Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

DALY'S THEATRE—"Tiote."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Fun on the Bristol."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"The Phœnix."
PARK THEATRE—"Edgewood Folks."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Our Gentlemen Friends."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Two Nights in Rome."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Grim Goblin."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

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Business Notices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK
Buy always.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Great Yorkshire Stakes were won yesterday by Hapsburg. ═══ The whaling fleets at Daxou's Straits have had a good season. ═══ Jamaica has been partly devastated by a hurricane. ═══ The Powers have declined to reopen negotiations with the Sultan on the Greek question. ═══ The Irish constabulary appropriations have been the subject of an all-night debate in the British Parliament.

DOMESTIC.—President Hayes departed from Washington last night on his journey to the Pacific Coast. ═══ A dispatch from the West states that reports show the corn crop to be a large average one. ═══ General Weaver is said to be opposed to the Greenbackers' fusion with the Democrats in Maine. ═══ Charley Ford won the 2:19 race at the Charter Oak Park. ═══ Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, has been renominated by the Republican Convention. ═══ The American Association held its session in Harvard College yesterday. ═══ The winners at the Saratoga races yesterday were Hermit, Lavacca, Redman and Brambaletta.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Senator Potts, of New-Jersey, the Republican candidate for Governor, addressed a meeting in Jersey City last evening. ═══ The new railroad to Rockaway was opened yesterday. ═══ The formation of the company to build a railroad from Binghamton to Buffalo caused some excitement in Wall Street. ═══ Only one man was drowned by the capsizing of the yacht Doilie. ═══ A meeting to discuss the garbage trouble was held at Manhattan Beach. ═══ Edward Hegeman was committed for the murder of Louis Schmidt and two alleged accomplices were arrested. ═══ J. B. Farnham, a private detective, was arrested ═══ Particulars were learned of the suicide of a young woman from the steamship Arizona. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 88.96 cents. Stocks active, weak and lower, closing steady at a partial recovery.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 71°; lowest, 61°; average, 64⅝°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

"Pause before you cast your vote. Think how Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who have died on your soil, AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY."—[What Wade Hampton said, as reported in The Staunton Vindicator, of July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staunton that published the substance of his address.

"General Hampton declared that the Democratic party, under Hancock's lead, was fighting for the same principles that Lee and Jackson fought for, and for which the Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used. His appeal was for harmony in the Democratic party in Virginia, and to make it effective he brought up the war remembrance to touch the feelings of the audience."—[From The Staunton Valley Virginian, the paper from which the first quotation above is taken.

There is a disgusted chief in the Ute country. He says "when he was in Washington "the tongues of the white men were as long "as his arm, but now they are no longer than "the first joint of his little finger." The difference between promise and performance was never better put.

The appeal for a week of country air for the tired shop-girls, seamstresses and the like, is promptly answered. The Seaside Sanitarium, it is announced, will devote the weeks remaining after the 30th inst., entirely to this class, and while only a few out of the many can be cared for, to those few it will be a rare relief.

The results of the primaries in the Syracuse Congressional District insure the almost unanimous renomination of Congressman Hiscock. This is a gain to the Republican party, as it means the retention in the House of one of its most promising representatives. It may also be of service in the interior in lessening the prestige of the rotation rule, by which a Congressman is retired to private life as soon as he has fairly learned his duties.

Judge Russell had the satisfaction yesterday of punishing certain speculators in tenement-houses who cared more for saving a little money than for giving their tenants enough air and light. These persons had the extraordinary effrontery to disregard an order of the Court directing an enlargement of the spaces for light and ventilation, to finish the building according to the original faulty plans, and to rent it. Now each of the owners must pay a fine of $250 for contempt of court, and make the alterations, after all.

The Republican strongholds of the Northwest are preparing to give Garfield and Arthur a series of noble majorities. Senator Windom estimates that Minnesota may give a majority as great as 50,000, and an Iowa correspondent writes to say that Senator Allison's estimate of 50,000 for that State hardly does it justice. The Iowa Republicans are ambitious to give 65,000, and even have dreams of going higher. With this same zealous spirit in doubtful States—and it undoubtedly exists in all of them—the result of the National contest should seem clear enough.

A Republican candidate for Presidential elector in Pennsylvania, who deemed himself ineligible, has resigned. There seems to have been an abundance of caution in this case, but caution is exactly what is needed. The lists should be jealously scanned in every State, and where there is even a possibility that a claim of ineligibility can be made, a new and impregnable name must be placed on the ticket. It must not be forgotten that the Democracy are by no means sure to accept defeat at the polls. They are more than likely to attempt to get by pettifogging in Congress what they cannot win in the vote.

Poor Wade Hampton has learned the wisdom of the man who knew enough to know that he never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it. He writes to a Washington mass-meeting that he would be very glad to attend but for the fact that everything he says nowadays is so much misrepresented, and he therefore "really thinks "it best for our party" that he should remain silent. General Hampton is quite mistaken. It is not the malice of the Republican press that is against him, but it is his own unfortunate fluency, a lack of ability to mask the purposes and spirit of his party in fine and patriotic phrases. General Hampton has never claimed that he was misrepresented by the Republican press when he boasted of the Solid South in the Cincinnati Convention, and yet that declaration was good for thousands of votes for Garfield. General Hampton's decision to remain silent is a wise one, but it may as well be understood that he is afraid of himself, and not of the Republican newspapers.

General Weaver is on his way to Maine, where the Democratic monkey is using the paws of the Fusionists to pull electoral votes out of the fire, and he is evidently in the mood to express his views about the monkey and the whole performance. He has just come from Alabama, where he saw the Democratic party count out its opponents by the most shameless frauds, and having a certain sense of self-respect he does not like to see his party in Maine doing the dirty work of the Democracy in that State. All political considerations aside, the feeling does him credit. It is not pleasant to be in partnership with a notorious rogue. The Greenbackers have held and do hold erroneous opinions, but it does not follow that they are ballot-box stuffers like the Democrats of Alabama, or seat-stealers like the Democrats of Maine. There are very many honest men in the Greenback party, misguided though they may be. If they resent an association with the men whose crimes against the ballot resounded through the country a few months ago, and refuse to support a ticket which has been framed in the interest of the party of fraud, they will do that which all men, of whatever party, will respect.

STILL WAITING FOR GENERAL HANCOCK.

We take leave once more to call the attention of our Democratic friends to the fact that as the matter now stands their candidate for President seems, upon their own showing, to have been nominated under false pretences. When it was thought important to show that he would stick at nothing to carry out the purposes of the party and satisfy the greed of the leaders, General "Baldy" Smith, who seems to have had in charge his canvass before the nominating Convention, is reported to have put the story in circulation that General Hancock, in 1877, offered to recognize Mr. Tilden as President and obey his orders if he would take the oath and claim the office. Mr. Hiram Atkins, a Democratic editor of Vermont, is authority for the statement that General "Baldy" Smith, a Democratic leader, personal friend of General Hancock and ardent advocate of his nomination, told the story as of his own knowledge, using it as an argument in favor of his nomination at Cincinnati. There is good reason for believing that the circulation of the report among delegates had the desired effect and brought about General Hancock's nomination. It is known that leading Democratic statesmen have expressed their belief in its correctness and their confidence that the acceptance of its credibility by the public would very largely increase General Hancock's vote.

THE TRIBUNE did not think so. But we did think that the public was entitled to know in the first place the grounds upon which the Democratic party had nominated General Hancock, and what they expected of him; and secondly, whether or not General Hancock had said or done anything to warrant their expectations. Our columns were accordingly offered for his explanation or denial of the "Baldy" Smith story. The offer has not been accepted. The Democratic newspapers have been publishing, with a good deal of fuss, a platitudinous letter said to have been written by General Hancock to General Sherman in 1877, which does not contain the proposition alluded to by "Baldy" Smith, as proof that no such offer was made, and THE TRIBUNE has been upbraided with omitting to copy it from its Democratic contemporaries. And it having been discovered that the story which was useful in procuring the nomination was damaging his prospects for an election, THE TRIBUNE has been charged with inventing it; with asserting its truth solemnly, as of its own knowledge, and with refusing to print the Sherman letter as its confutation. We have heretofore called attention to this state of facts and repeated the offer to General Hancock to give him space in our columns for his explanation.

We again extend the offer. General Hancock knows, of course, whether the story told by his friend "Baldy" Smith is true or not, and can either confirm or explicitly deny it. So far as his party is concerned, there seems no escaping the conclusion that they believed it, and nominated him in the firm conviction that they had in him a candidate who would not leave them in the lurch, as Tilden did when the proposition was made to take possession of the White House by force. If they have been deceived in the matter, it does not appear to be by General Hancock's fault, though it places him in the embarrassing position of denying a report circulated by his nearest friend, with the most friendly motive. The course taken by his friends in putting forward the Sherman letter as the only foundation for the story, and demanding that the public accept it as a satisfactory explanation of the affair, only complicates matters by increasing the suspicion that there is something more behind. General Hancock's own singular silence on the subject is another suspicious feature, and the whole is heightened by the evident anxiety of the Democratic press to make it appear that this is a "charge" made by Republicans, when the fact is notorious that it originated with Democrats, and was used by them for the purpose of influencing the National Convention.

What is the sense then in bringing forward the Sherman letter, or any letter in fact, to prove that he did not take the position which "Baldy" Smith says he took in 1877? It proves nothing whatever except that General Hancock did discuss the question whether he, as an officer of the Army, should obey Tilden, whom he believed to have been elected, or Hayes, who was constitutionally and legally declared elected. The publication of all his correspondence on the subject would not prove anything when compared with his own direct answer to the question whether there was any foundation, and, if any, what, for the report that in 1877 he declared his belief in Tilden's election and his willingness under the circumstances recited above to recognize him as President and obey his orders. If this were, as has been pretended, a charge made by his political opponents with no substantial foundation, he might be justified in ignoring it; but it is not; it comes from his own personal and political friend and has been credited by his supporters. There is only one manly way to treat it, and that is to state frankly the facts together with the circumstances out of which the story grew. Let General Hancock himself give the public the truth in the matter. His word will not be doubted. The columns of THE TRIBUNE are still open to him. But we do not propose to have all the platitudes he has written in the past five years sifted into THE TRIBUNE through Democratic newspapers. He is of age; let him speak for himself.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

THE TRIBUNE at the very beginning of the formation of associations in this country to help "the cause" in Ireland, after Mr. Parnell's visit, urged its sober, hard-working Irish readers to have nothing to do with them. The event proves that we were correct in our opinion of them. Thus far they have done nothing in this country but squabble and absorb money. Every week reports the formation of some new society, or the breaking up in a quarrel of some other one not a month old.

Our foreign dispatches have shown what they are doing in Ireland. "Suspicious looking emissaries from America are going "about," urging gangs of the idle, penniless Irish, not to emigrate, but to drill on dark nights and to rob foreign vessels of two or three dozen of old muzzle-loading guns, in order to begin a struggle against one of the most powerful military nations on the globe. Anything more tragical or more pitiably insignificant than the present efforts of the Fenians cannot be found in history. Of the justice of their cause we have nothing whatever to say. English and Irish landlords and land laws may be as cruel as Parnell asserts. We do not propose to discuss the question. What we do say is that the only hope or future for the Irish Fenian is not on Irish soil. There is no cohesion among his leaders; there is neither military knowledge nor practical knowledge of the world. There is not now and there never was. They are preparing for a great agitation and possible rebellion by stealing guns and by urging the people not to pay their rent. The probable success of a cause which is forced to resort to such means as this intelligent Irish-Americans can decide for themselves.

Another point. Under the same land laws and landlords it is a fact that the Irish Protestant of the north has succeeded in warding off the famine and want which have well-nigh destroyed his brother of the lower counties. The difficulty in the way of the Fenian is not altogether laws or landlords. It lies largely in himself, in his shiftlessness and ignorance, in the influences to which he has been accustomed from birth. The only chance for him is to change his surroundings. Here he may and does succeed.

Again we urge our Irish-American readers to give their money to help their fellow countrymen to emigrate rather than to drive them to lower misery at home by aiding them in a hopeless rebellion.

THE GREAT FRAUD OF 1876 CONTINUED.

We have said that as soon as the result of the election of 1876 was foreseen, the Democratic managers undertook three enterprises: 1. To bribe the Canvassers of Louisiana and Florida to decide that a Returning Board could not go behind the returns, but must count the fraudulent votes as they stood. 2. To bribe the Canvassers of South Carolina to decide that a Returning Board *must* go behind the returns, so that the Hayes electors could be counted out on the pretext of irregularities. 3. To bribe one of the Republican electors in Oregon to join Cronin in setting up a mixed electoral college. These transactions were managed with a secrecy which would never have been penetrated but for the unveiling of the cipher dispatches and the subsequent confession of several of the guilty operators. The chief agent selected for the Louisiana affair seems to have been C. W. Woolley, of Ohio, who is understood to have had experience in vote-brokerage at the time of the impeachment of President Johnson. To Florida were dispatched Manton Marble and John F. Coyle, and Woolley afterward left New-Orleans to join them at Tallahassee. South Carolina was intrusted to the practised hands of Smith M. Weed. Oregon was committed to Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, a member of the National Committee, and he sent as his deputy J. N. H. Patrick. These persons were supplied with codes of cipher at the Democratic headquarters in this city; various fictitious names were assigned them; and three or four addresses were appointed to which their telegrams should be sent, the correspondence finding its way through these different channels to Colonel W. T. Pelton, who, as Mr. Tilden's nephew, was recognized as a sort of acting secretary and confidential man of affairs at the headquarters of the Committee.

Very little of the Louisiana correspondence has been recovered. We are not even certain how many persons were employed in that State. Woolley left at an early stage of the proceedings, and Marble declared that he was "a nuisance and "impediment, trusted by nobody." The other chapters, however, in the story of the attempt at bribery are quite clear. The business opened in South Carolina, whence Smith Weed telegraphed, on the very day of his arrival at Columbia, "If a few dollars can "be placed in the Returning Board to insure, "what say you?" Later on the same day he asked, "If Returning Board can be procured "absolutely, will you deposit $30,000?" He announced with perfect frankness that the "situation" was "desperate," Tilden having run far behind Hampton, and the Hayes electors having a clear majority. He thought it would, perhaps, be better to "capture "Louisiana and Florida"; and he added, "Nothing but money will avail." Pelton replied, "The expense of what you do will be "met." The next day, November 14, Weed asked, "Shall I increase to 50,000 if required, "to make sure?" And Pelton immediately answered, "You can go to fifty if necessary; "perhaps use future prospects for some part"; offering another suggestion in a subsequent telegram, "Try and make one portion payable "after votes are cast and another portion after "final result." After various delays Weed reported, on the 17th, "Board late last night de-"manded $75,000 for giving us two or three "electors; the intercedor will want something "besides; think ten. What shall I do?" Pelton replied that he would accept if the price could be made "dependent on final success of Tilden "in March." There was some further negotiation, and at last Weed sent this celebrated dispatch: "Majority of Board have been se-"cured. Cost is $80,000, to be sent as fol-"lows: One parcel of $65,000, one of $10,000, "and one of $5,000; all to be $500 or "$1,000 bills; notes to be deposited as parties "accept, and given up upon vote of South "Carolina being given to Tilden's friends." Then it was arranged that Weed should go to Baltimore, and a "safe man," if possible Pelton himself, should meet him there at Barnum's Hotel, with the "stuff."

The Returning Board consisted of two white men and three negroes, all Republicans, and it would be necessary to secure three of them. The "intercedor" with whom Weed negotiated, was an ex-Republican, ex-banker, actual grocer, named Hardy Solomon; and Solomon, on receiving Weed's proposals, placed himself in communication with one of the white members of the Board—Controller-General T. C. Dunn—with whom he had personal acquaintance. Mr. Dunn seems to have been disturbed at the discovery that such large sums of money were offered for votes; perhaps he was not sure of the virtue of some of his colleagues; and he at once exposed the plot to Governor Chamberlain. In order to control the affair, Dunn prolonged the bargaining as much as possible (this accounts for the delay which so tried Weed's temper that he telegraphed to New-York that the members of the Board were "all idiots"), and every step in the negotiation was promptly reported to the Republican Governor. Weed went to Baltimore to get the money, taking Hardy Solomon with him. At Baltimore he met Colonel Pelton, according to appointment. But Pelton had not the "stuff." On leaving New-York, Pelton had informed the Hon. Edward Cooper, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, that he should need a sum of money for political purposes and would telegraph for it the next day. He did telegraph, in a cipher which Mr. Cooper gave him, and Mr. Cooper showed the dispatch to Mr. Tilden and asked what he should do. Then Mr. Tilden said that he was very much displeased; and that Pelton must be recalled. The whole party—Weed, Solomon and Pelton—came to New-York in the hope of raising the money here. The Returning Board in the meantime had been tied up with extraordinary injunctions, etc., from the notorious Chief-Justice Moses of the State Supreme Court, and prohibited from declaring the result. At last, on the day its existence must terminate by law, a mandamus was prepared virtually commanding the Board to certify the election of a Hampton legislature and Tilden electors. The Board was opportunely warned of this order, and before the papers could be served it completed the count, declared the result for Hayes, and adjourned sine die. After this failure Weed remained at headquarters and assisted Pelton in directing the Florida campaign.

THE ENGLISH COLONY.

The English Emigration Association in which Tom Hughes, beloved of all school boys, is chief mover, is about to become a tangible fact. THE TRIBUNE gave an account of this undertaking a week or two ago. The leaders of the experiment are now in this country. Land to the amount of 300,000 acres has been bought in Tennessee, and laid out in farms; hotels, nurseries and fruit orchards have been started. We understand that the intending colonists are not expected to be of the poorer class, but will be tenant farmers, well-to-do tradesmen, manufacturers and younger sons of the gentry. Towns are to be laid out with grounds reserved for parks, etc. Mr. Hughes proposes that the colony should have a motto. His object is in every way to bind them together, give them a sort of *esprit de corps*, a pride in justifying English pluck and intelligence, which would stimulate them in their work.

Perhaps he is right. Nobody ought to understand human nature, or at least English nature, better than Mr. Hughes. But we must hint a warning against making the colony too exclusively English either in spirit or in material. No matter what help or impetus be given to these colonists at home, the hard fact remains that they have the virgin soil and unbroken forest to conquer. Not only that, but they must begin at the beginning and fight their way up through difficulties of which the English tradesman or tenant-farmer has known nothing—under laws, among customs and in a community totally different from those which they have left behind. The sooner they forget that they are English tradesmen or gentry, and become simply colonists and Americans, the more likely they will be to succeed. There have been many colonies in the United States which were at the beginning exclusively German, Scotch, Norwegian, or French, where the customs, prejudices and even language of their native land were retained. This plan probably made the colony a more comfortable home for the first emigrants. But, in every single instance, it was only when their children began to feel themselves to be Americans and to compete with Americans in their own ways and their own spirit that the colony held its own among neighboring communities. We advise Mr. Hughes to look into the history of the different communistic settlements if he would gain a clear idea of the advantages and dangers which lie in fostering an exclusive or even too patriotic a national spirit. The German Rappite community is a fair example of both. They had large capital, indomitable industry and perseverance; they adhered closely to their national habits and language; they were moral and devout, while their rule of celibacy built a Chinese wall of separation between them and their neighbors. They accumulated money; but that was their only success. In the political, social or religious world they had absolutely no place whatever until the opening of oil wells on their land suddenly made shrewd business men and, in consequence, American citizens of them. This is an extreme case, but it serves to point our objection.

We believe the English colony is to be supplemented by one from Boston. The sooner this is done the better. The more energetic, long-sighted New-Englanders there are to leaven the mass of tenant-farmers and tradesmen, the sooner the whole mass will rise to success. Americans may lack many useful qualities which the English emigrants bring with them. But they do understand how to grapple with the difficulties of their own country. They have, in a word, that wisdom which comes from generations of experience and which no theory, however perfect, can supplant successfully. "Tom Hughes," as the boys like to call him, will find that he is welcomed as a friend by all intelligent and thoughtful men and women in this country. They have nothing but good wishes for his enterprise. But he will find that it is one which requires something more than capital, a sound theory and philanthropy to carry out.

Hancock's election is an enormous risk. Garfield's is no risk at all.

Hampton says the "war had nothing to do with the principles of the National Democratic party." Well, well.

The purpose of the Democratic party under Hancock is pretty clearly defined by Blackburn's threat: "We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book." If that does not mean the destruction of the constitutional amendments what does it mean? The record shows that when Blackburn finished the speech in the House, of which this was the peroration, the Democratic members, under the lead of Confederate Brigadier Joe Johnston, crowded around him and offered their congratulations, thus recognizing the threat as sound Democratic doctrine.

Hampton's denials, and denials of his denials, have "perplexed" the Democratic editors so completely that they are "discouraged" from further efforts to wrestle with his case.

Southern oratory does not suit the Northern voter, that is clear. The Democrats of Vermont have just had a disastrous experience with it. They imported a Confederate, by name Colonel Martin, from Mississippi, who, they hoped, would be able to show that the South was ripe for reconciliation. He was altogether too honest. Unmindful of the fact that the Northern explanation of the big Democratic majorities in the South is that the negroes vote the Democratic ticket, he stood up on the stump and said: "We are charged with stealing the negro vote. Well, are we to blame for it? Those who gave the negro a vote forgot the Lord's Prayer, if they ever knew it, especially the clause which says 'Lead us not into temptation.' They gave the right to vote to the negro. By so doing they gave to the South forty-six additional electoral votes and forty-six additional members of Congress. Now, we determined to get those electoral votes and those members of Congress, and we got them. Are we to blame for it? The Republicans tempted us, and we fell. Now that we have them we propose to keep them." The Colonel has been discontinued, but he has reframed from charging an "obscure newspaper writer" with misconstruing his sentiments or "forging" his language.

Wade Hampton says the right of peaceable secession was the only issue settled by the war. What about the negroes and their rights? Was nothing settled for them by the war, and is there nothing in the Amendments about them? The South defiantly answers "no" by suppressing the negro's rights as a freeman, and Wade Hampton acquiesces in the answer by saying that the question of peaceable secession was the only one settled by the war.

Perhaps it occurs to Mr. Tilden that Hancock's defeat would convince the Democratic party that it was a great mistake to condone fraud.

It is very strange that everybody who heard Wade Hampton should have misunderstood him.

There is something queer about that paragraph in Hampton's last letter in which he seems to deny the authenticity of his private letter to the Editor of *The Washington Post*. Mr. Yost asked him directly if he had written such a letter. He replies, indirectly, that he has "addressed no communication of any character to that paper." That does not answer the question at all, for a private letter to an editor is not a communication to his paper. Then he adds: "There must be some mistake in supposing *The Post* made any statement such as the extract represents it as making." Now, Mr. Yost said nothing about *The Post's* making these statements. The fact is, the Editor of *The Post*, for some reason best known to himself, did not print the private letter in his own newspaper, but in a letter over his own signature to the editor of another newspaper. He said in his own paper that he had the authority of Senator Hampton to deny the genuineness of the troublesome extract from his speech, but he did not publish the authority in his own columns at all. Senator Hampton has, therefore, in his last denial, avoided answering a perfectly plain question, and has answered two others which nobody asked and which have no bearing on the point at issue.

PERSONAL.

The descendants of the Elzevirs, printers, still prosper in Holland.

Mrs. Ball, the widow of the musician, is to return at once to her parents at Eau Claire, Wis.

General Myer, who was fifty-two years old at the time of his death, did not look much more than forty. He was a handsome man, tall and erect in bearing, with a fair and ruddy countenance.

Senator Jones, of Florida, who has been speaking at Democratic meetings in the West, has been obliged, by the probably fatal illness of his wife, to cancel his other appointments and return to his home.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria were apparently very happy together at Ischl. They were the friendliest of the friendly, and took every opportunity of being in each other's company up to the last moment of their visit.

General Garfield's home at Mentor is visited by from fifteen to fifty people a day. A car-load of wheat which was lately shipped from his farm is said to have attracted much attention because of its excellent quality.

Miss Hilda Montalba, the young English artist, who is a special friend of Princess Louise, and who lately visited her at Ottawa, has just sold a picture—a Venetian scene—for $800. It is a notable price for a young woman's painting.

Mrs. B. McGahan, a Russian lady, the wife of the celebrated war correspondent who died at Constantinople, is visiting this country as special correspondent of the *Golos*, the principal St. Petersburg newspaper. A Russian lady, a Roumanian lady, and her little son Paulo accompany her.

Professor Nordenskjöld and Dr. Schliemann have just been entertained at the City Hall in Berlin, nearly all the leading citizens being present. The explorer received more attention than did the archæologist, and was found to be very modest. The Professor considers his achievements as only natural and scarcely surprising, and was almost bewildered at Berlin's enthusiasm over him. He is intent upon a new Arctic enterprise.

The Constantinople correspondent of *The Philadelphia Telegraph* relates this incident in the life of Mr. Parsons, the American missionary, who, with his servant, was first robbed and then murdered recently by nomad Turks, while he was carrying succor to the starving people living near the Sea of Marmora: "Some years ago Mr. Parsons, riding alone, unarmed and with nothing of value about him save a small package of Bibles and Testaments, was stopped by three desperadoes, who commanded him to disburse in their favor. 'I have no money about me,' mildly remarked the missionary. 'What are you carrying in your package there?' roughly asked one of the men. 'Only good books,' was the answer; and taking one Bible out, by dint of exhorting and talking these hardened criminals were persuaded to purchase and pay for a Bible apiece, they leaving money with him who had intended stripping him of all he had. This is but an instance of his courage and gentleness."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. George Holland takes a benefit to-night at the Standard Theatre in "Our Gentlemen Friends."

Mr. J. W. Shannon will appear at the Standard Theatre next Monday, in his play of "A Golden Game."

Maurice Grau will begin his new season September 13, at the Standard Theatre, with Paola Marie and a new opera troupe, in opera bouffe.

Mr. Buffalo Bill will have a benefit to-night, at the Windsor Theatre, where Dr. Ruth and wife, of California, will join him in a little pistol practice and a romatic play.

Messrs. Ford & McCaull will reopen the Bijou Opera House, for the new season, on the 30th inst., with Willy Edouin's "Sparks" Company, in a piece entitled "Dreams."

Miss Alice Harrison has met with great success in Chicago, where she appeared on the 23d, in Mr. Woolf's musical play of "Photos." Each member of her company was specially recalled upon the scene, and on the second night the entire house was sold in advance.

Mr. Woolf's musical comedy of "Lawn Tennis" will be produced at the Park Theatre, September 20, by the Conley and Barton Company, which includes John Howson, Digby V. Bell, James Barton, J. C. Armand, F. W. Lennox, Hetty Tracy, Lilian Brooks Bell, Marie Jansen, Adelaide Carleton and Mrs. C. J. Johnson.

Mr. William J. Fleming has leased the Globe Theatre, in Broadway, and will open it, September 6, as a Peoples' Theatre, under the name of The Broadway. It is his purpose to give first-class melodrama and domestic pieces, in the best style and at low prices. A strong play, by Paul Merritt, of London, has been selected for the opening piece.

GENERAL NOTES.

Circulars have been sent out from the Catholic Union of Great Britain, under the signature of the Duke of Norfolk, announcing that a pilgrimage has been arranged from London to Lourdes, and that "it is earnestly hoped that all who can do so will join in the first pilgrimage to this great shrine of the Mother of God." As at present arranged the pilgrimage will start on September 3, and the whole expedition will occupy about a week.

The first stone of the memorial structure which is about to be erected by the Corporation of London on the site of old Temple Bar, London, was laid a fortnight ago. The structure, which is to mark the city's boundary, will not only be a very handsome work of art, but will in no way interfere with the vehicular traffic, for two lines of carriages will be able to pass in the space of sixteen feet reserved on either side. It will be thirty-seven feet high, five feet wide, and eight feet long. The base will be of polished Guernsey granite, the next tier of Balmoral granite, and above that there will be pink granite from the same quarry as that used in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. In the niches on the north and south sides will be life-size figures in marble of the Queen and the Prince of Wales by Mr. Boehm, A. R. A., and in the panels on the sides will be representations in bronze by Mr. Matey and Mr. Kelsey of the Queen's first entrance into the city through Temple Bar in 1837, and the procession to St. Paul's on the day of the thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery. The superstructure will be of hard white stone, and will be surmounted by a griffin. The inscription round the structure will be the words: "Here formerly stood Temple Bar."

Father Mackonochie preached in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on Tuesday evening. He chose as his text. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" He began his discourse by remarking upon the appropriateness of the words of the text on the eve of St. Bartholomew. He then passed rapidly in review the scene beneath the fig tree, where Philip finding Nathaniel and telling him that they had found no less than Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph, drew from Nathaniel the memorable words, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The sermon was, as a whole, intended to enforce the importance of little things in every step of life, whether spiritual or temporal. Nazareth was a very little place, despised and poor, yet it was destined to bring about great things, and it became the home of no less than the Saviour of the world. Congregations might be small, and some had to bear calumny, yet he urged them never to despair; they might yet give birth to great things. The preacher left no doubt of his pronounced ritualistic tendencies; bowing to the communion table each time he passed it, and crossing himself in the pulpit and during the services. He is now in New-York, intending to sail for Europe to-morrow.

Lieutenant W. H. Hand, who accompanied the Thomas Corwin on her Arctic cruise, but was placed in charge of the schooner Leo, captured on the voyage, arrived in San Francisco ten days ago from high latitudes. He told a *Chronicle* reporter that the Corwin sailed at least six weeks too early from San Francisco, as she encountered ice in latitude 66, and it took as much time to work through the ice for 500 or 600 miles as it would have taken to make the run from San Francisco to the Arctic Ocean if there had been open sea. The experience of Arctic navigators is that no open sea can be looked for in those high latitudes until August or September, and then it seems it is open only two or three weeks. It seems that there is no reason to fear for the safety of the Jeannette, as in all probability she reached Wrangel Land and went into winter quarters there. It is also probable that the crews of the whalers have joined the Jeannette, as, the last seen of them, the two whalers were not more than forty miles from the steamer. The Corwin, this fall, will push as far north as possible. At St. Michaels she took on two teams of ten dogs each, with sledges. If stopped by the ice the crew will take to the sledges, and will attempt to reach Wrangel Land. This point, it is thought, has never been reached yet. The nearest approach to it was made by the bark Nile, Captain Thomas Long, which was forced to stop within fifteen miles of it by the ice. It is known that there is solid land or ground ice there, as no ordinary ice would break the current as the land does at this point. It has been the dream of Arctic explorers to make this land the base of supplies, as they believe it forms the shore of the open Polar Sea. It was DeLong's ambition to be the first to set foot upon it, and it is to be hoped he has met with success. Wrangel Land is 150 miles from the mainland of Siberia. The Corwin will gather all the scientific data possible on her trip. Observations will be taken of the strength and direction of ocean currents and tides, the set and extent of ice-floes, soundings, the character of the bottom of the sea, and the species of food fishes found. In fact, the object will be to gather everything that will help future voyagers in their search for the mystery of the Polar Seas.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The National debt is disappearing at the rate of one hundred millions a year. During the good old days of Democratic rule the habit was to double it every Administration.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

It is singular that General Butler should espouse the cause of General Hancock after having in 1868 in Congress attempted to deprive Hancock of his rank and emoluments as major-general, and been defeated in the effort by General Garfield.—[Boston Traveller (Rep.)

SOUND ADVICE FOR HAMPTON.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.)

General Hampton is too fond of public speaking, or rather his good nature leads him to the rostrum oftener than he cares to go. Just now THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is worrying him into explanations and making capital out of him. General Hampton should remember the counsel given an English Judge who went to India: "Decide everything, but explain nothing."

DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF GARFIELD IN 1872.

From The New-York World, May 30, 1872.

In the midst of the organized carnival of corruption which has been going on now so many weary months and years at Washington, it is really satisfactory to catch a glimpse now and then of honesty for honesty's sake, and without consideration of party. General Garfield, of Ohio, is a Republican of Republicans, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that he has done more than any other single member of his party, during the last session of Congress, to show that it is not absolutely impossible for a man to act with a Congressional majority and yet to keep his self-respect and the respect of honest men.

THE VIEW OF EVERY SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

Inasmuch as there was no question of principle involved, and the nomination is such as had been indicated by the undivided sentiment of the party, the decision of the committee will be acquiesced in cheerfully, and Judge Folger will receive the same hearty support as he would have received had a State Convention formally proposed him. Nobody was tenacious about the convention, and, perhaps, the committee is right in saying that "the time occupied in the selection of delegates would disturb and retard the work of the campaign, already auspiciously begun." Certainly, the tribute to Judge Folger is well merited and will receive the cordial approval not only of the party, but also of the people of the State.

AN UGLY CORNER FOR HANCOCK.

From The New-York Evening Post (Ind. Rep.)

General Garfield made a stirring off-hand speech yesterday at Ashland, Ohio, to his old companions in arms—the 42d Ohio regiment—and during the proceedings a section of the platform fell, carrying a number of persons with it to the ground, but happily doing no serious damage. This incident naturally affords great delight to our Democratic friends, including *The World*, which describes the scene under the headlines, "Thrown by a Vicious Platform, but Continuing his Instructive Remarks in the Ruins." This is fair enough if not literally accurate, but our contemporary omits to depict with equal significance a still more impressive omen that was witnessed at its own office. At *The World* office it was not a platform that fell down, but *The World* itself. That is to say, the huge wire sign, bearing our neighbor's title, that surmounted its roof came crashing to the ground in the storm. This was bad enough, by way of presage; but this was not all. As the sign came down it fell across the Hancock and English banner that was stretched beneath across the pavements, whereupon the banner was torn entirely from its fastenings and fluttered into the [illegible] below. This really cannot be explained away. [illegible] the Ashland platform may be accounted for by imputing it to the malignity of Democratic carpenters; and besides, the mishap was an isolated and not a cumulative one. But mark the difference. Here is not only *The World* tumbling down, but carrying Hancock and English with it; and this is not because of the feeble instrumentality of man, but through the ominous potentiality of nature. There is no evading, we repeat, this remarkable foreshadowing; and