maid, Liese, to write his name in an album she had bought for the purpose. He complied graciously, and then said: "Now, Liese, mind you never let an Englishman get hold of this book. If you do, he will be sure to tear the first leaf with my autograph out of it." This is a tale much too biting to be true.

Mr. E. B. Washburne is about to bestow a work of art, bought in Paris, upon Whiteside County, Ill. This is the portrait, painted by Catlin, of the amiable old Indian Chief, Prophet, whose village once stood upon the site of the present village of Prophetstown, named in his honor. The presentation of the portrait is to be the occasion of a great mass-meeting, a pic-nic, dinner, toasts, and many speeches by delighted officials.

General Cassius M. Clay has a pretty little estate of 2,200 acres in Kentucky, in the centre of which stands a stately mansion. He has a splendid library and many excellent paintings. In this home, General Clay is spending his old age with his adopted son, an intelligent young Russian, for his companion. This old Abolitionist now holds the most gloomy opinions as to the condition and the prospects of the colored race. He says that of those freed by him many years ago none turned out well. He adds that the colored people are rapidly decreasing in numbers and must finally become extinct.

Charles Lever once said: "I never could give a publisher a complete novel at once, although I have been offered very large sums of money for one. I always waited to see how my public liked me, and write from month to month, trimming my sails to suit the popular breeze." He originally intended to make Mickey Free a mere stage servant, coming on with a tray or going out with a chair or table, but upon discovering that Mr. Free had made his mark, he wrote him up. "You wish to have nothing to do, Lever? There is eight hundred a year; go and do it," said the late Lord Derby, bestowing the Vice-Consulship of Spezzia upon him.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback left Washington yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Shah of Persia, intends to visit London and Paris, next Spring. He will travel incognito.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—General Grant went to Brighton yesterday, to visit Commodore Ashbury, the well-k own yachtsman. He will return to London on Tuesday, and it is expected he will go to Paris on Wednesday.

GENERAL NOTES.

Public opinion in Iowa is beginning to demand the re-enactment of the death penalty for murder; so states *The Burlington Hawkeye*.

Fashionable Englishwomen are just now agitated with a terrible social question—whether or not it is right to wear furs. It is not because furs are too dear, or not as warm and lasting as ever, but because they are "common." Every woman has a set.

The monster 100-ton cannon have been recently so improved that the Italian Government intends to try some new ones, which it has ordered from the English manufacturers, with a charge of 470 pounds of powder and a projectile weighing 2,280 pounds, or a little more than a ton. The metallurgists are busy making a composite plate, in which steel and iron are combined, for the purpose of resisting, when used as targets, the projectiles from these cannon.

The breech-loading gun and earthworks have only been appreciated at their true value in warfare, during the present war between Turkey and Russia. General Shobeleff made the following good comment upon them in conversation with some English officers recently: "England will reason from the emergencies before Plevna to a most important conclusion, namely: That on the basis of redoubts and field-works, like those around Plevna, she will be able, with her militia, to wage war against the great Continental powers."

Ah Ching, when brought before a Police magistrate, in San Francisco, recently, on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver, made the following lucid defence: "Me got diamond ling, gold watchee, me heap flaid spose some bad man he come takee my ling, my watchee. Me work Missa Duncan, you sabee Missa Duncan heap biz man, got heap big bank. Missa Duncan he tella me, you takee pistol, spose man he takee you ling, takee you watchee, you takee pistol shoot him. You sabee that what for me got pistol. Me heap good man." As the Chinaman did not have a permit to carry a pistol, he was sentenced to a few days' imprisonment.

Virginia invites immigration and is seeking to encourage it. A committee of the Virginia Improvement and Emigration Society, headed by U. S. Senator Johnstone, have been addressing meetings throughout Pennsylvania with the object of inducing emigration to the Old Dominion. The committee intend to come to this city and hold a meeting for the same purpose. As proof of the rapid growth of the State they cite the fact that Danville ten years ago had a population of only 2,000, while now it has 12,000; and Richmond has increased from 37,000 inhabitants in 1860 to 75,000 this year. Land is declared to be cheap and the profits from crops large, owing to the State lying upon the seaboard. The rate of taxation is also lower than in Northern States.

A theological student, who ventured out from an Ohio college recently to preach in a little village near Cleveland, learned while there that countrymen are appreciative of literary art. He preached a sermon on the mystical importance of the number 3—three kinds of life, mineral vegetable and animal; Noah had three sons; faith, repentance and baptism, the three things necessary to salvation, etc. After the service an aged deacon approached him and said: "Really your discourse was one of the most ingenious I ever listened to. I was sorry that you did not carry your illustrations in regard to that wonderful number just a little further. For instance, there are three aisles running through this house; there are three lamps in the chandelier hanging yonder; three books lie upon the pulpit; there are three ink-spots on this table; and, better than all, I noticed three colored men in the gallery."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The third of Thomas's popular concerts was given at Steinway Hall on Saturday afternoon, and, in spite of the bad weather, there was a large and brilliant audience. The overture to "Tannhäuser," the allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, a symphonic poem by Saint-Saens ("The Youth of Hercules"), never heard here before; a new, brilliant and striking "Carnival" piece, by Guirand, and the favorite Boccherini Minuet, made an attractive list of selections for the orchestra; the Swedish Ladies gave five of their part-songs, and young Lichtenberg played, with his usual taste, Wieniawski's Legend and Mazourka, Vieuxtemps's well-known Gavotte, etc. The symphonic poem deserves to be heard often. It is a work of highly poetical spirit, and, like nearly all the best compositions of Saint-Saens, of elegant form and serious purpose. The motto attached to it gives an excellent idea of its character. Hercules at the outset of life is tempted by nymphs and bacchantes to enter upon the seductive road of pleasure, but he chooses instead the difficult path of virtue, at the end of which he sees immortal glory. Saint-Saens treats this legend with a grace that seems to be peculiarly French, but with a power, freedom and mastery of the orchestrae, in which he approaches much nearer to the modern German school than perhaps any other living musician of his nation. The Boccherini Minuet is a characteristic example of a composer who has been not inaptly called "a romantic Sebastian Bach of chamber music." The honor of inventing, or at least developing, the modern instrumental quartet, which belongs to Haydn, has been unjustly claimed for Boccherini. Contemporaneously with Haydn, however, he cultivated with the happiest results those charming minor forms of orchestral music which lie at the foundation of the symphony. Extravagantly praised a hundred years ago, and afterwards unfairly depreciated, his music has begun to assume of late years the honorable position to which it is fairly entitled.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The subscription list of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society is now open. Reserved seats are to be sold this year at auction to the holders of season tickets, at a time and place to be hereafter announced. The programme of the first concert (December 15) includes Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, a piano concerto played by Mr. Richard Hoffman, a part of Schumann's music to "Manfred," and the Evocation Ballet and Marche from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust."

We heard Raff's "Frühlings Klänge" Symphony, the 8th, yesterday, at the rehersal of the Philharmonic Society. It is scarcely likely that this work will be given by them this season, for it is by no means equal in merit to the 3d or 5th Symphonies of the same composer.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The arrival of Mr. Jefferson from England, on the morning of the 17th inst., has already been recorded, and the news of his return, we do not doubt, has gladdened the popular heart almost as much as it has gladdened the hearts of his personal friends. The public esteem for this actor is made up equally of affection and admiration, and therein Mr. Jefferson enjoys an eminence almost exclusively his own. There is but one feeling toward him, and but one opinion—amongst intelligent and just persons—with reference to his art. Mr. Jefferson will effect his reentrance, on the metropolitan stage, next Monday, at Booth's Theatre, in his renowned character of *Rip Van Winkle*. He has intrusted the management of his engagement here to the active and sagacious Mr. Daly, late of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; and everything that is needful to be done, to insure a proper presentation of "Rip Van Winkle," will doubtless be done well. Mr. Jefferson is sure of a cordial public welcome, not only as a great actor, but as one whom the people—aware of the gentleness and beneficence of his pure genius—have come to cherish as a friend.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

This is the title of a new farce which was produced at the Union Square Theatre on Saturday night, as a supplement to the drama of "Struck Oil," and with Mr. and Mrs. Williamson in the principal parts. The chief facts necessary to constitute a record of this farce have already been published in this journal. It is conventional in structure—that is to say, it is fashioned according to an old and well-worn model—but it is apposite to a living topic; it is bright; it is full of frolic; and it affords Mr. and Mrs. Williamson the opportunity to display their uncommon talents in character sketches. Its substance may be indicated in the statement that it depicts a family circle in San Francisco, disturbed by a wrangle respecting the comparative merits of Irish and Chinese servants. The master is for China; the mistress for Hibernia. The house servant, an Irish girl, and the attendant butcher, her swain, are presently disguised as Chinese servants, and introduced into this discordant family—by the lover of the master's daughter—in order that they may disgust him with Chinese cheap labor. This purpose they fulfil by means of horrible discord and confusion. Mr. Williamson acts the butcher and the Chinaman; Mrs. Williamson (Miss Maggie Moore), acts the Irish girl and the female Chinee. Both impersonations were notable for strong suggestion of an undercurrent of winning temperament, while, on the surface, they were true in form, bold in color, and replete with vigor and fun. "The Chinese Question" was received with interested attention and peals of laughter by a numerous assemblage.

PARK THEATRE.

"The Crushed Tragedian," reconstructed by Mr. Sothern, will be presented in its new guise on Monday evening, at the Park. Each act of the drama now consists of but a single scene.

WHAT WILL BE SEEN AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Gilmore's Garden is undergoing another transformation, and where a few days ago the strains of sweet music were audible will now be heard the discordant utterances of all manner of wild beasts. Here the London circus and Sanger's Menagerie will be opened to-night. The London Circus has been exhibited in this country for seven years, but never before has it visited the metropolis. With the multitudinous sound of hammer and of saw, a hundred workmen have been engaged in making ready for the spectacle. The garden will be divided in twain by flags and curtains and the western portion will be occupied by the circus, while in the eastern half the boys will gather around the monkeys' cage and witness the evolutions of animals of high and low degree. A unique feature of this circus will be the exhibition of ten elephants—a larger number than have ever appeared in a performance before. Two of these are twins, and a year and a half old, and they have thus early been taught to perform many pleasing tricks. In the circus, Mme. Eliza Deckrill will astonish many a spectator by riding four horses bareback, and by many other remarkable feats. This rider is real to be more daring and proficient in her "art" than many of her male competitors.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The sale of seats for Miss Thursby's concert begins to-day.

"The Chimes of Normandy" will be produced this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, whose success in Berlin and London has been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, will give two piano-forte recitals at Chickering Hall, the first at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon, and the second on Thursday week. He will be assisted by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Mr. Bischoff, and will play Liszt, Chopin, Schumann, and some compositions of his own.

Dr. Hans von Bülow has been appointed conductor of the Royal Opera at Hanover. The result of this important event will be watched with general interest. As conductor of the Royal Opera at Munich, ten years ago, Von Bülow was the moving spirit of a great musical revival, something like that which Franz Liszt began at Weimar several years earlier. It was under Von Bülow's management and sympathetic direction that Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" and "Meistersinger" were first performed.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The question is, Will they stay at home in Pennsylvania and New-York?—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

We are glad to hear that the President is gradually coming to a better understanding with the Republican party. The understanding could not well be worse.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

Ben Butler said last Tuesday: "It is comfortable to sit in the House without any responsibility, *and have your hot full of brickbats.*" He doubtless means to throw these brickbats further on in the session.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

Wouldn't it have been better if the Democratic House of Congress had appointed one of its officers from the Republican party, just to show that the North had been forgiven for the part it took in the late unpleasantness? [Council Bluffs Nonpareil (Rep.)

Mr. Julian once styled Mr. Hendricks as "a Christless whelp." There was great propriety in selecting Mr. Julian to deliver the address of welcome the other day, when the "whelp" reached home from Europe.—[Lafayette (Ind.) Journal (Rep.)

CONKLING'S SARCASM.

Washington Correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Conkling's ill-feeling towards the President crops out on all occasions, but especially in private interviews with his friends. The following will do for an illustration: At his rooms last night, his attention was called to the fact that Mr. Hayes always spoke of the Administration in the first person plural, instead of the first person singular—that he always said "we" will do a certain thing, instead of "I" will do a certain thing. Conkling replied, very contemptuously, "Yes, I have noticed that there are three classes of people who always say 'we' instead of 'I.' They are emperors, editors and men with a tape-worm."

PEACE, BRETHREN, PEACE.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Kentucky maintains her customary cheerfulness, notwithstanding it is Harlan and not Bristow who is promoted. And they say Bristow is "mad at" Harlan, and has "quit speaking," and I says Harlan is a mean, despicable girl, anyhow. This is very, very wrong. It is a step downward, certainly, for General Harlan to become a member of the Supreme Court, but it scarcely justifies his exclusion from society. Then drisko may have a case before that Court some day—who knows?—a mule case, or something of that sort, and how would it sound for him to address the court as "Your Honors, except one?" Evidently it would be very awkward, and, after all, every body would think he meant Joe Bradley.

A FAIR HIT.

From The New-York World (Dem.)

Mr. Cox, with perhaps pardonable petulance, is speaking of Mr. Hayes as "Governor" Hayes. This is certainly not very witty; it is certainly not likely to be very effective; and if it were, Mr. Hayes might plead as an offset the fact that when, on the 14th of last March, Mr. Cox wrote him to ask the appointment of Mr. George H. Butler as Post Office Agent to the Black Hills, Mr. Cox addressed Mr. Hayes as "Mr. President," and directed his letter "To the Hon. R. B. Hayes, President United States."

BLAINE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Washington Correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Blaine takes the situation more philosophically, and inclines more to humor than derision. He said, yesterday, that the manner in which Republicans grieved over the defeat in Ohio, reminded him of the way in which Northern copperheads used to mourn over Federal reverses during the war. "After the army had been whipped," said he, "two old copperheads would meet to talk about it. One would say to the other that it was very sad. The other fellow would reply, very sorrowfully, that it was, indeed, a very bad business. Two minutes afterward they would both burst out laughing, and go around the corner to take a drink for joy. That," said Blaine, "so far as I can judge, is the way Republicans feel about the result in Ohio." Blaine, however, repeats what he has so often said before, that he intends to make no war on the Administration, and he is only sorry that the Administration has seen fit to make so much war against the Republican party.

A SET BACK FOR FREE-TRADE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The approval of Mr. Randall's course in the electoral business was a question in the contest for the Speakership, made supreme by some of the opposition he encountered. Other questions, and important questions, too, were made to yield to that matter. But it must be confessed that Mr. Randall's occupancy of the chair is not an encouraging sign for such "tariff revision" as we have in our mind. Of course, he will do the fair thing, just as he did the fair thing last Winter, regardless of consequences. But the outlook for tariff revision is certainly not as good as it would be if a free-trader were in the chair. The present Congress may make a revision of the tariff, but it is not certain that all these proposing to revise will want to revise in the same way.

MACVEAGH AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The general and rather natural assumption that Mr. Wayne MacVeagh is considered for the English Mission by the Administration, as a tribute to the political power of the Cameron domination of the State, and that it is pressed upon the President by the Camerons, we feel quite sure is an error. Doubtless the elder and the younger Cameron would both be gratified to see Mr. MacVeagh made Minister to England, but they have not urged it, and, we presume, will not; nor has Mr. MacVeagh been presented by any one, so far as we can learn, on any other ground than because of his bold individuality as a consistent supporter of the policy of the Administration, and his conceded fitness for the high position with which his name has been associated. He was one of the earliest leading Republicans to maintain, within the party, the Southern policy finally owned to by Grant and accepted by Hayes, and in his support of the Administration he is only faithful to his own teachings, given before the present Administration was, and when it cost much in political position and expectation to assert such convictions. We believe that Mr. MacVeagh has not either directly or indirectly, sought to compass his own appointment, and it is due to one who has so fairly earned his trusted relations with the President that he should not be misunderstood by the country. Without being prepared to speak from any knowledge on the subject, we assume that if the English Mission shall be given to Pennsylvania, Mr. MacVeagh will be the man, and if so, it will be the voluntary act of the President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

the regular session of Congress. He bases his belief on the fact that Senator Morton's father was paralyzed for twenty years before he died, during eight years of which time he was unable to feed himself. He also says the Senator's sister, who went from here to her home in Keokuk, Iowa, last Summer, has been a helpless paralytic for fifteen years. He thinks the Senator's great tenacity of life and will power, and a naturally strong physique will tide him over the present attack.

THE PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE AN INCREASE—STATISTICS OF THE CARRIER SYSTEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In connection with the movement now making by the letter-carriers in the various cities of the United States for securing increased compensation, the following statistical information has been prepared for the information of the Postmaster-General, and will be incorporated in his report to be transmitted to Congress:

Number of carriers	2,265
Cities having free delivery system	87
Mail letters delivered for year	197,375,847
Postal-cards delivered	28,965,946
Local letters delivered	57,017,443
Local postal-cards delivered	23,654,728
Registered letters delivered	1,149,682
Newspapers delivered	87,848,807
Matter collected for year—	
Letters	199,566,433
Postal-cards	40,297,597
Newspapers	30,746,995
Total number of pieces handled	666,563,478

The number of pieces handled by carriers, in the larger cities, and the total number which passed through the offices, are as follows:

	Total No. of pieces.	Per carriers.
Philadelphia	109,481,026	443,243
New-York	146,120,135	340,406
St. Louis	28,093,684	262,557
Pittsburg	6,589,920	193,899
Chicago	57,771,267	365,332
Cincinnati	17,337,314	244,188

It will be noticed, in addition to the vast amount of labor performed by the comparatively few letter carriers, that the cost of the system is less than the postage on local matter by $360,978, so that should Congress favor a moderate increase in the number, and pay of carriers, the system can still be kept within the limits of the revenue of the Department from local matter. The plan proposed by the letter carriers for an equal increase of pay to carriers in all cities having the free delivery system, is not approved at the Post Office Department. Under existing statutes, the cities are divided into two classes on the basis of population. The cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are designated as first-class, with maximum compensation of carriers fixed at $675 for the first year, $775 for the second, and $875 for the third. From this is deducted of five per cent was ordered by the Postmaster-General several months ago, on account of the reduced appropriation. In the second-class cities, with population under 100,000, the compensation to carriers is exactly $100 less in each yearly grade, also with the reduction of five per cent. For the reason given above an increased compensation, graded on a somewhat similar plan, will not be opposed by the department.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PROSPERITY OF A FRUGAL NATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1877.

The Department of State has received a report on the social and political condition of the Dutch from the Minister of the United States to the Hague. There has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last forty years, and the paper money of the banks has been equal to gold. There is no such thing as a failure of Fire Insurance Companies on record; and while the rate of insurance does not average more than one-half of one per cent, the companies are in the most flourishing condition, realizing 12 to 16 per cent per annum. First-class railroad travel is only one cent per mile, and yet the roads pay good dividends. Pilfering officials are scarcely ever heard of, and when they shock the nation by turning up, they are severely punished and forever disgraced. No passes are granted over railroads, and managers and directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free. All must pay the public rates, dishonesty of any kind or failure in business means public dishonor, and utterly bars the dishonest from any future public consideration. Four millions of people live within an area of 20,000 square miles, a fact unprecedented in any other country, and all appear to be happy, prosperous, and contented. The secret of this prosperity lies in the fact that all live within their income, and that industry and honesty are principles so firmly established that their violation is looked upon as an outrage on the national characteristics.

TAXES IN THE DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Citizens' Congressional Committee of one hundred was held to-night at Willard Hall. It appeared from a statement read to them that the debt of the District of Columbia is between $23,000,000 and $24,000,000. The assessable property of citizens is $92,000,000 and the amount of taxes collected $1,200,000. The expenses of the District Government are twice this amount. In view of the fact that a large expense is entailed upon taxpayers in providing school accommodations for the children of non-residents and non-taxpayers, and of the exhaustion under which the property holders are now laboring from their efforts to improve and beautify the National Capitol, they ask that the government's proportion of the expense be fixed at 50 per cent. Committees were appointed to wait upon Congress.

AN ACCIDENT IN MR. BLAINE'S FAMILY.

Senator Blaine received the sad intelligence by telegraph from Maine, to-day, that his oldest daughter, about sixteen years of age, had been injured by accidentally shooting herself. He departs for his home to-morrow morning, having paired with Senator Kernan on all political questions in the Senate.

THE SIOUX COUNTRY DEFINED.

General Sherman has published a general order to the army, by direction of the Secretary of War, in regard to the boundaries of the Indian country. He says:

"The Indian country" within the meaning of the trade and intercourse acts may be defined in general as, first, Indian reservations occupied by Indian tribes; second, other districts so occupied to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. Furthermore, the operation of said acts may be retained by treaty or extended by act of Congress over districts not in other respects Indian country.

The General of the army also gives a letter from the Secretary of the Interior which quotes from the treaty of 1876, defining certain boundaries, as follows:

The said parties hereby agree that the northern and western boundaries of the reservation defined by article 2 of the treaty between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, and proclaimed February 24, 1869, shall be as follows: The western boundaries shall commence at the intersection of the 103d meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north, along said meridian, to its intersection with the south fork of the Cheyenne River; thence down said stream to its junction with the north fork; thence up the north fork of said river to the south branch of Cannon-ball River or Cedar Creek; and the northern boundary of that said reservation shall follow the said south branch to its intersection with the main Cannon-Ball River, and thence down said main Cannon-Ball River to the Missouri River; and the said Indians do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States all the territory lying outside the said reservation, as herein modified and described, including all privileges of hunting, and article 16 of said treaty is hereby abrogated.

If any special case shall occur which, in the view of the department commander, may not appear to be embraced within the definitions above stated, such commander is instructed to report the case, with all the facts and circumstances, to the Secretary of War, in order that the question whether the locality is "Indian Country," may be referred to the Secretary of the Interior for his action.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1877.

A treatise on money and legal tender in the United States, is about to be issued by Dr. Linderman.

Only the House was in session Saturday, and that body remained at the Capitol only a few moments. Nothing was done.

Accounts received from all parts of the United States show that the wheat crop, this year, is the largest that has ever been produced in this country.

The State Department has received official confirmation of the dispatch, announcing that the Mexican local authorities at Matamoras have released the four remaining raiders from the Rio Grande Jail.

General Hawley is here, doing what he can in favor of Congressional action to provide for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition. It is said that he may be the President of the United States Commission to the Fair, should the appointment of one be authorized.

United States Senator John W. Johnston, of Virginia, has just returned from a trip to Pennsylvania, in the interest of emigration to Virginia. At York and Harrisburg he had large and interested audiences. He is so much encouraged as to make arrangements for a more extended tour later in the season.

The Director of the Mint is in receipt of information, that the recent rise in the price of silver was due to the famine in certain districts of India, for which large quantities of rice were procured direct from Siam, and silver sent there in payment. The silver came from London, where the General Government freely supplied it.

The United States Consul at Odessa informs the Department of State that a disease has lately broken out among cattle, in a section of South Russia, from which hundreds of thousands of cattle have already died. So malignant is the disease, that in many villages there is scarcely a cow or an ox left to the impoverished inhabitants.

The annual report of Dr. Jno M. Woodworth, in charge of the Marine Hospital, will show the collection, during the last fiscal year, of $372,465, and the expenditure of $368,395. The number of seamen relieved was 15,222, and the average cost $24 05 each, which was the lowest average cost ever reached. The cost per man, in 1870, was $38 41.

The excitement in Spain, about the enforcement of a duty of 50 cents a ton on Spanish shipping in United States ports, in addition to the regular 30 cents a ton, is due to a reënactment of the tonnage tax last Winter, and the fact that our State Department has not been officially informed since then that there is no discrimination in Spain against American vessels. As soon as this official notice is given, the differential duty will be ended by proclamation of the President of the United States. The Spanish authorities in this country fully understand the matter.

M'CLELLAN IN JERSEY CITY.

CROWD BADLY MIXED, BUT MUCH ZEAL.

THE GENERAL BEARS HIMSELF HANDSOMELY, AS HE ALWAYS DOES, AND MAKES A HAPPY SPEECH—WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE SURROUNDED HIM—DID ANYBODY EXCEPT M'CLELLAN HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE LATE WAR?

The Democratic managers in New-Jersey are exhibiting General McClellan with some ostentation throughout the State, and the procession reached Jersey City Saturday evening. The General proved a more satisfactory entertainment than the tin soldier who was drafted to serve as his substitute at a previous display, and, in spite of an uncomfortable drizzle, there was a showy parade of very young Democrats in highly colored costume, and an enthusiastic welcome to the candidate. The public ceremonies began with a reception at the house of the Hon. Leon Abbett, where General McClellan had dined at an early hour. Many eminent Democrats were present, including Speaker Rabe, now candidate for Senator; Edward McDonald, candidate for Freeholder-at-Large; the Hon. Chas. F. Rub, who has already served one term in the Assembly and one term in State Prison for bribery, and who has again been nominated for the Assembly; the Hon. Noah D. Taylor, widely known as an expert in politics and other games of chance; Major Harris, late of the Confederate Army, and now Member of the Assembly for the IVth District of Hudson County; Surrogate McCague, ex-Mayor O'Neill, Assemblyman Michael Drohan and the Hon. A. A. Hardenburg. From the reception General McClellan, accompanied by Messrs. Hardenburg and Abbett, in an open barouche, surrounded by torch-bearers, was driven to the Catholic Institute, while along the line of march many houses had been illuminated, and the distinguished party received a very demonstrative greeting during its entire progress.

The intellectual feast at the Institute unfortunately fell short of the promise, and was the most meagre and unsatisfactory portion of the entertainment. The exercises were advertised to begin at 8, and long before that hour the hall was closely crowded with Democracy of that variety which is indigenous to Hudson County, where, as the Hon. Charles Winfield acutely observed, Democracy flourishes in unadulterated and virgin purity. While the chieftain delayed his coming, several gentlemen who seem to have been comfortably unprepared to speak, were called upon to keep the audience comfortable. Mr. McGrath was first introduced as "a young and esteemed Democrat," and made a brief but loud address. Then Mr. Woolbert, who was affectionately described as an "old war-horse," dropped into poetry for a space. Then Mr. Brinkerhoff consented to speak against time, and began to emit an attenuated stream of oratory which grew thinner and thinner until he was relieved by the Hon. Ed. McDonald, who creditably delivered a few straightforward sentences in a resonant voice, when at 9.15 the Hon. Leon Abbett emerged from the stage door with General McClellan on his arm. There could be no mistake about the genuineness of that burst of welcome. Everybody seemed to throw himself without restraint into the business of making a joyful noise, and everybody succeeded. During the prolonged and hearty cheering, General McClellan stood bowing thanks to his supporters, and his face for the time lost its wearied look, and lighted up with a satisfied, and almost an animated expression. The applause at length subsided long enough for some ceremonies of organization, when Mr. Abbett introduced General McClellan formally to the audience. He spoke in a low, and rather monotonous voice, but without any hesitation or embarrassment, and for the time, place, and audience, he made a very effective speech.

He had not come, he said, to incite the Democracy of Hudson County to activity in the campaign, but to thank them for the efforts which he knew they were already putting forth under the wise guidance of the Hon. Leon Abbett, whom he complimented for his zeal in the canvass, notwithstanding the fact that he was a defeated candidate. He was especially grateful to the soldiers, his "children of the Army of the Potomac," who had proved loyal to him through evil and good report with constant love. These soldiers were mainly working men, and now while their hands were hanging by their side in enforced idleness, he was eager to aid in starting the wheels of industry and in alleviating the burdens of the time. This could only be accomplished by the success of the Democratic party the party which owed its enduring vitality to the fact that it was the people's party, and not the party of a class or section. These principles must ultimately prevail, and there are cheering omens of speedy triumph. But he might add, by way of caution, that this should not encourage inaction, but rather incite to redoubled effort. Ohio has been swept by the Democracy, but he need hardly remind his old soldiers that when the enemy's lines are broken and the key point taken, this ought to be the signal for bringing up all the reserves for a combined and final charge. And as before a battle a general goes not only to his weaker and his less trustworthy regiments to inspire them up to their duty, but to the old guard—his picked men—and reminds them of their former victories and of his confidence that they will out-do their own achievements. So he came to this spirit to the trusted Democrats of Hudson County. Storms of applause greeted the conclusion of the General's speech, which ought to have been the conclusion of the meeting, but it was dragged on and stretched out by some of Mr. Hardenburg's spread-eagle; some musty wit from a Major Quincy, of New-York; then a little more McDonald; until, finally, the Hon. Charles Winfield redeemed the utter dreariness of the occasion by a brilant little speech, in his happiest vein. After the speaking, General McClellan devoted himself to some arduous hand-shaking, and, still later, reviewed the clubs in uniform who had paraded in his honor.

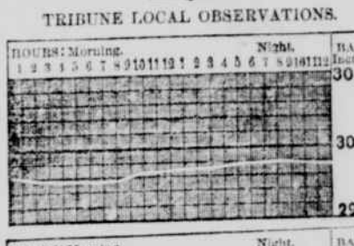
A noteworthy feature of this occasion was the conspicuous absence of some leading Democrats who might have been expected to assist. This ought not to be considered, perhaps, as an indication of any lukewarmness in the support of General McClellan by these gentlemen, but rather that they have a preference as to the company in which they feel disposed to do him reverence. It is noteworthy, also, that General McClellan's friends prefer to exhibit him as a soldier. After all this emphatic deprecation by the Democratic party of military life as a training for administrative civil affairs, the career of General McClellan during the war formed the staple subject matter of all the oratory of the occasion. It was noticeable, too, that while he was styled, with a pardonable strain upon the truth of history the "Nations saviour," and while many other soldiers were glorified for service in the late war, and among them, somewhat superfluously, the late General Scott, nobody seemed to remember that General Grant was at one time engaged in suppressing the Rebellion.

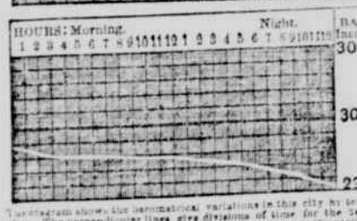
MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and and rainy, followed by colder clearing weather, northerly winds and rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.





The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 22—1 a. m.—An upward wave of air-pressure on Saturday afternoon preceded the great decline that took place yesterday and is shown in the lower diagram. The range of temperature yesterday was low and its variations small.

Clearing weather, with colder and more violent wind, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day. Continued cool weather is probable to-morrow.

SMALL POX IN CLINTON COUNTY.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Clintonville, Clinton County is devastated with small pox. Seventy persons have died within a few days. Travellers are prohibited from entering the place, all the highways being blockaded.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 21.

Steamship Adriatic (Br.), Perry, Liverpool Oct. 11 via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and pass. to H. J. Cortis. Oct. 16, lat. 40 20, lon. 41, passed steamship Valeriand from Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Steamship Cachina (Br.), Leddicoat, Bermuda Oct. 17, with mdse. and pass. to A. E. Outerbridge. Oct. 19, lat. 36, lon. 69, passed brig Samuna (Russ.), bound W. Passengers: Capt. J. Wessels, Capt. Langerstedt, J. J. Frith, H. Hair, A. F. Conyers, Gh. Spencer, J. H. Duerden, H. Haase, J. Rogan.

Steamship Lapland (Br.), Blair, Rio Janeiro Sept. 30, with coffee, etc., to Bass & Jevons.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with merchandise and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Richmond, Keller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Panther, Miller, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Ship Nor (Nor.), Thorgersen, London 32 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Albion (Nor.), Gunderson, London 37 days, in ballast to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ebenezer (Nor.), Sorensen, Bristol 44 days, in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Unione (Ital.), Acerdi, Waterford 53 days, in ballast to Benham & Boveson.

Bark Ilnero (Ital.), Cilintini, Gloucester Aug. 10, with salt to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Corinna (Nor.), Soeland, Stavanger 36 days, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Vanadis (Nor.), Schwensen, Stavenger 41 days, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Speranza (Nor.), Andersen, Barrow 34 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Republik (Ger.), Fortmann, Bremen 43 days, with mdse. to Herman Roop & Co.

Bark Guanito (Ital.), Jaccarrino, Genoa 60 days, in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 4.

Bark Matthew Baird (of Philadelphia), Greenleaf, Rio Janeiro 45 days, with coffee to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Crossed the Equator Sept. 26 in lon. 29 W.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Griffin, Angostura 25 days, with hides and coffee to J. Agostini.

Brig Marie (Dutch), Bulford, Anguilla 14 days, with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son. Oct. 19, lat. 36, lon. 74, spoke bark Amelia from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Arrived, James E. Brett, off Deal.

BERMUDA, Oct. 17.—Arrived 8th, brigantine Excelsior, Mayor, New-York; 10th, Eliza Baras, Vesey, New-York. Cleared 8th, bark Brunswick, Hutchinson, New-York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamships Vineland, Brown, New-York; Elizabeth, Wood, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamships J. W. Everman, Platt, Richmond; Ohio, Morrison, Liverpool; Leopard, Wiley, Newburyport; Allentown, Mills, Boston; Berks, Pendleton, East Cambridge.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Arrived, brig Daisy (Br.), Outerbridge, Ponce, P. R. Sailed, steamship Pottsville.

DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American ship Flying Eagle, Capt. Crowell, from New-York Aug. 13 for Anjier, put into Rio Janeiro Oct. 19th, with leaky upperworks.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.—The White Star Line steamship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Oct. 13 for Liverpool, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The American Line steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Oct. 11 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Sicily, Capt. Harboard, from Philadelphia Oct. 5 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 21.—The Hamburg American Line steamship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Oct. 11 for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

HAVRE, Oct. 21.—The General Transatlantic Co's steamship Amerique, Capt. Delvori, from New-York Oct. 10, arrived at Plymouth, Eng., at 4 this morning and entered the Havre basin at 9:30 to-night.

[*For other Ship News see Second Page.*]

SEASONABLE.—According to reports from the city, a plethora of money is sending everything down. The influence of this state of things is felt so universally all over the country, that even the leaves are falling.—[Judy.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—Repentant chairman of Quarter Sessions (who has been "dining"): "Drunk, n'cap'cole! six five shill'ngs," (transfers coin from left to