have never acted with the party since. Mr. Duncan says I am a Republican and I might say, with the same propriety and regard for facts, that he is a Know Nothing, because he was at one time a member of that party."

"There is no mistake, then, about that Hancock letter?"

"No, sir. It was an autograph letter of General Hancock. It was not shown me confidentially, and hence I consider I violated no rule of propriety in making the fact public."

PUBLIC OPINION.

We are very much afraid that he who was called in Saint the Superb, would, if he should become a politician, be the Absurd.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)

The negroes in this State are Republicans. If we were to admit that there are 1,000 negroes in Virginia who are Democrats, we would admit too much. Out of 112,000 negro voters, there are certainly no more than 1,000 who are Democrats.—[Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)

The main object of our section for many years past has not been to get control of the Government of the country, but to obtain, and then to retain control of its domestic affairs. Hence Ease has been the watchword of our people in the past in times of political contest, and is their watchword now.—[Mobile Register (Dem.)

CANADA FOR HANCOCK.

From The Halifax Acadian Recorder.

It appears to be to the interest of Canada that the Democrats should win, because they have put free trade as one of the planks in their platform, and it is known that as a party they are most inclined to favor a liberal trade policy.

A "GLORIOUS" PAIR.

Washington dispatch to The Cleveland Herald.

Stilson Hutchins, of *The Post*, of this city, has just returned from the East, and stated to-night in an interview that the giving up of Maine as hopelessly Republican by the Democratic leaders two weeks in advance of the election was a piece of strategy on their part, in order to give them a chance to pursue a stiff hunt. He gives the principal credit of the work done there to Ben Butler and Sam Cary, and says the men who were most wanted during the campaign by the Democrats were Tom Ewing and Dan Voorhees. He is not very hopeful as to Democratic prospects in Maine in the November election, as he thinks the Republicans have now "got their mad up," as he expresses it, and will bend every energy to the carrying of the State.

DEMOCRATIC UNHAPPINESS IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis dispatch to The Herald, Sept. 21.

It is an undeniable fact that bright and keen and successful as Mr. English unquestionably is, he is far from being popular with his townspeople or with the workers from out of town. He seems to have no social relations here, and although he has a comfortable and accessible house he has yet to invite any of the distinguished guests who are here working for him to share its hospitality. As one weed-known gentleman said to-day: "He treats us as if we were here asking for employment." As I telegraphed you before, there is great dissatisfaction with his mode of working, and Mr. Barnum, Mr. Hendricks and others are anxious that Senator McDonald shall take the active management of affairs. Just now the State is filled with talkers, and both parties are doing their level best to make votes. The prominent Democrats known to the East are Thomas A. Hendricks, who doesn't care the toss of a copper for Hancock or English, but whose own pride compels him to work for the success of the party in State and Nation. He has made two or three speeches and will make more. He lives in Indianapolis, and with his estimable wife has great ambition. The story that he requested the withdrawal of his name from the Cincinnati Convention, though denied at the time, is true. He was hurt and cut and mortified, but is now enlisted for his own sake, and if Hancock is elected Hendricks will be John Sherman's successor. Next comes Frank Landers, who contributed $5,000 to the fund and is working like a beaver. His personal candidacy is very dear to him naturally, and the failure to connect with the Greenback vote is a heavy blow to him. My own belief is that the Greenbackers would never have carried out the bargain. They charge Landers with treachery to them before, and they would like nothing better than a chance to slaughter him. Landers speaks somewhere every day. He is not an effective talker, but his friends stand by him very well.

MORE "GLORIOUSNESS."

From The New-Orleans Picayune (Dem.)

The position of our banks is not different from those of the West. All over the land there is a cry for a sound paper currency that can expand and contract according to the business requirements.

SENATOR CONKLING ON THE ISSUES.

A LETTER FROM HIM TO THE EDITOR OF THE BURLINGTON HAWKEYE—CONVINCING REASONS WHY THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD BE RETAINED IN POWER.

From The Burlington Hawkeye.

SIR: Looking over the country to-day, one is most struck by the condition of the laboring, producing and commercial interests. They are all thriving. Indeed, their rise and progress of late is well nigh fabulous. After the bubble of unreal buoyancy burst in 1873—a bubble resulting largely from the vast issue, because of the war, of currency with its depreciation and corresponding fictitious nominal prices—all industries, enterprises and interests were, as a rule, ruinously depressed. The heaviest share of injury fell, as it always does in such epochs, on labor. Men who had laid up money, capitalists as they are sometimes called, fearing to hazard their means in such shifting and uncertain times, waited for the evil days to pass by. Money was locked up and hoarded, or put, as far as could be, beyond the reach of loss or chance. Stagnation of course followed. The country was full of men ready to put their skill and brains and hands at work. Those who saw promising business opportunities, if they had capital of their own, hesitated to embark it; but a far larger number, whose capital consisted of honesty, energy and ability to do, were paralyzed because others would not risk results made uncertain by the general disturbance of values and securities, and by schemes for still further unsettling all money standards with which our politics were rife. Industry and labor in all the walks of life were smitten grievously.

Recently all this is changed. Capital no longer shrinks and hides. Every branch of occupation flourishes. A fair day's work commands a fair day's wages readily. Enormous crops at good stable prices have made great harvests, not only for farmers and laborers, but for millions of men and money engaged in the carrying trade and in other trades. Our productions sold to the Old World, which used to be paid for in our bids in interest bonds, and in manufactured articles returned to us, are now paid for by millions in gold. Immigration pours in, spreading over new fields from which wealth will spring. Fixed, stable money has taken the place of juggling, fluctuating paper promises. The taxes inflicted by the rebellion have been, in great part, dismissed. The interest bearing debt has been one-third paid. The interest charge—the worst and hardest feature of all debts—has been halved.

When schemes of repudiation and ruinous inflation met their death at the hands of the Republican party, headed by President Grant, all lenders of money, in both hemispheres, noted the fact. Immediately our credit rose, and to borrow at four per cent became easy where to borrow at seven per cent had been hard. Paying off bonds bearing high interest with money obtained at low interest, reducing the needed revenue, has also enabled us to strike off a great total of taxation. At the same time, laying duties on foreign goods, so as to tax those which compete with our own productions, thus giving incidental protection to home manufactures, not only raises revenue in the least oppressive way, but by the same act fosters American industry. Those who think that to be great and useful a party must produce dramatic and sensational effects—must have ostentatious disputes with foreign powers—must lay plans for the conquest of more territory—must invent novel and high-sounding theories, may see little in all this to fill the measure of a party's usefulness. Such may be the idea of those who think this a good time to overthrow the Republican party, and put the country in the hands of those who again seek its control.

During the war, with a large part of the Democracy otherwise engaged, busy where they lived in breaking up the Government by war and revolution, their political associates in the North arrayed themselves on the wrong side of every measure which was tended to bring about the prosperity we now enjoy. Against the Northern wing the Republican party was able to hold the fort. Now the Southern wing has returned from the battle to the ballot-box, and both wings confront us. This increases the danger, first, because of numbers and the war numbers count, and equally because of the kind of domination to which it subjects the Democracy. As surely as the heat end of the balance kicks the beam, the small light North end of the Democratic party must obey the motions of the great heavy South end. In Congress, Cabinet, caucus and convention this is the rule as inflexible as the law of gravitation.

The immense interests which make up the amazing total of our strength, and wealth, and primacy, reside chiefly in the States that are not "solid," but which tolerate free thought, free speech, free elections and equal rights. For these States, comprising as they do such an overwhelming proportion of taxpaying, laboring, producing and property-holding interests, the pending political question is very plain. It is whether they are safer with currency, taxes, tariff, appropriations, and other vital affairs, in the hands of those who represent them and their ideas, or in the hands of a party, the governing majority of which is so radically different in tradition, history, methods, motives and aims.

In a joint stock association, all stockholders, and all classes of stockholders, should have their full share and full rights; but whenever those who own the bulk put the whole into the hands of those who own but little, there is much unwisdom in it. This is especially true, where in some matters of difference opposing judgments and interests exist.

"Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also."

Where an administration, a Congressional majority, or a party represents those who do most of the paying, who carry on most of the business, who feel most of the loss or gain, who have done most and given most, and have in all things most at stake, that administration, that majority, that party, is a safer agent to trust than an agent more deeply interested for somebody else.

Which of the two parties now striving for success a wise man should support, for the sake not only of the North, but in the end and equally for the sake of the South, can be judged without going beyond the one view already suggested. Sincerely your friend,

Utica, Sept. 7, 1880. ROSCOE CONKLING.

A NEW POEM BY COLONEL HAY.

From his Speech in Cleveland on Thursday Evening.

Why do we want a change at this time? Or why should we have a change which bodes no good to the interest of the country, and promises to unsettle the present prosperous condition of every department of the Government? We are not ready for any such change; we are not ready to put in power the party whose record is so opposed to a good administration. If a party has given us a good administration for twenty years, why should we recall from their well-deserved exile the Democratic party? They have clamored often for opportunity to look at the Republican books. Why, they have had numberless opportunities, and have been urged to investigate the accounts of the Republican administration; but the trouble is that every time they inevitably had my their books with a squirming Democrat. It can be said of all Democratic investigators that

"He baited his hook
With morsels and mousers,
But caught his own friends
By the seat of their trousers."

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

HOW THE EVENT WILL BE CELEBRATED.

PREPARATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN TARRYTOWN—REVOLUTIONARY RELICS ON EXHIBITION—MR. TILDEN TO BE PRESENT—HOW THE CAPTURE WAS MADE.

As the sun went down last night all Tarrytown breathed a fervent prayer that it might rise this morning in an unclouded sky. Every one was busy in the afternoon and evening putting the final touches to decorations or preparing for the reception of visitors. Along Main-st., especially on the steep hill leading down from Broadway, the stores were covered with flags and bunting. The procession is to form some distance down Broadway—at Broadway and the White Plains road—and from this point on the houses showed a profusion of flags and Chinese lanterns, though nothing especially original or elaborate has been attempted in the way of decoration. On the brow of Mount Castle, a steep hill rising from Broadway, Battery C, 3d United States Artillery, is encamped, numbering sixty-five men and four guns. Considerable anxiety was expressed by the artillerymen as to their ability to keep control of the guns while descending the steep slopes of the hills.

On Mount Andre, north of Mount Castle, and still higher, the pavilions had been erected and a busy throng was completing the preparations for to-day's celebration. One building is occupied by the Alexandria Exhibition Company. Mysterious coils and devices upon the grass, together with the sign, "No smoking allowed," indicated the presence of an extensive array of fireworks. A little higher, on the grounds of Mr. Coles, is the large pavilion for the speaking and the concert, completely surrounded by hastily improvised booths and stalls for the sale of every variety of "refreshment." What is said to be the finest view in Tarrytown can be obtained from the pavilion. Below is the town, embowered in trees, beyond which is the wide stretch of the Tappan Zee, while above the river again broadens into Haverstraw Bay. Opposite is Nyack and the purple range of the Nyack Hills. The old Sleepy Hollow church, built in 1699, and "God's Acre," where Washington Irving lies buried, are also visible through the trees.

Just above this pavilion, among the trees on the very summit of the hill, is the huge dining tent, where accommodations are to be provided for 5,000 people. A little lower on the hillside is a cottage where a number of Revolutionary relics are on exhibition. The most valuable are Stuart's and Peale's portraits of Washington, and a massive silver wine cooler presented by Washington to General Hamilton. Other interesting articles are Andre's watch, or rather one of his watches, as he is believed to have had two; a set of cups from which Arnold, Andre and Smith drank at the latter's house in Haverstraw; some silver candlesticks; a cannon ball fired from the Vulture, September 23, 1780; Revolutionary guns, bayonets and swords, and a table and pewter plate used by Cooper's spy, Harvey Birch. In the north room of the cottage are the three busts of Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, taken from life about 1822, by John Brewer, whose son has placed them on exhibition. A number of old commissions and papers, Colonel Hamilton's epaulettes, and a snuff-box once belonging to Colonel Phillips, of Philipse Manor, are also objects of interest.

Mr. Tilden has written that he will positively be present and say a few words. The school-ship Minnesota was towed up the river last evening by a tug, and will be in readiness to return the morning salute. The celebration promises to be entirely successful, and it will certainly form the most important event in the existence of Tarrytown.

ANDRE AND HIS CAPTORS.

Different accounts of Andre's capture appear to vary in details, but the importance of the event has never been over-estimated. Arnold, who probably began his treasonable plots in Connecticut, in the spring and summer of 1780, declined the charge of the left wing of the Continental Army, and on August 3 was assigned to the command of West Point, fixing his headquarters at Beverly, the country seat of Colonel Beverly Johnson, a firm loyalist. He began his treasonable correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, and the plot for the surrender of West Point advanced so far that a personal interview was necessary. Andre, embarking on the British sloop Vulture, was brought in a boat to a point about six miles below Stony Point, where he met Arnold, and, the interview being prolonged until daylight, Andre was induced to go to the house of Joshua Hill Smith, a loyalist. Then the Vulture, alarmed at the guns of Colonel Livingston's shore battery, dropped down the river, and Andre, abandoned, hid in the Smith house until sunset of the 22d.

With Arnold's pass, in the name of John Anderson, and with the papers describing the works and troops at West Point hidden in his stocking, Andre started out with Smith about sunset. Stopped by an American patriot, they spent the night at Andreas Miller's cottage. The next morning Smith left Andre near Pine Bridge, assuring him that he was safe from scouting parties, but advising him to take the White Plains road. Andre, however, had been informed that there were British partisans on the lower road, and he therefore went by the old Sleepy Hollow church, across the bridge, and then up a little hill to a small brook that crossed the road. It was down this stream that the three "Skinners," Paulding, Van Wart and Williams, came on the morning of September 23, 1880, leaving their five companions on the top of the hill now called Mount Andre. Hiding in the bushes in order to watch the road—now Broadway—for "Cow-boys," the three rustics lounged comfortably, chatting in low tones and playing cards, while Williams leisurely hung his stockings, wet with dew, upon a bush to dry.

Suddenly the tramp of a horse was heard, and a figure appeared at the turn of the road. "Hush!" and everything was still as death within the bushes, as the unconscious horseman rode slowly down to the brook and paused, where it widened into a pool on crossing the road, to allow his horse to drink. But the quiet of the scene was suddenly interrupted. Paulding sprang from the bushes and seized the horse by the bridle. Paulding, lately imprisoned in British jails and robbed of his clothing, had been given a Hessian yager's coat, and when Andre's eyes fell upon it he smiled.

"Ha, you belong to our party."

"What party is that?" was Paulding's exclamation.

"The party below."

"Yes."

"Don't detain me, then; I'm on important business," and the unfortunate young officer betrayed himself so fatally that he was unable to recover himself when Paulding announced that he belonged to the Continentals. Then, after a little parley, Andre was led from the spot where the monument now stands to a large rock which occupied the site of Mr. Wheeler's house and the base of which is now visible in the cellar. The search that followed, the discovery of Arnold's treasonable correspondence in Andre's boot, and Andre's futile attempts at bribery, are all familiar. He was met with Paulding's stern answer: "No, by —, we won't let you go if you offer us 10,000 guineas." And the handsome young officer bitterly exclaimed: "I had better have blown out my brains than fallen into your hands." Refusing to mount his horse, Andre was led through the bushes to the summit of the hill, not far from the spot where the pavilions now stand.

A PICTURESQUE TALE.

Mrs. See, an old woman living on the Bedford road, about two miles from the Tarrytown depot, tells a picturesque tale of succeeding events as it was told her by the participants. Mrs. See, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," says that a party of "Skinners" with their prisoner went directly to "Mug Tavern," near White Plains—a hostelry presided over by Aunt Polly Reed. Strange to say—considering her sex—Aunt Polly was notorious for her curiosity and inability to keep a secret. While ham and eggs were sizzling in the pan for the hungry "Skinners," Aunt Polly was struggling to ascertain the identity of the melancholy young stranger, who was so handsomely clothed in a blue overcoat, claret-colored coat and nankeen waistcoat and breeches. Finally Paulding seized her by the wrist and drew her close to him.

"Can you keep a secret?"

"Yes," stammered the old woman with hardly suppressed eagerness.

"We've got a British spy."

In three minutes the old woman had intrusted household cares to her girl, saddled her white horse, and was galloping off to the next house, in a place then called "Twitchings." But the fences and brush proved an obstacle, and Aunt Polly was forced to make a long detour by the road. The "Skinners" finished their meal and departed, making a straight cut across the country toward "Twitchings." As they approached the house they caught sight of Aunt Polly flying up the road on her white horse, daylight showing between herself and the saddle at every leap. Her hair streamed out behind. In one hand she swung her huge poke bonnet by the strings, while she shrieked in a shrill quavering voice, "They've got the d—d spy! They've got the d—d spy!"

There are several persons in Tarrytown who know Andre's captors. On Broadway is a quaint, white-washed stone house, half hidden amid vines and trees. It is the old Van Tassel mansion, where the trim and coquettish Katrina flirted with Brom Bones and lonesome Crane. Mr. Mott, the owner, when a boy, heard Van Wart tell the story of Andre's capture substantially as given above, except that Van Wart declared that the captors were not playing cards when Andre appeared. "Squire" Capron, who in his youth sang in the choir of the old Greenburg church with Van Wart, never heard him mention the capture. Both describe him as a strongly built, highly respectable farmer, living upon the land presented to him by the Government, and enjoying the esteem of his neighbors. W. C. Williams, a grandson of David Williams, one of Andre's captors, arrived at the Cliff House in Tarrytown yesterday, bringing the elaborately engraved medal presented to his grandfather by Washington, and a cane presented by an Army officer, made from wood sunk in the river by the British to obstruct navigation. Mr. Williams has often heard his grandfather speak of Andre's capture, and while he, as well as the others, acknowledges that the party had little idea of the importance of the papers discovered in Andre's stocking, he is positive that British gold never caused one of them to waver for an instant in his loyalty.

THE SEASON OF FAIRS.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A FINE AUTUMN EXHIBITION—AWARD OF PRIZES.

The autumn exhibition of the Horticultural Society, which opened last evening at the Metropolitan Concert Hall, is superior in every respect to the display made a year ago and a decided improvement upon the exhibition last spring. Upon entering the hall the eye is arrested by a blaze of color from spikes of gladiolas, a long stretch of cut flowers and masses of bloom from new seedling geraniums. At the head of one table is a fine specimen of the pitcher plant (Nepenthes Rafflesiana) rising above the white flowers of a group of well-grown pancratium, and beyond it is a collection of the best hot-house plants contributed by William Bennet. Under the north gallery is a striking group of palms and cycads belonging to Isaac Buchanan and Louis Menard, and a collection of seventy conifers from Parsons & Sons. These last are mainly dwarf varieties, suitable for lawn planting, and they are characterized by an almost infinite diversity of form, tint, habit and expression.

The most striking collection on the south side of the hall is that contributed by Louis Menard, of Albany. It is rich in curious and beautiful forms of cactus, agave and yucca. The collection comprises nearly 100 specimens, every one of which is worth attention.

A full grown pineapple, not from the ordinary plant, but from the variegated form of the ananassa sativa attracts much attention, and there is a throng continually about the tanks where the great water lilies are blooming. Among these are the true lotos of the Nile. There are but few orchids in bloom at this season, but among those exhibited is a superb odontoglossum grande and some fairly good laelias and vandas.

Something like 100 varieties of apples, Duchess pears which weigh nearly two pounds apiece, bunches of Black Hamburgs which turn the scales at five pounds, and rich clusters of Rickett's Seedling grapes, fill the air with an aggravating fragrance, and distract attention from a genuine novelty among the fruits in the shape of some Japanese chestnuts. These last are much larger than our native nuts, although not quite so rich in flavor. The peculiar advantage claimed for them by Mr. Parsons is that they begin to bear when only a few feet high, the nuts on exhibition having been taken from a tree only eight years old from the seed. The chief prizes were awarded as follows:

To William Bennett—For best 50 greenhouse plants, for best single specimen plant, for best fern, for best ixora, for best new plant.

To Louis Menand—For best 15 greenhouse plants, for best 20 variegated leaved plants, for best single variegated leaved plants, for best group palms.

To Mrs. Morgan—For best orchids.

To W. C. Wilson—For variegated leaved plants group of marantas group of crotons group of coleus and rustic vase.

To Halleck & Thorpe—For marantas, coleus and pilargoniums.

To Peter Henderson—For best collection dracenas and best collection of cut flowers.

To Parsons, Sons & Co.—For evergreens.

To W. H. Brown—For best table design.

To John Egan, J. H. Ricketts and E. J. Capley—For grapes.

To W. S. Carpenter—For best collection of apples.

The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow from 10 a. m. till 11:30 p. m.

THE NEW-JERSEY EXHIBITION.

A LARGE GATHERING OF VISITORS—MR. BLAINE EXPECTED TO-DAY—SCORES AT ARCHERY.

There were 10,000 people at the New-Jersey State Agricultural Fair at Waverly, yesterday. The officers of the Society state that the number of exhibitors is far in excess of former years, and the character of the products superior. In the fruit, vegetable and flower department alone there are two thousand exhibitors, and the display is very fine. The poultry exhibit is greatly crowded. It includes every choice variety of fowl. The display of agricultural implements is finer than for many years. Professor Cook, the State Geologist shows over seventy samples of fertilizers used at the State Agricultural Experimental Station.

Senator Blaine will be present with other distinguished guests to-day.

The archery tournament was begun on the lawn. There were four matches shot, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. The entries included clubs from Newark, New-York City, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, Hackensack and Woodside, N. J. In the first match the ladies representing the Toxophilite Club, of Newark, won the first and second prizes; the Nottingham Club, of Elizabeth, taking third prize; and the Oritana, of Hackensack, fourth prize. The best score was 179. The Gentlemen's Championship Match for Jersey men only, was a round of 30 arrows at 60 yards, and 30 arrows at 50 yards; first prize a gold medal, John E. Hill, of the Toxophilite Club, won first prize, with 77 hits and a score of 326, and T. T. Baldwin, of the same club, second prize, with 70 hits and a score of 216. The first contest in the afternoon was a match for ladies' teams—three—50, 40 and 30 yards, first prize three lemonwood bows. The scores were Toxophilite, of Newark, 134 hits, score, 726; Nottingham, Elizabeth, 108 hits, score, 483; Brooklyn Archers, 78 hits, score, 308. The Gentlemen's Club team match, which ended the tournament, was participated in by six clubs. It was at 60, 50, and 40 yards. The scores were as follows: Oritana Archers, Hackensack, 249 hits, score, 1,463; Cedarwood, of Poughkeepsie, 294 hits, score, 1,364; Spuyten Duyvil Club, 287 hits, score, 1,369; New-York Club, 239 hits, score, 1,098; Brooklyn Archers, 246 hits, score, 1,084; Toxophilite, Newark, 262 hits, score, 1,055. The match was won by the Oritana Archers.

THE STATE FAIR AT MERIDEN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Thus far the Connecticut State Fair at Meriden has proved to be a great success. The visitors to Town Hall last night numbered over 2,000. To-day there is a general holiday in the city. All the factories and public schools are closed. The exhibition of stock is witnessed by many distinguished visitors, among them Secretary Northrup, of the State Board of Education; Colonel Dedham and Mr. Noyes, of *The New-England Ploughman*. Senators Platt and Eaton and Mayor Curtiss, of Meriden, are at the park and are to make addresses. The park was crowded for the races, which began at 2 o'clock. To-morrow will be a great day, as the finest entries of fast horses are made therefor. Governor Andrews will be here then, and some notable horsemen. The stock on exhibition is pronounced the finest ever shown in New-England, and the manufacturers' exhibition in Town Hall is said to be equal, as far as it goes, to the Centennial display in 1876.

STOCK SHOW IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The Georgia Stock Fair will open at Atlanta October 18, and will continue one week. The military reunion will take place at the same time, and the procession of the "Mystic Owls" is announced for Wednesday evening, October 20.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1 a. m.—The barometer has risen in New-England and the Middle States, with cooler north to west winds and clear or fair weather. Northeast to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Southern States, with areas of rain and no change in the temperature or barometer. Light rains are reported from the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Kansas, with easterly winds and slightly cooler weather. Cool, clear or fair weather continues in the Lake region.

Indications.

For the Middle States, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness during the day, followed by light rain, slight changes in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

For New-England, clear or fair weather, north to west winds, rising barometer, slight changes in temperature, followed during the night by falling barometer and winds shifting to easterly.

"TRIBUNE" LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The diagram shows the thermometer variations in the city of New-York during the preceding midnight. The irregular lines give divisions of time for the hours, and the mercury during those hours. The broken or dot line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1 a. m.—The upward movement in the barometer continued until 10 a. m. yesterday, after which time the changes were slight. Clear and fair weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 55° and 67°, the average (59⅝°) being ⅛° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 7⅞° lower than on Tuesday.

Clear or fair and slightly cooler weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

A GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A POWERFUL SECT—THE WORK THAT IS LAID OUT FOR THE SESSION—PAPERS OF DEEP INTEREST TO THE CHURCH TO BE READ—A RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The delegates to the Pan Presbyterian Council were given a brilliant social reception this evening at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The spacious halls and galleries were crowded with the most prominent clergymen and laymen of the Presbyterian Church, a large number of ladies also being present. In one of the most commodious gallaries space was reserved for the delegates and their ladies, and here, upon a raised platform were seated Governor Hoyt, Mayor Stokley, Governor McClellan, of New-Jersey; ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and John Wanamaker, and George Junkin of the Committeee of Arrangements. Governor Hoyt formally welcomed the delegates in a speech, in which he said:

The City of Philadelphia, as indeed does the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, desires to acknowledge the significance of such an assembly as this within its borders, and to receive them with a cordial welcome. The organization they represent has had a large share in the intellectual awakening of the last 300 years—a large share in moulding modern thought in Church and State, and in erecting the superstructure of religion, freedom and civil liberty.

Mayor Stokley extended the hospitalities of the city to the delegates, and Governor McClellan spoke as a delegate from New-Jersey. These addresses were responded to by the Rev. Dr. Cairns, of Edinburg, Scotland; the Rev. Dr. Murkland, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. McIntosh, of Ireland, and the Rev. Marian Shoshadri, of India; after which the delegates were presented to Governors Hoyt and McClellan and Mr. Wanamaker. The formal opening will take place at 11 a. m. to-morrow, when the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton, of New-York, will preach an introductory sermon in the Academy of Music. The meetings are to continue until October 3.

The number and eminence of the ministers who will be present, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed, render this assemblage one of great interest. Among those who will attend are the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, England; Professor William Graham, D. D., of Liverpool; the Rev. Dr. Robert Watts, of Belfast; the Rev. Dr. Robert Flint, of Edinburgh; Professor Alexander Mitchell, D. D., of St. Andrews; the Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncrieff, Principal Robert Rainy, D. D., and Professor William G. Blaikie, D. D., of Edinburgh; Professor Alexander B. Bruce, D. D., of Glasgow; Professor Henry Calderwood, D. D., and Principal John Cairns, D. D., of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York; Dr. William H. Green, of the Princeton Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. George Musgrave, of Philadelphia; Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, and the Rev. Dr. John Leighton Wilson, of Baltimore. The churches of the European Continent will be represented by Drs. Krafft, Krummacher, Combe, Fieldner, Arret, Monod, Van Oosterzee and others. India sends a native preacher, the Rev. Mr. Chatterjee. Africa will also send a minister, the Rev. Dr. Blyden, of Liberia. The American Indians will be represented by the Rev. Allen Wright, a pure-blooded Choctaw. The branches of the Presbyterian Church which will send delegates to the Council are the National Reformed Church of France, the Free Evangelical Church of Germany, the Spanish Christian Church, the Presbyterian Church of England and of Ireland, the Established Church, the Free Church, and the United Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Reformed Church of America, the Reformed German Church of America, the United Presbyterian Church of America, the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

In 1870 the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church of the United States was held at Philadelphia. Amid the happy feelings that marked that great reunion, desires for a wider fellowship naturally arose. To these Dr. McCosh gave expression in a sermon preached during the sittings of the Assembly in May, 1870. He urged strenuously the taking of steps to secure an immediate foundation for a union. In February, 1873, public action of a more definite kind was taken both in the United States and in Ireland. Dr. Knox, of Belfast, gave notice of an overture to the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church. The overture was approved of, and a committee was appointed to correspond with other churches.

In the autumn of 1873, when the Evangelical Alliance met at New-York, an important meeting of Presbyterian ministers and elders was held in the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's church. There the movement was fully organized which resulted in a preliminary meeting in London on July 21, 1875, when the platform and articles of confederation were adopted. It was made an advisory, not an authoritative body, having no jurisdiction whatever. It is representative, each Presbyterian body in the world being entitled to send delegates according to the number of its congregations. If it has under one hundred, it is entitled to two delegates, one minister and one elder. If it consists of two hundred, it has four delegates, and so on up to one thousand, the number in that case being twenty. Above one thousand the additional delegates are only two for every two hundred; above three thousand two for every five hundred, at four thousand or more, the total to be forty. This limitation restricts the representation of the largest Presbyterian body in the world, which is that of the United States.

On this basis the first general conference was held in Edinburgh, July 3, 1877, and continued in session for ten days. No less than fifty bodies in different countries reported by delegates or by letter, more or less formally, showing a substantial unity on the subject of confederation. At that meeting it was resolved that the second council should meet in Philadelphia at the present time. A committee was appointed, with the late Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphia, as chairman, to attend to all the necessary arrangements. This general committee subsequently appointed a sub-committee, of which George Junkins of Philadelphia, was chairman, to attend to all the local preparations. A sufficient sum of money has been raised to meet the many incidental expenses of the meeting. To another sub-committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff is chairman, was intrusted the preparation of a programme and the selection of speakers. The unexpected change in their arrangements was caused by the death of the late Dr. Adams, of Union Theological Seminary. He was to have preached the opening sermon. When his last illness came upon him he was compelled to resign his position on the programme, and the Rev. Dr. William Paxton, of New-York, was requested to take his place. Nearly all of the Presbyterian ministers in New-York will attend the whole or part of the sittings of the present council.

Some idea of the importance of the interests represented in the council may be gathered from the number of churches and ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in the world. On the Continent of Europe, excepting Germany, which is omitted as not being wholly Presbyterian, there were reported at the last Council 5,026 congregations and 5,499 ministers; in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5,038 congregations and 4,457 ministers; in the United States, 9,793 congregations and 7,684 ministers; in the British Colonies, 1,641 congregations and 1,291 ministers; in mission fields, 679 churches. The object of the Presbyterian Council is to obtain from the leading minds of the Church their opinions upon all matters of doctrine, church government, sunday-school work, home and foreign missionary work, revivals, personal and family religion, Sabbath observance, temperance, popular amusements and similar subjects of great interest to church-goers. To this end the Council will hold three sessions each day, one in the morning, a second in the afternoon and a third in the evening. There will be at least two additional sections which will hold meetings in the afternoon, and at which papers will be read, to be followed by free discussion. At the evening meetings there will be no discussion. The council will have no legislative authority. Its proceedings, therefore, will not be binding upon any of the associated churches. There are many points of doctrine, it is said, which are not clearly defined in the minds of the mass of church goers. The straightforward expression of opinion by men high in authority in the Church cannot fail, in the opinion of the ministers attending this Council, to be invaluable as a guide. Unanimity of feeling and thought is deemed a vital necessity for the welfare of the Church, and those who have assembled in Philadelphia consider the Council the surest method of securing this.

Some of the principal subjects to be discussed will be: "Modern Theological Thought," by Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh; "Religion in Secular Affairs," by Principal G. M. Grant, of Kingston, Canada; "Inspiration, Authenticity and Interpretation of the Scriptures," by Professor E. P. Humphrey, of Louisville, and Professor Robert Watts, of Belfast; "Family Religion," by the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, of New-York. "The Application of the Gospel to Employers and Employed," by Dr. Blaikie of Edinburgh; "The Relations of Science and Theology," by Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh. "How to Deal with Young Men trained in Science in this Age of Unsettled Opinion," by Dr. McCosh; "Apologetics," by the Rev. E. de Pressense, of Paris; "Agnosticism," by the Rev. Dr. Robert Flint, of Edinburg; "The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ," by Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh; "Popular Amusements," by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; and "The Minister's Portion in the Sabbath Service," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, England.

Besides these addresses and others of similar character and importance, there will be reports on the state of religion in the various countries represented, reports on the method of helping the churches of the European Continent, on dissidents in Presbyterian history, and on the diffusion of Presbyterian literature. During the sessions of the Council a meeting will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on the evening of September 28, at which addresses in the German language will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Krafft, of Bonn; Professor Pfleiderer, of Kornthal; the Rev. O. Erdmann, of Elberfeld, and the Rev. Dr. Herman Krummacher, Consistorial Councillor, of Stettin.

For Unitarian Conference at Saratoga see Second Page.

COUNCIL OF EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Right Rev. Dr. Edward Herzog, Bishop of the Old Catholics of Geneva, Switzerland, upon invitation of Bishop Coxe' was received by the forty-second Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York, in the session here to-day. Resolutions of congratulation and fellowship having been reported to the Council by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, they were translated into German by the Rev. Mr. Siebt, and presented to the Right Reverend Prelate. Bishop Herzog replied at some length in German, which was interpreted to the Council by the Rev. Dr. Stegmund, of New-York.

ALMOST ENOUGH SUBSCRIBED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—David Senton today added a subscription of $10,000 to the Art Museum Association. The fund now amounts to $250,000, leaving only $50,000 to be raised.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....ARRIVED SEPT. 22.

Str Amerique (Fr), Joncla, Havre Sept 11, to L de Bebian.

MINERAL WATERS.—The suits recently instituted in Philadelphia by the Apollinaris Company to prevent the fraudulent use of the name "Apollinaris" upon artificial mineral waters were argued before Judge Butler on the 15th inst. and decided on the 17th. The Court granted injunctions in each case as prayed for, thus fully sustaining the company's demand for relief.

MARRIED.

LITTLE—GRAVES—On September 21, 1880, by the Rev. O. D. Bolwell, assisted by the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Andrew Little, esq., of New-York, to Miss Mary E. Graves, of Jersey City Heights.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ANDREWS—At Wethersfield, Conn., on Tuesday, September 21, James Watson Andrews, in the 32d year of his age. The funeral will take place at his late residence, Fishkill, N. Y., on Friday, 24th inst., at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWNE—On Monday night, September 21, Samuel Akerly Bowne, son of Samuel Bowne, of this city. Funeral from Grace Church Chapel, Fourteenth-st., on Thursday, at 10:30 a. m.

CORWIN—On Tuesday morning, September 21, George E., only son of L. M. and the late George L. Corwin, aged 22 years and 5 months. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, September 23, in the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, at 10 a. m.

DURAND—On Tuesday, 21st inst., of pneumonia, Senaca Durand, in his 77th year. Funeral Friday at 1 p. m., from his late residence, at Melville, Suffolk County, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited. No flowers.

DUNN—At Plainfield, N. J., September 21, 1880, of consumption, Susie W., wife of L. A. Dunn. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Seventh Day Baptist Church,