Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Rainbow Revels."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrels.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Grim Goblin."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
No. 733 BROADWAY—Clock.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—*3d Page*—6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—*3d Page*—6th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—*3d Page*—3d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—*4th Page*—1st column.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—*7th Page*—6th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—*6th Page*—6th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—*6th Page*—4th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—*6th Page*—6th column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—*7th Page*—6th column.
EXCURSIONS—*3d Page*—5th column.
FINANCIAL—*7th Page*—5th and 6th columns.
GRATES AND FENDERS—*3d Page*—3d column.
INSTRUCTION—*6th Page*—2d, 3d and 4th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—*6th Page*—4th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—*3d Page*—3d column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—*5th Page*—6th column.
MINING—*6th Page*—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—*6th Page*—6th column. *8th Page*—5th and 6th columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—*6th Page*—1st column.
POLITICAL NOTICES—*5th Page*—6th column.
PROPOSALS—*6th Page*—6th column.
REAL ESTATE—*3d Page*—2d column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—*3d Page*—3d column; FEMALES—*3d Page*—3d column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—*5th Page*—6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—*3d Page*—4th and 5th columns.
STEAMERS—OCEAN—*6th Page*—4th column.
SUMMER RESORTS—*3d Page*—6th column.
TEACHERS—*6th Page*—4th column.

Business Notices

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone continued to improve in health, yesterday. ═══ Mr. Forster announced in the House of Commons that the Government, in view of the defeat of the Compensation bill in the House of Lords, did not intend to introduce another bill on the same subject this session of Parliament. ═══ In view of their overwhelming defeat at the elections the Conservatives of France are advised to act so that they cannot be charged in the future with hostility to the Republic. ═══ A resolution has been introduced in the House of Commons for the removal of the restrictions on the importation of American cattle. ═══ The relations between Russia and Roumania are said to be of a peaceable character. ═══ Insurrections are threatened in Mexico, owing to the election of General Gonzales as President. ═══ Ayoob Khan has halted in his march on Candahar.

DOMESTIC.—Some interesting facts in regard to General Hancock's action on the habeas corpus in the Surratt case have been developed. ═══ Further testimony was taken yesterday in the Narragansett inquiry. ═══ A railroad collision at Norwich injured a number of persons. ═══ Application has been made in Washington for a Receiver for the National Capital Life Insurance Company. ═══ President Hayes, General Garfield and others will attend the National Soldiers' Reunion at Columbus, on August 19. ═══ Governor Colquitt leads in the balloting for Governor in the Georgia Democratic Convention. ═══ Several vessels have cleared from Havana with yellow fever on board. ═══ An armed body is said to be forming in Texas to invade Mexico. ═══ Minerva Cornell, the child who was stolen from her parents in Poughkeepsie, has been recovered. ═══ The day was a bright one at Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch. ═══ Jewelry, Colonel Sprague, Luke Blackburn and Waller, won at the Saratoga races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An important conference of the Republican leaders was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. ═══ General Garfield received many callers, among them General Fremont. ═══ The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee met at the St. James Hotel. ═══ Dr. Tanner's condition was precarious. ═══ There was a narrow escape from a grave disaster on the elevated road. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 89.86 cents. ═══ Stocks opened active and higher, afterward were dull and irregular, closing feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 62°; average, 68½°.

General Garfield leaves New-York to-morrow morning on a special train starting from Jersey City at 7:30 a. m. He will spend Sunday at Chautauqua Lake.

There is a determined fight in the Georgia Democratic Convention over the renomination of Governor Colquitt, the scandals of whose administration have caused a bitter opposition to him. But he has already a firm majority of the Convention, and is not far from the two-thirds necessary to nominate.

Apparently the defeat of the Irish Compensation bill in the House of Lords is regarded by the Government as likely to lead to fresh disturbances in Ireland. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaks rather gloomily of the situation, but says the Government will protect the officers and the courts in the execution of the laws—which means that there will be no check upon evictions. Mr. Forster, however, hopes that a plentiful harvest will alleviate the sufferings of the farmers, and make them more contented.

So Colonel John R. Fellows, the speech-maker of Irving Hall, who clasped hands th John Kelly at the Cincinnati Conventi the name of the Tilden Democracy, was all this while a Jerseyman in disguise. Mr. Fellows so states in a little proceeding in the courts designed to sequestrate certain property which he does not seem to possess. This raises the question whether there was not a technical flaw in the reconciliation supposed to have been accomplished at Cincinnati—a question which is heightened by the manifest inability of the reconciliation to reconcile anybody.

It is proper that the attention of the Police Commissioners should be directed to Officer McInerny, of the Seventeenth Precinct. This policeman is a Democrat, who seems to fancy that he is a resident of some part of the Solid South, where it is a crime to be a Republican, and Democrats are the only persons who have any rights which others are bound to respect. He arrested two members of one of the Republican clubs who participated in the welcome to General Garfield, and they were subjected to a night's imprisonment. The Justice declared that their arrest was an outrage. Members of the club declare that it is only one of a number of petty persecutions to which this insolent policeman has treated them. If the Commissioners allow his acts to go unpunished, they must share the odium which attaches to them.

Dr. Tanner is entering upon the closing hours of his long fast in a state of great exhaustion, but is still confident of his ability to hold out. The attending physicians also believe that his strong will and indomitable pluck will carry him through the difficulties yet ahead, although they frankly acknowledge that the Doctor's condition is extremely precarious. Naturally the crowds increase as the end approaches. The most unexpected development of the day was Dr. Hammond's letter declaring his belief in Dr. Tanner's honesty. This no doubt correctly represents the sentiment of the public, and even the sentiment of the medical profession, on this most remarkable exhibition of endurance. Whether the fasting will serve any useful purpose or not, remains a debatable point, although most persons think that the Doctor is making a martyr of himself for nothing. They believe in his honesty, but are not so sure of his sanity.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

If any Republican doubted or feared before, he cannot doubt or fear now. The Conference of Republican leaders held in this city yesterday was one of the most emphatic proofs ever given of the unity and energy of a great party. It was one of the most remarkable bodies of representative men that has ever gathered in this country in a Presidential canvass. In this respect it was hardly inferior even to a National Convention, for the foremost men of a party are usually present in a National convention only as candidates, not as delegates; whereas this notable gathering of Republicans included at least two of the most conspicuous candidates before the Chicago Convention. The long lists of distinguished names printed in our columns to-day show how truly representative the Conference was, how well it embodied the best aspirations, the highest intelligence, and the greatest political skill of the party, and how easily it reconciled all differences of opinion. The mere fact that such a number of such men could be called together from all quarters of the Union three months before the election to consider the best methods for electing the candidate who was nominated over the heads of some of them, was, in itself, a remarkable demonstration of the unselfish enthusiasm which animates all sections of the party, and a splendid augury of the success which ought surely to follow such earnest and devoted work.

The subject which this assemblage considered with serious care furnishes a strange commentary upon General Hancock's loud call for "a full vote, free ballot and fair count." This company of a number of the most distinguished men in public life had met chiefly to debate the question whether it was worth while for the Republican party to attempt to make a campaign or get any votes in five Southern States, where every intelligent man knows they have an actual majority of the voters. This was the gist of the matter—whether in view of the certainty that the Democrats of the South would murder, if it was necessary to murder, whip and intimidate, if it paid better to intimidate, and stuff the ballot-boxes and cheat in the counting, if stuffing and miscounting were just as efficacious and much easier—whether in view of these political certainties it was worth while for the Republican party to make a fight for existence. That such a conference should be held for such a purpose, under a republican form of government, is as grotesque a thing as was ever seen in the days of slavery.

The undisputed leaders of the body were Senator Blaine, Secretary Sherman, and Senator Logan, all of whom made most admirable impressions by their addresses and general bearing. Senator Blaine made an ugly hole in General Hancock's armor when he pointed to the fact that the Democratic candidate was the only great soldier he had ever heard of who seemed to be ashamed of his success in war, as the recent letter of acceptance showed, though without intending it. Senator Blaine's words will make General Hancock's ears tingle.

General Garfield has produced a splendid impression upon all who meet him of manliness, sincerity, directness, and at the same time of great power. The result of all this will be a great impulse to the party, which was never before so well organized, never before so harmonious at this stage of the canvass, perhaps never at any stage.

THE RETREAT FROM CABUL.

The Candahar disaster has hastened rather than retarded the retreat of the British forces from Cabul. The difficulty experienced in massing reinforcements at the mouth of the Bolan Pass and dispatching them northward has suggested the hazardous expedient of a march southward from the Northern Capital. General Roberts is to set out without delay with a column of ten thousand men to relieve Candahar and to crush the army which Ayoob has mustered in the West. It is a terrible season of the year for a forced march over mountain roads where the springs have dried up under the scorching midsummer sun. General Roberts, however, has succeeded in everything which he has undertaken during the campaign in Afghanistan, and with so strong a force can hardly fail to overcome every difficulty and to enter Candahar in triumph. Meanwhile, the garrison at Cabul will retrace its steps to the frontier and leave the new Ameer to establish himself in his capital. On the eve of the disastrous engagement in which General Burrows's brigade was defeated in the open field, the Sirdars had agreed to follow General Stewart's advice and to unite in assisting the Ameer to pacify the country. Will they be faithful to their pledges after the last detachment of Sepoys has filed out of the crooked lanes of Cabul? The Afghans have not wholly forgotten how to fight, for, after a score of defeats in the East, the stalwart Ghazis have succeeded in putting to rout a regiment of British veterans. In like manner, the chiefs may hold to their faith now, albeit treachery has been the badge of all the tribes. Yet the East is ever the changeful East. The Ameer of to-day may be a fugitive and an exile to-morrow.

The circumstances under which the Sepoys are evacuating Cabul cast a strong light upon the criminal folly of the whole campaign into which British-India was dragged entirely against its will. The immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the former Ameer to allow a British Embassy to enter his capital. The troops have fought their way twice to the city, once to establish an Embassy there and subsequently to avenge the massacre of those who had been left behind; and now after enthroning a new sovereign they retire disclaiming any intention of returning, or any wish to have diplomatic representatives in the capital. The remote cause of the war was the resentment felt by the British officials because courtesies which were denied to themselves were freely extended to the Russian Envoy. Yet the sovereign whom they have themselves proclaimed is the same Abdurrahman who for twelve years has been living in exile in Russian Turkestan. Mr. Schuyler when he visited Tashkend found him on excellent terms with General Kauffmann—the very Russian commander who dispatched to Cabul the embassy of intriguers whose presence excited the suspicions and enmity of the British. After wasting from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in a campaign from which they had nothing to gain and everything to lose, the troops march out leaving an Ameer with Russian sympathies in possession of the Capital.

UNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

Since the Presidential campaign of 1868 the Republican party has not been so solid as it is in the present contest. All delusions about the Democratic party have vanished. It has had a full trial in both houses of Congress, and has demonstrated that no good thing can come out of it. The old virus of disloyalty and subserviency to the South poisons the whole body. No Republican wants to try the experiment of trusting the National Administration in the hands of this party. Liberals, Independents, Republicans of every sort who have criticised the management of their party at any time during the past eight years, or objected to the conduct of some of its leaders, are now united in believing that it is not safe to hand the country over to the Democrats. Old differences are forgotten, old quarrels reconciled and old jealousies healed, by the conviction that the public credit, the currency, the safety of business, and the perpetuity of the results of the war, are all menaced by the alliance between the Solid South and the Northern Democracy.

The Republicans go into this fight united, harmonious, and determined to win. There are no grumblers, no laggards, no deserters. The ranks are formed, and every man identified with the great party of freedom and nationality answers to the roll-call. The spirit that animates this mighty Republican host is a sure omen of success.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE UTES.

The special dispatches of THE TRIBUNE show that the Commissioners have at last been successful in inducing the inferior chiefs of the Uncompahgre Utes to sign the treaty. They (the Commissioners) went South on Wednesday last to use the same persuasions on the Southern Utes. The treaty was signed unwillingly. Naturally those leaders of the tribe who have not left their reservation, and do not appreciate the fact that the people of Colorado are determined to have their land with or without payment, cannot understand why they should give up the 12,000,000 acres of territory on which they hunt and fish and lead the half-vagabondish life in which they have been reared, for 640,000 acres on which there will be no fishing and hunting, but which must be farmed by hard labor, which they do not understand and like still less. Ouray, however, while at Washington last Winter, found out that it was Hobson's choice for them, and by the sharp point of this one argument alone has driven the chiefs to submit and accept the treaty.

The next point to be looked to is the quality of ground given to them in lieu of the vast territory which they have surrendered. We are inclined to have faith that the Commissioners will deal fairly in this matter. One of them at least, Mr. Manypenny, is a sincere friend of the Indian. Even if he were not, we believe that the Commissioners are all intelligent enough to perceive that the United States might for once afford not to swindle these helpless people in so petty a matter as the kind of ground given them in exchange, its own gain in the transaction being already so enormous. We remember, however, with doubt the barren, malarious tracts set aside for the Cheyennes, the Nez-Percés, and other tribes, who were left to the justice and honesty of the Government, after making concessions almost as great.

We have had heretofore two ways of dealing with the Indians—charity and cheating. So far as the people could act, they have been treated with a lavish generosity which was prompted by a good deal of false enthusiasm and weak sentiment for the "noble red man." By the middlemen who came between the people and the Indians—the commissioners, agents, traders, sometimes even the missionaries—they have been unmercifully swindled. The temptation of large sums of money belonging to a helpless victim has been too much for the honesty of the average or even the exceptional white man. One method of treating them we have never tried—fair dealing, plain business-like honesty, without any gush of poetic sentiment. It would be so new a thing in our history that it is hard for us to believe in it until we actually see it.

When the Utes are placed upon their new tract (which it is hoped will be done in a year's time), it would be only just for white men to remember that they have unwillingly made a great sacrifice, and made it peaceably, when they might have given us much trouble, and also that they are beginning civilized life heavily handicapped against success by previous habits, by ignorance and lack of skill in all kinds of labor. They are going to earn their living as farmers when they know nothing about farming, and have actually been forbidden to learn. No doubt the churches will do their part toward helping these poor people. But the most effectual help and protection for them just now would be to remove promptly their legal disabilities. So long as the Indian is that absurd poetic nullity, "a ward of the Nation," with money and land worth stealing, and no more legal power of self-defence than a cow or a dog, he will be robbed just as he is now. All the moral or pathetic appeals of press and pulpit to the justice or humanity of the Indian Department will not keep commissioners, agents or traders from plucking the poor bird bare. But give him, as we give every other man, white or black, the right to his 160 acres of land, the right to learn a trade and to earn his own living, and the right to defend himself and his property in the courts, and we shall find a sudden and amazing conversion to honesty and virtue on the part of the white man and the Government toward him. The red citizen struggling to support himself will occupy a totally different position in their moral perception from the "ward of the Nation."

HANCOCK AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Hancock was the only prominent officer of the Army who sided with Andrew Johnson in his efforts to throw away the results of the war and restore the rebels to political power without conditions as to their future loyalty and without guarantees that they would respect the freedom of their former slaves. When Johnson became President by the assassination of Lincoln he assumed at first an attitude of extreme severity toward the beaten rebels, but in a very short time he changed his tone, and insisted that they should be permitted to reorganize their State governments in their own way, and that the seceded States should be at once admitted to all the privileges of the loyal members of the Union. The problem of reconstruction was a troublesome one, but the just and patriotic sentiment of the country soon came to the conclusion that it was the duty of the Nation to give the ballot to the freedmen as their right, and as a weapon for their defence against oppression by State and local governments; and further, that provisions against the payment of the rebel war debt and the payment for emancipated slaves should be added to the Constitution. For these purposes Congress adopted the Constitutional amendments, and in pursuance of these amendments it passed the Reconstruction laws. Andrew Johnson denounced the amendments as revolutionary, null and void, and took an attitude of such hostility toward the Reconstruction laws that Congress placed the execution of them, as far as possible, in the hands of the General of the Army, U. S. Grant.

General Hancock early announced his sympathy with Johnson's policy. He attracted a good deal of attention to himself from the fact that he stood alone among the prominent army men in his support of the reactionary scheme of the Administration. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas—in short, all the great leaders of the Union armies, save Hancock—believed that the fruits of the victory over rebellion must be secured by legislation and Congressional enactment. Hancock wanted to concede everything the recent rebels asked. The Democrats, who were then, as always, on the side of the South, were greatly delighted with Hancock's position; and when in 1867 he issued his famous New-Orleans order, virtually subordinating the military power in Louisiana and Texas to the civil authorities set up by the rebels without the assent of Congress, he became at once a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Flattered by the Democratic politicians he soon got the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and it has been buzzing there ever since. He was a candidate before the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and had a fair chance for the nomination until the Chase furor arose, followed by the Seymour stampede. Again, in 1876, he was a candidate, and was only beaten by the barrel and the Reform cry. Looking back over his career as a soldier-politician since he joined hands with Johnson to break down the Reconstruction acts, it is evident that he has all the while had the Presidency in view.

We may fairly judge him not by what he has done, but by what he would have done if he could. If he and Andrew Johnson had succeeded in carrying out their scheme there would be to-day no XIVth or XVth Amendment to the Constitution; a system of serfdom, differing very little from slavery, would prevail in the South; there would be no such things as equal suffrage and equal civil rights for the colored people, and we should probably be paying interest on the rebel debt and pensions to rebel soldiers. Whatever of condemnation was justly vented upon Andrew Johnson for his surrender to the South attaches also to Hancock, who approved Johnson's policy and did what he could to put it in practice.

A "LITTLE CANDLE."

The beautiful charity which is now familiar to us in all of our great cities, by which poor children or babies and their mothers are invited as guests or taken to board in farmhouses for a week or two during the heat of the summer, is about to be tried in London. Free excursions for them for the day have been common there for years, but now *The Pall Mall Gazette* anxiously comments on the hazardous experiment which is being tried of sending children actually taken from the worst of London slums out to the fresh country to board for a whole week or fortnight. Certain well-known philanthropists declare that the thing is feasible, while others look on with bated breath at these wretched babies let loose on the green fields, pretty much as they might do if the frogs from the Pontine Marshes began to hop up over the sacred marbles of Rome. They can only hope that the final destruction of all things will not come out of it.

There is something preeminently British in the manner in which the Londoners have caught and accepted this pretty idea. Somebody imported it from America and proposed, in a spasm of doubting, desperate courage, to try it on the London children. One or two reformers took it up, but at arm's length, handling it timidly, as though the whole generation of urchins might explode into dynamite or Jack Cades. Last week preparations were slowly going on "to elect a Board of City and also Country Directors, a salaried Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and to make provision for branch Boards as they should be found necessary." By the time this tremendous machinery is in running order, and the first deputation of babies ready to move, the winter will have set in, and the money will be used up. Two or three good women in linen dusters, going about with sweet, bright faces from miserable slum to cheery farmhouse, are all the machinery which New-York or Philadelphia has used for years past to save thousands of lives and to give happiness to uncounted little ones every summer.

Who, by the way, among us was the first happy inventor of this beautiful charity? We have heard it attributed to a clergyman, to a farmer's wife whose child had died, to a good Quaker poetess. Whoever she is, she is living still to see how shines her good deed in the naughty world. Her name (for we are sure it was a woman) ought never to be printed, but it should be told to every child; her picture should be in every nursery; they should know that she and no other is the real fairy Benigna of the books. All of her blood to the last generation should be allowed to wear her crest—a baby couchant on a field vert, and the motto, "God Knows."

The Republicans are forming for their march to victory.

It is fitting that the opening gun of the Democratic campaign should come from the Solid South, for the tissue-ballot thus assumes its proper place as the gonfalon of reconciliation and change.

If the populace of this city continues to display enthusiasm for Garfield in the present extraordinary volume, the Democratic editors will collapse from overwork before the week is out. They have started in to show each day that Garfield is having a cool reception, and they must keep it up during the entire visit. This is heavy work for the dog days.

The South and its exponents continue to declare on every possible occasion that no attempt at secession will ever be made again, and that the Southerners would not restore slavery if they could. Of course they would not. They are a greater political power in the Nation to-day than they ever were before. They have 35 Congressmen which were assigned to them for their colored population, and as they steal all these seats, they are able to secure 106 of the 293 members who constitute the present Congress. This is a tremendous power for any section to wield in a solid mass, and the like of it has never before been seen in this country. The South would be stupid to attempt to secede and lose it all.

The views of the Republicans and "niggers" of Alabama on the dose of Hancock reconciliation just administered to them would be interesting.

The Democrats show symptoms of a disposition to shut off their own cry for a "change." The response is not so favorable as they expected.

There are loud Democratic complaints about the crowds of "Democratic sharks" who are besieging Hancock at Governor's Island. Bless you, they are only trying to get a front place in the line for the grand rush in case Hancock is elected. They are eager for the "change," that's all. Where there is one now, there will be a thousand at Washington if Hancock becomes President.

"Business is good, and we will vote to keep it so," is the sentiment which will carry New-York for Garfield.

Mr. Halstead remarks of Indiana: "It is my judgment that the Democracy have provided for themselves, through their personal and political entanglements—their green-eyed and green-backed monsters—the conditions of defeat in October, and therefore the loss of the Presidential election." That is the way it looks to a great many other observers, including disgusted Democrats who are admitting that even a barrel of money can't make English a respectable candidate, or Landers a successful one.

It is rumored in Cincinnati that the Bounding Banning may reappear as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the IId Ohio District. It will be remembered that he was elected formerly by the votes of a gang of repeaters, whose unusual exertions won for them a term in the penitentiary. Banning's voice in Congress was always uplifted for a pure ballot, and he doubtless recognizes in Hancock's platitude on the same subject a bugle call to duty.

The face that Hancock is sound on the Constitution fails to convince the independent voter that it is a good time to turn the country over to the Democratic party with its financial and tariff ideas.

The Republicans of Maine are confident of victory in September, with most excellent reason. It would be a disgrace upon the good name of the State if, after the infamous Garcelon conspiracy of last year, the people were to vote in favor of the combination which not only originated that conspiracy, but which sustains and defends it to this day. Many people have feared that the combined Greenback and Democratic vote would be larger than the Republican vote, but they should remember that wherever such a union has been made heretofore defeat for the combination has invariably followed. It will follow in Maine this year and thus end the last of these fusions for spoils without regard to principles.

The Republicans intend to elect Garfield by an honest vote and an honest count in a Solid North. The Democrats hope to elect Hancock with a stuffed vote and a dishonest count in a Solid South. That is the situation, and if any man thinks he can challenge the accuracy of the presentation of it let him try it.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary B. Banks, daughter of General Banks, is to be married to Mr. Paul Sterling at Waltham, August 12.

The King of Siam has lately assured Admiral Patterson, during a friendly call, that he still intended to visit this country.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, is reported to be the possessor of two large plantations in his State, and has a fortune also of $200,000.

Mr. Webb Hayes is to become a member of the law firm of Swayne & Swayne, in Toledo. These gentlemen are sons of Associate-Justice Swayne.

Mr. D. O. Mills, it is rumored, has bought a handsome house in San Francisco as a wedding gift to his niece, Miss Easton, who is about to become Mrs. Frederick Crocker.

Charlotte Cushman's monument, about to be placed in Mount Auburn, is an obelisk of beautiful Hallowell granite—a copy in form of Cleopatra's Needle. The only inscription the monument will bear is the name, "Charlotte Cushman."

The Rev. John Cotton Brooks, a brother of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, lately preached in England from the pulpit once occupied by the Rev. John Cotton, afterward the first minister of Boston. The brothers are descendants of the Rev. John Cotton, of the eighth generation.

The widowed Mme. Isaac Pereire has the enjoyment of a fortune of more than $15,000,000. She is a woman of active mind, an intelligent patron of art, and very benevolent. Last Winter she opened in Paris a soup kitchen in which 800 rations of beef, bread and soup were given away to the poor inhabitants of her quarter. During the latter years of his life her husband devoted his mental energy to the study of pauperism and to schemes for its extinction.

Professor Mommsen was, at last accounts, busily searching the débris of his burned library, hoping to find some books and MSS. not entirely destroyed. The ancient manuscripts from foreign libraries which were in his hands are partly damaged, no doubt; but it would seem that they may be regarded as having as a body been practically saved. Many steps are being taken to restore his library. The Berlin Academy of Sciences has decided to re-present him with the books which he received as a member. It has further been suggested that workers in his department should send him such of their writings as deal with subjects that interest the Professor.

The late Madame Skobeleff, whose death was so tragical, was well known and heartily liked in Paris, where she was one of the leaders of the Russian colony. Her house in the Rue Jean-Goujon was the rendezvous of the French and foreign aristocracy, and the hostess was renowned for her hospitality as well as for the talent she displayed in entertaining her guests. She superintended the education of her son, the General, and of her three daughters, all of whom made brilliant marriages. One of the young ladies became Princess Cheremeteff, wedding that soldier-artist whose oil paintings have been much admired at each succeeding Salon. Another is now known in society as Princess Belosselski, and the third, who was the belle of every party for many years, is now the Countess de Beauharnais.

THE DRAMA.

GRIM GOBLIN AT WALLACK'S.

The reopening of Wallack's Theatre for a preliminary season was effected last night, and the public thronged into that pleasant auditorium in such great numbers that it was speedily filled in every part. The audience also proved sympathetic and responsive. If the entertainment presented was not altogether such as thought and taste could desire or refinement entirely approve, it nevertheless was found to be quite harmonious with the vivacious, gossamer spirit of the hour, and, as so much merry fooling, it was accepted by an eager and not fastidious assemblage. It was an admixture of burlesque, pantomime, grotesquerie, vocalism, ballet-dancing, and mechanical invention. It was prettily set and handsomely dressed, and after one or two repetitions its scenes will doubtless work like magic; and, equally without doubt, a fair degree of success may be anticipated for its medley of antic and ingenuity. Mr. George Conquest, whom it served to introduce here, is a highly intelligent actor and a very skilful acrobat; and he invested his diablerie with a sincerity of feeling and a thoroughness of execution such as denote imagination and trained skill. Mr. Conquest, the younger, presenting a giant, accomplished the difficult task of making a draped figure on stilts instinct with individual character. A revolting image of a head was the only serious blot upon the exhibition. Miss Stafford, who is a beauty, as to form, acted a burlesque fascinator with great glee and winning capriciousness, and sang well, though in the nasal tone that is sometimes heard in the English voice. The unctuous drollery of Mr. Moses Fiske added cheerfulness to the scene; and there was a repetition of the old drawing business of M. Rezaney. The display closed with a very pretty, but not marvellous, aerial flight. "Grim Goblin" contains elements of amusement for the volatile crowd, and, as a trifle, has its value. The piece was written by Sir. Pettit, of London, one of the most industrious writers for the stage in that city, and one of the pleasantest of its genial wits and kindly companions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three-fourths of the Parisians are poor. There are in the city 684,952 lodgings, of which 458,641 are let for less than $80 a year.

The respectable people of the good old town of Saugerties, up the Hudson, deny that any blooming young heiress of the vicinage has purchased a husband with a saucer of ice cream.

Uncle Robbie Ray, of Knoxville, Tenn., professes to be 109 years old. He recognizes old acquaintances very well, and seems glad to see them, but he says he can't live much longer.

The Lord's Prayer, worked in worsted, and prettily framed, was the ground of action in the case of Barringer vs. Barringer, called for trial in Troy a few days ago. The contestants proved to be mother and daughter, and each assumed to be the legal owner of the disputed work of art, which was finally awarded to the girl with the gentle admonition that she should study it carefully; the matron having already assured the Court that she was not capable of being led into temptation.

The Saturday Review treats Dr. Tanner with unprecedented severity. It has not the heart to laugh at the absurd details. It condemns unsparingly an experiment conducted with circumstances of ridiculous vulgarity. It considers that Dr. Tanner is either practising a coarse imposture in the midst of a crowd of silly busybodies, or he is being permitted to commit public suicide amidst the gabble of competitive quacks. It apprehends that it may be found necessary to pass a law which will check the suicidal mania which first showed itself in long-distance walking races, and which has now assumed an even more repulsive aspect. To lynch a few irregular and eclectic physicians, it argues, would be illegal, but natural.

Dr. Prime thinks that the Sunday evening parade ought to be dispensed with at West Point. He says that whatever the exigencies of war may justify, a Christian civilian can see no reason for a military parade as an element of academical study on the Lord's Day. He also thinks that profane swearing should be made a penal offence in the army. There is no vice to which military men are, as a class, more largely addicted. An effort has been made to convict General Washington of this vice in one instance. Admitting (what is very doubtful) that he did use the name of God in emphasizing a command, Dr. Prime argues that there may be occasions when it is the highest reverence to call God to witness that one is in earnest and is speaking and acting in His fear and presence.

Referring to Herbert Spencer's letter, recently published in THE TRIBUNE, *The Pilot* argues that the author does not know his countrymen, and knows the history of his times but very imperfectly, else he would be aware that the general love for the North, of which he speaks, was about as rare an emotion as ever moved the icy British breast. Almost from the day that the first shot was fired England hoisted the Stars and Bars beside the Union flag. Her aristocracy, hating Republicanism, set the example of secession sympathy, and the Philistine middle class, as usual, took their faith at second-hand from their betters. Scarcely one took much trouble to learn the merits of the quarrel; all they wanted to know was that it lay between the "Yankees" and some nation to the south of them. Many supposed that the other belligerent was South America. The mercantile class, better informed, had a better reason for hoping for the downfall of a dreaded rival. It was this class that filled out the Alabamas and Shenandoahs and cheered their builders in the House of Commons. It was the obtuse snob of commerce was combined kindness with pleasure in running the blockade, thus at the same time injuring a rival and filling his own pocket.

About a year ago, M. J. Cahill, Editor of *The Pilot* (Chicago), placed his four daughters, May, Caddy Clara and Maud, in charge of the Grey Nuns, Buffalo, N. Y., with instructions to protect them and to give attention to their education. He did not conceal the fact that he was led to do this because he was unable to live with his wife, and was about to be divorced from her. On Sunday evening a stylish dressed lady at the Palace Hotel asked the clerk to provide her with a carriage as she was about to remove her children from the Academy of Holy Angels. Telling the driver to wait at the gate, the lady entered the grounds found the children in an arbor, confronted the Sister in charge and said she was their mother, and proposed to take them away. Knowing the circumstances under which they had been placed at the academy the Sister quickly realized that this was to be an abduction. The woman then coolly drew a revolver from her pocket and threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with her. This excited a panic among the pupils, who scampered out of harm's way, except May, Caddy, Clara and Maud Cahill, who seemed willing enough to obey their mother. Keeping the Sister St. Stephen covered with the revolver, Mrs. Cahill led a livery release to the street with her little ones, and throwing the carriage hurried them into it. The carriage was driven rapidly away.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It was like Hancock to write a letter in defence of the Constitution. No Democrat ever violated it save except in a constitutional manner.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The thought occurs that the Alabama Democrats knew too well beforehand what their majority would be. Almost before the polls closed Monday the news was sent abroad that the Democratic majority was 50,000.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

We say frankly and freely that General Garfield is a candidate the Republicans may widely honor and support; a man of large brain and heart, long experience in public life, strong convictions and clearly defined opinions, patriotic and useful both as a soldier and as a civilian, and one who, if elected, would make a good President.—[Rochester Herald (Ind.)

WATCH 'EM.

From The Boston Traveller (Dem.)

No Republican who has any regard for his reputation should neglect to watch the Democratic papers for the announcement that he will vote for Hancock. Republican papers are kept busy in publishing cards from good Republicans who have been thus slandered, and no man is safe. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of a good reputation.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT.

From The Hartford Evening Post (Rep.)

The prospect of Connecticut's going for Garfield and Arthur is very much increased by the operation of the election law of 1877, which throws protection around the ballot and gives a security to honest voting which was not possible under the Democratic enactments in force in 1876, when Tilden carried the State. Whenever the Democrats have had the advantage of certificate voting they have usually succeeded, such being the available methods for fraudulent transactions that the Republicans could not enter an election with anything like an even chance. While the State may be counted as close, yet with fairly energetic work the Republicans will carry it.

EX-GOVERNOR AUSTIN BLAIR ON GARFIELD.

From a recent Speech in Michigan.

Of General Garfield personally, I feel disposed to say something now, with your kind indulgence. I served six years in Congress with him, and feel as if I know him well. I was present during the whole of that astonishing Congressional panic called the "Credit Mobilier" investigation. I knew Judge Poland, the chairman, and General Banks and Judge McCrary, the Republican members of the committee, well, and I remember well the vigorous protest made by General Garfield against the clause in that report which purports to be the finding of facts in his case as being without any warrant in the evidence taken before the committee, and his promise to show this at some future time, which he did. The whole affair was one of those strange excitements that sometimes seize upon bodies of otherwise sensible men, and fairly carried them off their feet. In such cases often the voice of reason and the dictates of the commonest justice are alike unheard. The guilty and the innocent are confounded together, and to be merely suspected is equivalent to being condemned. The House was totally beside itself. It chose two victims—James Brooks, a Democrat, and Oakes Ames, a Republican—and summarily crucified them and then dropped the subject. All the rest were acquitted. The three Republican members of the committee have all written letters saying that they acquitted General Garfield of all wrong in the matter. The two Democratic members have not been heard from, but their names are attached to the report which distinctly acquits him.

A QUESTION NOT SETTLED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

The business man, be he Democrat or Republican, can not very well be so dull as not to reflect over these things. As a business man he does not want to change a certainty for an uncertainty. With a Republican President all is secure. There is no doubt about it. With a Democratic President things may or may not be secure. In the latter case they certainly can not be bettered and are very likely to be rendered worse. The common sense of the country is called upon to represent itself in the government to retain the good which has been achieved and to secure it as a permanent institution. There is something to be done yet to finish the work. The effect of the Silver bill has not made itself felt yet and therefore has not complicated matters any. Its only disadvantage so far, to the country, has been to keep the mint at work uselessly in coining dollars which nobody wants, and which must not be allowed to replace gold as the real standard, or serious results will follow. The substitution of 89 cents for a dollar can not be effected without a most disastrous jar to economic interests, and unsettlement of values in general; and yet this substitution is a necessary sequence of the present condition of the laws. Gold will go out of, and silver will come into the Treasury until there is nothing but silver there. The process is going on now under our very eyes. The critical point of the change of values has not been reached yet, and there is time to avert the catastrophe. Who is best fitted to do this? This is a question which business men, independently of party affiliations, will be liable to ask themselves. If the stability is to be preserved, it is necessary that the impending silver shock should be averted.