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RESUME OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL AND WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Hamlin reported a bill to carry into effect a convention with Nicaragua for the adjustment of claims. Majority and minority reports concerning the discrepancies in the Treasury bookkeeping were presented and discussed by Messrs. Davis, Ingalls and Dawes. The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was continued, and the amendment restoring the provision for the Board of Indian Commissioners was agreed to. In the House resolutions were reported and ordered printed requesting the President to take steps to secure indemnity for the sufferers by the Fortune Bay outrage and for the early abrogation of the fishery treaty of 1871. The bill amending the internal revenue laws was considered in Committee of the Whole, and an evening session was held to discuss the bill to establish a municipal code for the District. The Commmittee to investigate the authorship of the Springer anonymous letter began its sessions Wednesday.

The Senate on Thursday refused to make any appropriation for an International Sanitary Conference at Washington. Mr. Allison's amendment to the bill to authorize a retired list for non commissioned officers, providing that the President shall appoint two colored cadets each year to West Point, was discussed. Mr. Hoar being among those who opposed it. The Indian appropriation bill was passed with several amendments and the report of the Conference Committee on the immediate deficiency bill was agreed to.

The House also agreed to the Conference report and to the Senate amendments to the post route bill. A bill permitting the names of vessels to be changed was also passed. The rest of the session was spent in the discussion of the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, to which a large number of amendments were offered. There was an evening session, at which the bill to create a court of pensions was discussed.

A caucus of Democratic Senators considered Mr. Morgan's bill for the punishment of United States officers who shall attempt to act as electors, and also the question of adopting a joint resolution to govern the electoral count.

Mr. Springer and Mr. Finley made statements on Thursday before the Committee investigating the authorship of the anonymous letter.

The Ways and Means Committee adopted, on Mr. Gibson's motion, a resolution declaring that Mr. Wood, in presenting the Hurd bill to the Committee, acted in accordance with the wishes of the members of the sub Committee. The Committee also adopted a bill imposing a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on hoop iron.

A Washington special says that Hendricks and Bayard are the favorites of Tennessee Democrats, and that Tilden is the last in the race.

It is authoritatively announced that the local authorities in Costa Rica assisted the commanders of the Kearsargs and Adams in establishing naval stations on their coasts.

The Senate on Friday further discussed the West Point question, and passed the Naval appropriation bill. Mr. Vance began a speech in very plain English on the Spofford-Kellogg contest

In the House Mr. King gave notice that he would call up the Monroe doctrine resolution on Wednesday, and it is believed that the resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, presented by Mr. Cox for the Foreign Affairs Committee, will then be pressed in connection with Mr. King's resolution.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, father of the present Senator; Colonel Wm. Hemphill Jones, to whom General Dix sent his famous "shoot him on the spot" message, and Colonel Joseph Segar, a Spanish Claims Commissioner, are dead.

The Tariff sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee has decided to report a general bill, substantially the same as that originally presented by Mr. Tucker.

Postmaster General Key has been offered, and has accepted, the vacant United States Judgeship.

Mr. King made fresh charges of trickery against Mr. Acklen, on Friday, in the Judiciary Committee.

The House, on Saturday, further discussed and amended the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, and Mr. Garfield made a statement of his position on the wood pulp question, denying that he had prevented the House from being allowed a chance to vote on the subject.

The Kellogg case was again the subject of discussion in the Senate on Monday. No conclusion was reached.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman died in Washington Saturday morning.

The submarine telegraph cable from Singapore to the Phillipine Islands has been laid.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago, from March 1 to date, is 656,000 against 852,000 for the same period a year ago.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, his wife, son and daughter sailed for Europe, on Saturday, in the steamship Brittannic.

Crop reports from Alabama are to the effect that they are several weeks behind last year. The weather is still unseasonable.

Alonzo V. Ragsdale, of Bedford, Ind., was arrested Friday, charged with attempting to blackmail B. F. Carter, of Mitchell.

Seventy houses burned at Radvonyst, Government of Tchernigoff, and 130 at Nemeroff, in Podolia. Upward of 200 families are homeless.

In the pigeon-shooting match at St. Louis between Captain Bogardus and Fred Erb, the former won, killing eighty-six out of 100 birds to Erb's eighty-three.

Coinage at the mints during April: Double eagles, $1,320,000; eagles, $3,173,100; half eagles, $2,317,600; silver dollars, $2,500,000; cents, $21,400; total coinage, $9,131,900.

David Robb, a wealthy farmer living near Hazleton, Ind., was robbed of $250 Wednesday night. The money was stolen out of a room in which several persons were sleeping.

The visible supply of grain in the States and Canada on the dates named was: April 24, 37,941,000 bushels; April 17, 40,951,000 bushels; April 10, 44,276,000 bushels; April 3, 45,041,000 bushels.

A committee, headed by the Duc De La Rochefoucauld, Legitimist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been formed to raise a fund for the defense of religious liberty.

Reports from localities in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky say there was a heavy frost Friday night, which destroyed much of the early vegetables and, it is feared, injured the wheat crop.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the past week foot up a total of $81,019,623.48, being $8,906,985.79 more than for the corresponding week last year, and $3,338,483.48 more than last week.

Emphatic denial is given the story that foreign Jews are being expelled from Russia. On the contrary, regulations against the residence of Jews in several provincial towns have been suspended.

Grant's friends now claim 417 delegates to the Chicago Convention, Blaine 333 and Sherman 238. As these totals aggregate 988 votes, and there are only 756 in the full Convention, somebody must be doing some wild fighting.

At Omaha, Neb., Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a block of stores on Tenth street, on the North Side. The Union Pacific Track Building and contents are almost a total loss. Margaret Shall's boarding house, in the rear, was also destroyed. Loss estimated at $25,000 or more.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott's physicians have assured him that the possible restoration of his health, which has been failing for considerable time, depends upon entire relief from the cares of the railroad presidency. He accordingly resigned Saturday, to take effect June 1st.

Henry Long died at Corydon Ind., Saturday, from wounds sustained in the encounter with Harrison County Vigilantes, Tuesday morning. Previous to his death he made a statement that he killed Henriette in self defense, completely exonorating Markawka of any criminality.

The sale of the effects of the Jay Cooke estate was continued in Philadelphia Saturday. Lands to the value of $1,571 and $5,000 of bonds of the Sterling Iron and Railroad Company were disposed of The total number unsold real estate and securities remain on private sale for ninety days.

Friday evening James Johnson, living near Jonesboro, Ind., had his throat cut almost from ear to ear with a razor in the hands of John Miner. Miner had but a few hours previously been adjudged insane, and directed to be removed to the Asylum for the Insane. Miner was found dead in the woods half a mile from where he made the attempt on the life of Johnson, with his throat cut from ear to ear by his own hand.

The Sunday law in Louisville, Ky., is being enforced so rigidly that it must soon become a dead letter, for it will affect all classes so unpleasantly as to create a demand for its repeal or non observance. Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, the police went the grand rounds and took the names of everybody found at work after midnight, including the editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen of morning newspapers, newsboys, hackmen and saloon-keepers.

It is understood that efforts are making to enforce the civil service rules in the case of United States Marshal Banks, who, it is said, persists in being a candidate for delegate to the Chicago Convention. Such a thing is a plain defiance of the wishes and orders of the President. General Devens, who is the superior officer of Marshal Banks, is in Massachusetts, and to him will fall the duty of enforcing the executive commands relative to participation by Federal office-holders in party nominating conventions.

A great deal of rain has fallen in Alabama within the past week, accompanied by heavy winds. The streams are overflowed and some damage done to crops, though the general prospect is good, and the yield promises to be greater than ever in cotton. The fruit crop is not materially injured.

An attractive young woman reported to the Washington police station, a few days since, that her name was Mary A Parker, and that she belonged to a good family in Boston, but that she had come South to see an acquaintance and had been robbed. Colonel Pierce of the Imperial Hotel received her as a guest, but, Sunday, the police, acting under orders from Boston, took her to the police headquarters, where she will be kept a prisoner until her friends arrive.

Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain relating to the Fortune Bay (N. F.) attacks on American fishermen, ended a few days ago in the refusal of the British Government to recognize the justice of the American claim. Lord Saulsbury replies to the demand of the United States for $103,000 damages by a positive refusal to pay or to recognize the justice of the claims. He takes the ground that the United States fishermen, in drawing their seines from the shore, were transgressing the privileges granted them under the treaty.

A Pittston, Pa., letter states that there is great dissatisfaction among the 60,000 miners employed in Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawanna districts, consequent upon the shutting down of work from last Wednesday to the 3d of May. It is feared that a great strike will ensue, as several large secret meetings of miners have been held. The large companies are indifferent as to a strike, they having great quantities of coal at tide water, and the small operators, who have not shut down, are hurrying all the work possible to accumulate stock in anticipation of a strike.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is the public debt:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 249,961,300
Five per cent. bonds	262,315,000
4½ per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	739,322,850
Refunding certificates	1,524,950
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$ 1,517,698,150
Matured debt	$ 8,877,635
Legal tenders	346,742,106
Certificates of deposit	8,760,000
Fractional currency	15,894,87
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,320
Total without interest	$ 391,381,013
Total debt	$ 2,147,957,048
Total interest	$ 19,824,699
Cash in treasury	$ 199,464,393
Debt less cash in treasury	$ 1,948,314,755
Decreased during April	12,078,070
Decrease since June 30, 1879	58,892,502
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 3,320,083
Debt on which interest has ceased	$ 8,877,635
Interest thereon	819,404
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,320
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,760,000
Cash balance available May 1, 1880	157,382,951
Total	$ 199,464,393
Available assets—	
Cash in treasury	$ 199,464,393
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,192,470
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155
Interest repaid by Companies by transportation service	13,084,619
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	$ 655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,911,337
Postoffice appropriation bill appropriates	38,775,470
Based upon estimates aggregating	39,970,920
Increase of appropriation over last year of	939,020
Estimates of postal revenues for year about	35,700,000

GENERAL NOTES.

W. H. VANDERBILT'S new steam yacht will cost $50,000.

JOHN ROSE was tarred and feathered on his wedding night at Lewis, Ky., because his bride was his niece.

BRET HARTE has been accorded the privileges of the Reform Club of London for a month under the rule which admits distinguished strangers to the privileges of the Club for that period.

THE four-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Downs, of Bear Lake, Erie County, Pa., measures but four and a half inches in length, and weighs two and a half pounds. Its head will go into a common wine-glass. Yet the child is a perfect one.

EDWIN BOOTH'S birthplace, a brick house in the English style at Havre de Grace, Md., has been bought by a Mr. Kyle, of Baltimore. A large tree, in the boughs of which young Edwin sat while reading and declaiming, still stands in front of the house.

CONSUELO, VISCOUNTESS MANDEVILLE, while canvassing energetically for her husband's election, recently, was told by a rough that "they didn't come there to hear girl's talk.' Lady Mandeville, it is reported, was not at all abashed. "Come, come," she said, "give us a chance! This is leap year; and if we don't talk now, we never shall again!"

COLONEL GEORGE F. B. LEIGHTON, Norfolk, Va., is one of the largest strawberry and fruit-growers in the country. His pear orchard numbers 6,000 trees. Since his retirement from the Confederate army in 1865, he has devoted himself to fruit-culture, in which he has been highly successful. He is an active and prominent member of the American Pomological Society.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD girl lately made the journey across the continent to San Francisco alone. She was a self-reliant little traveler, and was inclined to resent any intimation that she could not care for herself. She was, however, taken in charge by the conductors, in accordance with a request written on her ticket. Her mother had died in the East, and she sought her father.

MISS CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE, the author, is now fifty-seven years old. She is a woman devoted to religious work. The profits of her book, the "Daisy Chain," amounting to $10,000, she used in building a missionary college at Auckland, N. Z., while a large portion of those derived from "The Heir of Redclyffe" went to the equipment of the late Bishop Selwyn's missionary schooner, the "Southern Cross."

"I AM told," said Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Sam Ward one evening at Dalmeny after a day of great oratorical conflict, "that you have in your country a man who can play on a harp of a thousand strings." "Yes," was the reply, "but I have listened to a man to-day in this country who can play upon a harp of ten thousand strings." Mr. Gladstone is understood to have been pleased with the compliment.

THE report that Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, the fugitive Boston forger, is living at Buenos Ayres is confirmed. His assumed name is Daniel Warren Lowe, and he lately married a Miss Clark, aged sixteen, though he has a wife in Boston. He became an active member of a Protestant church and Superintendent of its Sunday-school soon after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, but was expelled when his identity was established.

A COTTONWOOD tree believed to be over 150 years old was recently cut down in front of one of the hotels in Denver, Col. Under this tree was held the trial of Moses Young, a German, who committed the first murder in Denver. The jury convicted him, and he was taken to the cabin of the Sheriff. At daybreak a posse of men took Young from the cabin and hanged him to a branch of the cottonwood tree. The lynching was witnessed by a large number of Indians, who had climbed to the branches of neighboring trees. In the same year Jim Gordon was tried for murder under the huge cottonwood, and was hanged to the same branch from which Young was suspended. It is believed that there were other trials and hangings in its shade. The tree was in the early days of Denver the largest of a cluster of cottonwoods, standing where the city is now thickly built up. A section of the trunk is to be sent to New York to be manufactured into toothpicks.

BROOKVILLE TRAGEDY.

Details of the Shooting of Dr. Goodwin.

A Multitude of Mourners at the Funeral.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

BROOKVILLE Ind, May 5.—The Goodwin tragedy, which occurred in this place last Monday, was one of the most brutal, cold-blooded murders that has ever taken place in this or any of the surrounding Counties The facts of the case, as far as we can learn, are about as follows: Some eight months ago Colonel Goodwin (the murderer) was pronounced insane, and sent to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis, and Z. T. Hutchinson and M C Armstrong, of this city, signing the papers necessarily required to admit him The Colonel, being a man of the disposition that never forgets nor forgives, therefore remembered these two men and his own brother, and as soon as he was pronounced cured and set at liberty again, he immediately returned to this place—no doubt from what we have been able to learn—for the express purpose of taking the lives of Hutchinson, Armstrong and his own brother. When he arrived at this place he went to the Miller House, kept by Leonard Gagle, and told him "that he had come here to do a job, and that probably he could finish it up in one day, and maybe it would take him a week. But here is the money with which to pay my board for a week, and if I do the job in less time than that you can give me back what money will be due me."

The Colonel had made no bold threats, but kept perfectly quiet until Monday afternoon, when he went into Mr. Hutchinson's grocery store, on Main street, and without speaking to or recognizing any one, kept up a continual pace backward and forward of the store room, and at the same time, it is supposed, kept watching for his brother, and when his brother had gotten within about a half square of Mr. Hutchins' store, he told Mr Hutchins to come outside of his store, that he wanted to talk to him, but Mr Hutchins told him that he would be back in one minute, and then he would see him, and as he made the remark he stepped into the store adjoining his, and just as he entered the store he heard the shooting commence, and, on looking around, saw Colonel Goodwin shooting at his brother.

There is no doubt but that his intentions were, when he went into Mr. H.'s store, to wait there until his brother came along, knowing that he had to pass there on his way home, and then call Mr. H. out into the street and then shoot them both down, but he failed in this attempt, so far as getting a chance to shoot Mr. H. When the Colonel met his brother coming up the street, he waited until they were within four or five feet of each other, when the Colonel drew a thirty-two caliber revolver and commenced shooting before his brother had time to turn around.

After he had shot him twice the Doctor grabbed him by the arms and begged of him not to shoot him any more, but he broke himself loose from his grip and shot him twice more.

The funeral of Dr. John P. Goodwin took place at his late residence, on Main street, at 11 o'clock this morning. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Thomas B. W. McClair, pastor in charge at this place, assisted by Rev. A. N. Marlatt, of Rushville. Spacious rooms of the house were crowded, while yet a larger number of persons remained upon the outside. The crowd is variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500. The funeral ceremonies were solemn and impressive, every one taking the bereavement as his own. The murder of Dr. Goodwin is regarded as a public calamity, and it might be said that almost any one in the town could be spared better than he. As an honorable tribute to the deceased, a paper was circulated requesting all business of the town to be suspended for three hours, and the paper was liberally signed—not a refusal being met with. A large number of persons from a distance were present, and a committee of four of the delegates from the Methodist General Conference attended.

A handsome iron casket contained the remains. On the face of the casket were two silver plates. Inscribed upon one was the name, "Dr. John R. Goodwin." Upon the other was the text, "Blessed are they that die in the Lord, for they shall see God."

THE ANTI-THIRD TERMERS.

They Meet at St. Louis and Sit Down on Grant.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The Anti-Third Term National Republican Convention was called to order at 12:30 by General Henderson, who called to the chair Mr. E. C. Hubbards, of Kentucky, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, who, in returning his thanks for the honor conferred, declared, in behalf of the Convention, that it was possible for the Republican party to nominate the next President of the United States; that the safety of the Republic demanded that the Republicans should remain in charge of the Nation's affairs. He alluded to the existence of a belief, which a section of the party adopted to hold, that a third term candidate was necessary, and asserted that this meeting, called to combat that idea, represented a larger part of the Republican party than any gathering ever before convened. The chief point to which this Convention was directed was hostility to any movement tending in the least degree to the establishment of a monarchy. The remark that there were here no private axes to grind, that there was no candidates to be brought forward for the Presidency, elicited hearty and continued applause. The man who to-day is canvassing for votes for a second renomination, was the least fitted by nature or education for the office which he seeks; two terms of his administration which had failed to suppress or diminish dishonesty in the Nation's affairs, had convinced the country of this fact, and had left it for the time a debated question whether dishonesty was not inherent in the party which supported that administration. The student of history finds no parallel in history for the courage and determination of this undertaking here to-day. For himself he was a stalwart Republican, but he believed the day the Republican party commits itself to a third-term, that day it signs its own death warrant. He believed that if the Chicago Convention would place in nomination a man above reproach, he would lead the party to victory, and bring safety to the Nation. It was the hope of every man here that the third term idea would to-day receive a blow which would kill it forever.

A delegate moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committe of eleven, to arrange a permanent organization.

Colonel Guilbert, of Iowa, was elected Secretary.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee on Organization: G C. Wharton, D. H. Finkenburg, G. W. Allerton, William B. Clarke, S. A. Archer, E. W. Fox, W. H. Jones, E. W. Bryant, M. E. Bryant, Carl Rochl and M. Hunt.

Colonel Buford Wilson, of Illinois, being invited to address the Convention, made a speech of some length, in which he declared his unwavering hostility to the violation of the precedent set by the father of his country against a third term—a precedent which had long been recognized as a common unwritten law of the party. He alluded to his past connection with political events, and said that connection had convinced him that the duty of the Republican party was to oppose in every possible way the nomination of General U. S. Grant. Personal matters of preference should not be allowed to figure; no sentiment of gratitude should overcome patriotic duty. Where do you find the third-term supporters? In Wisconsin, in Iowa, in Illinois, in New England States? These States were silent as to the indorsement of the third-term principle. In South Carolina, which represents the most depraved political ideas, in Alabama; in other Southern States, where there is no shadow of a hope that there will be a single electoral vote for the Republican candidate, the voice is raised for a third term. He reviewed the strong government idea, and declared that dishonesty, favoritism, the development of personal power, violation of law and treaties were its principal features. He referred to the elevation and support of Robeson, Belknap, Shepherd and others, and the deposition of Hoar, Jewett and Bristow, for adherence to the principles of justice and honesty. [A voice, "You must vote for Tilden!"] "No, not for Tilden, but for the Republican nominee, who will be a man you can all support. In case, however, of a nomination of Grant on one side and Tilden on the other, we can do as some colored friends do in the South—take to the woods." He named, as men who had courage and manhood, and could command the respect and support of the whole Nation, General Henderson, J. D. Cox, J. B. Hawley, George W. Curtis. [Applause greeted the announcement of each name.]

The Committee on Permanent Organization is as follows, and their report was adopted: President, John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and a large number of Vice Presidents. General Henderson, on taking the platform, outlined briefly the purpose and hope of the Convention. The question was whether the great Republican party, now that success was deemed as important as ever before, should nominate a man on whom all could unite, or a man whom what was believed to be a large majority of the party opposed on conscientious and patriotic grounds, whether that great unwritten law of precedents and memorial customs, which was at least as far-reaching as the written code, should be obscured in the nomination of President. The nomination of Grant would not only be an indorsement of his administration, but it would place upon the Republican party the onerous burden of scandals and dishonor which were a part of that administration. He quoted General Grant's speeches at Bloomington and Little Rock to disprove that there was need of a strong Government. He sketched the method employed for forcing upon an unwilling party an unwelcome nomination, and asserted that of the States which have declared for Grant Pennsylvania alone would be able to give him a single electoral vote. Even Illinois was doubtful in its choice, and almost certain to oppose the election of General Grant, in case of his nomination. If the Chicago Convention would force him on the party it might become necessary to declare eternal dissolution of all connection with them, and to affirm the right to call Conventions, and act independently. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's speech three cheers were given for him by the Convention.

Mr. Whiteridge, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Independent Republican party of the State of New York, presented a long message.

Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, presented resolutions from the National Republican League of that city in the same tenor as those of New York.

On motion, a Committee of thirteen was appointed by the Chair to consider and report a platform, all resolutions to be referred to the Committee.

The following were named: Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Buford Wilson, Illinois; R. A. Hill, Indiana; T. E. Scripps, Michigan; John A. Carter, Massachusetts; F. W. Whiteridge, New York; E. R. Woods, Pennsylvania; R. E. Rambauer, Missouri; S. H. Dambitz, Kentucky; W. W. Williams Minnesota; B. B. Coonoon, Missouri, Fred Muench, Missouri, and J. H. Welch, Florida.

A number of resolutions were offered, and, under the resolution, submitted to the above-named Committee.

Telegrams and letters from all parts of the country, expressing sympathy with the purposes of the Convention, were read. Among the number were the messages of George William Curtis and Secretary Schurz, already sent, and others from Henry Ramsdell waite, of Wilmington, Del; from a Committee of prominent citizens of Wisconsin, at Madison; from Benjamin Butterworth, a member of Congress from Cincinnati; from a Committee of the German-American Republican League at Philadelphia; from Rev. R. H. Milton, of New York; Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; Governor Pierrepont, of West Virginia, and from a large number of Ohio Republicans.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, as follows, and at once adopted, without debate:

In pursuance of the demand, and representing the convictions of what we believe to be a majority of the Republican party throughout the Union, this Convention of Republicans has assembled for the purpose of declaring their convictions with reference to the present aspect of political affairs. Deliberate and emphatic expression is especially demanded, in view of the determined efforts to force upon the party the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency for a third term, in defiance not only of the traditions of the Government, as established by its founders and consecrated by unbroken and venerable usage and prescription down to the present time, but also of the solemn declaration of the Republican party through its Conventions in the largest and controlling Republican States, reaffirmed by its Representatives in the popular branch of Congress, and adopted by the entire party in the declaration of its latest Presidential candidates. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, for themselves and those whom they represent, hereby reaffirm their devotion to the principles of the Republican party as heretofore set forth by its authorized representatives, and in view of the present exigencies we do especially reaffirm the recent declarations of the State Republican Conventions, as follows:

By the State Convention of New York 1875, we declare an unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

By the State Convention of Pennsylvania, 1875, reaffirmed in 1876, we are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

By the State Convention of Ohio, the observance of Washington's example will be in the future as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

By the Massachusetts Republican Convention of 1875, sound reasons as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of the Chief Magistrate of the United States should not exceed a second term, like sentiments having been announced by the Republican Convention of Minnesota, and other Republican States, and having been affirmed in December, 1875, by an overwhelming majority of both political parties in the National House of Representatives in the words following: "That the precedent established by Washington, and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the President's office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of Government; and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Resolved, That the nomination of a third-term candidate is especially to be deplored, because it will unavoidably put the Republican party on the defensive; because it will revive the memory of public scandals and official corruption which brought our party to the verge of ruin, and will again alienate a large and powerful body of voters, without whose aid success is neither possible nor deserved, while in the character and surroundings of the third-term candidate we find no guarantee against their recurrence, but rather a renewed menace in the posterity of the men who are loudest in his support.

Resolved, That we believe that the questions now agitating the public mind, connected as they are with the currency, the tariff, the civil service, the railroads and other means of intercommunications, require the talent of a trained statesman. We find objection to the third term nomination now urged upon the country; also, in that it would substitute a dangerous tendency to personal government; for a determined and unwearied effort for the true reform of the civil service, that reform fearless, though we declare it to be vital to the welfare and safety of the Republic.

Resolved, That, as Republicans, we can not be hero worshipers, and we demand from a party without a master the nomination of a candidate without stain.

Resolved, That a National Committee of 100 be appointed and instructed, in the event of the nomination of Grant, to meet in the city of New York at the call of the Chairman of this Committee, and thus to act in such manner as they shall then deem best to carry out the spirit and purpose of these resolutions, the said Committee to be selected by a Committee of thirteen, and published at its earliest convenience.

The following Committee was chosen by the Convention, in accordance with the proviso of the platform: Lucien Eaton, Dr. Paul Praetorius, of St. Louis; Henry Hitchcock, E. C. Hubbard, W. S. Allerton, J. W. Carter, Mr. Wood, Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania; R. R. Hill, of Indiana; W. W. Williams, of Minnesota; Buford Wilson, of Illinois; M. Whiteridge, of Kentucky; John B Henderson, of St. Louis.

The Committee above named was instructed to appoint a Committee of five to present resolutions to the Chicago Convention.

After adopting the customary resolutions of courtesy, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Many delegates who had expected to be present failed to appear, and sent letters and telegrams of regret, but the hall was well filled with an audience of about 7,000 persons, of whom perhaps 400 were delegates. In appearance the Convention compared favorably with any like body, and there was perfect harmony throughout as to the object to be attained. The proceedings were dignified, and characterized by an earnest purpose, which favorably impressed the audience and commanded respect from the outset. There was no attempt to introduce the name of any Presidential aspirant, but the Convention went quietly to work to do what it was called for, and when that was done as quietly adjourned. The names of many public men, and especially that of President Hayes, were warmly applauded when they were mentioned, but no evidence was given of preference in favor of anyone of the more prominent candidates for the Presidency.

Go to J. B. Dill's for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from two to five pounds, price 15 cents.

"Well, my lad, where are you traveling this stormy weather, all alone?" asked an inquisitive landlord, of a small lad, whose father was engaged in smuggling, and had sent him, young as he was, on an important message in advance of the party. "Going to draw my pension," was the reply. "Pension?" echoed the astonished landlord; "what does so small a lad as you draw a pension for?" "Minding my own business, and letting that of others alone!"

There was a young swell in Calcutta,
Tried to write Eclectric Oil on a shutter,
When he reached to E. C.,
A great big Parsee,
Said when rheumatic pains you endure,
The Oil it will certainly cure,
But that word won't rhyme with Calcutta,
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The New York Legislature has passed a bill to prevent women acting as professional pedestrians. It forbids public exhibitions of female pedestrianship, and renders liable to prosecution for misdemeanor any woman who takes part in them, and every manager or person aiding in such exhibition. Penalty, one year in prison or $500 fine, or both.

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4:15 A. M. Train arrives Muncie 6:22 A. M.; Union, 7:25 A. M.; Sidney, 8:45 A. M.; Bellefontaine, 9:28 A. M.; Crestline, 11:47 A. M. Arrive at Cleveland at 2:20 P. M.; Buffalo, 7:50 P. M.; Niagara Falls 9:50 P. M.; Binghamton, 4:35 A. M.; Rochester, 11:03 P. M.; Albany, 6:10 A. M., arriving at New York City at 10:30 A. M., and Boston at 2:25 P. M.

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