Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Sardanapalus."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Life."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Baba."
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—"The Old Curiosity Shop."
PARK THEATER.—"Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"The Two Orphans."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Forbidden Fruit."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture, Henry Ward Beecher.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Entertainment.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Cromwell's Illuminated Illustrations.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL.—2: Concert, Thomas.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—*3d Page*—5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—*7th Page*—3d column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—*3d Page*—3d and 4th columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—*3d Page*—2d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—*4th Page*—1st column.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—*3d Page*—2d column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—*6th Page*—3d column.
DENTISTRY—*3d Page*—2d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—*7th Page*—3d column.
DRY GOODS—*3d Page*—3d and 4th columns.
FINANCIAL—*7th Page*—3d column.
FURNITURE—*6th Page*—3d column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—*7th Page*—5th column.
ICE CREAM—*6th Page*—3d column.
INSTRUCTION—*6th Page*—1st, 2d, and 3d columns.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—*3d Page*—6th column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—*6th Page*—3d column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—*5th Page*—4th column.
MILLINERY—*7th Page*—5th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—*3d Page*—2d column; *8th Page*—6th column.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—*6th Page*—3d column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—*6th Page*—1st column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—*7th Page*—4th column; COUNTRY—*7th Page*—5th column; AUCTION SALES—*7th Page*—5th column; TO EXCHANGE—*7th Page*—5th column.
SALES BY AUCTION—*6th Page*—3d column.
SAVINGS BANKS—*7th Page*—3d column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—*5th Page*—6th column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—*3d Page*—4th column; FEMALES—*3d Page*—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—*7th Page*—5th and 6th columns.
STEAMERS, OCEAN—*7th Page*—3d and 4th columns.
TEACHERS—*6th Page*—3d column.
TO LET—CITY PROPERTY—*7th Page*—5th column; BROOKLYN—*7th Page*—5th column; COUNTRY—*7th Page*—5th column.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—*6th Page*—3d column.
WINTER RESORTS—*3d Page*—4th column.

Business Notices.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane-st., 752 Broadway, and 610 Sixth ave., N. Y., and 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Estab. 57 years.

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THE TRIBUNE offers for sale the small building used by it as an office on the Centennial Grounds. The walls and roof are constructed in sections and fastened together with screws, so that the building can easily be taken apart and removed. Address TRIBUNE PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russian Embassador has had an interview with the Sultan. ═══ The Turkish Consul at Tiflis has been murdered. ═══ Spain proposes an extradition treaty with this country. ═══ One hundred and twenty-six conspirators, including 18 generals, have been arrested in Spain. ═══ Silver has advanced to 53½ pence per ounce.

DOMESTIC.—President Woolsey of Yale College presided at a Republican meeting in New-Haven and made a striking speech. ═══ Gov. Chamberlain has assured the Democrats of Charleston of a fair election; the President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and some of the South Carolina bishops have issued a declaration in defense of the whites. ═══ The centennial address of the Irish people cannot be formally presented to the President from diplomatic complications. ═══ Brigham Young's property will be sold to recover Mrs. Eliza Young's alimony. ═══ Gen. Garfield's son is dead, and the General gives up his campaign engagements.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A large Republican meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, and addresses were made by Attorney-General Taft and Murat Halstead. ═══ The Republican County Convention appointed a Nominating Committee and adjourned until Monday. ═══ The Supervisors of Election nearly completed their work upon the registration lists. ═══ A receiver was appointed for the Continental Life Insurance Company. ═══ Gold, 109¾, 109⅞, 109⅞. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91 cents. Stocks active, lower, and closing weak.

THE WEATHER.—THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear weather with cooler temperature. In this city yesterday the weather was very pleasant, with a clear sky and agreeable temperature. Thermometer, 50°, 51°, 45°.

Ex-President Woolsey says that Mr. Tilden has sought the Presidency with "a most uncommon anxiety."

In Spain, the Republican spirit still lives. The arrest of nearly a score of generals for complicity in the late conspiracy indicates that even the army—the bulwark of royal power—is disaffected.

The Republican County Convention adjourned last night until Monday without making any nominations. The feeling seemed to be favorable to the nomination of a straight Republican ticket, with the possible exception of Mayor, many being disposed to indorse Mr. Green as the only available Reform Democrat.

Mr. Tilden's distrust of the Tammany Hall General Committee, which brought about a caucus of commiseration as well as consultation at his house on Tuesday night, is very natural. A whole city full of respectable people share his feeling. But there is no such thing as training with such hounds for years and then running successfully with the hare.

Ann Eliza has come to her own, and the law has laid its hand on her nineteenth of Brigham Young. A prophet whose goods are condemned by a court in his own country is surely the prophet of the proverb. If all the other eighteen wives of the head of the Mormon Church should follow this alarming precedent, that great religious luminary would have to go into the hands of a receiver.

No educated and independent voter ought to pass by the speech of ex-President Theodore Woolsey, delivered in New-Haven last night, and of which we give a full report elsewhere. Dr. Woolsey has neglected his opportunities. A man who can make such a speech as he did last night ought not to have lived forty-five years in New-Haven, as he has, without making one. Hereafter his flashes of silence must not be quite so long.

All is quiet on the Bosphorus. The conspirators are in jail, and the Sultan is calmly considering the Russian demand for a short armistice. The willingness of the Porte to entertain the proposal at all affords some promise of peace. Perhaps the Turks discern at length that Russia is in earnest, and that they cannot cope with her. Their inability to recognize these facts hitherto has been the great obstacle to a durable peace.

Mr. Tweed ought to have been here in time to give a few hints from long experience about the management of the last two days' registration. He sailed Sept. 28, and it was thought that at that time the Franklin ought to arrive not later than the 25th inst.—yesterday,—and might even get here a week before. He is hourly expected, and there can be no question that the Reform Democracy can have the benefit of his sage counsel on the night after election. It was the night after that he used to be at his greatest and best.

No better guarantee could be given of the fairness and truth of Gov. Chamberlain's statement which we printed yesterday, than the fact that prominent Democrats have appealed to him to-day to insure a fair election in Charleston County by the presence of troops. Gov. Chamberlain's letter in reply promises full impartiality in all his official acts, and gives his pledge of a peaceful and honest election, if it be within his power. The Democracy can surely ask nothing more than this, for if Wade Hampton is the choice of a majority of the people of South Carolina, as they would have us believe, a free and unmolested ballot is the very best means of ascertaining that fact. The prevailing excitement in that State on the subject is further attested by an address from all the bishops, prominent clergymen, and business men of Charleston protesting the loyalty and fair-dealing of the whites.

The speeches of the two distinguished Ohioans last night at Cooper Institute fully justified the expectations that had been raised of them. The address of Attorney-General Taft summed up the whole Carolina situation in the dry remark that in that State "the "killing of a white man seems to create as "great a sensation as here," and yet it "has "never been known that any man in any of "these States has ever been convicted or held "responsible for the murder of a negro." Mr. Halstead's speech, coming on the heels of Gov. Tilden's letter, dealt with the question of Southern claims. Mr. Halstead cruelly reminded Gov. Tilden of his recent declaration that "experience has repeatedly exposed the "futility of self-imposed restrictions by candi-"dates," and goes on to show that the Southern people are fully convinced of the justice of their claims, that they know there "is more "money in them than there was in all the "negroes in the South," and that they are more likely to pay the claims by more greenbacks than by more taxes. Mr. Halstead's conclusion is the common-sense one—that, after all, we don't propose to put "the South-"ern Confederacy on top of the United States."

MR. TILDEN AND HIS PARTY.

This is the most extraordinary political campaign ever witnessed. Here we have a candidate for the Presidency, less than two weeks before the election, trying to pitch his own party overboard, and to get elected on the plea and pledge that he can be trusted to fight his party and its avowed demands to the end, if need be, by a succession of vetoes. We believe that no other candidate for the Presidency has felt compelled, in such fashion, to admit that his party was utterly distrusted by the people, and distrusted justly. No other interpretation can be given to this extraordinary letter. The reserve customary to Presidential candidates, the reserve which Mr. Tilden has thus far maintained in spite of charges affecting his personal integrity, would not have been broken by the publication of this letter, had not Mr. Tilden clearly perceived that the country would not trust him as the candidate and representative of the Democratic party. In extremity, and as a last resort, he begs people to believe that he can be trusted though his party cannot. The very fact that he makes this appeal is an admission that his party, if it should gain power, might justly be expected to provide for the payment of rebel war claims, even the most naked and outrageous. That there is danger he confesses when he promises to veto its bills. To escape from the odium of his party, he publicly promises to fight it to the end. To rid himself of responsibility for its dangerous purposes, which he cannot deny, he promises to resist its known demands. Hoping for election mainly by Democratic votes, he promises, in one matter of vital importance, to act as a Republican. Many times a party has tumbled overboard an obnoxious candidate. But this is the first time a candidate has openly tried to "unload" an obnoxious party.

Mr. Tilden is right in his belief that the country utterly distrusts Democracy. Had he asserted that a Democratic Congress would never pass bills so outrageous, everybody would have laughed at him and pointed to the record. For the present Democratic House has referred rebel claims to its committee, and that committee avowed its opinion that the Government was liable to the full amount of such claims as trustee for the claimant. This on the ground that, since the amnesty, the offense of rebellion is condoned, and all citizens, whether loyal or disloyal once, are alike loyal now, and stand on the same footing as claimants. Moreover, the Democratic House repealed, so far as it had power, the act which prohibits the consideration by the Court of Claims of any presented by disloyal persons. About the intent of the Democratic House there was no room for dispute. The party was a heavier load than Mr. Tilden could carry, and he attempts at this late day to pitch it overboard.

The experiment will not work. The country does distrust Democracy, and with reason. But in National and purely party matters, it equally distrusts Mr. Tilden. The attempt to make people give to him, as an individual, the confidence which they utterly deny to the party by which he was nominated and is supported, cannot succeed. Mr. Tilden has made an admirable Governor of New-York. In that field he was not broken down by partisan associations. Against the authority of the National Democratic party he has never been able to make the least headway. He may have disapproved, but he has never dared even to protest. Mr. Tilden has acted with that party to this hour. Its most infamous acts have never drawn from him a word of rebuke. It declared the war a failure in 1864, and Mr. Tilden, though a member of the committee and the convention, uttered no word of dissent. It robbed the people of New-York by most infamous frauds in 1868, and Mr. Tilden, though personally responsible and personally appealed to by Mr. Greeley, made no protest. It demanded repudiation of the solemn pledge given in the Resumption act, and Mr. Tilden, though most sacredly pledged to countenance no steps backward, surrendered to its demand. It would be stupendous folly to suppose that, after yielding to his party in such things, after trampling upon his convictions and abandoning the record of his life in submission to its disloyal or repudiating spirit, this same Mr. Tilden will have the power to resist his party to the end and successfully in a matter which, more powerfully than any other, appeals to the personal interests of Southern Democrats. He never can be more firmly bound to any course than he was to resist inflationists and repudiators. But at their demand he finds some pretext to satisfy his conscience. So, men will rightly fear, he may find some means to reconcile with the letter of his pledge a real submission to the demands of Southern Democrats.

This defense will fail because, as the people now clearly see, the party behind Mr. Tilden is utterly dangerous and unworthy of trust. It is not necessary to elect him in order to get an honest man for President. By electing Gov. Hayes the people will secure a President who does not need to promise that he will not yield to disloyal claims, and, at the same time, they will avoid intrusting the vast powers of Congress to a party which even Mr. Tilden admits cannot be trusted with safety. If it were possible for Mr. Tilden to escape all responsibility for the party with which he has steadily acted and which nominated and now supports him, the case would be different. It is not possible. And the country is not in the mood to surrender the power to the party which even Mr. Tilden distrusts and promises to resist.

A DISINGENUOUS CANDIDATE.

At a Democratic mass meeting on the public square at New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Richard D. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, began his address with the statement that the Republican party had been in power upward of fifteen years, and during that time had expended twelve thousand millions of dollars. To make the figures more impressive, and that they might be inscribed upon the memory of every man who heard him, he went on to say that the Grand List of the whole State of Connecticut, the aggregate value of all the real and personal property in the State, amounts to $350,000,000; so that, as he put it, the Republicans have spent during their occupancy of power "the State of Connecticut more than "thirty times over; or the whole State twice "over in each one of their fifteen years of "power." Now Mr. Hubbard was introduced to his audience by Gov. Ingersoll as a gentleman of the highest character and the most unimpeachable integrity; a sincere and truthful man. That is his reputation, and the party which has put him in nomination is entitled to the credit which belongs to such a selection. It is not disputed. But was Mr. Hubbard entirely ingenuous and frank in this charge against his opponents? No one more than he deprecates the agitation of old issues which were really settled by the war. No one more than he resents the injustice and unfairness of holding his party and its leaders and statesmen to a strict accountability for their acts and policies during the war. Let a Republican newspaper or speaker but refer to the conduct of Mr. Hubbard's party during the war, and he and all of them cry out at once, "Oh, that is all gone by. "Let's have no more waving of the bloody "shirt. Let bygones be bygones. This "contest is waging on other and different is-"sues." Are we to understand then that Mr. Hubbard and his Democratic friends may go to the people and demand that the party in power be turned out because it has spent so many millions, and that the party in power is estopped from showing for what that money was spent, and whose crimes and follies compelled the vast expenditure? To show that would be to revive the issues and the animosities of the war, and Mr. Hubbard and his friends would cry out against it as not pertinent to the present question.

It seems to us that the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, with all his conceded ability and high character, has dropped into pettifogging a little in this matter. He might have said with entire truth, and perhaps, had he been writing history instead of making reluctantly a political speech, he would have said: "The Democratic party, now en-"gaged in a frantic endeavor to elect Mr. "Tilden and recover power in the country it "failed to destroy, made it necessary to spend "the State of Connecticut thirty times over "in fifteen years in order that the country, "of which the State of Connecticut is "a very small fraction, might be saved from "destruction, and free institutions be pre-"served to the people." Mr. Hubbard might have said this and said it truly, though the truth would hardly have been palatable to his hearers. As he did not say it we take the liberty to say it for him and supply the omission, even at the risk of being charged with reviving the memories of the war. The true state of the case may be very briefly summed up; and with no desire to revive the memories of the war but only to answer the question which naturally suggests itself in connection with Mr. Hubbard's statement, what this vast sum of money was expended for, we give the facts. Sixteen years ago Mr. Hubbard's party was in power. It misbehaved, and the people thrust it out. Enraged at defeat, it organized rebellion, fought against the Government, and was put down. During the war and for some time afterward it appealed continually to the people to be restored to power upon the ground that it was entitled to confidence, and the Republicans were in the wrong upon all the questions out of which the war arose and upon which it was carried on. At last, thoroughly whipped—we beg pardon for saying so, but it happens to be true—Mr. Hubbard's party confessed judgment, and "ac-"cepted in good faith the results of the war." That is the way they put it. And now what? Why, simply this. The party is not now finding fault with the Republicans for putting down the rebellion, nor for the conduct of the war against rebellion; not at all; but because it cost so much money to do it.

How difficult it is to please these gentlemen. First they threatened war in case of Lincoln's election; then they opposed the war; then they demanded a more vigorous prosecution of the war; then they denounced the results of the war; then they accepted them; and now, after they have been beaten on every successive appeal to the people on these issues, they come up smiling and say, "The war was all right, "and the results are all right: we accept judg-"ment; but look at the cost of it; we could "have done it for half the money." Half the money! Bless their economical souls; they could have done it for half what the fellow's religion cost him who had "been "member of the church fifteen years, and it "hadn't cost him but eighteen cents." But there is an impression in the public mind that it would not have paid to let them do it even at that price. The next time Mr. Hubbard sets before a Democratic audience the startling figures of fifteen years' expenditure, will he be frank enough to state also what the expenditure was for?

CAPITAL AND CREDIT.

Business men of this city have an enormous stake on the result of the election. To very many of them—to how many none can know—a renewal of strife about the currency, and uncertainty about the public credit, will mean bankruptcy. At present, business is reviving. Capital is growing more hopeful. Literally, thousands of firms in this city, though solvent, stand in a position so critical that new alarm and distrust and shrinking of credits would ruin them utterly. To very many, indeed, mere delay in the revival of business means ruin. Their means are being exhausted. Unless relief comes soon, with a more solid footing for business, they go down. To them, what is the election of Mr. Tilden? It is a leap in the dark, with the certainty that the gulf of bankruptcy is close before them.

No sober man can fail to see that capital profoundly distrusts the Democratic party. Its sympathy with rebellion has made it impossible to trust that party with respect to the war debt. Its yielding to the demands of the craziest inflationists has convinced men that, if that party gains power, no man can guess what wild pranks it may play with the currency. Whether these fears are wholly well founded or in part exaggerated, one thing is certain—they exist, and are shared by capitalists and business men everywhere. And these fears, if that party should succeed, would produce inevitably that shrinkage of credit, that renewed distrust, which must prove fatal to so many firms.

The fear is not ill-founded. Gov. Tilden's letter confesses, in the plainest way possible, that he knows that his party cannot be trusted, even as to the payment of disloyal claims. But there are many other paths that lead to ruin. Extravagant appropriations for improvements of creeks and harbors at the South were prevented at the last session only by the near approach of the election. Repeal of the Resumption act also means far more than an indefinite postponement of resumption. For the laws now permit unlimited expansion of bank circulation, and nothing but the prospect of having to redeem in gold checks the tendency. There is every reason to believe that a Democratic victory would bring a great increase of the public debt and a new plunge into the rapids of inflation.

In any case it means utter uncertainty as to the future, and that for more than a year. The newly-elected Congress will not meet until December. Fourteen months more, at the very least, of absolute uncertainty and distrust! Where is the business man so dull that he cannot see that this would be most disastrous? Have we not trouble enough already? Are the merchants and manufacturers of this city prepared to face another year of doubt, alarm, and shrinking credits?

THE LIFE INSURANCE SUSPENSION.

It has not often happened that one of the large life insurance companies of this city has passed into the hands of a receiver. In the case of the Continental Company there is a general hope that the suspension will be temporary. The concern had attained high reputation for promptness and good faith in settling claims. It was supposed to be well managed. Unquestionably it had prospered in its earlier years, and in the amount of its annual business it had been until recently the most successful of the numerous life insurance companies founded about the time of the close of the war. Those companies have nearly all dropped out of the ranks, most of them ending their existence by consolidation, and within a few weeks it has been rumored that the Continental of this city was about to take a similar course. Its managers by offering no opposition to the appointment of a receiver, and by the unofficial statements they make, evince a hope that the company can be resuscitated. Of course a thorough examination while in the hands of a receiver will determine whether what is left is a sufficient basis for a renewed attempt.

There is certainly occasion for surprise that a company with so heavy a list of assets and capable of making so good a showing of surplus in annual reports, should succumb at the first shock of a lawsuit to appoint a receiver. If the case is as alleged, the weakness may have been almost as much in nerves as in finances. No gross extravagances and certainly no defalcations have been charged against the management, and within a year or two marked economies have been effected by its officers. "Shrinkage "in real estate and other losses" are alleged as the leading causes of trouble. The company while yet young burdened itself with a too costly building; if that could now be estimated at its value four years ago, there would be no pretext for the receiver's appointment. Considerable amounts were lost by depositing current funds in banks which have failed. Other companies which went out of business were bought out by this one, and the purchases proved in greater part very unprofitable. A very large expenditure was made in buying up policies not yet due and agents' commissions not yet earned. That is usually a wise performance where the concern has abundant funds; in the present instance it seems to have been overdone, and to have added to the embarrassment. A strong hand was needed at the helm, but during the past year the president has been in poor health. No one of these causes alone might have brought disaster; their effects were cumulative.

Many of the younger companies have come to grief from the selection of an inferior class of canvassers, and from taking insurance on people in failing health. These were not among the errors of the Continental Company. All its mistakes so far as known might be classed under one head—unwise investment. Against the results of this no subsequent skill in management has prevailed. We do not regard the event as a cause for alarm respecting any other life insurance companies. The principles of the business remain unshaken, however questionable may be its practices in a few cases.

THE STRIKE OVER.

The accident on Tuesday night at Evona, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, by which three persons were killed and several others badly injured, will be naturally attributed to the interference of the striking engineers with the switch, which had been misplaced, either by accident or design. On the other hand, the blunder may have been innocently caused by the nervousness and confusion which the strike had occasioned all along the road. The wrecked train was not driven by a regular engineer, but by a master-mechanic in the employ of the company; and only by the greatest good fortune was the fatality occasioned by the accident so small.

The public, and especially that part of it which is obliged to pass daily over the New-Jersey Central Railroad, will be glad to learn that the difficulties between the company and its engineers have been adjusted. The management of a railroad is so much a matter of routine, and the comfort and safety of passengers depend so much upon perfect method and regularity in the moving of the trains, that anything like the confusion witnessed on Monday night on the New-Jersey Central line is enough to make traveling not only uncomfortable but dangerous. It is not necessary to charge the strikers with misplacing the switch at Evona; but, in any case, the danger to trains and their passengers is necessarily enhanced whenever there is any derangement of the regular operations. Those whose lives are thus put in unnecessary peril have a right to ask if everything has been done by the companies to avert it. Now, it turns out that in the New-Jersey Central matter the aggrieved engineers were taken by surprise on the 10th inst., when each man, for his September work, found his wages reduced by from $11 to $22. They asked for a hearing, and asked in vain. They twice sent a committee to wait upon the president of the company, but failed to obtain an interview. They were no more fortunate with the superintendent. So they determined upon the course which they ultimately pursued, and from which so much inconvenience has resulted to the community.

Now we are told, after all this trouble and difficulty and danger, that arrangements have been made with the engineers to resume work at once! Why could not this have been done before? Surely the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company did not wait to be forced into doing an act of justice. We shall consider the whole precedent a very bad one, if hereafter, whenever any misunderstanding may arise between a railroad corporation and its workmen, the same process is to be resorted to—if trains are to be stopped, the public annoyed, and its safety endangered, before the hirers and the hired can come to an understanding.

Mr. Tilden's prompt reply to Mr. Hewitt's letter, the eagerness of it, if we may say so, reminds us of a story of the late lamented Count Gurowski, a gentleman whom Mr. Tilden does not in the least resemble. Mr. Tilden is a polished Japanese crystal ball—hard, cold, and smooth; Mr. Gurowski was a chestnut-burr. Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden's action in answering Mr. Hewitt's letter without taking a month to think about it reminded us of a little incident in Mr. Gurowski's gruff career. He went once, on a New Year's Day, to call upon a lady who did not like him, but who knew his position, and endured him as well as she could. She was a lady of very dignified and distant manners at the best of times, but when she didn't like her company, she could be as haughty and unbending as Elizabeth Tudor herself. She gave Gurowski an icy greeting, withdrew into the innermost recesses of her consciousness, and looked intensely out into the void. The gentleman exerted himself as disagreeably as possible to be agreeable. He saw with pleasure how unpleasant he was, and his spirits rose as those of his victim fell. The lady, however, was quite a match for her tormentor, and never for a moment ceased to be icily regular and splendidly null. But, in the very midst of the still hunt, the door opened, and a gentleman appeared, only slightly known to the lady, and not one she was much inclined to like. But, to show how much better any man was than the rugged Russian bear, she sprang cordially from her seat and welcomed the new comer with her most hyperborean smile. Gurowski, who was not to be matched for cunning penetration, saw the ruse, and, as the lady returned to her seat, he said to her in his blandest tones and with an insolent mockery veiled in a look of sympathy, "Were you sting-ed, that you jump-ed so?"

Whatever be the result of the Presidential election, it is at least pretty certain that life in the gay metropolis will go on very much as it did before the deluge. Politics and other trifles may divert us for the hour, but Mr. Delmonico evidently believes that the main business of existence is not likely to be neglected. He recently removed his Fourteenth street establishment to roomier and more luxurious quarters on Madison-square, and to-day, for the farther convenience of business men down town, he opens his new restaurant on Broadway near Wall-st. Mr. Delmonico's activity has long been a boon to New-York, and is now one of the encouraging signs of the times. Increased good living is the natural sequence of improved business prospects.

PERSONAL.

The Chicago Journal says Prof. Swing is the connecting link between religion and science.

Victor Hugo, says a correspondent of *The Boston Gazette*, is the stingiest of mortals altaough he is worth more than $500,000.

Mrs. H. J. Byron, the wife of the well-known dramatic writer, died at Brighton, England, on Sept. 25, in her 45th year.

Mr. Stephen Fiske, business manager of the Fifth Avenue Theater, who has been dangerously ill with gastric fever, is now convalescent.

Mr. Stanley Dust, manager of Mr. Robert Heller's new Theater of Mystery, soon to be opened here, arrived by the Adriatic on Tuesday.

The new town hall in Ayer, Mass., built by Dr. J. C. Ayer at a cost of $60,000, will be dedicated to-day. Senator Boutwell will take part in the exercises.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is described by a paragrapher as "a large-minded little person, with beautiful eyes, a sweet voice, and most refined and womanly manners."

There is not much pomp and lordly state about the English governor of Fiji, Sir Arthur Gordon. He and his suite and his native guests often sit down to dinner, says a correspondent of *The Standard*, without their coats.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson has left Copenhagen, and has proceeded to Hamburg. It is stated that during the late visit which she paid to her native village of Wexio, in Sweden, she settled a handsome annuity on her old parents.

It is said that nothing is more remarkable in the memoranda from the Prince Consort's pen than that sort of genius which a French writer has defined as "the splendor of good sense." Mr. Martin has just published the second volume of his biography of the Prince.

So active and young-looking is Emperor William that it is hard to believe that he rode into Paris in 1814. On the mediæval hall in Freiburg is a double inscription celebrating Kaiser Friedrich I.—the sleeper in the Thuringian Cave—and Kaiser Wilhelm I. as his worthy successor, the restorer of German unity and greatness.

Mr. Spurgeon's sermons he prepares for by severe study. His omnivorous and apparently purposeless reading is pursued with two clearly defined objects—the "sweetening" of the mind by the introduction of new matter and the collection of novel and striking illustrations. Thus he has always a good stock-in-trade to bring to bear upon any text he may select; but it is nevertheless certain that the fluent discourse rolled out in magnificent tones, without halting or faltering, or, as Latimer has it, "humbling and mumbling," has all been previously well thought out.

Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist, was lately summoned at Hammersmith Police Court at the instance of the Fulham Board of Works, for the sum of £32 4s. 3d., proportionate expenses for the compulsory repair of the Mayland and Coningham-roads, Shepherd's-bush. Mr. Reade disputed the claim on the ground that he had absolutely conveyed to his brother the house in regard to which the assessment was made. Mr. Reade's brother equally denied his liability. Upon examination of the deed of conveyance put in, Mr. Paxot held that the claim was made good against Mr. Charles Reade, who said he would "obey the umpire."

Walter Bagehot says of Adam Smith, the great political economist, that this founder of the science of business was one of the most unbusinesslike of mankind. He was an awkward Scotch professor, apparently choked with books and absorbed in abstractions. He was never engaged in any sort of trade, and would probably never have made sixpence by any if he had been. His absence of mind was amazing. On one occasion, having to sign his name to an official document, he produced not his own signature, but an elaborate imitation of the signature of the person who signed before him; on another, a sentinel on duty having saluted him in military fashion, he astounded and offended the man by acknowledging it with a copy—a very clumsy copy no doubt—of the same gestures.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Madame Janauschek arrived on the steamer Atlas to-day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Tilden must have been pretty badly scared or he never would have spoken so promptly and so briefly.

Now it is in order for Gov. Hendricks to define his position on the Southern claims. A great mass of the Democratic party hopes and believes that Gov. Tilden will not live to finish his term if elected. If there is any ground for such expectation the views of Gov. Hendricks are important.

It is suggested that the Cooper and Cary party has made a mistake in neglecting to issue a congratulatory address on the October elections. They are certainly entitled to the credit of electing Mr. B. J. Williams Governor of Indiana, and modesty should not keep them from claiming it.

It has been ascertained from an entirely trustworthy source that William E. Dodge has determined to vote the Republican ticket, State and national. Mr. Dodge, after some hesitation, has been induced by the alarming prospect of an almost united delegation from the Southern States, in Congress, to support the Republican candidates.

If Gov. Tilden had spoken as concisely and as frankly on the financial question in his letter of acceptance as he has in this letter on Southern claims his party would not be in such a panic as it is to-day. The difference in the two letters is that in the latter he meant to say something, and in the former he meant to say nothing. He succeeded perfectly in both cases, but in one he was fearlessly honest and in the other cringingly dishonest.

It would be a great help to the Democratic journals of the rest of the country if those of the party in this city would invent some sort of an excuse for the palpable election frauds now in preparation here and in Brooklyn. The outside brethren are sharp enough to see that the "reform" party is being injured by the revelations, and they are floundering about pitiably in their efforts to explain the disclosures. Even the Tilden bureau fails to help them out, after bolstering them up all through the campaign. It is a hard job, but long experience ought to make it an easy one for a Democrat.

On a recent Sunday a small steamboat left St. Louis for a point below the city where a dog fight was to take place. The boat was full, and on the passage down it occurred to some one to take a vote for President. The result was 200 for Tilden and 2 for Hayes; the Hayes men, as it was suspected, being reporters who had accompanied the expedition in the way of business, but were fearful, if they should make their calling known, of rough handling by so rough a crowd. The vote was certainly representative and characteristic. Wherever you find a company of men intent on seeing a Sunday dog fight, you can count on their being nearly solid for Tilden. If all the voters in November were men of that and kindred sorts, Tilden's election would be secure beyond peradventure.

The view of the South Carolina question which is turning doubtful voters to the Republican side each day is thus forcibly expressed by *The Independent*: "The kind of Democracy that will not respect the guaranteed rights of the voter, whether black or white, should be stamped into the dust. Gov. Tilden's alliance with it and dependence upon it show that he is the last man whom the people ought to trust. The fact that the Northern Democratic party is simply the tail-end of such a Democracy furnishes a most conclusive reason why every Northern State should repudiate the party. The time has come for the friends of equal rights to use plain language and face their foes with bold and determined action."

Senator Morton grows more and more confident of Hayes's election, apparently. He said to a reporter of *The San Francisco Call* last week: "I tell you, Sir, in all sincerity, that I consider the election of Hayes inevitable. Maine, Vermont, and Colorado are evidences of public feeling through the country, and they are but signs of the end. As to the South, I can only say that some States, like South Carolina, with its at least 25,000 Republican majority, will cast their vote for Hayes, unless force and fraud deprive the voters of their rights. I believe, for two reasons, that there is no doubt as to the way California will go. In the first place, she has been and is thoroughly Republican in sentiment, last year's side issues having been of local importance only. Secondly, the inter-party wounds are healed, and Republicans and Independents march shoulder to shoulder. We, in the East, have had no fear about your State, and my own views have been thoroughly confirmed by prominent politicians here, who from long experience have counted the vote to a nicety."

The Catholic talk for Tilden in Ohio is increasing. *The Catholic Universe*, the organ of the Roman Church in Northern Ohio, says: "*The Universe* cannot be the friend of the Republicans. Catholics owe the Republicans nothing. The Republican party was conceived and begotten of the Know-Nothings, that disgraced the State of Ohio with the Bedini riots, burned and destroyed Catholic property, and as far as in it lay strove to disfranchise every Catholic in the country. The past anti-Catholic spirit of the Republican party is not changed, and if to-morrow the Republicans had the power they would disfranchise every Catholic in the land. * * *The Universe* will never say to any man, vote the Democratic ticket; but *The Universe* will say, and does say to every honest man, vote against a party as corrupt and as maliciously intent to injure Catholics as the Republican party is. Who have turned the public schools into Protestant auxiliaries of the missionary society? The Republicans. Who strove to tax Catholic school-houses, Catholic hospitals, Catholic charitable institutions? The Republicans. Who are everlastingly bringing religion into politics, and when their own misdeeds stink in the nostrils of honest men, strive to divert attention from their crimes by attacking Catholics? The Republicans."

Gen. Harrison's confidence in securing Indiana for Hayes in November seems to be increasing. He said in his speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday night: "I believe that Indiana will go for Hayes and Wheeler in November. [Cheers.] You will remember that the Democratic party had not even a majority of votes. There were from 12,000 to 13,000 votes cast for the Greenback ticket, although their candidate for Governor had been withdrawn from the race three days before the election. Williams's majority was about 5,000; so you will see that the Democrats have no reason to be sure of a majority in Indiana. We have greater hopes of victory in November by reason of the greater concentration of the fight. In the last campaign we had contentions over local officers, while the Democratic party was manipulated and managed, and its campaign funds used under the immediate direction of Mr. Tilden's agents to secure the success of their State ticket. And I know that they sacrificed local candidates to the general result. In November we will be able to concentrate upon a single point, and we will have a greater strength and a greater chance of success. I believe to-night that the Republicans of Indiana never were so full of earnest determination as they are now. Why, we have got a little mad over this thing. Now, when men get mad they are bent upon winning the fight. I think we had some Republicans in Indiana that were here at the Centennial. We had such a great campaign that very many of our people thought we were going to carry the State by a large majority, and that they could go to the Centennial. Well, they will all be home in November."

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Utica Observer is responsible for this statement: "Mr. James G. Blaine is not coming to Utica. He writes that he fears his motives would be misunderstood if he should speak in the home of Roscoe Conkling."

The only practicable solution of the trouble in the XXXIst District seems to be the withdrawal of both Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Flagler and the nomination of a new man. *The Utica Herald* puts this view as follows: "The XXXIst Congressional District is in danger from two Republican candidates. Both of them ought to get out of the way. Nobody but Mr. Hoskins can deem his ambition more important than a Republican vote in Congress; and Mr. Flagler is ready to decline. Take a new man and elect him."

Sinclair Tousey, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, and Elisha Harris, as Secretary, address a letter to *The Evening Post*, making an appeal to voters in behalf of the State Prison constitutional amendment. It concludes as follows: "A silent but organized effort is on foot to defeat this amendment, so necessary to the reform of our prisons, and it will prove successful if those in its favor do not arouse to action. We therefore earnestly appeal to all good citizens to see that sufficient ballots for the constitutional amendment be distributed in every election district in the State, regardless of parties."

Mr. Blaine's popularity in this State seems to be very great. *The Troy Whig* says of his appearance in that city: "The occasion is one to which we have looked forward with the liveliest interest and the most sanguine hopes; for it is well known that Blaine was the leader of our choice, as he is to-day the most popular American