SHOOTING AT WEST POINT.

THE BOYS AT THE PREPARATORY ANNOYING A YOUNG TEXAN,

Who Retorted with a Revolver, Dangerously Wounding a Son of the Hon. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4.—West Point is greatly excited over a serious shooting affair which occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning at Col. Caleb Huse's school in Highland Falls, where students are prepared for the West Point Military Academy. The victim of the shooting is John G. Thompson, Jr., a son of the Hon. John G. Thompson of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington. His assailant is Beaumont Buck, a young Texan, whose father is a school teacher in Dallas, Texas. Col. Huse's school is in the old Parry House, on the river bank, just south of Cozzens's Hotel. It has about twenty-two students from all sections of the country. Col. Huse was formerly Assistant Professor of Chemistry at West Point. At the breaking out of the rebellion he went South and gave his services to the Confederacy, serving chiefly as a purchaser of supplies in England. Since the war he has kept school at different places, establishing his present school last July.

Young Thompson, who was shot, is about 20 years of age. He was preparing himself for the West Point Academy. Buck is of about the same age. He has an appointment to the Military Academy, and was to present himself for admission this season. He arrived at Highland Falls from Texas last Saturday. He boarded at the school for a day or two, but has since boarded with a Highland Falls family, going to the school for recitation only. When Buck arrived on Saturday last the boys proposed to have a little fun with him, as was customary with new comers. They quizzed the Texan about one thing and another, asking him pertinent if not impertinent questions, to learn what kind of a man he was. Buck did not take kindly to this treatment.

"You're a h—ll of a man from Texas, ain't you?" said one of the boys to him.

"Yes," replied Buck, "and whenever you want anything of me call around to my office (meaning his room), and you'll see me."

Thompson is said to have called on Buck at his room on Sunday, whether in response to this invitation or not is not known. At any rate, nevertheless the two boys had some words, and Buck called Thompson "a d—d old bluffer." Thompson told Buck he would not stand any one calling him "a bluffer," and Buck is said to have apologized for the expression, and to have told Thompson: "Well, I don't know as you are a bluffer."

Thus things went on. The boys generally took an aversion to Buck, and it is probable that the Texan was much annoyed. One day at the table Buck was seen to eat with his knife. There were ladies present, and the boys gave Buck a hint that he should do differently by sending a fork to him, at which Buck felt insulted. It was afterward reported that Buck had said at West Point that Cadet Scott of Texas that he had cleaned out the whole crowd of boys at Col. Huse's school. This morning after recitation several of the boys, including Thompson, Buck, John G. Grout of Detroit, Joseph L. Murphy of Brooklyn, E. C. Boots of Minnesota, and others, besides Reginald Hisse, one of the instructors of the school, stepped out on the piazza. Thompson went up to Buck in the presence of the rest, and asked him if he told the cadets at West Point that he had cleaned out the whole crowd at the school. Buck denied that he had made any such remark.

"Well," said Thompson, "you said words to that effect," and some say that he asked Buck to retract it.

Buck did not make any reply, but backed away from Thompson to a distance of about six feet. Then, putting his hand to his pistol pocket, he said, with considerable show of feeling:

"I'll stand no more of this d——d fooling." He then cursed all the boys, and Thompson in particular.

Thompson did not think Buck had a weapon, and retorted: "You can pull your revolver if you like."

At this Buck is said to have whipped out the weapon and fired. When Thompson saw the revolver he turned quickly, but the ball struck him in the lower part of the abdomen, passing entirely through him. Buck was then seen to flatten out in his clothing. Buck showed the revolver back in his pocket and fled. Thompson exclaimed, "I'm shot, fellows!" and several students sprang to his side.

Students Gallard, Baird, Murphy, and Welch—the latter a suspended West Point cadet—were among those that went to Thompson's assistance, and the wounded youth was carried into the house, laid in bed, and Drs. Chase and Munro of Highland Falls and Surgeon Lippincott of the West Point Military Academy were sent for. They were all soon in attendance, and Thompson's wound was dressed and bandaged. The doctors agreed that Thompson's strong constitution and might survive the injury, but they said it was a very dangerous wound, and the young man's condition is regarded as serious.

The report of the pistol brought nearly all the students from the school, and a number started in pursuit of Buck, and although Col. Huse called for them to return, saying Buck still had the revolver and might shoot again, they continued the chase. Buck, followed by his pursuers, ran up through Highland Falls to the office of Justice of the Peace Avery, where he gave himself up. He said to the Justice that he had been badly treated by the other boys, who had insulted him, and, used words to the effect that he was a man and not a nigger. He said he was insulted again this morning by a man who was larger and stronger than he was, and a man of whom he was afraid, Thompson, he said, advanced toward him, and he told him to desist; but Thompson took another step, and he fired.

Reginald Huse arrived at the Justice's office soon after Buck, and made a complaint. Judge Avery committed Buck without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and he was taken on board the steamer Cadet to Newburgh, and there lodged in jail to await the result of Thompson's injuries.

Buck is said to have had a revolver when he came to Highland Falls, but the shooting was not done with that one. The boys took it from his room during his absence last Monday. This weapon was kept by the boys till after the shooting Sunday, when they gave it to Col. Huse. Where Buck got his second revolver is not known.

Buck was visited this afternoon by a reporter, who found him in the custody of Sheriff Odell. Buck said that his father was a school teacher, and that he has an appointment to West Point from the Hon. Olin Welborn of Dallas, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Texas. Buck has already consulted with the Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, and by his advice will say nothing more about the shooting.

At 5 o'clock this evening Thompson was reported to be dying. His father was summoned from Washington by telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—John G. Thompson received a telegram this morning informing him that his son John G., Jr., had met with a serious accident. The boy was at school at Highland Falls. Mr. Thompson left immediately, and when he reached Paterson he telegraphed here that his son had been shot. He was terribly agitated over the news of the accident.

KENTUCKY'S CAUSE CELEBRE.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals being Tried on an Aggravated Charge of Libel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The case of Thomas M. Green, editor of the Maysville *Eagle*, against Thomas F. Hargis, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, has excited more interest in this State than any civil action ever before our courts. Green, in May of last year, printed in his paper a charge that Hargis had mutilated the records of the Rowan County Court in order to destroy evidence affecting his eligibility as a Judge of the Circuit Court, and that, further, he had committed perjury in taking the oath of office as Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, when he was ineligible on account of a lack of the age required by the Constitution. To these charges, which were made with some circumstance, Hargis replied in the *Courier-Journal*, charging Green with calumniation and falsehood. Green promptly brought suit for libel, and the case was opened the 3d of last February, and it will probably end this month.

Hargis was a Captain in the Confederate army, and after the war was Judge of the Nicholas County Court. In 1871 he was elected State Senator. The Constitution requires that a Senator shall be 30 years old at the date of his election. Green claims that Hargis was born on the 24th of June, 1842, and was therefore not of the prescribed age. In 1874 Hargis announced himself a candidate for Circuit Judge. It was charged at the time that Hargis had not been eight years a practising lawyer, and was therefore ineligible. Hargis affirmed that he was admitted to the bar in February of 1866, which would have made him eligible. The Judge, however, who admitted him to practice says that it was in August of 1866, and several other witnesses testify to the same effect. The books of record having been mutilated, there is no record of the time filed in the Clerk's office. Green claims that Hargis either mutilated these records himself or caused them to be mutilated by his agents. The records of the Internal Revenue Collector show that Hargis took out a license to practise from September, 1866, to May, 1867.

At the May, 1874, session of the Circuit Court of Rowan, John R. Taber was accused of mutilating the records, and finding that there was no testimony before the Grand Jury sufficient to warrant an indictment against Taber, Hargis became a voluntary witness in the case against Taber, and going before the Grand Jury swore that the partially erased February order on the order book had been his certificate of honesty, probity, and good demeanor; that the erased May order on the same book had been the certificate of his oath as an attorney in that court. He swore that Taber had confessed to him that he (Taber) had been the perpetrator of the felony. On the strength of his evidence Taber was indicted. When Taber demanded a trial, the friends of Hargis resisted it. When the Judge gave Taber the trial he asked for, Hargis forfeited his recognizance, failed to appear, and a continuance was granted on the ground of his absence. Hargis never appeared against him, however. During the time that Taber was under indictment, the canvass for the Circuit Judgeship was in progress, and Hargis promised repeatedly on the stump that he would never rest until he had cleared himself from these charges and prosecuted the really guilty to conviction. He was defeated for Circuit Judge and when November came, although again and again invited to come before the Grand Jury, he utterly refused to do so, unless attached and dragged before the body. On the strength of his accusation many people believed Taber guilty of mutilating the records, and his friends and supporters deserted him. He took to drinking and gambling, fell into bad company, and was finally arrested in company with a notorious character named Martin, charged with horse stealing. He was bound over for trial and old man George Underwood of Carter County went his security. Pending the trial Taber and Martin went to Carter County and began to steal some land belonging to the Underwoods. Some horses were missed by one of the neighbors one night; Martin and Taber were accused of stealing them; they were ordered to leave the county, and the Underwoods were notified not to harbor them. Martin and Taber both declared that they were innocent, and the Underwoods took sides with them. This act of the Underwoods renewed the terrible feud against the family, which resulted in the long and bloody "Underwood war," and the extinction of all the male Underwoods living in Kentucky.

In April, 1879, Thomas F. Hargis announced himself a candidate for the Appellate bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Bird, with whom it will be remembered was assassinated on the streets of Frankfort by the desperado, Tom Buford. Green's paper, the Maysville *Eagle*, opposed Hargis vigorously, and on the 7th of May appeared the article which Hargis characterized as a calumniation and a falsehood.

When Green began the prosecution of the suit, he had photographs made of the mutilated records, and was about to have them examined by experts, when they suddenly disappeared. It was claimed by Hargis that the Clerk's office had been broken into and the records stolen by Green or his friends. A shuttered window was found to be unfastened on the morning of the discovery of the loss of the books, and to all appearances the window had been forced from the outside, but when Detective James Heflin examined the window, he found that the work had all been done from the inside. So that the sill had been cut and the shutter hacked from the inside. The records have never been found.

This is Kentucky's *causa celebre* in a very brief outline. The testimony is all in, and the counsel, among whom are some of the most famous men in the State, are summing up. Friends of both parties are sanguine of a verdict, but the jury may disagree.

THE POST ROUTE RING.

Winning a Victory in the House after Active Work by the Lobby.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The fight over the star route mail service has ended for the session and the Contractors' Ring has won a partial victory. In the Post Offices Deficiency bill passed last March it was stipulated that hereafter on new contracts pay for expedition of schedule shall not be allowed in excess of fifty per cent. of the original contract price. The House Committee on Appropriations incorporated a proviso in the regular Post Office Appropriation bill to bring seventy of the largest contracts now held by the Ring under the same restrictions. The House, less than a month ago, adopted the proviso, by a vote of 116 to 51. To-day it was defeated by a vote of 87 to 72. The Senate from the outset has been with the contractors. Every amendment adopted by the House to curtail the fraudulent and extravagant contracts awarded by Brady has been killed by the Senate. Yesterday afternoon the House, by a vote of 84 to 80, decided to concur in the Senate amendment striking out the restrictive proviso from the bill. A motion to reconsider was made, and this was followed by a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Pending the roll call the House adjourned.

The Ring lobby was out in full force last night scouting about from the residence of one member to another, drumming up recruits and begging the timid friends of the job to stand firm. By 7 o'clock this morning, the lobby was up and at it again, working like Trojans. A member of the House this morning said that the votes of twenty-six Congressmen had been bought. One of the lobbyists, however, says that very little money has been paid to members and Senators. He said that large sums had been paid to outsiders for their influence with particular members. The expenses of the star route lobby this session are estimated at $75,000 by a man who is informed of its operations. An examination of the roll call to-day will afford the public some entertainment. Many men known to be opposed on principle to the methods of the Ring accompanied their friends in the lobby by pairing and refusing to vote. A few votes were, of course, cast conscientiously, and for the direct benefit of local constituents. The following is the vote on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment was concurred in:

YEAS—Acklen, Aiken, Wm. *Aldrich*, Atherton, *Bailey*, *Barber*, *Blake*, *Briggs*, Brown, Carpenter, Clardy, John R. Clark, Cofforth, Conger, Cook, *Dorgan*, Dwight, Eggleston, De La Matyr, Nat., *Dearing*, Dickey, Dunn, *Dunnell*, Elam, Ellis, *Errett*, Ewing, Evins, *Ferdon*, Gunther, *John Hammond*, *Benjamin W. Harris*, *Hazelton*, Hatch, *Heidt*, *Hayes*, *Henderson*, Herbert, Hill, Hooker, *Horr*, *Humphrey*, Hurd, *Jones*, *Kelley*, *Ladd*, Le Favre, *Lapham*, *Mason*, *Norcross*, *Miller*, O'Connor, O'Reilley, *Osmer*, Pachler, *Page*, Phelps, *Prescott*, John S. Richardson, *Robeson*, *Thos. Ryan*, John W. Ryon, *Sanford*, *Sapp*, Shelley, *Shewin*, Simonton, Wm. E. Smith, Steer, Stephens, Talcott, Wm. G. Thompson, Tillman, *Thomas Updegraff*, Upson, *Urner*, Valentine, *Van Aernam*, Vance, *Van Voorhis*, Waddill, Ward, Whiteaker, Whitthorne, *Wilson*, Wright, Yocum, Nat.

NAYS—Anderson, Atkins, *Baker*, *Ballou*, Bayne, Bicknell, Blackburn, Blount, Bragg, *Bingham*, Bright, Buckner, Talbot, Caldwell, Cannon, Carlisle, Clymer, Converse, Covert, Culberson, J. J. Davis, Dezier, Dibrell, *Dwight*, *Field*, Goode, Hall, N. J. Hammon, Jno. T. Harris, *Hanley*, Henry, *Hiscock*, House, *Hubbell*, Hutchins, Johnston, *Jones*, Kenna, *Kelleher*, Lewis, *Marsh*, H. L. Martin, *McCook*, Mc-Millen, *Riley*, Mills, *Mitchell*, *Monroe*, Muldrow, New, Persons, *Reagan*, Reed, *Sawyer*, Scales, J. W. Singleton, O. R. Singleton, *A. Herr Smith*, Sparks, Spriggs, Steele, Stevenson, Taylor, *Thomas*, P. B. Thompson, Jr., R. W. Townshend, Tucker, Oscar, Turner, *Tuerks*, Watt, Wellborn, Wells, Whitthorne, Fernando Wood.

The Tide of Immigration.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The steamships Ohio and Berlin, from Bremen, arrived at this port to-day, the first with 1,268 and the last with 1,246 immigrant passengers. Nearly all of them went West this afternoon.

Save Money and Time.

Buy the world-renowned new large-arm Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. It sews one-third faster than other machines. Suitable for family sewing and manufacturing. Warranted five years. Sold on easy monthly payments at 34 West Fourteenth street.—*Ade.*

A Miserable Heinz

is one that is bilious. Get from your druggist a package of Quirk's Irish Tea. It will cure you. 25 cents.—*Ade.*

CHAMPAGNE AND PISTOL.

Samuel A. Rogers of Philadelphia Shoots Himself in a Fulton Street Hotel.

About 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon a young man, apparently about 23 years of age, with a clean shaven face, light hair and blue eyes, entered the office of the Belmont Hotel on Fulton street, near Broadway. He asked for a room, and registered the name "Samuel A. Rogers, Philadelphia." The porter showed the guest to a room. At the room door Mr. Rogers turned and asked for a pint bottle of champagne. He gave $2 to the porter, who soon returned with the wine and 50 cents in change. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and although Mr. Rogers was not seen again during the afternoon and evening, no notice was taken of that fact.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the chambermaid tried to open the door of Mr. Rogers's room, but could not, because it was locked and the key was in the lock inside. She listened, and, hearing no sound, ran down stairs and summoned the clerk and porter. The porter looked over the transom and saw Mr. Rogers lying on the bed motionless. He crawled through the transom. The bolt of the door was slipped into its place, and a chair was set against the door with a Bible so placed as to cover the keyhole. The shade to the window which opened on Fulton street reached only part way to the sill, but a newspaper had been pinned to the bottom so that the opening was effectually closed. The champagne bottle stood empty on the table, with a tumble near it that had contained ice, and another tumbler from which Mr. Rogers had drank the wine. The 50 cents change was on a table, and a crumpled copy of the New York *Times* lay on the floor.

Mr. Rogers's coat and waistcoat were hung across a chair back in a careful manner. His dead body lay on the bed outside the covering. His right hand held a five-chambered new Remington revolver. High up on the right temple was a bullet wound. It is probable that the shot was fired on Thursday afternoon. Owing to the rumbling of vehicles in the street, a shot would not have been heard.

In the pockets of the dead man were found $2.06 in silver, and the following telegraphic despatch:

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

SAMUEL A. ROGERS: Money order Western Union Telegraph. Despatch to Harry received. Money just sent. Come home at once. See me first. Will do all I can for you. Answer to my office. JAMES C. ROGERS.

A handsome cameo scarf pin was in the dead man's neck scarf. His linen was marked "S. A. R." A box of pistol cartridges of the size suited to the revolver was found in one of the pockets.

Coroner Herrman was summoned, and a jury was impanelled in the hotel. The clerk and the porter were witnesses, and told the story detailed above. The body was taken to 404 Pearl street by an undertaker, where it is to be kept until news can be received from Philadelphia. If no one claims the body it will be taken to the Morgue.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION,

Which Possesses Special Interest to the People of Hoboken.

TRENTON, May 4.—Judge Dixon to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in a case of much interest to the people of Hoboken in particular, but also to all those affected by alleged frauds in city improvements.

The city of Hoboken several years ago, under the advice of ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist, contested the payment of improvement certificates for up-town improvements on the ground that the contractors and Du Puget, the City Surveyor, had conspired, first, to mislead the city into making the improvements by fraudulent representations as to the cost, and secondly, through false estimates, to deter honest contractors from bidding, and to secure big prices for contractors who were in the Ring. The improvements in Eighth and Fourteenth streets were represented by improvement certificates to the amount of $222,319.18. A certiorari was obtained from the Supreme Court on the ground that the cost exceeded the benefits, and a new assessment was ordered. The second assessment was ordered the Newark Dime Savings Institution, which has since failed, had taken over $100,000 worth of the improvement certificates. The second assessment reduced the amount from $222,319.18 to $4,028.75, or less than two-fifths of the original assessment. The holders of the improvement certificates brought suit against the city. The case of Stobo against the city of Hoboken was made a test case. It was argued by Mr. Stobo himself before Judge Knapp, and the frauds in the making of the improvements were conclusively demonstrated by Mr. Gilchrist on behalf of the city. The result was that most of the holders of the certificates left the city to compromise with the city, and accept from 20 to 25 per cent. less than the face value of the certificates. But the Dime Savings Institution refused to compromise, and brought an independent suit against the city, claiming $108,646.08, the amount of their improvement certificates and interest. To this suit, in which the Savings Institution was represented by Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, Mr. Gilchrist opened on the morning of the city, one of which alleged fraud and conspiracy on the part of the Surveyor and the contractors. The ruling of the Supreme Court now is, as laid down in Judge Dixon's clear and able opinion, that the bodies of the despatches are proved, as alleged in the plea, the plaintiffs cannot recover any more than the amount due on the improvement certificates under the second assessment.

This decision practically decides the case in favor of the city of Hoboken, and the depositors of the Dime Savings Institution, who have been so long awaiting dividends from the $100,000 which their managers had put into these questionable certificates, will find them shrunken to a little over one-third of the amount claimed.

A STEAMBOAT WAR.

A Battle Between the Employees of the Rival Lines on the Harlem River.

A story of what promises to be the beginning of a warm rivalry between the two competing steamboat lines from Fulton and Peck slips to Harlem was told in the Harlem Police Court before Judge Bixby, yesterday. While many of the old patrons of each line will continue their patronage during the summer because of the pleasant sail they can get, yet both lines propose to make a lively struggle for popular favor, and some exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

The Harlem and New York line has landing at 129th street and the East River, for which it pays the city $600 a year. The landing of the Morrisania line has been at 119th street. On Monday Capt. Longstreet, commanding the steamboat Harlem, of the Morrisania line, on the 6:20 P. M. trip, saw what looked like a scow, heavily loaded with wood on the pier, and he steered for the Harlem Company's pier. To prevent the Morrisanis line from debarking its passengers there, the Harlem Company has enclosed the pier and sunk the wood. Entrance and egress provided with locks. William F. Hobby, the agent of the latter company, ordered Capt. Longstreet to keep his boat away from the landing, but the Captain, ignoring the command, ran the Harlem alongside of the pier and directed Agent Hobby, as a deck hand, to jump ashore and make fast the lashings. Agent Hobby sought to stop him, and a sharp encounter followed between the two men, in which the passengers on the Harlem were greatly excited.

The men clinched and rolled over and over on the pier, when they parted. Agent Hobby was seen to have a discolored eye.

Capt. Longstreet contended before Judge Bixby that he had the right to land his passengers at any pier in the city, but the magistrate expressed a contrary view, and placed Quail under bonds to keep the peace. The Captain became his bondsman.

The Harlem line from East 130th street to Peck slip changes their time card to-day, landing each way at the New Haven Railroad pier, Morrisania; East 120th, Twenty-third, and Ninth streets, and Astoria.

Arrested for Hindering the Census Takers.

Thomas Gilhooly of 67 Barclay street, Mr. Kirk of 129 Henry street, and Michael McGivney were arrested yesterday on complaint of having refused to answer questions propounded by census takers, and was charged that Michael McGivney demanded that the enumerator should pay him two cents a name for his information. The defendants gave bail before Commissioner Lyman to await an examination of the complaints. The penalty for not answering questions for the census is a fine of $100.

$500 Reward—Catarrh Cure.

Some people would rather be humbugged than to get "value received" for their money. Hence it is that such persons run after this and that pretended cure for catarrh, forgetting that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is unpositive in its effects that its former proprietor advertised it for years throughout the United States under a positive guarantee, offering $500 reward for any incurable case, and was never called upon to pay this reward except in two cases. This remedy has acquired such a fame that it has induced several worthless concoctions to be imposed upon the foreign demand for it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

UNABLE TO BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.

POSEYANDVILLE, Iowa, March 11, 1879.

Dr. R. V. Pierce.

DEAR SIR: Some time ago I bought a Bonche, some of your Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Golden Medical Discovery and commenced using them. The aches and pains, as well as sore throat and catarrh, from which I had been for so long a time a sufferer, have entirely left me. I feel like a new man. I feel like a cured man, and like one. For four years I was unable to breathe through my nose. From the use of the Catarrh Remedy I can now do so freely. Your medicines I know to be all that they are represented. Long live Dr. Pierce and the gentlemen connected with him. Gratefully yours,

WATSON SMITH.—*Ade.*

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids, Styes, &c., rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Ade.*

Everything for housekeeping at Cowperthwait's, 153 to 157 Chatham st.; best place to buy either for cash or easy payments. Furniture, carpets, bedding.—*Ade.*

To regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.—*Ade.*

POSTSCRIPT.

4 A. M.

THE LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

WILD CONFUSION AND TUMULT IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Cheering for Grant and for Blaine which Lasted More than Half an Hour—Conkling Waving his Handkerchief and Eugene Hale Borne on the Shoulders of his Delegation—Adoption of the Anti-Grant Report as to the First District of Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 5—12:15 A. M.—The debate over the Illinois contestants is unfinished. Mr. Conkling is still parading the aisle and hobnobbing with members of the Ohio and North Carolina delegations. There will be no ballotting before to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Anthony has accused Gen. Raum of perverting history in citing his precedents. Tom Murphy of New York asked him whether he had not said in the hall of the Grand Pacific Hotel that he would not vote for Gen. Grant if he got the nomination. Mr. Anthony indignantly denied this, and vehemently added that he would vote for the nominee.

Paul Stroback of Alabama said he rose to a question of privilege. He was asked to state his grievance. He said he wanted this talk about adopted citizens stopped. There were no adopted citizens. They were all citizens of the United States.

Emery Storrs came to the platform to speak for the sitting members. He began: "It is proposed that the National Convention shall abolish the State Convention of Illinois. It won't work." He said it was a question of title. He bore the credentials of the State Convention. No delegate from the State of Illinois had ever sat in a National Convention who had not the credentials of a State Convention. If one ever did get there, he either crept under the canvas or was appointed a doorkeeper. Mr. Storrs said that the credentials of the delegates from Illinois, whom it is proposed to exclude, are the same on their face as of those whom it is proposed to retain. Why should the Convention stultify itself.

12:45 *A. M.*—The galleries are thinning out. Over a quarter of them are bare. Storrs is appealing to the great God for harmony and for justice in the case of the Illinois contestants. He had seen upon the stage here to-night what seemed to be the disembodied spirits of the bolters of 1872. It did seem as if the tombs of all the bolters had been rifled, their bones refreshed, and set up here to do duty as political reformers. He was opposed to such resurrection. He mentioned the name of Blaine. There were cheers. He said when the holiday politicians in the galleries are sleeping under the calm sunset of peace the followers of the grand, silent soldier would be found by their watch fires, ready to take up the banner of the party and bear it on to victory. This reference created a demonstration that surpassed that on the Blaine men. The roar lasted fully fifteen minutes. The Imperial delegates arose in a body, and waved the banners of New York, and were followed by those of Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Vermont, Kentucky, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, and Arizona.

Conkling mounted the benches along with Tom Murphy, Jake Hess and other Imperial members of the New York delegation and waved his cambric handkerchief for fully five minutes.

The shouting lasted fully twenty minutes. The Imperial singers struck up, "Marching Through Georgia" and "We'll Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," while their incendiaries beat him with huge scantlings and made a noise like the beating of the great drum at an Aztec sacrifice.

Some one shouted: "Three cheers for Blaine," and the Imperialist clamor, which was dying out, was drowned by the wild hurrahs and stamping and yelling of the anti-third termers. The Blaine men had taken their innings with a vengeance. All the banners of the Blaine States were in motion. The silver-haired farmer of the Bellevue White Lead Company of 12 Pitt street. He had been only six months in the city, having come from Detroit, Mich. He had been a Colonel in the Federal army was shot through the lungs and was given over, passed many months in hospital, and is now a pensioner. Two years ago the ball was removed from his back. He said his daughter was infatuated with Brien, who was a man of bad habits. Brien had repeatedly called at the house until forbidden to do so. He had then enticed the girl away and kept her in some secret place.

Brien told Justice Duffy that he was not responsible for Miss Blye's actions, and that he knew nothing about what was said of her. He believed her father's ill-treatment had forced her to leave the house, and also that the Colonel was not in his right mind or responsible for his actions. He had threatened to shoot him (Brien), and, after calling at his room one day, left a card with the following written on the back: "I have discovered your whereabouts, and nothing can prevent a meeting."

Each of the prisoners demanded that the other be put under bonds to keep the peace, Justice Duffy paroled them on their promise to appear in court with Miss Blye this morning.

REQUESTS FROM PESTH.

A Nobleman Wants Supt. Walling to Get him a Wife—Miss Fox also Wanted.

Superintendent Walling received the following communication yesterday, accompanied by a request to "hand it to a marriage procurer with kind directions to consider the same:"

BUDA PESTH, Hungary, May 8, 1880.

To the Police Authorities of New York:

I sincerely believe that you will do all you can for me. I am a nobleman, a cavalier, young, handsome, rich, and without debts. The lady I would like have recommended to me must be 15 and not more than 20 years of age, very pretty, healthy, not small, nor thin, nor a coquette.

And she must have several millions.

You will have to write to me, forthwith, and send me her photograph.

For your services you will receive two per centum of her fortune, if very pretty. Should she be ugly, one per centum. If you ascertain that your acquaintance with her is not sufficient, then hand this letter to some other matrimonial agent. Should he be successful, you will receive a few hundred pounds.

I expect answer under address of "Rente," poste-restante, Budah Pesth, Hungary.

Mr. Walling answered that young women were not married in that way in America. Accompanying this matrimonial request was a second letter, whose envelope bore the stamp of the United States Consul Agency at Pesth. It read as follows:

BUDA PESTH, May 15, 1880.

Chief of Police, New York:

My DEAR SIR: I beg you to send me the address of the following described lady: Her name is R. Fox. She is 19 years old, an orphan; is very rich and pretty. Has a yearly income of $75,000, and lives with her guardian, who is a merchant in your city.

I again request and remain, HERR VON WIRSCH,

Buda Pesth, First District, New College, Hungary.

Reinhardt's Case to Go to the Highest Court.

The application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Kings County Clerk to make a return of the records in the case of the condemned murderer, Edward Reinhardt, to the Court of Appeals, without exacting his legal fees, amounting to about $90, was argued yesterday before Justice Gilbert, who decided that the County Clerk should return the record and proceedings in the case to the Court of Appeals, and that the cost of doing so be a charge upon the county of Richmond. As the prisoner, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, is a poor man, Justice Gilbert held that the cost of getting the records to the Court of Appeals should be borne by the county where he was convicted.

The Dead Empress.

LONDON, June 4.—The Czar, on receiving a telegram announcing the death of the Czarina, yesterday, returned to St. Petersburg immediately from Tsarskoe Selo, the imperial summer residence. The Duke of Edinburgh is in St. Petersburg, and will attend the funeral of the Empress. The Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the foreign representatives here, Earl Granville, and Sir Charles Dilke were present at a funeral service for the Empress of Russia here to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, June 4.—The Crown Prince of Germany will start for St. Petersburg to-night.

Vicar-General Keegan.

Before leaving for Europe, Bishop Laughlin appointed the Rev. William Keegan, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, at York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, to the office of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Long Island, which has been vacant since the death of Father Turner in July, 1878. Father Keegan, who will administer the affairs of the diocese in the Bishop's absence, has been over twenty-six years pastor of the Church of the Assumption. Forty years ago, as a boy, he assisted at the first mass ever celebrated there.

The Burmah Rebellion.

CALCUTTA, June 4.—On the 2d inst. a foraging party of Burmese rebels were driven into their camp, and thence across the British frontier, followed by King Thebaw's troops. During the conflict and dispersion of the rebels their leader, Prince Nyoungoe, disappeared.

Henri Rochefort's Wound.

LONDON, June 4.—A Paris despatch to the *Daily News* says: "In consequence of the diseased condition of M. Rochefort's stomach complications of the wound he received in the duel with M. Kouchlin are feared."

Easy Washing—James Pyle's

Pearline is the only laundry-saving compound that is entirely harmless to the fabric; but beware of counterfeits.—*Ade.*

Pepperell jean drawers, 23 to 48 in., 50c. to 60c.; gossamer opening undershirts, 25c., 37c., 50c. J. W. Johnston, 260 Grand st.; also, 370 6th av., 33 deer sb. 23d st.—*Ade.*

MISS HELEN BLYE'S SUITOR.

Why Col. Blye Attempted to Chastise Actor Brien in the Street.

Col. Henry J. Blye, aged 50 years, of 17 Clinton place, and Joseph Francis Brien, an actor, of 148 East Seventeenth street, had a personal encounter at Third avenue and Fourteenth street yesterday morning. Policeman Burke found them clinched and rolling in the street. He arrested them. They were afterward arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court before Justice Duffy. They made counter charges. Brien said the Colonel assaulted him without provocation. The Colonel averred that Brien had attacked him first. Each had a great deal to say to Justice Duffy, and from what they said it was manifest that Miss Helen Blye, a daughter of the Colonel, was the cause of the unpleasantness. She is 18 years of age, and is an actress. Last winter she was the leading lady in "Divorce" at Daly's Theatre.

Col. Blye said he was a member of the Bellevue White Lead Company of 12 Pitt street. He had been only six months in the city, having come from Detroit, Mich. He had been a Colonel in the Federal army was shot through the lungs and was given over, passed many months in hospital, and is now a pensioner. Two years ago the ball was removed from his back. He said his daughter was infatuated with Brien, who was a man of bad habits. Brien had repeatedly called at the house until forbidden to do so. He had then enticed the girl away and kept her in some secret place.

Brien told Justice Duffy that he was not responsible for Miss Blye's actions, and that he knew nothing about what was said of her. He believed her father's ill-treatment had forced her to leave the house, and also that the Colonel was not in his right mind or responsible for his actions. He had threatened to shoot him (Brien), and, after calling at his room one day, left a card with the following written on the back: "I have discovered your whereabouts, and nothing can prevent a meeting."

Each of the prisoners demanded that the other be put under bonds to keep the peace, Justice Duffy paroled them on their promise to appear in court with Miss Blye this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales June 4.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS ($1,000s).

5 U. S. 4½s, 91, r..	109¾	10 Mo. 6s, ext to	103
11 U. S. 4s, r	119¾	11 L. & N. J. R. 7s	107½
50 Dis. Cor. 1880s, c..	100	1 Mo. 6s, '87	103
2 Ga. 6s, '90..	106	1 Mo. 6s, '98	103½

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS ($1,000s).

15 Ros. R. & F. 1st	50½	18 K. C. & Nor. R. E.	100
11 Ros. R. & F. 2d	30½	10 L. & W. R. con. 6s	56½
15 Buff. & E. new	117½	2 L. & W. W. 1st	95½
6 Ches. & O. se. B.	94½	7 Lat. St. & T. inc.	63
8 Ches. & O. 1st def.	85¾	20 M. & St. P. 1st, s. f. M. D.	102
5 C. R. & Q. 7s	122½	11 Mut. L. 1st	101½
6 Ch. & N. W. gold c.	116½	1 Mich. & O. inc. 6s	103
18 Can. So. 1st	93	20 Mich. & Ill. 1st Deb.	69
2 Can. Pac. s.	111½	4 Mich. Cen. 7s	117½
17 Cent. Pac. S. f. Br.	105	8 N. J. Cen. 1st	116½
1 C. & I. C. 1st	81¾	28 N. J. Cent. con.	100½
23 C. & I. C. 1st	74		100¾
7 Cin. & Sp.	81½	12 N. J. Cent. ev.	99¾
57 C., C. & I. C. 1st	97¾	4 N. J. Cen. con.	104
1 Del. & H. 1st, P. & H.	100	1101 N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d	94
40 Del. & H. C. 1st	111½	21	94¼
10 Del. Lack. & W.	125	1 Nevada Cent. 1st	107½
24 Gt. West. 2d	93½	17 N. Y. Elev. 1st	113½
11 Int. & Gt. N. 1st	69¾	17 N. Y. Elev. 1st	113½
13 Int. & Gt. N. 2d	46½	1 Ohio & Miss. 2d	107
5 Ind. Bl. & W. 1st	74	10 Or. R. & N. 1st	95
10 Ind. Bl. & W. inc.	45	2 Ohio Cen. 1st	80
100 Ill. Cen. leased	114½	7 P. F. W. & Ch. 1st	132½
22 Iron Mount. 1st & P.	101	1 Rens. & Sar. 1st	125
31 Iron Mt. 2d	99	18 Rome, W. & O. 1st	107¾
6 Iron Mt. 1st pf. inc.	70½	2 R. W. & O. 1st	118
13 Iron Mt. 2d	99½	2 St. L. & S. E. 1st	101½
10	99¾	2 St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. B.	70¾
10 1st, 2d & c.	229½	5 Tol. & Wab. 1st,	97
2 Kan. Pac. 1st con.	90	50 St. L.	103
16 Kan. Pac. D. d.	102	5 Tol. & Wab. 2d	99
6. 8s	103	5 Tol. & Wab. con. e.	89
40 Kan. & Tex. con.	37½