney-General.

"On Wednesday of last week Mr. Gibson inspired the correspondent of his organ to say, as above, that he had been retained 'with your approval.'

"It is to be presumed, Mr. President, that you recognize the fact that the 'preparation and classification of evidence to be submitted to a grand jury' in a great case, where the United States appears as prosecutor against alleged derelict officials of high rank, is a grave trust. We venture to say that you will agree with us that it is a trust which should be reposed only in the hands of a man whose character for truthfulness, honesty, and honor is above suspicion and beyond reproach.

"No trust can be more grave, and at the same time more delicate, than that of ascertaining the exact truth concerning an alleged conspiracy of high officials to defraud the Government, and of meting out exact justice in accord with the truth ascertained.

"Such is the trust which, according to Mr. Gibson's organ, has been lodged in his hands, 'with your approval.'

"This A. M. Gibson, who has thus been 'retained with your approval' to discharge the most responsible and delicate function known to our institutions, was the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* from 1872 until a quite recent date. While serving in that capacity he publicly, by matter printed in the columns of the New York *Sun*, from manuscript written or dictated by himself, denounced you as a bribe-taker, a thief, a perjurer, a liar, and a suborner of perjury and forgery.

"All these epithets were applied to you personally, by name, and appear in the files of the *Sun*, in correspondence dated at Washington, the authorship of which Mr. Gibson will not disclaim, or which, if he does disclaim it, can easily be proven upon him. We therefore assert absolutely, as a matter of our own knowledge, that A. M. Gibson has not once, but repeatedly, and with monotonous iteration and reiteration, denounced and branded you, Mr. President, in the columns of a widely-circulated journal, as a bribe-taker, a thief, a perjurer, a liar, and a suborner of perjury and forgery, during a space of nine years, well nigh without intermission.

"Now, Mr. President, these charges that Mr. Gibson has for nine years heaped upon you are either true or false. If they are false Mr. Gibson is himself a liar and a libeler, utterly unworthy of confidence, credence, or belief. If they are false, the fact that Mr. Gibson iterated and reiterated them for nine years, in the face of every opportunity to discover their falsity, stamps him as not only a liar and libeler, but as being malicious, vicious, and malignant in his lies and his libels, and therefore doubly unworthy of confidence, credence, belief, respect, or any other amenity usually estimated to be due to honesty of purpose or integrity of character.

"We have always assumed, partly from our knowledge of Mr. Gibson and partly from our observation of you, Mr. President, that the charges which Mr. Gibson has so persistently and so vindictively hurled against you were false and libelous. Upon the strength of that assumption we have repeatedly, in the columns of the *Capital*, as our files will testify, repelled Mr. Gibson's charges against you, and defended you from his aspersions upon your personal integrity; and this notwithstanding the fact that we have always been associated politically with Mr. Gibson, and have been as constantly opposed to you.

"But the fact, as alleged by Mr. Gibson's organ, the New York *Times*, that you have 'approved his retainer' in the discharge of the most grave and delicate trust known to our institutions gives us pause.

"If you are not a fool, Mr. President—and nobody as yet supposes you are—you must know that when a President of the United States 'approves the selection, employment, or retainer' of any individual in a position involving a grave and delicate trust, he, by such 'approval,' confers upon that individual the most perfect certificate of credibility, trustworthiness, honesty, integrity, and respectability possible under our system of society and form of government.

"You are said to have 'approved the retainer of Mr. A. M. Gibson' in a capacity which vests in him, the said Gibson, the task and the responsibility of 'preparing and classifying evidence to be submitted to the grand jury,' of indicting, with a view to conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors, certain ex-officers of the United States Government and other citizens.

"Now, then, Mr. President, you are the only man in the United States—Oakes Ames being deceased—who knows of his own knowledge whether A. M. Gibson told the truth, or lied and libeled when he published in the New York *Sun* the statement that you took the Credit Mobilier bribe, and then perjured yourself about it before Luke Poland's committee.

"If A. M. Gibson told the truth about you in those premises he may be fit and competent for the trust now reposed in his hands, and the reposing of which in his hands you are said to have 'approved.'

* * * * *

"The issue is the simplest one that could be framed in language.

"If Mr. Gibson is not a libeler, you are a bribe-taker, thief, perjurer, and suborner of perjury and forgery.

"If you are not a bribe-taker, perjurer, thief, and suborner of perjury and forgery, Mr. Gibson is a libeler under the criminal statute.

"One of you ought to be in the penitentiary; and that upon your own respective showings of record.

"Both of you cannot be at large without an outrage upon the first principles of justice.

"And yet we are told by Mr. Gibson's organ, the New York *Times*, that Mr. Gibson 'has been retained, with your approval,' in a capacity the most responsible, most delicate, and requiring the highest type of honor, integrity, and trustworthiness!

"Surely, Mr. President, there must be some mistake about this. But if there is a mistake it is a dreadful one; a mistake that will haunt you to your dying day, and damn your memory long after you are dead, as the only President of the United States who ever voluntarily certified to the honor, integrity, and trustworthiness of a man who for nine years had steadily branded him bribe-taker, thief, liar, perjurer, and suborner of perjury and forgery!"

Denials by Gibson, Woodward, and Cook.

The representatives of the Attorney-General and of the Postmaster-General, now and heretofore in charge of the star-contract investigation, emphatically discredit the published rumors that Secretary Blaine has been implicated in the matters referred to, and that, in the interest of himself or of implicated friends, he has endeavored to stop or impede the investigation. The committee of investigation and their superior officers unite in denouncing all such reports as utterly groundless, and say that, on the contrary, Mr. Blaine has from the very first encouraged the investigation most heartily, and has constantly taken the ground that it should be prosecuted to the utmost.

Mr. Boyton to President Garfield.

LONDON, June 5.—The following message has been telegraphed to President Garfield by Mr. Michael Boyton from Kilmainham prison: "I hope the American Government will never submit me or the honor of the Republic I fought to maintain to the degradation of an appeal to the benevolence of a cowardly British government incapable of extending to my countrymen the commonest justice."

Died of Amputation.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Morris D. Ward, vice-president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, died in Brooklyn to-day after having his leg amputated. Mr. Ward has suffered from varicose veins, and the amputation was undertaken with a view to prolonging his life.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

He Approves the Mahone Movement—The Conkling-Garfield Matter.

Senator Edmunds has been interviewed in New York on the Mahone movement in Virginia "The administration and the Republicans of the North," said the Senator, "should, in my opinion, do everything they can to help the movement begun by Mahone."

"So as to approve repudiation?" said the reporter.

"That we have nothing to with. It is not our business to undertake to decide whether Mahone is right, whether the Dept-Payers are right, or whether anybody else who wants to pay all his debts or none at all is right, because that question is entirely a local one. It should not be considered outside of the State, and it is not considered when I say the administration and the Republicans of the North should countenance the movement."

"What, then, should be supported?"

"The resolutions that have been passed by that convention. The great principle of fairness. I don't see how the Republicans of the North can help supporting a movement fought upon such a platform, because it embraces the principles that we have always been fighting for in the North. It is a great era in this country when men who were once so-called Democrats come out and support as enthusiastically as has been done in that convention resolutions of that description."

The conversation changing to the situation in New York State, Edmunds remarked: "I