the party and the people. Perhaps it might be as well for both gentlemen to allow the party and the people to make their own statement of the wrong inflicted. The complaint has not been loud, thus far, except in the imagination of the unhappy gentlemen themselves.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has shown one most important qualification for a candidate for Governor of Virginia. He has published a manly statement that if elected Governor he would "coöperate in all earnestness in every legislative measure which strictly complies with an observance of the sacredness of the public faith." Gen. Lee is probably not the best man in the State for the office, but he is immeasurably better than a "re-adjuster" or a "repudiator."

Secretaries Evarts and Devens have returned to Washington, after dining with Don Cameron, and are credited with saying that they have absorbed much practical information concerning the iron and coal industries of Pennsylvania. This is valuable news, but the public is more interested in learning the depth of insight which Mr. Cameron was enabled to acquire into the practical workings of the Civil Service Reform machine. Is he prepared to follow Collector Simmons's steps and become a zealous disciple?

The "Bounding" Banning of Cincinnati, whose constituency is now largely domiciled in the penitentiary for voting fifty or sixty times apiece to send him to Congress, was said, at the time of the election, to have been aided largely by money from New-York. It is now said by the Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* that the names of the senders of $7,000 of the money, together with those of the remainder, are in Republican hands, somewhat unenviably displayed upon the faces and backs of bank checks. They would make fine specimens of the lithographic art.

Mr. Stiles, the Oregon witness who has "loomed" so prominently in the Grover swearing exhibition, has published a card in which he throws this bouncing conundrum at the head of the public: "Can it be possible that the Democratic party of Oregon will indorse the action of Mr. Grover, and thus place a blemish upon that party whose very name (a synonym of liberty and freedom) has been handed down from generation to generation, has been loved in the past, and is loved, honored and respected by all patriots and lovers of good government at the present time? I think not." Stiles is probably right about the "blemish." There isn't any place left on the party symbol to put it in. The venerated synonym is shingled four deep with "blemishes" now.

The New-Hampshire Republican legislators managed to work a few good words for the President into their censure of the obstreperous Democratic members. They approved the "general conduct of the Administration, which is designed to restore peace and prosperity to the country, by extending an equal regard and protection of law to the rights of all citizens, by the extinction of sectional lines and race animosities, by the encouragement of education, the revival of industry, the restoration of commerce, the resumption of specie payments, the reduction of expenditures and taxation, the reformation of the civil service, and by maintaining the rights and honors of the Nation at home and abroad;" and they expressed confidence in the President as a "soldier and a statesman," whose State papers gave assurance of a "just, wise and beneficent administration of public affairs."

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the minor morals of the railroad strikes—Reorganize the State militia. Homeguards are sometimes useful.

The Russian press has been subjected to severe discipline since the opening of the present war. *The Golos*, which had made preparations for sending a corps of correspondents to the scene of war, was suppressed for two months simply because it ventured to express a wish that the sacrifices endured by the people in prosecuting the campaign should be afterwards recompensed by the grant of a Constitution. *The Citizen* initiated a series of political notes for the purpose of chronicling "deeds illustrative of the present popular feeling, and signs marking the regeneration of public opinion." For this offense the editors were ordered to suspend publication until the first of November. These were the most enterprising papers in Russia. *The Moscow Gazette* praises the Czar and laboures Great Britain to the satisfaction of the Government, and is enabled to keep the field. *The Invalide Russe* publishes the official telegrams received at the war office, but very little correspondence from the front.

One of the London correspondents who send to the provincial papers the personal gossip which is afterward reprinted by the metropolitan dailies, tells an amusing story of an English judge who prided himself upon his knowledge of nautical matters. In the course of a collision case a sailor testified, that he was told to port his helm and accordingly bore up against the wind. The Judge interrupted the counsel and said he would like to examine the witness himself. He did so, and elicited the same information, and seemed greatly impressed by it, saying to the sailor, "You came against something!" The sailor was puzzled, and the lawyer was about to explain, when the Judge stopped him, declaring that he preferred examining himself. Again he elicited the information that the ship bore up against the wind, and again remarked that the ship therefore came against something. By this time the court was in a roar, and the Judge allowed the counsel to explain that the sailor was using a nautical expression, and did not mean that the ship had come into collision with the wind.

Politicians have to live by their wits, and nearly all of them, as Prentice once said, fail for lack of capital. The ingenuous patriot who has recently applied at the New-Orleans Custom House for an office, will evidently get on in political life if he be given standing room. In his letter he boxes the political compass after this fashion: "Politically having been born in a republic, I am a Republican; and believing that the people should govern, I am also a Democrat. My conservatism will be manifest in the tenacity with which I shall hold my situation—if I get one—and my friends say that I have been liberal to a fault. In the late unpleasantness I did not take arms against the Union. The instincts of a chivalrous nature will not permit me to allude to any distinction acquired by my legs. My immediate desire is to support the President. But the question presents itself: Who is to support me while I am supporting the President? Relying somewhat upon the friendly relations I have enjoyed with that family of Mandarins of which the great Chief Justice was the crowning glory, I have thought it possible that one of the Mandarins of Louisiana might consider it another chief justice to assist an impecunious patriot in laying upon his country's altar the modest offering of his services."

Corning has its Anneke Jans traditions, the best part of the town being claimed by many heirs, of whom Mrs. McCulloch is the most zealous. She has suddenly taken possession of the largest residence in the town, and she intends to stay there. The house belonged to the Sherwood estate, and was unoccupied when she appeared upon the scene to establish her husband's title to the greater part of Corning. She says that in 1832, when her husband, Francis E. McCulloch, was an infant a few weeks old, and his brother George, now at Lawrenceville, Penn., was a few years old, their grandmother, Mrs. Parthena McCulloch, deeded the contested land to them. This contested property, some sixty-five acres in extent, runs through what is now the very best portion of the village of Corning, from the Chemung River to the corporation line back on the mountain side, taking a portion of both Walnut and Pine-st. The father of the children died soon after, and about the time Francis was one year old, the mother, who had no title to the property whatever, transferred it to her father. It subsequently fell into the hands of Ansel Bascom, being one of the first of the Corning Company's purchases. Some time ago her husband learned that property had been left to him, but he never knew what it was until she searched the land records at Bath. Wherefore she has moved in, and she will defend her own and her husband's rights, even if her last broomstick be broken and her Sunday hairpins out of joint.

Leading clergymen in the Church of England have recently been interesting themselves in the aims of the trades-unions. They have held several conferences with the most intelligent representatives of the working classes, and have also heard the arguments of the opponents of trades' organizations. Mr. Doulton, of the Lambeth potteries told them almost a fortnight ago that he considered it unwise for the clergy to mix themselves up with the existing controversies between labor and capital, the employers and the employed, who were subject to the laws which invariably regulated all industry, especially that of supply and demand. Their duty, he said, was to deal with the working classes morally, and to elevate them by religious influences. Trade unions tended to reduce all workers—the best and the worst—to one dead level, and he thought it monstrous that any combination should be formed, or rather any conspiracy should be organized, by any body of men against any man for making the best use of his own gifts in the exercise of skilled labor. Mr. Mundella, on the other hand, argued that the clergy could not fulfil any of their sacred duties more effectively than by acting as mediators and peace-makers between the employers and employed, by bringing capital and labor face to face, and by urging arbitration as a remedy for strikes and all disagreements. Mr. Mundella was undoubtedly right. A clergyman ought to know what the working people in his parishes are thinking, saying and doing; whether they love their work or loathe it; what they are dreading and hoping for.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE TRIBUNE'S recent review of the growth of the iron ship-building interest in this country has attracted a great deal of attention in England. The latest comment is that of *The London Telegraph*, which says the outlook is anything but enlivening for the builders on the Clyde, Tyne, and Thames.

The mails last received from China state that American cottons are now about the only article of that class which are fairly saleable and at paying rates. It seems that the English merchants in China pretty much have to give their goods away. They have ruined the reputation of them by frauds and adulterations.

French miners have just been exposed to a reduction of wages, owing to the low prices of coal and minerals. There have been a few strikes, but the state of trade is such, that the reductions have been submitted to. Formerly miners would earn from eighty to ninety francs a fortnight. Now, a good man cannot earn more than forty to forty-five, and the average is thirty or thirty-five.

Every way, as far as heard from, this promises to be a good year for the American farmer. The crops are all excellent, and some are large; there is a more or less partial failure of the sugar, fruit, grain, hay, and other crops in many other countries; a great war agitates Europe; and transportation to the seaboard, in this country, has reached a lower point even than Grangers ever dreamed of.

The large foreign trade of California in fruit and wines becomes no mystery when it is known that the State has 3,800,000 fruit trees and 35,000,000 grape vines, and harvests from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of fruit yearly. She produces a large surplus, and foreign trade follows as a matter of course. Judging from the industrial spirit California displays, she will one day have a large foreign trade in manufactures from the same reason.

In an earnest article on the subject of Direct vs. Circuitous Trade Routes, *The New Orleans Times* suggests that it is possible "to restore the old time movement of provisions, grain and breadstuffs through the port of New Orleans and by coastwise lines of steamers to New York." The argument is that the produce of the West cannot afford to pay the high rates of direct shipment by rail to New York in competition with the cheaper water route via New Orleans, and that as the center of production is really moving southwesterly, the cost of direct shipment will always increase.

No defeat cools the ardor of the New-Orleans Pacific people, and they are making another vigorous effort to obtain the $675,000 needed to finish their road into Texas. The idea is now to raise money on second mortgage bonds, and the bankers and insurance men of New Orleans are out with a card recommending the bonds. Lucky State, that Texas. It has become one of the most desirable markets in the South, and so anxious are the merchants of other States to get access to it, that all Texans need to do to secure railroad connections to all parts of the country is to go right on peacefully raising cotton and cattle and encouraging immigration, and railroads are pushed out to them from all directions.

A pamphlet called "The Government Counterfeit Detector" offers some suggestions of merit. The greenbacks and national bank-notes are printed from plates which have a common characteristic: every plate has four notes, which only differ from each other in being designated by the letter A, B, C or D. When a counterfeiter makes a note, it has only one of these letters upon it. Consequently, if the note A has been counterfeited, the notes B, C and D can be safely taken; if C has been counterfeited, A, B and D are still good. Hence, with a list of counterfeits at hand that mentions the letter of the spurious note, the number of notes that there is a risk about is reduced by three-fourths. Even a perfect knowledge of engraving, which would enable a person to be certain, upon merely looking at a note, as to whether it was or was not counterfeit, may not confer immunity against loss without examining the list of fraudulent notes. For it happens that there are notes engraved from genuine plates, which have been stolen. Such notes have every appearance of genuineness except that the signatures are forged. The Government will not redeem them, for fear of encouraging such stealing in future. A loser by such a note would probably find in it an argument against the Government performing the whole work of engraving and printing at Washington, for it is now alleged that any stealing of notes or plates took place when the business of manufacturing currency was divided among the bank-note companies, and they were held responsible for the honesty of their performance.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Whatever may be said or thought about the character of Mr. Hayes, or his title to the Presidency, there can be no question of the fact that his policy is merely the execution of the popular will, which he had the discernment to perceive, and the good sense to obey. —[Charleston News and Courier (Dem).

In the face of the facts it is folly to prosecute the members of the Returning Board now. As the people refrained from killing them when they would have been perfectly justifiable, they can now refrain from a long, tedious prosecution which, if successful, would be a miserably unsatisfactory punishment.—[Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The office-holders constitute but a small proportion of its fighting force, and with all due respect to them, they are very far from monopolizing all its intelligence or brain-power. There is an abundance of latent leadership in the party, and when it has adjusted itself to the new order of things, this will be developed as fast as needed.—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The campaign next Fall will mainly turn on local issues and considerations. In the State of New-York, for instance, where Gov. Robinson has so readily made himself the tool of Tammany Hall, when by the Democracy of the entire State becomes identified with that concern, the question at issue will be the defeat of Tammany Hall.—[New-York Staats Zeitung.

It is for the people of Virginia to decide on the square issue between repudiation and the manifest course which honesty and policy alike dictate. Repudiation is impossible, morally and legally; there can no more be any repudiation of a debt when property rights are at issue and the courts are open than matter can be annihilated.—[Richmond Enquirer (Dem).

If the people don't support President Hayes in his efforts to purge the public service of thieves, the people deserve to be robbed. Unless the people stand up to the President and support him in his honest effort to save the people's money, there will never be another effort made to drive thieves from place and power during this or the next generation.—[Zanesville (O.) Courier (Rep).

WHAT BEN HILL DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION.

From The Troy Times.

"I think that Mr. Blaine knows less of the Constitution of his country than any man that I ever knew to be in public life."—*Ben. Hill.* Mr. Blaine knew one thing, at least, about the Constitution, which Mr. Hill did not know. He knew enough to obey and respect it. And therein he has a very great advantage over his critic. Now, won't Mr. Blaine tell us what he thinks of Ben. Hill?

WANTING A NO TO STICK.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.

We hear from Washington that the new definition given by the President to the Civil Service order may lead to Mr. McCormick resigning his place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCormick can be of more service to the country by remaining as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury than by resigning. We say to Mac, "Stick!" We need some political sense in one of the Departments at Washington.

AN ORIGINAL VIEW OF HENDRICKS.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The European movements of Mr. Hendricks remain unexplained by cable. The Democracy cannot impeach the agent of the Associated Press.—[NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Mr. Hendricks always had a very dignified way about him of minding his own business. He never has any "followers" or adventurers "tagging" behind and about him like Morton, manipulating opinion and manufacturing popularity for him. We advise politicians to "stick a pin" here and profit by his example. It will pay a big dividend in the long run.

NO "NEW PARTY" NEED APPLY.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The rumor of a new party comes again from Washington. It is to be called the Union party. It is to oppose the Democratic party on the ground of its sectionalism, oppose a solid South, support the policy of President Hayes, and favor the development of a truly national idea in politics. We should like to inquire how this differs from the policy of the Republican party. It is the Republican policy, nothing more, nothing less. The Republican party, as now organized, embraces most of the intelligence and patriotism of the country, and a new party to represent these ideas would be about as useful as a fifth wheel to a coach. It will be time enough to talk about organizing a new party when the Republican party fails to represent the progressive sentiment of the country.

WANTED—A MANLY, STEADY STRUGGLE.

From The Utica Herald.

The efforts of President Hayes to "take the office-holder out of politics," were in danger of ridiculous wreck from the desire to accept the National Committee from the operation of his rule. The most effectual criticism of the Administration on this subject will be exposure of apparent inconsistencies, and of failure to carry out the divorce between politics and patronage. This will have force just in the ratio that facts sustain it. The President cannot correct at once the abuses of half a century. He cannot at once lift up all the strata of the civil service. Some lapse which on the surface may appear infractions of his rule may in view of all the facts be shown to be consistent with it. Other exceptions may be temporary expedients to reach broader and more lasting corrections. Sensible citizens will not expect millennial glories in a week, or a month. The popular conscience and the enlightened judgement will be satisfied by a manly, sincere, steady struggle to remove the glaring destroying evils.

A GOVERNMENT OF QUACKS.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

What is the way to resumption? There is but one. Natural causes cannot do it, because the issue of paper money is not a natural cause. The only way is to remove the cause that suspended payment and drove specie from the country. When it comes to this, every rational man sees that it must be done gently, gradually and steadily, and that the conditions of specie in the circulation, and of specie convertibility of paper money in actual business, must be restored before there can be any rational naming of the day of resumption. But our Government is only that of the average ignorance and average demagogism of political quacks. It dare not prescribe any practical measure of resumption, so it is practicing quackery. It has prescribed a day of resumption without any means of resumption, and thereby it is subjecting the people to all the hardships that are inseparable from resumption after such an inflation, without any progress toward resumption.

MORE ABOUT TWEED.

A WORD FROM MR. TOWNSEND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have read the three letters of Carolan O'Brien Bryant. As a romance for Summer reading some people may enjoy it. So far as they pretend to give conversations I have had with him, or any actions upon my part, they are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, without foundation upon which, if I felt inclined, I could write a letter of explanation.

I gave, in my letter to the Attorney-General (June 20) in detail all that I know in regard to Mr. Tweed's affairs, except what is contained in "the statement," and having come here for rest, I must refer to it for information. Respectfully, JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

Edgcourt House, New-London, July 19, 1877.

INSURANCE MANAGEMENT.

DEFENSE TO THE FOUR MILLIONS SUIT.

MR. FURBER AND THE UNIVERSAL LIFE DENY ALL THE CHARGES OF THE COMPLAINT—THEIR HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE GUARDIAN.

The attorneys of Henry J. Furber and the Universal Life Insurance Company, sued by Henry R. Pierson, Receiver of the Guardian Mutual, for $4,600,000, have been busily engaged for several days in preparing an answer. It is not yet completed, but a TRIBUNE reporter has obtained the substance of it, showing the character and details of the defense. The answer sets up a general and specific denial of every allegation, and alleges that the complaint is general and sweeping in its nature, and does not contain one specific charge of wrong-doing, but is based solely upon information and belief.

The transactions between the Guardian Life Insurance Company and the Universal Life Insurance Company, the answer avers, were not tainted in any manner whatever with fraud, collusion or conspiracy, and the contract between the Companies was not put in force until it had the careful scrutiny and close consideration of eminent counsel, who passed upon its legality, and the endorsement of the Directors of both the Guardian and the Universal Life Insurance Companies. It is further stated that at the time when the contract was made it seemed to all the persons who were in the least concerned in the matter to be an arrangement which would prove decidedly advantageous to the policy-holders of the Guardian, and one which would be profitable to the Universal, and it is averred that the results would have been advantageous and profitable, if the condition of the Guardian at that time had been as represented. It is denied that the unsoundness of the Guardian was made known to Henry J. Furber and the Universal Life, and that he or the Company entered into an unlawful plot and conspiracy to get possession and obtain control of the Guardian and its assets by means of false and fraudulent representations and acts, for the purpose of despoiling the Guardian Life of its remaining assets for their own advantage and benefit, and for the purpose of enriching the Universal Life and cheating the policy-holders of the Guardian out of their rights and property interests, and converting the assets and all of the premium receipts of the Guardian to their own use. Then follow specific denials of the numerous allegations in the complaint, all of which are pronounced false and without the semblance of truth.

For a further and separate answer to the complaint, the defendants present as evidence how little the Guardian Mutual or its policy-holders have suffered from the transaction with the Universal, a statement showing the total amount received from the Guardian by the Universal in cash and securities, as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,927,134 33
Cash	416,768 38
Call Loans	300,000 00
United States Bonds	130,900 00
Town Bonds	58,000 00
Virginia Bonds	17,250 00
New-York State Bonds	8,210 00
Real Estate	83,563 88
Bills Receivable	870 00
Total	$2,949,596 00

From the above amount it is stated should be deducted the following sums, contributed in cash and mortgages to the Guardian by H. J. Furber and Sheppard Homans:

Cash by Mr. Furber	$330,000
Mortgages by Mr. Homans	262,000
Total	$592,000

There should also be deducted, it is claimed, the amount of cash paid and securities reassigned to the Guardian by the Universal, including the amount which was passed over to the Receiver, all as follows:

In Cash	$546,317 95
Bonds and Mortgages	206,023 45
Call Loans	13,014 53
United States Bonds	130,900 00
New-York State Bonds	3,210 00
Virginia Bonds	17,250 00
Total	$1,034,715 93

This, added to the Furber cash and the Homans mortgages, makes a grand total of $1,625,715 93. This amount deducted from the amount received from the Guardian, leaves a balance of $1,313,881 66, and out of this amount it is claimed the Universal has paid to the Guardian policy-holders, for surrender of policies, $1,086,645 70, and for death claims and matured endowments the sum of $221,000, making a total of $1,307,645 70. No allowance, it is further asserted, is here made for shrinkage of values in the assets turned over to the Universal.

It is stated that at the time when the contract was made between the Guardian and the Universal, the assets of the Guardian, not including the cash contributions by Mr. Furber, and the mortgages contributed by Mr. Homans, and not including defered premiums and premiums due and unpaid, amounted to $3,136,733 71. From the date of the contract to March, 1877, there was paid to the Guardian in premiums, the sum of $989,766 21, making a total of $4,126,499 92. During the three years from March 14, 1874, to March 8, 1877, it is averred that there was paid out:

For death claims and matured endowments, by the Universal and Guardian, on policies in force in the Guardian March 14, 1874, and for claims outstanding on that day	$1,337,58 304
For surrender of Guardian policies	1,755 23 555
Premium notes, voided by lapse of policies	270,81 354
Passed over to Receiver and on deposit at Albany, about	572,000 00
Total	$3,935,632 13

It is further claimed that, according to this statement, if a receiver had been appointed for the Guardian three years ago he would not have possibly done any better than was done by the Universal Life. A flat and emphatic denial is given to the allegation that the contribution and advance of funds were spurious, and a mere pretense on the part of Furber, Homans and others, and consisted of a worthless check for $330,000 drawn by Furber, upon which no money was realized, or intended to be realized. On the contrary, Mr. Furber alleges that the check was given to the Guardian as a loan in good faith, and was transferred by it in bona fide payment to the Universal Life, and that the check was presented at bank and the money paid thereon, and the cancelled check was returned to him (Mr. Furber) in due course of monthly balances. It is further averred that the Guardian Mutual under the contract was to continue business as a separate institution, as before, reserving 10 per cent of its premiums to meet current expenses, until the amount of advances was made good, and that by a separate contract with the Universal Mr. Furber was to receive a certain percentage on its premiums, until these advances were returned. That he (Furber) made the advances, because the Directors of the Universal feared it might cripple the Company to draw so large an amount from its surplus. Mr. Furber denies that he ever was paid one dollar by the Guardian Mutual on account of the contract.

The counsel employed by Mr. Furber and the Universal Life to conduct the defense are Alexander & Green, Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, and Robert Sewell.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE CHARTER OAK.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—Requests having been made by policy holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company living in various parts of the country that Senator Eaton, of this State, should look after their interests, that gentleman has made the following reply for the benefit of all policy holders in the country.

I accept the attorneyship of the policy holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for the purpose of protecting them in their rights and to assist in saving the company and preserving the good name of my city and state. No recompense will be demanded by me for any services which I may render the policy holders." [signed] W. W. EATON.

TWELVE "BUCKET-SHOPS" CLOSED.

Capt. Tynan of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, last evening closed up twelve low drinking-saloons, known as "bucket-shops." In each case the proprietor of the place was arrested. The list is as follows: Thomas Dennin, No. 212 Elizabeth-st.; Louis Cavagnao, No. 87 Park-st.; Michael Corovano, No. 35 Baxter-st.; Francis Dugan, No. 44 Baxter-st.; Luke Wainwright, No. 55½ Baxter-st.; Wm. Sullivan, No. 110 Mulberry-st.; John Cosgrove, No. 149 Mulberry-st.; James Doyle, No. 130 Mott-st.; James O'Connor, No. 279 Mott-st.; Patrick Powers, No. 231 Mott-st.; Bernard Dennan, No. 5 Prince-st.; John O'Connor, No. 215 Hester-st. When Capt. Tynan took command of the Precinct, a few weeks ago, these places were crowded every night by people of the lowest grade. Liquors were sold to young boys and girls. In a single night, six persons were taken from in front of one of the Baxter-st. dens, so much intoxicated that they could not walk, and were brought to the station in carts.

A BROOKLYN GAS COMPANY'S CAPITAL.

The Mutual Gas Light Company of Brooklyn, was organized eighteen months ago, with James Jourdan as President. According to the provisions of the charter, the capital stock was to be $3,000,000, one-half of which stock was to be paid up within one year from the date of the charter. Three weeks ago, Attorney-General Fairchild began suit against the Company, on the ground that the $1,500,000 had not been paid up as required. Yesterday the defendants, through their attorney, Henry M. Connolly made answer to Gen. Fairchild, stating that the million and a half had been paid as required. The answer is subscribed by Alexander Steedwell, a well-known leather merchant of Brooklyn. It appears from the document that not only has the required capital been subscribed, but that the Company has already purchased land for its works, and that it expected to have them in operation within a year.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

The schedules of William H. Chapman and William H. Mills, whose assignment for the benefit of creditors has been reported, were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. They report liabilities of $282,565 34, of which about $200,000 is secured, and assets of $218,301 73, leaving about $80,000 unsecured liabilities and about $20,000 unpledged assets.

James C. Wilson, William K. Wilson, and Albert Ferguson (J. Clark Wilson & Co., of No. 81 Beekman-st.) have filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors to John P. Chatillon, with County Clerk.

Henry Harrison, jeweler, at No. 66 Nassau-st., has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, on the petitions of Lurcelin, Tippt & Co., J. W. Richardson & Co., Arnold & Webster, H. A. & G. M. Church, and William Cohen.

WESTERN REPUBLICAN OPINION.

NEBRASKA AND WISCONSIN.

SENATOR SAUNDERS NOT IN FAVOR OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY—PACKARD'S COURSE NEVERTHELESS UNWISE, AND LIKELY TO CAUSE DISSENSION—EX-GOV. WASHBURN DOES NOT DESPAIR OF WISCONSIN.

Senator Saunders of Nebraska is spending a few days in the city. He is new to the Senate, having succeeded Mr. Hitchcock on March 4 last, but he has long been connected with public affairs in the North-west. He was Governor of Nebraska for six years prior to 1867, and before he moved across the Missouri he was a long time in the Legislature of Iowa. The Senator is a fine type of a Western man. He is six feet in hight, at least, with broad shoulders, keen blue eyes, an abundance of silvery hair and beard, and a complexion denoting excellent health and a close acquaintance with the prairie breezes. He is a Republican of the Iowa type, and says the Republicans of his State sympathize closely with their neighbors across the river on all great national questions. He does not hesitate to say that he thinks Packard should have been sustained, but he gives the President credit of acting according to his best judgment in the Louisiana matter, and says the issue is now a dead one—"the bridge is burnt and we cannot return. To agitate the question further, as Packard is doing, can have no other effect than to divide the Republican party and play into the hands of the Democrats." Whatever may be the motives of those who are stimulating this agitation, he looks upon them as the most useful allies the Democratic party could have just now. Packard visited his State lately and spent a few days there, but did not make much of an impression. The Republican paper at Omaha tried to interview him, but he refused to talk, yet the next day a long conversation of his appeared in the Democratic organ. The Nebraska Republicans thought it very suspicious that he should select a hostile sheet as his mouthpiece.

Senator Saunders says there is some dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Nebraska over the Southern policy, but he does not know a man who is going to desert to the other side. "Many may stay at home on election day. That is the real danger all over the country. Dissatisfied Republicans are in the habit of taking this way of manifesting their displeasure. In Nebraska a few thousand of this sort will not do any harm, for about two-thirds of the vote is Republican; but in close States like Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania, even a small lukewarm element may turn the balance by staying away from the polls. Nebraska elects a Supreme Court Judge and a few minor State officers next November. The vote will be light, but there is no doubt about the Republicans winning." The new appointments made have caused some ill-feeling which might have been avoided, the Senator thinks, if the Administration had acted promptly. He says the habit of the Administration is to delay for weeks after it is generally understood that a change is to be made in any position. The result is that candidates multiply, each rallies his friends and uses his influence at Washington, and the contest grows bitter. Meanwhile the incumbent thinks that in the general mêlée there may be a chance for him to hold on to the prize, and he assembles his forces and joins in the battle. When, after long delay, the appointment is finally made there is a knot of scrieheads left who are likely to remember their grievances at the next election. The Senator feels assured that the motive in these delays is the President's desire to do the right thing and find the best men for the offices, but he thinks a good deal of trouble would be avoided by prompt decision.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Ex-Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn of Wisconsin was also in the city yesterday. Speaking of the politics of his State, he said: "We elect a Governor, a full State ticket and a Legislature next Fall. Our people will probably nominate Smith of Milwaukee, who is the leading candidate for Governor. I can't even guess whom the Democrats will oppose to him, as they are still all at sea for a candidate. As to the result of the election, it is too far ahead to predict. I hope we shall carry the State, but you must remember that our majority is very small—a bare six thousand in the Presidential election last year, on a very full vote. This is the off year. There is some dissatisfaction on account of the Southern policy, some on account of the order to office-holders, and, as a matter of course, a good deal among men who have failed to get the offices they hoped to secure. It is possible that our vote will fall off enough to lose us the State. I don't think so, however. The Democrats are not in very good fighting trim, and we may gain from them a part of their German vote. The Germans, as a class, appear to be well satisfied with Hayes's course.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

GALVESTON, July 20.—A special dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says Gen. Escobedo is now at Rio Grande City, Texas. It is reported that his men are armed and occupy an encampment without any attempt at concealment. Col. Abram Aguirre and several other Mexican officers of Metamoras are under arrest, charged with holding communication with Gen. Escobedo. Ex-Gov. Daviala is at a ranch near Edenburg, and is said to be recruiting for Lerdo. It is said here that the order of the Mexican Secretary of War has not been sent officially to Gen. Cancles. He has frequently asserted that the only order he has received is one from Gen. Trevino, instructing him to carry out the agreement made with Gen. Ord, and that he and the United States authorities are in accord.

EARL BEACONSFIELD VINDICATED.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

Even the Liberal newspapers consider that Earl Beaconsfield exonerated himself last night in the House of Lords in the matter of Mr. Pigott's appointment as Controller of the Stationery Office, by showing that he is personally unacquainted with Mr. Pigott or his family.

FENIAN AMNESTY OPPOSED.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. O'Connor Power's motion in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners was rejected by a vote of 235 to 77.

GEN. GRANT AND GLASGOW.

LONDON, Friday July 20, 1877.

The Town Council of Glasgow has formally agreed to ask Gen. Grant to accept the freedom of the city.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS ACQUITTED.

MARSEILLES, Friday, July 20, 1877.

The trial of the proprietors of the newspaper *L'Egalite du Peuple* has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—About three hundred employés of the Union Pacific Railroad held a meeting here last night for the purpose of discussing the recent reduction of from five to ten per cent in their wages. A committee was appointed to confer with Superintendent Clark, and the meeting adjourned to Monday night.

THE STADACONA INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The shareholders of the Stadacona Insurance Company held a meeting to-day, and all seemed fully to agree that the duty of the hour was to pay without delay that proportion of each share of the subscribed stock necessary to the settlement of existing claims against the Company. The question of resuming business was reserved until the claims are disposed of.

RUMORED CHANGE IN A COLLECTORSHIP.

For some time there have been rumors that one of the United States Collectors of Internal Revenue for this State was to be removed. These rumors have been frequently denied, but it is now stated to be an absolute fact that such a removal will take place. It is stated that there are imputations against his management of the funds while in office, and that this has been brought to the attention of the President, who is determined to take immediate action.

SUMMER LEISURE.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y. July 20.—The Senators spent both morning and afternoon sessions discussing the rules and amendments. The printed charges against Bank Superintendent Ellis not having arrived, the body adjourned until to-morrow.

Judge Benedict and wife of Brooklyn, are expected at the United States Hotel next week.

Secretary Sherman and Webb C. Hayes left Saratoga this morning.

It is rumored that President Hayes will visit Saratoga August 6, at the time of the Bennington Centennial celebration.

The 2:30 train this afternoon brought five cars full of visitors.

The Traverse Cup has been on exhibition the past few days at the United States Hotel. It is very beautiful in design and in execution.

The ball-room at Congress Hall was well filled this evening with guests of the hotel. The Scarf figure of the German was danced. Among the guests present were Mrs. J. G. Davis of New-York, Mrs. J. A. Roan of Chicago, Mrs. Mayer and Miss Mayer of New-York, Miss Silberman of New-York, Mrs. H. D. Polhemus of Brooklyn, Miss J. L. Held of New-York, Miss F. V. Alexandre of New-York, and Mrs. Mason of New-York.

Edward Kearny, Miss May and Miss Rose Kearny of Boston, J. M. Bailey of Albany, E. A. Kent and family of New-York, Stephen Condit of Brooklyn, A. Howey of London, Eng., G. W. Beach of New-York, are at the Clarendon.

J. P. Todd of New-Orleans, Col. Robert Johnson of Louisville, Ky., J. H. Todd and wife of New-York, C. J. Prince and W. T. Bramhall of Boston, D. T. Page of New-York, Chauncey Kilmer and wife, and C. B. Kilmer and wife of New-York, J. H. Smith of Cincinnati, O., J. B. Whaley of Cincinnati, O., G. M. Preston of Boston, William B. Clark and wife of Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Dr. Vanest of New-York, A. O. Bernard and Mrs. Bernard, Miss Bernard, H. O. Bernard, jr., P. Bernard of Boston, are at Congress Hall.

J. V. Brockeway and family of New-York, Miss E. G. Millingham of New-York, Wayne B. Chatfield and W. Scott Keith of Chicago, Washn. Booth of Balto, Mrs. Talbot Denmead, Miss Denmead of Balto, C. F. Farrell of San Francisco, F. A. Brewer, Mrs. Prof. D. P. Smith and Miss Brewer of Springfield, Mass.; E. A. Clabaugh and Alex. Preston of Balto, Mrs. Mableton, Mrs. W. L. Watson, Miss May Mableton and Miss Mable Mableton of Boston, Chas. L. Busnell, wife and daughter of Chicago, Mrs. Wm. B. Joyce, Miss C. Joyce and Robt. E. Joyce, jr., of St. Louis, Thos. P. Kernan and Miss Kernan of Utica, M. Dougherty and wife of Columbus; L. W. Robertson of Maysville, Ky.; Wm. F. Seymour and wife, Miss May Seymour and Miss Clara Clinton of Boston, Gen. S. Boynton of Washington, C. P. Preston and wife and Miss Preston and G. G. Nevins and wife of Newark, Wm. Adams, jr. and wife of New-York, J. C. Proctor and wife, Miss E. O. Proctor, Miss A. Proctor of Boston, G. L. Fox of Brooklyn, F. Null and wife, Wm. Berry and wife, Miss Jennie Berry, Miss Lulu and Miss Lena Berry of Brooklyn, Lonard J. Rome of New-York, Q. J. Hoyt and Miss Jennie Brush of New-York are at the Grand Union.

R. P. Toms of Detroit, Richard Storrs and wife of Detroit, C. B. Tibbets of Lynn, W. H. Abercrombie, M. D., of Jersey City, A. E. Gordon and Miss A. M. Gordon of New Brunswick, John Hantoon and family of Vermont, E. C. Wheeler and wife of Boston, H. Taville of Milwaukee, Seth Cliff and family of New-York, Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass.; Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, W. J. King and party of Buffalo are at the United States Hotel.

The arrivals on to-night's train are the heaviest of the season.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has Newport had as much rain as within the past few weeks. Scarcely a day passes but there is rain in overabundance. The inclement season almost deprives the hotels of business.

Mrs. Samuel W. Hawes and family of New-York have arrived at the Stevens Villa, on Berkley-ave. for the remainder of the season.

Another hop will be among the attractions at the Ocean House Saturday evening.

An effort will be made to have the Indian Lacrosse players of Canada make a visit to Newport, and should they do so the games will be played on the polo grounds.

The wedding of S. S. Howland to Miss Belmont will not be solemnized before Fall.

Scarcely a day passes but an excursion steamer arrives; one company runs four boats a day between New-York and Providence, touching at Rocky Point and other minor resorts each way. This in addition to other excursion boats makes the transient business very lively.

The Newport Yacht Club, Mr. L. L. Lorillard of New-York acting as the Commodore, sailed another race yesterday, the prize being given by Mr. Sidney C. Jones of New-York. It was won by the Titania, owned by S. F. Pratt of Boston, which boat also won the prize last week.

R. Holden, Henry C. Pfisterer and A. M. Rogers from New-York are at the Aquidneck House.

The following are late arrivals at the Ocean House: J. D. Henry, J. R. Beach, W. T. Barnhall, J. D. Fairchild, Joseph Dion, William Sexton, J. Wood, F. Pearson, J. H. Ricker and family, W. E. Ruttan, Mrs. B. F. Hill and family, H. F. McCreery, New-York; C. J. Palmer, Boston; P. Saunders, Baltimore; A. R. Strain, St. Louis; J. M. Pearce, R. Halsted, S. L. Fisher and family, Philadelphia, and C. W. Seymour and wife from Yonkers, N. Y.

There has been a severe rain-storm to-day. The bad weather of the