now coming gradually around in favor of honest money. This is not a bit unlikely. He sees the demise of Tilden in New-York and of Thurman in Ohio, and prepares to profit thereby. He is likely to blossom out in a hard-money speech at any moment, and to swear that he has never held any other views. He was careful throughout the late campaign to have none of his speeches reported, and to make the most extreme soft-money utterances in out-of-the-way places. Still the fact remains that he is responsible for Voorhees's reëlection, and that is enough to ruin him in this part of the country.

General Butler does not act like an especially hopeful candidate. He has not yet accepted the nomination which he stole from the Democratic party at Worcester, and the vacancies on the ticket nominated there have not been filled. He has held no ratification meeting in Boston, and there have been several postponements of a Boston reception in his honor. He has denied several trivial charges against him with a great deal of vigor, but has only at this late day found time to explain more serious ones. The circus has become as solemn and respectable as a funeral.

"Thank God we know where the Republican party stands" when it is proposed to tamper with the Nation's financial honor, was the sentiment with which General J. R. Hawley closed an admirable speech on "The Financial Issues" in Hartford last evening. The people are receiving a great amount of sound instruction on the currency question this Fall, and are likely to profit by it too, and few speeches that have been delivered have contained more of it than this. One of the most striking and useful passages in General Hawley's speech was that in which he showed the inevitable ruin of labor by the use of "fiat money." Capital can generally take care of itself in the midst of fluctuating prices and uncertain values, but labor, which has only itself and which must be employed at some price, is always at the mercy of employing capital on the one side and of trading capital on the other. Prices may go up on the gallop but wages advance slowly, and only when the demand for labor is great and the supply short. As General Hawley aptly says, when nominal values are unnaturally advanced by the inflation of the currency, "everybody is asking the workingman higher prices for the necessities as well as the luxuries of life, and it is very hard to get wages raised proportionately."

THE STATE CANVASS.

There has been only one Democratic Assembly since 1871. It is not time yet for another.

Governor Robinson hasn't yet made the remark that the cipher telegrams were obviously innocent, and that therefore Mr. Tilden could have had nothing to do with them.

Several editors in different parts of the State, have received nominations for the Assembly. One Republican editor, however, Willard A. Cobb, of *The Lockport Journal*, like a sensible journalist, declines to leave his post, where he can do more for Republicanism than anywhere else.

Mr. Faulkner called the Livingston County Convention together the other day, defended himself and counseled "harmony." Thereupon the convention howled and fought for two hours, with Tweed's friend serving as head howler. Mr. Faulkner is not a pious person, but he helps to make politics lively.

In the Monroe and Orleans Congressional District the Democrats have adopted the Greenback candidate, A. B. Lamberton, once a clergyman. The fusion of the two parties was made with the utmost delicacy. The Democratic committee simply announced the fact of his nomination to Mr. Lamberton without making any statement of principles, thereby avoiding all danger of alienating any of the Greenbackers. Mr. Lamberton, in his brief letter of acceptance, followed this wise example. The strength of the Workingmen's movements in Rochester would seem to make this a somewhat formidable combination, if any of the dissatisfaction produced by the Republican Convention is allowed to continue. The district is Republican, and it is in the power of the Republican voters to make it so once more. Will they do it? A meeting of the Republican delegation has been called for to-day, and it is hoped that everything will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Washington Star, with what accuracy it is not possible to say, makes the following semi-official notions: "In his speech in New-York next week Secretary Evarts will touch but lightly, if at all, on the financial question. The subject of his speech can be generally defined as 'The Political Philosophy of the Present Condition of the Country.' In it he will try to show conclusively that the three chief aims of the Administration have been and are—the nationalization of the Republican party, the resumption of specie payments, and the elevation of the public service. He will hold that the Administration has been unjustly criticised for its course, and that all its efforts have been for the good of the Republican party, and not antagonistic to it. It will be asserted that the Republicans who have been loudest in their cries against the Administration are seeing their error, and gradually opening their eyes to the true condition of affairs. In speaking of Senator Thurman and Governor Hendricks as Presidential candidates, Mr. Evarts will say that they seem to be very good men and are no doubt good Democrats. It would appear, however, that by continually looking out for their chances they lose sight altogether of public opinion."

The Democratic State Committee has issued an address which shows the effect of THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the cipher briberies. The address deals with the fresh and perennial topic of eternal vigilance, which is stated on the authority of Erastus Brooks, the author of the address, and of William Purcell, chairman of the committee, and Augustus Schell, chairman of the Executive Committee, to be the price of liberty; it discusses the importance of the election, and compliments Mr. Bradley; it takes up the subject of apportionment, and attacks Mr. Conkling for suggesting the Electoral Commission—which Democratic votes called into being; suggests the advisability of carrying the next House; points to alleged Democratic achievements in reducing the taxes of the State; makes a strong argument for honest money; deprecates the existence of the Greenback party—and closes, without a single allusion, direct or indirect, of any sort whatever to the "fraud," of 1876! The Syracuse platform contained a strong "fraud" plank, but since the Syracuse Convention took place THE TRIBUNE has published the cipher dispatches, and silenced the "fraud" cry, even in Mr. Tilden's own State.

Mr. Erastus Brooks's address, written for the Democratic State Committee, has an argument for honest money, which is in some respects so sound that it deserves to be quoted. He says: "There must be honest money, and known to be honest, and of uniform value all over the land—paper money that is convertible, when necessary, on demand, into coin; money that will buy all the necessaries of life without expansion or inflation in one direction, or shaving or contraction in another; money that will buy bread or pay taxes without loss to the holder; money based on substance rather than on promises to pay, and on labor performed and labor which may be produced, rather than theory, idleness, expectation, and the capacity of a Government or party printing machine. This is the only kind of money which the people can or ought to accept; and this, while it should be equal to the best money in the world, should be so regulated as to assure absolute safety to the people, so that every man, woman and child, whether they toil with their hands, work in the mills or upon the farm; whether they build, make, buy, or sell, shall feel a sense of entire security alike in their labor and possessions. Inflation can add nothing to the property of the country, and the recent examples of Turkey, Italy, Austria and Russia, and the earlier examples of France under the nostrums of John Law, and the rule of a vicious prince, and the universal and ruinous paper currency in China nearly one thousand years ago, to say nothing of frightful losses and depreciations at home in the war of the Revolution and the war of the Rebellion, afforded such striking warnings from the past as to compel all but the blind and perverse to be governed by them in the future. A State election has just been lost in Ohio, as it was lost three years ago, by pandering in a State platform to an idea hostile to the welfare of the people. The small plurality there, in an unimportant State election, which is many thousands less than a majority, have simply supported a party for the time, not because they had confidence in its integrity, but because it stood upon a financial record promising a stable currency, by adherence to the promised resumption of specie payment." Unfortunately for Mr. Brooks, however, the Democratic party lives up to its principles only when it feels in the humor. In spite of all this wisdom, the Democrats and Greenbackers have combined in about ten counties in different parts of the State, and the chairman of the State Committee himself, whose name is on this address, approves in his paper the indorsement just made by the Democrats, in his district, of a Greenback candidate for Congress.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

Dimmick, Coffroth, Klotz—of such stuff are Democratic statesmen made.

The Republicans of Philadelphia are keeping the enthusiasm at a red heat. It is remarked that political meetings were never so well attended in that city as now.

Speaker Randall is writing to his friends claiming that he will be reëlected to Congress by 2,500 majority. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," as the slippery Mr. Randall doubtless knows.

Senator-elect Pendleton, of Ohio, is the latest missionary whom the Democrats have called upon to aid them in winning back the Greenback deserters. He will make his first speech next week in Pittsburg.

The Republican and Greenback candidates for Congress in the Pittsburg District are engaged in a wordy war. The cards published number about two a day. The Greenbacker seems to think that to make his election sure he has only to sling an indefinite amount of billingsgate at his opponent.

The Greenbackers are attempting the bull-dozing game in Butler County. They have broken up Republican meetings and assaulted the speakers, and in other ways have shown themselves well up in Democratic tactics. Their mode of conducting a campaign makes it very evident in which party they have trained heretofore.

In some of the Congressional districts the Democrats are asking their candidates for Congress rather pertinent questions as to their standing on the Wood Tariff bill. One gentleman straddles the issue by saying that "as the people 'seem' to favor protection, he will, if elected, vote accordingly." That is not the sort of a tariff man the Pennsylvanians are likely to take much stock in.

Judge Kelley, who is now in Washington, is very sanguine of the success of the Republicans. Summing up the outlook, he says that "he does not remember in all his experience any political campaign when the Republican managers were more confident of success than now. He anticipates a sweeping victory in the State for the Republican ticket."

The Democrats have added to the other burdens they are carrying in the canvass by the nomination just made by one of the factions into which the Congressional Convention in the XIth District split. The situation in this district has drawn to it the attention of the whole State. After taking several hundred ballots and failing to make a nomination, the convention a few weeks ago split into two factions and adjourned. This result was brought about by the persistent attempt of Mayor Robert Klotz to secure the nomination, though a majority of the delegates and the sentiment of the better element of the party were overwhelmingly opposed to him. The conventions met again this week, and one faction, after balloting for several days, finally on the 466th ballot chose Klotz as the nominee for Congress. He is notorious as one of the most disputable politicians in the State, and his nomination has been secured by a lavish use of money and all the arts known to the corruptionist. What course the other faction will pursue is not yet known, but it will doubtless name another candidate. The Democratic majority in the district is very large; but with two candidates in the field bitterly opposed to each other the Republicans have a fair fighting chance.

Mr. Randall is beginning to cry "Stop thief." While putting out money with a lavish hand himself, he is charging his opponents with fraud and corruption, and so trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people. He got in a rampageous mood while speaking the other night, and harangued in this style: "The contractors who have robbed the Government have threatened to flood this district with money to beat me. I mean to go back to Congress by an increased majority, and I mean when I get there to lift up my voice against these cormorant thieves and encroaching corporations who would interfere with the rights of the people. The reason why they want to beat Randall is because I encouraged a Democratic House to prevent these men from putting their arms to the pit into the public treasury. Flood this district with money? Money!? I thank God I am not in want of it, because I have lived up to the prayer, 'Save me from great wealth and save me from great poverty.' Now as to organization. I used to stand at one of the polls in this ward all election day with the window-sash in my hands, and I knew every voter in the division. Watch you against the use of money in this district. I warn you against the tramp of the repeater. I am informed they intend to do fraud in the district. I mean to follow behind them, and for everything they do wrong I mean to punish them; for, mind you, we have a Democratic District-Attorney now, and a District-Attorney who does not fear to do his duty. No nomination of yours in this district ever cost me one penny, nor do I fear the money of the corporations used against me."

PERSONAL.

Mr. John S. Clarke is playing *Bob Acres* in London.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, jr., has just died of yellow fever at Memphis.

Candidate Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, is described as sixty years old, plain-mannered and square-shouldered. He has a good head, an assertive nose and positive ways.

The Morton Monument Association has decided to abandon the plan for the erection of a memorial hall, with the belief that it will be impossible to procure funds enough for that purpose. The plan of a personal monument over Mr. Morton's grave has been substituted.

Mr. Whistler, the American artist in London, has made a quaint, characteristic portrait of Mr. Carlyle, for which he is said to have received $5,000. Both men live at Chelsea, where Mr. Whistler has just built himself a house as oddly unlike other houses as the sight, nervous, picturesque artist is unlike other men.

Dr. Geikie, the popular author of a "Life of Christ," is the son of a Scotch Congregational minister, and received his education in Canada under the late Dr. Adam Lillie. He was a skilful and diligent student, considered somewhat eccentric by his school-fellows. He preached as a Congregationalist in Halifax, and afterward returning to England, entered the Established Church.

Manager F. B. Chatterton, in a letter on the Church and the Stage, says: "There is, I am convinced, in the rising generation of the dramatic profession an abundance of raw material for the making of actors and actresses who would be worthy of the traditions of the English stage; but it is, unhappily, in danger of drifting into a lower order of art owing to the necessity for their applying themselves almost exclusively to that modern kind of entertainment, which, though it may be highly amusing, can scarcely be said to be a teaching power or an agent for good. The same might also be said of too modern school of dramatists, who, if polled individually, would, I am sure, much prefer to devote their talents to a better and more enduring style of literature than, in obedience to the public demand, they are now called upon to supply."

An amusing story is told of Mr. Tennyson in a foreign journal. Staying in a quiet neighborhood in England once, which great people visit as rarely as comets appear, advantage of such an event as the Laureate's visit was taken by one of the native hostesses to give a luncheon, and show off her lion. Conversation languished sadly; every one was afraid to speak lest he or she should be detected as infinitely prosaic, or that suddenly there might be a great utterance which would be lost. Still the poet spoke not, but attended diligently to the business of the hour. The hostess grew uncomfortable; perhaps something was wrong; that dreadful cook was so exceedingly uncertain in her work. Perhaps poets had peculiar food; there were dim recollections floating through her mind of having heard of certain food for gods. Anything was better than this uncertainty. "Have you been helped as you liked?" she asked, timidly. "That ham, we are particularly proud of it, is of our own curing. The receipt has been in our family for more than seventy years." Still there was no reply. The poet heard her not; he was thinking of something else. Only one word reached his ears; it appealed to his senses. Then there crossed a science which seemed to be intermingled with the thought—ink forms and speech—"Tough as a halter!" and that was all the Laureate said until he took his leave.

GENERAL NOTES.

Discipline is enforced in one way or another at the New-London (Conn.) almshouse. Ann Jones, an opium eater, refuses to do something which the matron requires of her. The matron forthwith cuts of the supply of laudanum. Ann Jones, starving for her precious drug, falls upon her knees, penitent and submissive, and promises to do anything and everything if the matron will restore her rations of laudanum.

There has been a Nihilist riot within the walls of the Odessa jail. Victor Malinka, a political prisoner, stationed him himself during his hour of exercise under the windows of the conspirators' cells, and began a harangue on the prospects of the revolutionary party. For doing this, in the face of the entreaties of the warders to keep silence, he was placed for twenty-four hours in the dark chamber. When the thirty-two political prisoners confined near the spot where the speech was delivered heard of the punishment which had been inflicted, they broke out in threats and yells against the Government, and then smashed their windows and destroyed their furniture. The prison guard was called in and one by one the cells were emptied and the infuriated Nihilists were punished in the dark chamber.

Bismarck does not like to be cross-exam-ined in a law court. Baron Loë, an ex-Secretary of Legation, had publicly denounced the Chancellor's official statement to the effect that when it was proposed to make Count Arnim Ambassador to England objections were raised in London on the ground that he was a notorious liar. In support of the denial the Baron offered to produce letters from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville disdaining the authorship of any such protest. The Chancellor had the Baron prosecuted for defamation. The court refused on the first hearing to summon the Chancellor as a witness; but when the case was sent back by the Superior Court to the Prussian Chamber, the Chancellor was summoned to testify as to the origin of his statement to the Emperor concerning an alleged refusal of the British Cabinet to receive Count Arnim as an Ambassador owing to "lying propensities." As this declaration was an important point in the evidence of the famous Arnim trial, the Chancellor, if he had gone into Court, would have been subjected to a most vexatious cross-examination by the Baron's counsel. The Chancellor pleaded official privilege, and refused to appear, and the court condemned the Baron, reaffirming the original sentence.

General John Pope regards an increase of the army as absolutely essential, in view of the present and prospective troubles on the Western borders, the menacing attitude of the Sioux in the North, and the Mexican complications on the Rio Grande. He says that 30,000 men are positively required, and that a larger force is desirable. He now has in his department, which extends from the Mississippi to Nevada and Arizona, and from the Platte to the Rio Grande, barely 2,000 men. If the Cheyennes and Comanches choose to rise at any moment, they can overwhelm the United States troops. He sees no prospect of a cessation of the raids on the Mexican frontier. The Diaz Government having acquired its power by revolution, has all it can do to support itself at the capital, without worrying over depredations on the border; and certainly, it has not the power, even if it has the will, to put an end to them. *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* puts this strong language in the General's mouth: "At the close of the Mexican war I was on the staff of General Taylor. I and the rest of the officers of the army were surprised at the Government making the Rio Grande the boundary line, because it furnished no barrier of protection to our citizens at all. We thought that the boundary ought to be made at the Sierra Madre, through which there are only a few passes, all of which could be easily guarded by a comparatively small body of troops. I do not think we will have any cessation of the troubles on the Southern border until we have made the Sierra Madre the boundary line."

MUSIC.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO

The performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" last night was a better illustration of the merit of Mr. Mapleson's company than the representation of "La Traviata," which ushered in the season; because it is an opera which depends for its success in a great measure upon a nice balance of parts, a precision and liveliness in the beautiful and abundant concerted music, a highly polished orchestra, and a careful and sympathetic conductor—advantages which of late years have rarely been combined in any operatic performances at the New-York Academy of Music. They were combined, however, last night in the rendering of Mozart's masterpiece, and the result was an evening of rare enjoyment. Occasional slips indeed there were, some of them, perhaps, to be accounted for by a difficulty which the whole troupe have experienced in accommodating themselves to the high pitch of the New-York orchestras, but the representation as a whole deserved warm praise for smoothness and vivacity, and was received with so much favor that we may look for a speedy repetition of it. Miss Hauk as *Cherubino* made a most palpable hit. The excellence of her singing surprised those who only knew her *Violetta*, and her delivery of the "Voi che sapete" was one of the most charming bits of vocalism we have heard on our opera stage in a long while. The music just suited her voice, and she just expressed the mingled tenderness and gayety of the fascinating song. But in truth she was admirable all through the evening, acting with unflagging spirit and fine discretion, and evidently winning the sympathies of the house. A capital *Figaro* was found in that cultivated artist and good actor Sig. Galassi. Our old favorite, Del Puente, was *the Count*, and he has certainly lost nothing since he sang here before. Mme. Sinica made a brisk and pretty *Susanna*; and the characters of *The Countess, Marcellina, Doctor Bartolo*, and *Don Basilio* were filled by Mlle. Parodi, Signor Lablache, M. Thierry and Sig. Bignardi. On Monday "Faust" will be given, with Miss Hauk as *Margherita*. Campanini will then make his reappearance, and Mr. Foli will be heard for the first time here.

EDOUARD REMENYI.

This distinguished Hungarian violinist, who has long had a high reputation in Europe, sailed Thursday for this country. There are few living performers who have gained such universal popularity abroad, or who have created more enthusiasm than he, "the Liszt of the violin," as he has been called by some of his admirers. Some details of his life and career may prove of interest. He is about forty years of age, and was born at Miscolc, in Hungary. His master on the violin at the Vienna Conservatoire, where he studied music, was John Bedin, the same who instructed another Hungarian violinist—Joseph Joachim. His artistic career, which he began very early, was interrupted by the Hungarian rising in 1848, in which Remenyi, then quite a boy, took an active part. After the defeat of the insurgents he had to fly his country, and resolved to go to England. But on his way to that country he made the acquaintance of his celebrated countryman, Franz Liszt, who at once recognized his genius, and became his friend and artistic adviser. In 1854 the young artist went to London and was appointed solo violinist to the Queen. In 1860 he obtained his amnesty and returned to Hungary, where some time afterwards he received from the Emperor of Austria a similar distinction to that granted him in England. In the meantime he had made himself famous by numerous concerts in Paris and other European capitals. After his return home, he seems for a time to have retired from public life, living chiefly on an estate he owned in Hungary; but three years ago he resumed his artistic career in Paris, where he was received with open arms, and has been living since. He has been greatly admired wherever he has gone, and critics of the first rank, from Liszt downwards, have spoken in terms of highest praise of his work. He is not at all such a player as Wilhelmj; so far as can be judged the two men differ as much in style as in temperament. Remenyi's great power seems to lie in the fiery, passionate character of his nature, which has the faculty of carrying his hearers away, and making them scarcely less excited than himself, while he appeals to the intellectual side of his listeners far less than does the great German, to whom he seems to be not inferior in technique. That he will have a complete popular success in this country can scarcely be doubted, but it will be rather such a success as Wieniawski's than as Wilhelmj's. His repertoire is very large, covering apparently almost the whole field of violin music, from the severer works of Bach, Beethoven, Spohr and Mendelssohn, down to the works of the later violin composers. Besides these he plays a number of transcriptions of his own of all sorts, Chopin's Nocturnes, Mazurkas and Waltzes, Field's Nocturnes, Schubert's songs, and a vast number of selections from operas of all sorts, from Mozart to Wagner.

A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH BURNED.

THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF TRINITY CHURCH AT PRINCETON, N. J.—A FINE EDIFICE IN RUINS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The burning of Trinity Church, in this place, yesterday (Thursday) morning, has caused great regret, not only in the town, but to many persons all over the country who have had occasion to visit the edifice and enjoy its services. It was one of the most beautiful churches in the State, and was one of the chief objects of interest in Princeton, not only from its fine architecture, but from its picturesque surroundings. It was situated opposite the old Stockton homestead, and between Stockton and Mercer sts., with their fine old trees and antiquated air. The church was mainly built by the late Mrs. Thomas Potter, of Princeton; but although perfect in almost every particular, when completed four years ago it lacked coloring. This defect had just been remedied by the expenditure of a large sum left by Mrs. Potter in her will for the purpose, under the direction of her daughter, Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, of Philadelphia. The church had been closed since July for these improvements. They were completed this week, and in the opinion of experts the freshening and tiling were worth a long visit to see. The congregation were looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the coming Sunday, when services were to be resumed, and great preparations had been made for the event. The blow falls heavily upon them, and it is feared they will not soon recover from it, as by the marriage of Mr. John R. Thomson last June, and the death of Mrs. Potter, two of the wealthiest friends and helpers of the society have been removed.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

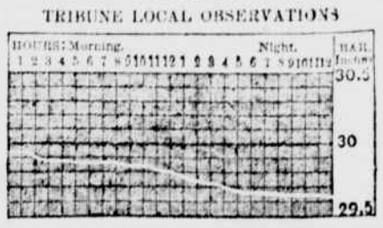
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1 a. m.—The pressure is lower in the Middle Atlantic and New-England Coast States and highest from the Lake region to the Gulf and falling in the Northwest. The temperature has risen slightly west of the Mississippi River and has fallen to the eastward. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast States and Lower Lake region; elsewhere clear or partly cloudy weather prevails. Southerly winds prevail in Lower Missouri Valley. Southeasterly in New-England; elsewhere they are mostly northerly.

Indications.

For New-England, cloudy rainy weather, southeasterly veering to colder northerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, colder northwestly winds, followed by 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. 19, 1 a. m.—The downward movement of the barometer continued throughout the cloudy and rainy weather yesterday, the fall during the day amounting to three-tenths of an inch. The temperature was stationary during the morning, but a rise of 5° after noon was followed by a fall of 22° before midnight. The average temperature for the day was 7° lower than on Thursday. The amount of moisture in the air has been increased.

Cool and rainy weather, possibly followed by clearing weather, may be expected in this city and vicinity today.

KID GLOVE VALUES.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTOR MERRITT.

REASONS FOR THE RECENT ADVANCE OF VALUATION.

Collector Merritt being asked yesterday whether he intended to discuss the kid glove question in the newspapers, said: "So far as those more immediately interested in the importation and sale of gloves are concerned, it is not at all necessary, as the matter is thoroughly understood; but as the public mind may be biased by the statements carefully prepared by the consignees and their attorneys, it may not be improper to make a brief statement of the reasons which determined the final decision.

"The reappraisement and advance of invoice value of gloves are no new thing at this port, but have been frequent for several years. The late A. T. Stewart was the merchant appraiser in many cases; and while in some instances sustaining invoice values and in others advancing them, he was consistent in one point—in insisting that the best imported gloves should be valued 3 francs per dozen less than the Alexandre glove, imported exclusively by his house.

"In the recent instance the invoices of three mercantile houses were subjected to reappraisement. It was, as a preliminary, conceded that the several known standard gloves imported into this country, namely, Perinot, Tréfousse, Jugla, Jouvin, and Alexandre gloves, were of equal value. This simplified the matter, since the evidence submitted in each case was applicable to all, and one decision sufficed.

"In determining the market value of consigned goods, there are three methods, under the law authorized by the Treasury Department, to be adopted, in sequence as follows:

"*First*—To make the value the same as that of the same goods sold in other markets.

"*Second*—If no goods are so sold, to base the value on similar goods sold in other markets.

"*Third*—There being no goods of the same or similar quality so sold, the value is to be based upon the cost of material and manufacture, with a fair manufacturer's profit added.

"It is admitted that the gloves under consideration, made for the United States market, were not sold elsewhere. The appraisers were therefore confined to the two latter methods. As the importers, however, have based their estimate of value upon cost of manufacture, that method, as verified by the evidence, may be presented as follows:

"From all the leading manufacturers, or their agents, sworn statements were received, giving by items the cost of materials and manufacture. An examination of these statements disclosed items in each not contained in the others. It was also noted that the average price of all raw skins purchased was taken, and applied to the cost of the best quality two-button ladies' kid gloves. With all discrepancies and omissions, a gross variation between these statements was frcs. 2.06, and the average of the Perinot, Tréfousse, Jugla, Jouvin and Alexandre gloves was frcs. 37.96 per dozen. In none of the statements were any charges made for interest, rent, insurance, taxes, superintendence and other general expenses, an estimate for which would add 2 per cent, or frcs. 3.07, which, added to the other items, forms the bare cost of manufacture to frcs. 41.73. The invoice price at frcs. 42., less 6 per cent discount, would give the net invoice cost frcs. 39.48, or frcs. 2.27 less than the bare cost. To this bare cost of manufacture (frcs. 41.73) a fair manufacturer's profit be added, there will be found sufficient argument for the amount fixed by the general appraiser of frcs. 45, less 6 per cent, or act. frcs. 50.06 per dozen. Thus, the market value of the gloves consigned to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., Wenneroing, Hoguet & Co. and Iselin & Nesser, as determined by the recent reappraisements, was not an arbitrary and indefensible act, as has been alleged, but was a safe deduction from the evidences submitted by those importers. These evidences, verified in the most formal manner by the persons most acquainted with all the facts, also furnish a self-interest inclined to resolve all doubts in their own favor, cannot be impugned by consignees of the gloves in question. Indeed, whether there be considered the market value of similar goods sold for other markets, or the cost of manufacture, or the collateral evidence as to the results of sales in the home market, there had been a manifest undervaluation, and to the extent indicated by the advance made.

"The offers to sell goods, which other made by the manufacturers or the consignees, could not be accepted as evidence, since they were not in accordance with transactions, without value, and were previously made to affect the judgment of the appraisers. Evidently the manufacturers have misconceived the requirements of our customs laws, and in invoicing their goods at about the cost of manufacture have subjected themselves to serious delay and additional expense. The merchant appraisers simply appointed the invoice prices without any statement of their reasons. The market values as ascertained by these reappraisements, is further supported by the results of previous reappraisements.

"Upon an importation of stamped gloves by Murphy, Grant & Co., per Wieland, April 16, 1878, the merchant appraiser sustained the invoice price of 42 francs, and the general appraiser made an advance to 52 francs, which latter value was decided by the collector, General C. A. Arthur, to be the market value. Wenneroing, Hoguet & Co. imported per Herculean, April 8, 1878, a quantity of gloves, which the merchant appraiser raised from 42 francs to 46 francs, and the general appraiser further raised to 52 francs, which latter value was also decided by the Collector, General C. A. Arthur, to be the market value. A. T. Stewart & Co. imported per City of Richmond, April 9, 1878, a quantity of gloves which both the merchant and general appraiser agreed in raising from 42 to 52 francs, which latter value was decided by the collector to be the market value without further action. The current attempts to characterize the more recent reappraisements as unprecedented and despotic are thus stamped as to be unwarranted.

"In conclusion may be quoted the provisions of Section 2,902 of the Revised Statutes, that appraisers shall by all reasonable ways and means in their power ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandise at the time of exportation, and in the principal markets of the country where the article has been imported into the United States."

REPLIES TO THE COLLECTOR.

FIGURES AND STATEMENTS AS TO THE KID GLOVE IMPORTATIONS.

A reporter was sent late last night with a copy of Collector Merritt's elaborate judicial opinion on the kid glove question to a merchant thoroughly familiar with the whole matter.

R. Potter—You see, sir, the Collector has undertaken to correct what he considers the improper bias of the public mind created "by the consignees and their attorneys." As it is desirable that the public mind should not be improperly biased, will you kindly tell me, after reading over this judicial decision, whether you think it calculated to set the public mind right?

The merchant carefully read and pondered the statement, after which he said: "I had better read it over and ponder it a second time." He did so and then smilingly said:

"This appears to be a sum in arithmetic beyond my capacity, if not beyond the Collector's, and a statement beyond my powers of logic to draw a conclusion from. If I add the 2 per cent which the Collector says must be added to his general average of the cost of materials and manufacture of the five brands of gloves named by him—say 37 francs and 96 centimes—in ordinary figuring the result would make 38 francs 72 centimes. But the Collector in his statement makes it 41 francs 73 centimes. In this 2 per cent the Collector includes charges for interest, rent, insurance, taxes, superintendence and other general expenses. Taking the invoice price of 42 francs and deducting from it 6 per cent Paris discount, the invoice price would be 39 francs 48 centimes, which leaves a difference of 76 centimes to be accounted for beyond the full appraisement made by the Collector—or, in other words, 76 centimes more than the extreme cost of the gloves as made up by the Collector. This being perfectly clear from the Collector's own statement, you will see why I am puzzled to understand how the Collector converts a difference of 76 centimes in favor of the Custom-house into a difference of 2 francs and 27 centimes against the Custom House. This is my first reason for hesitating to see how his statement can tend to set the public mind right on this question. Because you will observe that the Collector gives his own estimate of the bare cost of manufacture with a 'fair manufacturer's profit' added as a 'sufficient argument' for fixing the valuation of 39 francs, less 6 per cent. In other words, the Collector would seem to consider 7 francs and 34 centimes as a 'fair manufacturer's profit' on articles the bare cost of manufacture of which stands at 38 francs and 72 centimes, being a manufacturer's profit of about 17 per cent. This is more than three times the profit shown and sworn in these cases to be regarded as satisfactory by the manufacturers of these articles in the country from where these gloves came. Is it not monstrous that when the manufacturers of gloves are willing to supply their American consumers at a profit of 5 per cent, more than three times that amount should be extorted from them 'by a judicial decision' founded upon a sum of arithmetic which no fellow can understand?

"What is the value of the results of previous reappraisements' to which the Collector alludes, as 'further support' of his already 'sufficient argument?'

"Absolutely nothing, as it was thoroughly understood that the three cases of the Perinot, Alexandre and Tréfousse gloves were understood and agreed upon to be the test cases in connection with all these reappraisements, as none others were decided upon the same evidence, or received the same consideration."

A reporter was sent with a copy of Collector Merritt's decision to see Mr. Wm. J. Best, not only an experienced importer, but, as everybody knows, a very able accountant.

Mr. Best, who was found busily occupied with his books and papers, received the reporter courteously, and said at once: "I have not yet seen the Collector's statement which you hand me here, but I am very glad to see it." After reading it Mr. Best went on: "I prefer not to enter into an analysis of it at this time. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that the calculations of the Collector on that printed slip seem to me decidedly muddled. I shall doubtless have occasion to refer to it within a few days, and will then give my views of it. I have been engaged for several days past examining the testimony in the cases referred to by the Collector and I have arrived at the conclusion that a gross injustice has been done to the merchants, the valuation of whose goods has been increased by the reappraisements spoken of. My attention was directed to this matter by a number of merchants, several of whom are in no way interested in the kid glove question. They expressed the desire that I should examine the matter and see whether or not the Government or the importers were at fault. I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as I have gone in the case, I am decidedly of the opinion that every experienced man who is unbiassed in the premises will agree with me in saying that right and justice are on the side of A. T. Stewart & Co., Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., and others who, like them, are engaged in the kid glove trade. It will be several days before I shall be ready to give in detail my views as to the merits of the Government's case against these firms."

"Are the persons employed by the Government to pass upon these important questions competent to perform the duties imposed upon them?"

"That is a question difficult to answer. No doubt the gentlemen themselves entertain a high estimate of their qualifications, but in my experience as an importer, covering a period of about seventeen years, I have never yet come in contact with an Assistant Appraiser whom I found equal to the simple task of ascertaining the cost or fair market value of any given number of yards of staple Irish linen or cambric handkerchiefs. When it comes to the question of fancy goods, none particularly such an uncertain class of merchandise as all dealers know kid-gloves to be, you can decide for yourself as well as I how much dependence can be placed upon the agents of the Government."

FROSTS AT THE SOUTH.

COOL WEATHER IN SEVERAL STATES.

THE DEATH-LIST NOT AUGMENTED AS EXPECTED—SEVERAL PHYSICIANS AMONG THE RECENT VICTIMS.

The voluminous dispatches received by THE TRIBUNE indicate that the deaths from yellow fever and the new cases yesterday were as follows:

	New cases.	Deaths.
New-Orleans	89	36
Cairo, Ill	5	1
Chattanooga, Tenn	13	2
Donaldsonville, La	27	6
Tangipoa, La	11	2
Pattersonville, La	..	10
Bay St. Louis, Miss	3	3
Canton, Miss	6	2
Oxford, Miss	7	1
Dry Grove, Miss	..	1
Lebanon Church, Miss	2	1
Baton Rouge, La	36	..
Pass Christian	8	..
Grand Junction, Tenn	8	..
Morgan City, La	..	2
Plaquemine, La	120	9
Memphis, Tenn	40	20
McComb City, La	24	1
Holly Springs, Miss	6	3
Total	405	100

Among those who died yesterday were Dr. M. T. Keeting, a volunteer physician from New-York, at Memphis; Dr. Rosewell Waldo, at Cairo; W. D. Underhill, principal of the High School at Chattanooga; Dr. Yinszer, at New-Orleans, and Dr. M. A. Roche and C. O. Le Blanc, a well-known planter, at Pattersonville. A telegram from Memphis says that there was a slight frost near the city Friday morning, and also ninety miles south. Frost and ice were seen eight miles north of Montgomery, Mo. There were slight frosts at Osyka and Meridian, Miss., and Lebanon Church, Tenn., and at New-Orleans. The weather was clear and cold yesterday at Chattanooga, the thermometer being at 48°. A hard frost was expected last night in many places.

There is a panic among the negroes at Cairo.

AID THROUGH NEW-YORK.

NO MORE CONTRIBUTIONS ASKED FOR—GIFTS SENT YESTERDAY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MAYOR ELY.

The Southern Relief Committee of the Cham-ber of Commerce, at their meeting yesterday, issued a circular to the effect that as the contributions to the yellow fever fund from all sources were large and in all probability ample to relieve the sufferings of the destitute Southern people, they would ask no more for the present; but would, however receive such gifts as might be transmitted to them, and apply them, with what remains on hand, mainly to the relief of those left absolutely destitute by the scourge. They ordered the following amounts of money to be sent South: To Thomas Layton, president of the Southern Bank, New-Orleans, for the relief of poor in the suburbs of the 1st District, extending to the swamps and along the canals and cemeteries, $1,000; to the Howard Association, Baton Rouge, to be sent by special messenger, for the relief of the family of the Rev. J. A. Reily, Clinton, La., the money contributed for this purpose by Mrs. D. Trimble, of this city, $100.

THE TRIBUNE has received for the yellow fever sufferers $8 from the Salem Centre Presbyterian Church, through A. Chamberlain, Croton Falls, N. Y. The money will be sent promptly through Mayor Ely.

Mayor Ely received the following contributions yesterday:

R. H. Macy & Co.'s store	$37 75
A. T. Company	10
Edwin Iver	5 00
St. Denis Hotel	2 75
Department of Public Buildings	7 50
Washington Grammar School	3 04
"A Friend," by Josiah Skidmore	50 00
[illegible] German School	2 50
Captain McDonald, Eighth Precinct	14 62
George O'Brien	01
Capt. Copeland, Thirteenth Precinct, Grand St. Ferry	17 02
Total	$146 74

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday by the treasurer of the Relief Committee:

Fox's John Sutherland's restaurant (last collection)	$7
Contribution boxes New-York Post Office (through Postmaster E. L. James)	11
Congregational Church and Society, Orient, L.I. (through Chauncey A. M. Harris, treasurer)	50
Citizens of Saugerties, N. Y. (additional, through L. S. Whittaker, treasurer)	4
"A. P.," $10; "A. P. B.," $2; "J. B.," $1; "H. P. B.," $1	14
"L. M."