achievements and his destiny—when his mood is desponding, or rather melancholy, and all seems vanity and vexation of spirit. "These times," says the Doctor, "may be due to inward questionings, arising from time to time, or may be simply the result of physical processes having their origin in exhaustion or derangement of the nervous system. One evening, for instance, after sitting for some time sunk in profound reflection, he is wonted that he had derived but small pleasure or satisfaction from his political activity. He had, he said, made no one happy by it—neither himself, his family nor any one else. We expressed our dissent energetically at this estimate. He continued: 'But probably many unhappy. Had it not been for me there would have been three great wars the less, the lives of so[illegible] men would not have been sacrificed, and many parents, brothers, sisters and widows would not now be mourners. That, however, I have settled with my Maker. But I have had little or no pleasure in all that I have done; but, on the other hand, much vexation, anxiety and trouble.' On this theme he dwelt for some little time. We received his words in silent astonishment, but I heard afterwards that he had frequently in recent years expressed himself in a similar manner."

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from the effects of a long period of hard work, and he is not likely to experience much relief until he observes the advice of his physicians, who urge perfect rest and quiet for a considerable time.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—Senator Bayard and wife arrived here from Europe this evening. Their arrival was unexpected, and there was no public reception. A reception had been arranged for Tuesday next, but what action will now be taken is unknown.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The *Gaulois* says that the Princess Clotilde, on the advice of the King of Italy, has resolved to pass the Winter in Paris. This announcement has occasioned much speculative gossip in the political circles of Prince Jerome Napoleon.....The *Estafette* denies the report that Prince Jerome Napoleon has surrounded himself with a complete diplomatic household and is taking on the airs of a competitor for the Presidency of the Empire, and says the Prince is more retired than ever.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna to *The Standard* says: "The renunciation of the Archduchess Marie Christine (the future Queen of Spain) of her rights to the Austrian succession will take place on the 18 inst., in the presence of all the Archduchesses of the Royal Family, members of the Privy Council, the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, the presidents of both houses of the two Parliaments, and the Spanish Ambassador."

MEXICO, Oct. 30.—The courtesy and friendly demonstrations with which Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, has been received everywhere during his trip through the country have been acknowledged by him in a cordial letter to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. He expresses his thanks and also his gratification that the people, despite the efforts of certain politicians and journals, manifest a growing feeling of friendship for the United States.

GENERAL NOTES.

London is now importing, among other Yankee ideas, illustrations for business cards and advertisements. These are steel line engravings, done so finely that the shading has the effect of India ink, and artistically so beautiful that, were they larger, they would be worth framing; as they stand they are worth preserving in a portfolio. Nothing like this seems to be done in England; at all events, nothing like it is produced.

Bismarck's Boswell has been telling State secrets. When the Emperor William, says Dr. Busch (in the *Grenzboten*), first determined to meet the Czar at Alexandrowo, Prince Bismarck resigned, and the German Empire was without a Chancellor for twenty-four hours. The interview with his nephew has left a certain bitterness in the bosom of the Kaiser, who is reported to have said to General Globemann at a recent dinner at Kissingen that unfortunately sometimes attorneys of State force ministers to break up the most intimate relationships—that he himself had by the will of God been obliged to rob dear cousins of their crowns and lands.

Chinese cheap labor is again in motion. The China Merchants' Steamship Company, a Mongolian corporation composed of some of the wealthiest mandarins of the Empire, is about to establish a line of steamers to run between China and the Sandwich Islands, to be followed by another line to run between the Islands and San Francisco. About four years ago the Pacific Mail subsidy from the Government, in consideration of which two steamers a month were run to China, were discontinued, and simultaneously one of the steamers was stopped. This retarded immigration to some extent, but the effect was neutralized by the establishment of the Occidental and Oriental line, which has been in operation ever since. If the new project be carried into effect competition will be sharp between the two lines, and Chinamen can be carried to California for a song.

The sale of church livings is an abuse and a reproach which the English Church seems to be powerless to remove. Among those recently advertised is an advowson on the borders of Nottinghamshire "offering an unusual opportunity for a gentleman to provide for a son or one seeking preferment for himself." Immediate legal possession may be had. The income is about $3,000 per annum, and one-half the price may remain on mortgage. Another "fine opening" is the next presentation to a "desirable living" in a healthy locality on the East Coast, the income being about $2,425. There is a comfortable rectory, with good stabling, and glebe land fencing and adorning on the spot. The incumbent is 68, and the present incumbent, being in his seventieth-second year, is not likely to keep the purchaser out of possession long.

The Berlin politicians now lay stress upon an earlier Anti-Russian period in the life of the Kaiser. When, to prevent the unification of Germany by King Frederick William IV., the Czar Nicholas compelled Prussia to submit to Austria in the humiliating compact of Olmütz, the then Prince of Prussia, now known to the world as William I., disapproved of the policy of his royal brother, and could not be induced to take any active part in the conduct of public affairs. The recollection of what the Russian policy was in 1850 may have greatly facilitated the task of reading its anti-German bearings in 1879. Russia, then strong enough to forbid German unity, since its accomplishment has been encouraging French and Austrian opposition. If she did not object to unity in 1870 this was partly owing to the overpowering strength of the German host, which awed her into acquiescence, and partly to a wish to place the Austrian and French Cabinets in a position which would enable her to carry out her own Eastern designs.

A good judicial anecdote is told by "Pay," in *The Louisville Courier-Journal*. In one of the Western States a case was tried, and at its termination the Judge charged the jury, and they retired for consultation. Hour after hour passed and no verdict was brought in. The Judge's dinner-hour arrived, and he became hungry and impatient. Upon inquiry he learned that one obstinate juryman was holding out against eleven. That he could not stand, and he ordered the twelve men to be brought before him. He told them that, in his charge to them, he had so plainly stated the case and the law that the verdict ought to be unanimous, and the man who permitted his individual opinion to weigh against the judgment of eleven men of wisdom was unfit and disqualified ever again to act in the capacity of juryman. At the end of this excited harangue a little, squeaky voice came from one of the jurymen. He said: "Judge, will your Honor allow me to say a word?" Permission being given, he added: "Stay it please your Honor, I am the only man on your side."

It is not perhaps wholly a sinecure—the position of minister of the Gospel in Leadville. The big brothers of a young lady having coppelled her lover to fulfil his promise of marriage, this lively episode is reported: "During the ceremony the bridegroom, being dissatisfied with some performance of the clergyman, fired his revolver at the divine, but as he missed his shot, the bullet only whizzing past the reverend gentleman's ear, the latter continued the discharge of his sacred functions until the twain were one flesh. Thereupon, in order that all things might be done in the best style, and according to old-fashioned rule, he stepped forward and kissed the bride. At this the jealous bridegroom was wroth and smote him. Whereupon the reverend church militant, he being a brawny priest of some six feet in height, sprang over the chancel railing, and seizing the newly-made husband by the back of the neck, gave him, under the cover of the pistols of the newly-made brothers-in-law, such a dreadful drubbing that he will remember it as long as he lives. This closed the marriage ceremonies."

Zadkiel's Almanac for 1880, which with several illustrated periodicals we receive from Brentano contains some predictions affecting our own beloved country calculated to fill the patriotic reader with more or less uneasiness. In March, owing to some malefic conjunction of the planets, "the President will find ample scope for the exercise of all of his moderation, wisdom and patience, for politics will be very fiery and embittered in America, and United States soldiers will have to take to the war-path." There will be feverish excitement in New-York in May, and "the marshaling of troops will rouse the martial instincts of the American people," this unfortunate state of affairs being caused by "the square of Mars and Saturn." Eclipses are to bring us bad harvests and other troubles; but respecting the November elections Zadkiel fails to give us a tip. The Old World, it seems, is to have no end of annoyance from the stars. There will be disturbances in Paris and the Emerald Isle, and much business in the divorce courts, and the Emperor of Austria will be troubled in his mind. We shall not be surprised if some of these daring prophecies are fulfilled; and they will not be so afflicting, now that we are prepared for them. The practical value of Zadkiel's forecasts is well illustrated by his advice to "a certain naval officer" (not named), "to beware of running unnecessarily into danger," at any time in the month of June, and his counsel to "a popular English Prince to accept the warning of the celestial monitor to be careful of his health and to avoid over-exertion and accidents" all through the month of November. This astonishing hand-book of rubbish has been published for a generation or more, and is said to have a very large sale.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Readings from the poets were given last evening in Chickering Hall by Miss Minnie Wright.

Bizet's "Carmen" is about to be produced, for the first time in Italy, at the Bellini Theatre at Naples. Mme. Galli-Marié, who created the title part at the Paris Opéra Comique, is engaged for a series of performances. Galli-Marié is the sister of Paola-Marié.

The festivities at the celebration of the centenary of the theatre at Mannheim will begin with a performance of "Fidelio," and conclude with a repetition of the "Rheingold" and "Walküre" of Wagner, which have already been given at this theatre.

Mlle. Marie Heilbron is soon to appear at the Paris Opéra as *Marguerite* in Gounod's "Faust," and Manuel, who is a member of the company, will make his début in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," in which Heilbron will be the *Ophélie*.

Mr. John White, who has given excellent series of organ recitals at St. Patrick's Cathedral and at Chickering Hall, will give them this year at Dr. Hall's Church, on Fifth-ave. Neither Mr. S. P. Warren nor Mr. Henry Carter has yet announced any plans for this Winter.

Miss Fanny Davenport will appear at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, November 10. That stage has been occupied since Monday, by Max Maretzek's Opera Company. "Sleepy Hollow," the "Pinafore," "Provator," and "The Bohemian Girl," have been sung. The latter will be repeated to-night.

Haverly's Theatre in Brooklyn has been occupied this week by Abbey's New-York Park Theatre Comedy Company in Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "Engaged." James Lewis and Agnes Booth, it will be remembered, act *Cheviot Hill* and *Belinda*. Salsbury's Troubadours will appear at this theatre, on November 10.

Edwin Booth appears at the Grand Opera House, on Monday, in *Hamlet*. There will be no change till Saturday night, when Mr. Booth will be seen as *Ruy Blas* and *Petruchio*. Mr. Booth's engagement is to last four weeks. "Othello" will be acted during the second week, and Mr. Booth and Mr. Frederick Robinson will alternately represent *Othello* and *Iago*.

Herr Brahms's Violin Concerto, played last season at the Crystal Palace, is now in the press. Another interesting novelty by the same composer is also announced—his First Sonata for piano and violin. A new Violin Concerto, a posthumous work by the late Hermann Goetz, has recently been performed in Hamburg by Herr Heermann. Its publication will be awaited with interest.

Maurice Dengremont, a boy of thirteen, and a pupil of Léonard, made his debut at a recent Crystal Palace concert in London, in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. His success was immediate and overwhelming. His technique is marvellous, and he exhibits intellectual qualities of the highest order. Nothing like it has been seen, says *The Examiner*, since the début of Joachim, twenty-five years ago, and a brilliant future is predicted for the boy on all sides.

At Theall's Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, next Monday Miss Maud Granger will come forward in Mr. Bartley Campbell's new play entitled the "Galley Slave." This piece has been acted elsewhere, and has met with favor. Theall's Theatre has been devoted during this week to the "Pinafore"—sung by a company from New-York. The "Pinafore" has likewise been presented during the week at the Brooklyn Athenæum by what is vaulted the Young Apollo Opera Troupe.

The lovers of Dickens are reminded that Mr. George Vandenhoff begins to-day his new series of Mornings with Dickens, at Chickering Hall. Mr. Vandenhoff's felicity in this line of public entertainment is well known, and his success has long been recognized and established. Six of these readings are to be given, on successive Saturdays, at 2:30 p. m. An opportunity is thus off-red for those who already know the works of Dickens to enjoy them anew, and for those who are yet unacquainted with them to acquire, through a suitable and pleasant medium, a knowledge that will delight them as long as they live.

The Broadway Opera House—which is the new name selected for the cosy little theatre in Broadway, near Thirteenth-st.—will be opened next Monday evening, under the management of Mr. Charles Foyer. The theatre has been freshly decorated, and in other respects improved. The first attraction here to be offered is German's Original Philharmonic Church Choir Company. This troupe returns to New-York after a prosperous tour in New-England and the Middle States. It is by many competent judges considered the best musical organization that has yet appeared in the famous "Pinafore." It met with liberal public favor when it appeared here last season at what was then the Broadway Theatre (now Daly's), and a repetition of this pleasant experience may be anticipated.

The established attractions of the hour are Mr. Byron's comedy of "Our Girls," at Wallack's Theatre; the merry and charming comedy of "Wives," at Daly's Theatre; the ludicrous, uproarious farce of "French Flats," at the Union Square Theatre; Mr. J. K. Emmet's "Fritz in Ireland," at the Park Theatre; and Mr. Grau's French Opera Company, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mention should also be made of the agreeable "Tourists," in the Pullman Palace Car," at Haverly's Theatre, and of Mr. Lent's New-York Circus. The last performance of "No Pinafore" occurs to-night in the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. "The Bohemian Girl" may be heard at the Aquarium. The Standard Theatre is still devoted to the "Pinafore," and this may likewise be heard at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, and, this afternoon, at the Aquarium. The final performances of Mr. Grau's French Opera Company occur, to-day and to-morrow, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Giroflé-Giroflá" will be sung this afternoon; "Les Brigands" to-night; and on Sunday evening there will be a concert—in which Paola Marié, Angelo, and Capoul will participate. As soon as the opera season has ended, the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be devoted to drama. "The Pictures," by Mr. Jon Pendicaris, already announced here for next Monday night, is to be preceded by a farce called "La Socialaire," written by Mr. Pendicaris and Mr. Townsend Percy.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We have the strongest conviction that Alonzo B. Cornell will fully justify the high trust which the people have reposed in his hands.—[Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

It can hardly be said that in the Tilden income-tax suit the defendant takes the course that would be followed by one wholly guiltless of the charges made against him.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

The defeat of Robinson naturally will have a depressing effect upon the prospects of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency—the result aimed at, more than any other, by John Kelly and his bolting crowd.—[St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

From the Democratic rank and file should now go up to the leaders an admonition that may be expressed in the language of a great French statesman: "You cannot afford to make a single new blunder."—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

It would be as uncandid to attempt to deny that the result of Tuesday's election in this State is a disappointment to Democrats, as it would be weak to indulge in useless lamentation over the reverse.—[Trenton True American (Dem.)

A FAIR START FOR 1880.

From The Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

We start fair, then, for 1880. There is nothing necessary to be gained in order to carry the country. There is a good chance of gaining more. Indiana may be recaptured. North Carolina is by no means hopeless, nor is it idle to entertain some idea of carrying other States. But it only essential to hold our own. And that is to be done by holding fast to the principles which have restored the Republican party to ascendancy. Always the defender of the public faith, it has in these last years waged a stout and noble battle to maintain it. No apparent odds against the party, no defection to the enemy, no subtle scheme to disarm opposition by yielding to it, has been a temptation. The party has sturdily insisted upon the strict fulfilment of every public and party pledge.

NEW STATES IN WAITING.

Washington Dispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial.

Information has been received here of an official character that there will be two Territories knocking at the door for admission as States this Winter. These are Dakota and Utah. It is claimed that the population of each is sufficient. The Dakotians claim for their Territory a population of 120,000. In 1870 it had 14,000. The increase has been tremendous, and there is now no doubt but what there will be enough to make a State by the end of the present year. But as it is settled mainly from New-England and the Middle States, the population is very "sound" in political sentiment, and the present Democratic Congress is not anxious for the admission of additional Republican States. With Utah the case is different, and the Democrats claim that if admitted it will not enroll itself with the Northwestern States in political sentiment. The claim is freely made that Utah is Democratic. This makes it impossible that either Territory will be admitted without the other. The subject will be agitated this Winter.

WATTERSON'S PLATFORM FOR 1880.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

We by no means give up the fight for 1880. We can afford to wait for the good things. We must move up to the front, pledging the country: *First*—The maintenance of the public credit inviolate and an honest effort to advance the prosperity of the people without disturbing the operation of the simple forces—to which we owe the present revival—by experiments upon our fiscal system. *Second*—The cleansing of all the departments of Government, and the establishment of a genuine system of civil service reform in lieu of the prevailing maladministration. *Third*—The restoration to the people of their sixteen sovereignty, accompanied by a fair and enlightened readjustment of our elective system, making it impossible to put the Government on wheels and to run it into the several States as a machine for perpetuating the party that happens to be in power. *Fourth*—A constitutional guarantee against outstanding war debts, and liabilities growing out of the war, of every description. In our judgment Mr. Tilden is as necessary to the representation and development of the spirit and details of this general plan of reform as he was in 1876. All that was promised at St. Louis was performed. Those who are now leading the war on Mr. Tilden gave the case away after the assembling of Congress. They the case away after the assembling of Congress. They should not be permitted again to mislead us. Mr. Tilden may get out of the way; but he can not be put out of the way. That is the long and the short of it, as we shall be prepared to show as time passes.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE AGITATION LED BY MR. PARNELL.

A WRONG USE OF MR. BRIGHT'S GREAT NAME—EXCITED GATHERINGS IN IRELAND—MR. PARNELL AS A POPULAR LEADER—MR. SHAW AND THE HOME RULERS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Said Mr. Bright at Manchester on Saturday, after eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act: "That act is now, and always will be, useful; but I believe that the Irish land question is one which requires dealing with with a stronger hand and with a more desperate determination, and which at present is not wholly disposed of." In the course of an hour's speech that is all Mr. Bright had to say about Ireland; yet that little seems too much to his critics. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking last night at Birmingham, after some complaint of the violence of Mr. Bright's language on other points, remarked that the words above quoted appeared to him to be almost reckless in their wickedness. Sir Michael is at present Colonial Secretary, but he has been Chief Secretary for Ireland, and must be supposed to know something about the condition of the country which he once governed. He proceeded to explain that Mr. Bright's words, uttered in the midst of the agrarian agitation now going on in Ireland, might have a far more serious and far worse effect than any measure that any Liberal Government was likely to introduce. There have been other comments of a similar kind.

Now there can be no doubt that an agrarian agitation is in progress in Ireland. Whether it be of the worst type, or not, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says, it is beyond question a considerable agitation. Mr. Parnell is at the head of it, and Mr. Parnell or his agents have taken care that sufficient particulars of his enterprise should be transmitted to America. He has made, as you know, a direct appeal to the Irish citizens of the United States to aid him in this work, and he is himself going over to raise funds there for the prosecution of the work here. Meetings have been held in Ireland on a great scale. Others are yet to be held. They are, in many cases, open air meetings. They are attended in vast numbers by the most ignorant and inflammable classes of the Irish; by peasants; by small farmers, and by the scum of the country, who find occupation and profit in this or any other sort of disturbance. The agitation is in part social or agrarian; in part purely political. It has two separate objects: the promotion of what is called Home Rule, and some modification in the existing tenure of land in Ireland. A great many violent speeches have been uttered by Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants, and when there was any want of violence on the platform it was abundantly made up by the audience. Contemporaneously with this agitation, and, in fact, as one element of it, there is a wide-spread confederacy among tenants not to pay rent; or not to pay it without a large reduction from the agreed price. They enforce their views on this point sometimes by threats; sometimes by the blunderbuss. Sometimes the tenant is warned that he will be killed if he pays more rent than his neighbors think he ought to pay. Sometimes the landlord is threatened. Occasionally an agent is shot. Mr. Parnell plumes himself upon his moderation. But when he puts the question what ought to be done with an unreasonable landlord, his excited hearers are wont to respond: "Shoot him." To which the virtuous Mr. Parnell rejoins that he does not advise that. There is much real distress among the people, and some that is not real, but either feigned or exaggerated.

In these circumstances, say Mr. Bright's critics, the worst use is sure to be made of his words, and I confess I think there is some ground for their remonstrances. What will happen is this: In every Irish newspaper and on every platform Mr. Bright's words will be quoted. As one journal of yesterday—not the most vehement of Irish Liberal organs—remarks, they will create in Ireland a feeling of the most ardent hope. But hope of what? Mr. Bright's words are vague. They are susceptible of many interpretations, and every Irishman who hears or reads them will select an interpretation to suit his own views. The great authority of Mr. Bright's name will be quoted all over Ireland in favor of the most extreme measures now urged there—in favor of many things which it is certain Mr. Bright does not approve, but must deplore. On the other hand, it may be said that he meant to notify the Liberal party in England that the time had come for making up their minds on some further measure of justice to the holders of Irish land.

During the course of Mr. Parnell's progress, he has been challenged again and again to say what it is he wants. He has replied that the property in land ought to be transferred from the present owners to the present occupiers and tillers, but with fair compensation to the owner; and that the State ought to take charge of this transfer, and provide the necessary funds for accomplishing it. That is a sufficiently startling proposal, but it is not precise. Mr. Parnell was at once told that before he could expect such a scheme to be seriously considered, he must say what he meant by fair compensation, how he proposed it should be determined, and from what fund and on what security he desired that the money necessary for carrying such a gigantic operation into effect should be supplied. These details Mr. Parnell has not yet found it convenient to supply.

It is not likely he will ever supply them. His proposal is one of those which can only be advocated so long as they remain indefinite. They belong to the domain of sounding generalities. They will bring cheers from an Irish audience, but they involve taking money out of somebody's pocket, and when inquired into it proves that the pocket to be emptied is not that of the man who cheers. Such questions must be dealt with by legislation, and the most popular leader may prove but a poor legislator. And of Mr. Parnell, prominent as he has lately made himself, it must be said that he has not yet shown that he is of the stuff out of which successful popular leaders are made. He is more of a Smith O'Brien than of an O'Connell. A fair speaker, he has little or nothing of the orator in him, and neither in Parliament nor on the platform has he won any marked success. In the House of Commons he is tolerated because of his good manners. On the stump he is applauded because he is the mouthpiece of general discontent. His name became a symbol of what in Ireland passes for patriotism simply because he showed himself the chief of obstructionists. He has sincerity, but he has not much else. He has shown no power of organization. His proposal for a National Convention with a shilling qualification for electors, and a ticket of 300 names to be voted for by every peasant, was laughed out of existence. The comparatively moderate and able men who also call themselves, as Mr. Parnell does, Home Rulers, hold aloof from him. The late Mr. Butt despised him. Mr. Shaw, the present leader of the Home Rulers in Parliament, if leader they can be said to have, has severed himself from Mr. Parnell so far as he dares. Mr. Shaw is a man of business and a man of the world. If any Irish Home Ruler can be said to enjoy the respect of the House Mr. Shaw enjoys it. Yet he, too, is so far carried away by the rush of popular feeling on the land question as to be compelled to take some part in the current agitation.

The Home Rule movement and the Agrarian movement are two separate movements, no doubt, but they are not distinct movements. I should be inclined to say that the success of either would be fatal to the other. Yet the same men are concerned in both, and the same sort of talk is heard at Home Rule meetings and land meetings. This is not logical, but it is Irish, and there is nothing more to be said. In both cases there is the same lack of clearly defined objects and of sensible methods. But the worst of the matter is that underlying both is a profound discontent, a great deal of real distress, and a too general readiness to adopt any means, lawful or lawless, that may promise relief. If there had been a good harvest this year, the outcry about the land would hardly have been heard, or would have been heard no more than in ordinary years. But, though there is no reason to apprehend a recurrence of such a famine as that of 1846, there can be no hope that the Winter will pass away without great suffering. Mr. Shaw said on Saturday speaking to the Cork Farmers' Club, "that there will be very great and widespread distress, especially in the West of Ireland; that the poor farmer and the small farmer will scarcely be able to live at all; and that the laborers in country towns, who have gathered in without employment, will be in a very deplorable state." This estimate is approved, he says, by two independent members of Parliament, one of them an Englishman, who went over to see for himself the actual condition of the crops and the people. With some allowance for the necessities of his position and the character of the audience to whom this speech was made, it may perhaps be accepted as a not too gloomy view. The remedy Mr. Shaw proposes is a Government loan. He would not be a true Irishman if he did not propose to get something out of the Saxon. But he does not forget the banker in the agitator, and the loan he advocates will never suit the bulk of his countrymen, for he limits it to money on fair security. It is probable that a loan for public works might give much relief, but there is nothing to show that any such grant would appease the agitation which aims at possession of the land. G. W. S.

PLAIN WORDS FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

HIS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE BEACONSFIELD ADMINISTRATION.

Extracts from his Speech in Manchester, October 25.

Last year the Government was brought within an inch of war with Russia. This year you have had two wars—one in Africa and one in Asia. You remember the strain that was put upon the Government here to furnish troops to put down a savage chief in South Africa. The King of the Zulus had few or no rifles, he had no artillery; he had no horses, and, therefore, no cavalry, and yet to put down this King, to disperse his troops, to take him prisoner, put a strain upon our military resources here of which complaint and acknowledgment were made in the very highest quarters. Well, but what do you think of a government that has this efficiency with King Cetywayo—what do you think of this government only eighteen months ago coming within man's breadth of going into a sanguinary and costly war with the Emperor of a country that could call under its orders more than twice, or thrice, or four times over 500,000 men? [Cheers.] And yet, sir, there were criminals at headquarters [loud cheers], and there were fools and imbeciles among the people [laughter and cheers], and there was business enough among the proprietors and the writers of some newspapers [loud cheers]—there was all this to give, for a time, a semblance of popularity to a madness and to a guilt such as I have described. [Hear, hear.] The Zulu war had been brought before the House of Commons; if the Afghan War, with its fraud and its slaughter, and its crimes over that region, had been brought before the House of Commons; if it had been submitted to the House of Commons that we should go to war with Russia upon this single question—for that was the whole question at last—whether Bulgaria should all be free or whether a part of it should be free and a portion less free—those any man, whatever he may think of the Tory party and the mechanical majority in the House, does any man here believe that the Tory party themselves would have, by distinct vote in the House of Commons, plunged the country into such one of these wars? ["No," and cheers.] No, I believe it to be absolutely impossible.

But Lord Salisbury, in his speeches, defends all this, and, as far as I can, he tells you that in all probability, similar circumstances arising, you will have plenty more of it. [Laughter.] If Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party had remained in office, there would have been no danger of a war with Russia [cheers], and I believe there would have been no war between Russia and Turkey. [Loud and repeated cheers.] There would have been no Zulu war, then, heart, and there would have been no war against the Ameer of Afghanistan. The finances of India would not have been disordered, and our friends on the Chamber of Commerce and their constituents might at present doubt now and probability, or improbability, as we had the cotton duties of which they complain so much entirely abolished. [Cheers.] And were reared to Indian finance, there would have been no bagging [cheers]; there would have been no decorations; no tumbling and laughter and cheering; everything connected with your finance would have been sound and above board [hear, hear]; the medal would long since have been repealed [cheers], and the depression be gone, if it had come—and some of it must have come, from the state of things in the United States permanently, and the state of your nerves—out the depression of trade, it had come, would not have been aggravated by a policy restless and wicked. [Cheers.] In three quarters of the globe. [Cheers.]

Now, I but to outline my two things, and I shall not ask your attention for more than a few minutes. [Cheers, and cries of "Go on."] If I come to any conclusion as to the opinions of this meeting and of those thousands and hundreds of thousands whom you represent out of doors, it is that we want nearer and closer ties in the conduct of affairs. [Cheers.] If the merchants, the manufacturers, the traders, and the workmen of Lancashire prefer for men who lament the policy which damaged their food and unemployed their industry, who have wrought mischief through half the world, and have made a great Parliamentary majority mainly to sanction and cover their own crimes—hear, hear; if these men are to be your political leaders and guides, I advise each of you as we have children to seek a new home for them in the colonies of the North American Continent, in Canada, or in the United States, or in the new Nations that are growing great in the South Pacific. [Cheers.] We have heard lately a great deal of "Imperial policy" and of a "great empire." These are phrases which catch the ignorant and unwary. Hear, hear. Since this Government came into office your great empire—upon the map—has grown much greater. They have annexed the islands of Fiji [laughter]; they have annexed also the country of the Transvaal in South Africa, which is said to be as large as France. They have practically added the land of the Zulus, also in South Africa, and they have petitioned to be annexed—for it is now utterly disorganized and they seem to be left alone to repair, if it is possible, the mischief they have made—they have practically annexed Afghanistan. They have added also to your dominions the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean [much laughter], and they have incurred enormous, incalculable responsibilities in Egypt and in Asia Minor. All these add to the burdens, not of the empire—just listen to this—they add to the burdens, not of the empire in Canada or Australia—all these colonies have nothing to do as a rule with these things—they add to the burdens, not of the empire, but of the 34,000,000 people who inhabit Great Britain and Ireland. We cause the burden and we pay the charge. They may lend a seeming glory to the Crown, and may give scope for patronage and promotion and pay and pensions to a limited and a favored class, but to you, the people, it brings expenditure of blood and treasure, increased debt and taxes, and added risks of war in every quarter of the globe.

Look on our position for one moment. You have to meet the competition of other countries; your own race on the American continent are your foremost rivals. Nobody denies that, I believe. There are 50,000,000 now, and happily for them they have not yet bred a Beaconsfield or a Salisbury [laughter and cheers] to misdirect their policy and to waste their resources. [Loud cheers.] If at some distant period, if not in this remote, an Englishman—one of that great English nation which is now so rapidly peopling the American continent—if such an Englishman should visit and explore the sources of his race and find the deserted and ruined home of his fathers, he may exclaim: "How are the mighty fallen! Whence comes this great ruin?" and the answer will be that in the councils of the England of the 19th century—I pray that it may not be said in the days of a virtuous Queen—wisdom and justice were scorned, and ignorance and passion and vainglory directed her policy and wielded her power. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

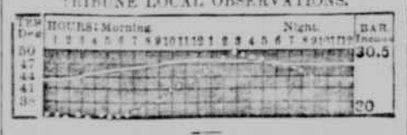
Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1 a. m.—Clear weather has prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, with slightly warmer easterly to southerly winds and a slight rise in the barometer. East to south winds and warmer, partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, with less pressure. The barometer is lowest in the Northwest, where partly cloudy weather and light local rains are reported. The winds have shifted to northerly, with lower temperature and rising barometer in the Upper Missouri Valley. The barometer is highest on the New-England Coast.

Indications.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, warmer southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1 a. m.—After the rise yesterday the changes in the barometer were slight. Partly cloudy and clear weather followed cloudy weather. The temperature ranged between 35° and 50°, the average being 44½° higher than on Thursday. The amount of moisture in the air is very large.

Warmer and clear and partly cloudy weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A general order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy announcing the death and recording the services of Rear-Admiral Reynolds.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First-Lieutenant F. C. Grugan, 2d Artillery, acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as inspector on certain public horses reported to be permanently unserviceable, and for which First-Lieutenant R. B. Strong, 4th Artillery, acting Signal Officer at Fort Whipple, Va., is responsible. First-Lieutenant Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, is ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. The leave of absence granted First-Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, 4th Artillery, has been extended for six months, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 15, 1880. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted to First-Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, 17th Infantry.

OUT OF WORK AND DESPERATE.

As the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut was leaving its Brooklyn slip at half-past 10 o'clock last night a man sprang into the water. He was rescued with considerable difficulty, and given into the custody of a New-York policeman. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. He said his name was Horace M. Willey. He said he came to this city from Cleveland, Ohio, a short time ago, in search of employment as a clerk, but was unsuccessful. He said he had had nothing to eat for two days, and did not care to live. He was well dressed, and apparently about thirty-five years of age.

IMPROVEMENTS AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW WEST WING—A HANDSOME AND WELL-ARRANGED STRUCTURE—THE PLAN OF FUTURE EDIFICES.

Many who saw Columbia College a few years ago no doubt considered it an imposing edifice, with its heavy Doric columns and gloomy portico; but now the old building is dwarfed by the handsome wings towering on each side of it. The new wing on the Madison-ave. side, which is to be used for the Academic Department, is finished with the exception of the tower, and several of the rooms at the south end are fitted up. The style of architecture is the domestic Gothic, which is used large y in the English universities. There has been little attempt at decoration. The wing is built of pressed brick, pointed in black, with facings of Potsdam stone, the basement, of rough-hewn granite, being carried about eight feet above the level of the pavement. Two gables, jutting slightly from the main wall, face Madison-ave., and at the corner of Madison-ave. and Fifteenth-st., is a small tower, corbelled out of the angle, which is to be used for ventilation. It is of brick and white stone facings, and is surmounted with a stone bell cap of Gothic columns and arches. The chimneys are of stone, and from their prominence and number materially assist the generally effect. The lower windows are lancet-shaped, and those of the second and third story square, with heavy stone mullions and transoms, except the centre lights in the gables, which are marked with cinque-foil piercings. The entrance, which is at the centre, is beneath a grooved stone porch, which supports the windows of the second and third stories, jutting from the elevation and turret-topped. The principal entrance, however, is from the quadrangle. Here the spacious grooved porch is flanked on each side by heavy buttresses of brick and stone, set diagonally, and over the porch is a large oriel window piercing the second and third stories and the attic, and corbelled out like the one on Madison-ave., out of greater depth. There are also two other entrances from the quadrangle.

In the interior everything possible appears to have been done for the comfort and convenience of the professors and students. The passages are laid with encaustic tile and marble tiles, and the walls are of white pressed brick with colored mortar. Except in the private rooms of the professors the walls are not plastered. They are of red brick with black pointing, and belts of buff brick denote the wainscoting. This looks well, and is more durable and more easily kept clean than plaster. The floors are of narrow pine, and will be polished. There are two class-rooms, capable of holding 150 students, on each of the main floors. The five lecture-rooms occupying the entire depth of each floor between the pavilions. Three on the ground floor have each two section rooms, intended for twenty-five students each; but on the second floor there is only one section room to each class room, the others being used as private rooms for the professors. The president has a room directly over the main entrance, and through the wide oriel window he will have a good view of the quadrangle and the rest of the college buildings. Adjoining is a room for his private secretary, and over the Madison-ave. entrance are two large connecting rooms, which are to be used by the faculty and the trustees. Each of the large rooms has two open fireplaces, with a newly-invented arrangement for economizing fuel, and steel-lined flues have been put in throughout the building. The ventilation arrangements are excellent; the entire volume of air in the building can be changed in twenty minutes. All the furniture has been specially designed. That for the professor's rooms has a decidedly antiquated look; but for the students comfortable arm-chairs are provided, the right arm flattened out so as to form a stand to write upon.

The appropriation for the new wing was $200,000, and this would have been sufficient if the Board of Trustees had not added a new boiler house and a few other alterations, making a total of $220,000. The plan in erecting the new wing was not to build it as a single edifice without reference to the future, but so to build it that if the trustees should think fit to rebuild the old college, this would form part of the harmonious whole. The building of the School of Mines, however, which forms the east wing, and was erected in 1874, has no separate architectural pretensions. There was some talk of erecting a handsome college structure upon the ten acres owned by the college at Carmansville, and using the present buildings as department schools, but this idea will now in all probability be abandoned. It is stated that the old college building, which is in a rather dilapidated condition, will be removed, and in its place will be erected a chapel and library building. In the latter the law, medical, classical and School of Mines libraries, now kept in different buildings, will be consolidated. The chapel and library buildings will occupy the entire northern part of the lot, and join the east and west wings, and in front, fronting the quadrangle, the Low Library will be erected.

Charles C. Haight, the architect, believes that the east wing could be made to harmonize with the rest at a small outlay. If this plan were carried out Columbia College would have some of the finest college buildings in the country. It is very likely that the trustees will adopt this plan eventually, but there is little hope that any further alterations will be begun for some time. The surplus of the income of the institution, which is between $60,000 and $70,000 per annum, has been allowed to accumulate until there will be sufficient to pay for the present new buildings, as soon as completed, and in all probability the trustees will wait for another accumulation before they go further.

GENERAL HOOKER BURIED.

FINAL SERVICES IN CINCINNATI—THE REMAINS PLACED IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—All last night and until 1 o'clock to-day the remains of General Hooker lay in state at the Second Presbyterian Church. Two men of a guard from the 13th United States Infantry, under Lieuten