

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 declarations of the republican party through its conventions in the largest and controlling republican States, reaffirmed by its representatives in a popular branch of Congress and adopted by the entire party in the declarations 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 adherence 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 determinations of the State republican conventions, as follows: By the State convention of New York, 1875, "We declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term." By the State convention of Pennsylvania, 1875, and 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 future as it has been in the past regarded as a fundamental rule in the written law of the republic. By the Massachusetts republican convention of 1875: Sound reason as well as wise and unbroken usage of the republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of Chief Magistrate of the United States shall not exceed a second term. Like sentiments having been announced by the republican conventions of Minnesota and other republican States, all having been affirmed in December, 1875, by an overwhelming majority of both political parties in the National House.

*Resolved*, That the nomination of a third term candidate is especially to be deprecated 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 renewed maintenance in the history of the men who are loudest in his support.

*Resolved*, That we believe that the question now agitating the public mind, connected as they are with currency, tariff, civil service, railroads and other means of intercommunication require talents of a trained statesman. We find objections to a 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 a true reform of the civil service, that reform and thorough we declare to be vital to the safety of the republic itself.

*Resolved*, That as republicans we cannot be hero worshippers, and we demand from a party without a master the nomination of a candidate without a stain.

*Resolved*, That a national committee of 100 be appointed and instructed, in the event of the nomination of General Grant, to meet in the city of New York at the call of the chairman of this committee, and there to act in such manner as they shall deem best to carry out the spirit and purposes of these resolutions, the said committee to be selected by a committee of 13 and published at its earliest convenience.

The committee appointed in accordance with the platform was instructed to appoint a committee of five to present the 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 700 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 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 quietly what it was called for,

and when that was accomplished quietly adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6. It is understood to be the purpose of the democratic leaders to pass the bill introduced by Senator Bayard this afternoon to regulate the pay and appointment of special deputy marshals, through the Senate and House, and send it to the President for his signature as early as possible next week. It differs from the rider of the vetoed appropriation bill by requiring appointment to be made annually, and by reason also of several amendments designated to obviate objections that have been urged against the forms of expression and working machinery of the original clause.

CONCORD, 6.—The attendance at the republican State convention is unusually large. Blaine and anti-Blaine tickets for delegates to Chicago were distributed as the delegates entered. Gen. Stevens was chosen temporary chairman and the usual committees were appointed. A motion to go into election for delegates to the national convention brought out Wm. E. Chandler who favored Blaine, and ex-Senator Patterson, who said he was for that man who will unite the party to secure victory, whether Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds or Washburne. He did not include Grant, as he did not favor a third term.

The report of the committee on resolutions affirmed devotion to the cardinal principles of the party; favored a gold standard for currency; a free and untrammelled ballot; highly eulogized John Sherman for his conduct of the finances, and wished Gen. Grant a pleasant afternoon to his most remarkable life, free from strife and happy in the respect and affection of a grateful country, whose unity he did so much to preserve. While favoring the nomination of Blaine, the convention refused to trammel the delegation with instructions. A resolution asking for a change in the basis of delegates to the national convention to conform hereafter to the actual republican vote cast in the State.

The ballot for delegates resulted in the choice of the following Blaine ticket: David H. Baffum, Benj. F. Piercott, Wm. E. Chandler and R. Durkee; alternates, Benj. A. Kimball, John H. Broughton, James A. Wood and Augustus A. Woolson.

Upon reassembling Thomas H. Dudley was made permanent president. The resolution favoring E. B. Washburne for president was referred to the committee on resolutions.

A series of resolutions were then reported by the committee, ending by pledging the convention will cordially support the nominee of the Chicago convention. The following were elected delegates at large: W. N. J. See, Geo. A. Halsey, Wm. Walter Phillips, Judson Kilpatrick; alternates-at-large, Z. K. Poughorn, Chas. M. Thebarth, Garrett A. Hobart, John J. Blair. Adjourned.

COLUMBUS, 6.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Comstock's Opera House at 11 o'clock and was called to order by John G. Thompson, chairman of the State Central Committee, whose reference to Thurman in a short speech, was greeted with hearty applause. The districts then proceeded to the election of delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention, John G. Thompson being chosen delegate by the Twelfth District. After appointing committees the convention took recess.

George L. Convers was elected permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions have just decided to report resolutions instructing delegates at large and requesting the district delegates to vote for Thurman in the National Convention, favoring the unit rule in the State and the two-thirds rule in the National Convention.

The platform adopted without discussion; instructed delegates at large and requested the State district delegates to Cincinnati to present the name of Allen G. Thurman as candidate for President of the United States and use all possible means to secure his nomination, and instructed the delegation to vote as a unit and recommended the adoption of a two-thirds rule in the nomination of a candidate. The delegates at large chosen are J. H. Wade, J. B. Steadman, J. McSweeney and Durbin Ward. Messrs. Rice, Powell, Hill and Van Cleef were chosen alternates. The convention was a very quiet and orderly one.

NASHVILLE, 6.—The republican convention reassembled this morning. The resolution urging the selection only of Grant men as dele-

gates to Chicago provoked bitter discussion and was finally referred to the committee on resolutions without action. A platform was unanimously adopted reaffirming adherence to the principles of the National Republican party and declaring for the strict maintenance of the State credit, while willing to accept thankfully any voluntary reduction in favor of the State by creditors, and charging the democratic party with the intention to repudiate the State debt. The platform favors free common schools and opposes convict labor. The convention then proceeded with the nomination of candidates.

Gen. George Manry and A. A. Taylor were chosen electors for the State at large on the presidential ticket.

The delegates to the Chicago convention were requested to recommend for nomination for Vice-President, Hon. Horace Maynard.

The delegates to Chicago from the State at large are L. C. Hauck, J. M. Shornburg, H. H. Harrison and David Munn. The convention at 3 p.m. adjourned.

FREDERICK, 6. — Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the State central committee, called the State republican convention to order. He recognized the Grant delegates from Baltimore county, and the second legislative district of the city. The contestants protested against this action and appealed from the chairman to the house. Confusion followed, and before the question was settled H. Clay Nail was chosen temporary chairman. The committee on credentials was appointed and the convention took a recess.

MADISON, 6.—A series of stalwart republican resolutions were adopted to-day. The convention refused to instruct the delegates to the Chicago convention and pledged support to whoever might be the national nominee of the party for President. Of the delegates elected nine, are for Washburne, seven for Blaine, three for Sherman and one for Grant.

DOVER, 6.—The State convention organized at 2 p.m., after a prolonged struggle; Mills was made temporary president. The contending delegates were almost equally divided, the vote at one time on a test question being 69 to 71. Finally it was agreed to appoint committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions.

TRENTON, 6.—The republican State convention was temporarily organized with Wm. A. Stiles in the chair, and referred under the rule a resolution naming Blaine as the choice of the convention. Nominations for delegates to the Chicago convention were then made and the convention took a recess.

JACKSON, 6.—The delegation to the national republican convention elected at a late hour last night stands 10 for Sherman and the remaining six about equally divided between General Grant and Blaine.

NEW YORK, 6. — The *Bulletin's* Liverpool correspondent says: All reports from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Hungary and Algeria, represent the crop prospect excellent and early indications favor at least average crops of grain. At present, therefore, we have every prospect of cheap bread at an early day all the world over, which will prove to be one of the best possible means of confining the recovered trade of this country and of helping recuperation that is asserting itself against so many difficulties in European countries. It is quite possible that the sudden cheapening of breadstuff may involve that particular branch of trade in serious difficulties but beyond that it can only be productive of immense advantage the world over.

A trial was made here yesterday of a newly discovered process of making cloths, silks and even bonnet trimmings and kid gloves water repellent. The goods are immersed in a solution of certain hydrate carbon gums, and dried in high temperature without affecting the color or lustre of the most delicate fabrics. The exhibition was made yesterday before a number of the most prominent citizens. The goods so treated were drenched with water, without making them damp or limp.

BRADFORD, Pa., 6.—In torpedoing the well of the Oakshade Oil Company this afternoon, the well flowed and took fire. The dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread rapidly among other oil property, and at present writing a great fire is raging among the wells of the Oakshade company and the McCalmot Oil Company, near the summit on the Kendall and Eldred Railway.

Later—Reports say three distinct fires are now in the woods among wells at different points.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The explosion of a copper still in the third story of Thresher & Co's distillery, at the foot of Spring Street this a.m., set fire to the building and was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of \$60,000; insurance \$30,000. Fred Schreiber, one of the employees, was burned to death, and it is said another man is missing.

WASHINGTON, 7.—During the debate in the House yesterday on the Star service, Horace Davis submitted an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to remit in favor of the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales so much of the cost of overland transportation of the Australian closed mails as he may deem just. He hoped that the House would adopt the amendment as an act of justice to the Australian colonies. We had established a line of monthly steamers consisting of American vessels, sailing under the American flag, at an annual expense of \$500,000, and they carried all the United States mails through the Pacific Ocean except the Chinese mail, and charged nothing for that service. In return for that this great country charged those colonies for their closed mails through this country. It was not consistent for the United States to allow those colonies to pay an enormous subsidy and carry its mail for nothing and then charge them for the transit of their mails. Last year the people of New Zealand and New South Wales, had bought over \$7,000,000 worth of American products, not only from California, but from Boston and New York and the east. The British government was anxious to break up that mail service, and for that purpose had given treble facilities for carrying the mails by the Red Sea and around the Cape of Good Hope.

He therefore asked the House as a matter of generosity, of justice, and of business prudence to adopt the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

Advices from the City of Mexico on the 3d state that the volcano at Colima continues in active eruption. The town of Larella, at the foot of the volcano, is reported sinking and the inhabitants are panic stricken, and abandoning their homes.

A heavy earthquake was felt at Flactula, yesterday, passing from north to south.

NEW YORK, 7.—At one this morning a tremendous fire occurred in Jersey City, and is still beyond the control of the firemen. It is located at the property of the Central Railway of New Jersey, and is out of the way for firemen. Though the night was clear the heavens were grandly lighted up. Though the buildings thereabouts are mainly of wood the loss must be great, as they comprise oil works, abattoirs, ferry and station houses, dockyards, etc. Shortly before three another large fire occurred near the railway terminus and still burns furiously.

A fire broke at Communipaw, New Jersey, about 1.30 this morning and is still burning furiously, the conflagration is extensive and the loss no doubt will be very heavy but no particulars can be obtained yet.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says: A very great sensation has been created in political circles here by the receipt to-day of two telegrams from the Governor-General of Cuba, stating that a conspiracy has been discovered in one of the central provinces of the Island. The dispatches also further announce that the troops were immediately called into requisition, and that already 42 of the principal promoters of the intended movement have been arrested. Some of them are Creoles of prominence and position. They will be immediately tried by court martial.

The steamer *Dye*, from Antwerp, arrived to-day, and reports ice fields, ice blocks and icebergs, one of the last mentioned being as large as an island, from April 30th to May 3d, and was obliged to stop the ship at night owing to the proximity of icebergs.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The desire of the leaders of both political parties, to bring about the final adjournment of Congress by the close of the present month, appears to be increasing daily, and there is now an undoubted possibility that the session may terminate at the time indicated. Of course, if this programme is carried out, all business, except the appropriation bills will go by the board. There is now hardly any probability that the funding bill can be passed. It may be, that the House will get a

little tariff bill through, but there is small chance that it will pass the Senate. There remain yet to be disposed of by the House three appropriation bills: namely, the legislative, executive and judicial, the sundry and civil and the general deficiency bill. The legislative bill will be reported early next week. The river and harbor bill has already been reported and will doubtless be passed, as usual, without debate, under a suspension of rules. On the other hand, there are a number of prominent members of both Houses who hold that an adjournment as early as the first of June is practically out of the question, and it is evident that almost any obstacle that may be interposed in the present swift current of legislation would be sufficient to delay adjournment after the assemblage of the Republican National Convention in which event the session is likely to extend at least to the middle of June and quite probably until the 1st of July. The Treasury department will have no means available for the payment of gas and water bills for public buildings after the 12th inst., Congress not yet having provided for the deficiency in the last appropriations.

NEW YORK, 7.—The result of the several State conventions held yesterday are subjects of much comment among Washington politicians to-day. The Blaine men generally feel elated over them and claim that their favorite has forged ahead considerably. They now claim that with the aid of the New Hampshire delegation, headed by Wm. E. Chandler, Blaine will have 40 of New England's 80 solid votes or more than double what he had in 1876. They claim also that he will have Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey solid, and that when the tug of war comes in the convention they will have nearly all of Wisconsin's vote. The Grant men, however, claim a considerable portion of the Maryland and Wisconsin votes, and although chagrined at their failure to secure a solid delegation in Tennessee and unmistakably afraid of the formidable revolt against the unit rule in Pennsylvania and New York, they still predict Grant will be nominated on the first ballot. The friends of Sherman also profess great confidence in the ultimate success of their candidate. They argue that neither Grant nor Blaine can be nominated on the first ballot, and count on a combination being then effected against Blaine, of which Sherman is, according to their calculations, to be the beneficiary. Dispassionate observers generally continue to believe that Illinois is the key to the situation, and that until the 19th inst. the final result will be wholly problematical.

Diametrically opposite opinions are expressed by democratic Congressmen as to the probable future actions of the Ohio delegation in case it shall become apparent that Thurman has no chance for the Cincinnati nomination. Thurman and his intimate friends are earnestly opposed to Tilden, but it is predicted by some Congressmen well acquainted with the personnel of the Ohio delegation that the majority when Thurman is out of the question will vote for Tilden.

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