Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Dreams."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fatinitza."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Our First Families."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"An American Girl."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Carmen."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"Hazel Kirke."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Around the World in 80 Days."
PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—"Lawn Tennis."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8—"Pleasant Company."
STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"La Fille du Tambour Major."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Deacon Crankett."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"As You Like It."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Operations against Dulcigno have been suspended until after Sunday at the request of the Porte. ═══ There has been an affray at Bruges arising out of the enforcement of the school law; one man was killed. ═══ The Melbourne Exhibition was opened yesterday. ═══ President Diaz expressed great satisfaction at the condition of Mexico in his speech to Congress.

DOMESTIC.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council held its last session in Philadelphia yesterday. ═══ A large Republican meeting was held in Oswego last evening. ═══ The Land Office annual report shows that 15,699,253 acres of public lands were surveyed and 6,045,570 entered under the Homestead Act in the year ending June 1. ═══ The Surgeon-General in his annual report states that 24,860 sick seamen were treated during the year, at a cost of $102,185. ═══ The American Union Telegraph Company is permitted by a decision of Judge Miller to extend its telegraphic system over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. ═══ The mints coined in September $4,015,761 in gold coin, $2,391,000 in silver, and $23,000 in copper. ═══ Mattie Hunter failed to beat her own record at the St. Louis races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Conference Committee of Irving and Tammany Halls have not yet agreed about the city offices. ═══ Democrats stoned the speakers of a political meeting last night. ═══ The Warren Court of Inquiry met again yesterday. ═══ Governor Cornell was said to be much better. ═══ Mr. Beecher spoke at his prayer-meeting for the first time after his vacation. ═══ Albert Cole, a stock broker, was reported missing. ═══ The inquest on the tunnel victims was continued. ═══ Less than half of the physicians in this city have registered under the new law. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.48 cents. Stocks dull, but feverishly strong, closing irregularly.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear and partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 45°; average, 52½°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK

From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880.

"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.*

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke.

We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in *The Valley Virginian* on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

ARCHIBALD G. STUART,
H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON,
HUGH F. LYLE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but **with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor.** It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and **the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass.** It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZHOOVER.
E. W. CURRIDEN, *esq.*

Six Rebel flags unfurled thus far in this campaign. Does any one need to be told that they were swung out by Democrats? And does any one doubt what would follow a Democratic victory, if this surge of unrepentant Rebel sentiment has risen at the mere thought of it?

The vigorous young American Union Telegraph Company makes good its claim to a right on the lines of the Pacific Railroads. Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, seems to have ordered that the monopoly for telegraphing to the Pacific Coast shall end, and that competition shall begin forthwith.

Western air seems to have agreed with Mr. Conkling. He never spoke with greater effectiveness than in his address at the great meeting at Warren, Ohio, the other day. Some of the keen thrusts of the speech are given on another page. One of its sayings deserves to be permanently associated with the Democratic party—"a party which has been over "and over again weighed in the balance and is "wanted below."

The expiration of the time fixed for the registration of physicians, under the law of 1880, finds only 1,980 names on the books of the County Clerk, while the number of practitioners, regular and independent, honest and doubtful, in this city, is estimated all the way from 3,000 to 4,000. There is only one exception made by the law to the rule of prosecution for failure to register, and that does not seem likely to cover a large class. It is difficult to account for the neglect of so large a proportion of the profession to comply with the law except upon the supposition that it is expected to be a dead letter. It is obvious that the impulse for its enforcement must come from the physicians themselves. If their societies, which have in charge the ethics of the profession, do not use this means of suppressing quackery, it is hardly to be expected that any outside body will urge and begin prosecutions. It is to be hoped that the proper steps will be taken to put the law to use.

The Northern voter who judges the Southern people by the words of their leaders and newspapers and campaign committees, surely does them no injustice. The reader will find in our Washington dispatches another instalment of the remarkable series of Southern utterances to which THE TRIBUNE has directed the attention of the North. This is a circular printed by the Democratic Executive Committee at Montgomery, Alabama, for the guidance of the party workers in a bitter Congressional fight. It shows all the mean cunning of the new bulldozing plan, which gives the poor negro the choice between his vote and his bread. In the census which is to be made of the voters it is to be stated of each negro with whom he works, and whether as field hand or tenant, and who gives him credit. No attempt is to be made to influence the negroes in masses. The natural leaders must be won first, if possible; "then those who are poor-"est and most dependent upon the whites"—we quote the words of this noble document; then "the weaker classes generally." If the negroes will not turn Democrats, they must be persuaded to stay at home, and men must be assigned to "watch" them and see that they keep their promises. Rioting is coolly condemned as folly. "We "might carry the election by these means," the Committee say, "but we would not reap "the beneficent results." With a powerful organization laying its hand on every source of work or food, no wonder the helpless black submits. And this is the way the South proposes to make a President of the United States.

HINTS FOR REPUBLICAN WORKERS.

Coming through a certain part of this State last week, a shrewd politician remarked in the cars, "Evidently the Republicans are not "going to do well here." He was asked why not, and answered, "Because they are making "a brass-band-and-big-banner campaign of it." Bands are good, but they convert nobody. Banners are fine, but the man who votes for the best-looking face on the costliest banner is not fit to vote at all. The cost of one great banner, that does no good except to show that the party has money to waste, if spent in circulating good documents or newspapers, in getting up good school-district meetings, such as the missionaries who created the Republican party used to hold, in perfecting a canvass, or in getting out a full vote on election day, might easily make a difference of 50 or 100 votes in the result. This is not a year for wind. Let the Democrats make as much noise and display as they like. What Republicans need is to put sharply and clearly before every voter, Democrat, Greenback, or Republican, poor or rich, the reasons for voting against "a change."

There are at least 500,000 voters in this country whose votes could be changed, even at this late day, from the Democratic to the Republican ticket at the next election, if they could have their real interests clearly explained to them. The men who care whether a Democrat or a Republican sits in the post-office are not very many. But the voters who do not want a return of hard times as the result of a mistaken vote are several millions in number. Make the average voter understand *why* it is that Democratic success would be likely to cause hard times, and there will be no need of arguing with him any more. Here and there, of course, there are intelligent men who know that a Democratic victory would mean mischief in finance, in commerce, to manufactures, to banking, and to the public credit, and who are nevertheless so passionately partisan in spirit that, as one gray-haired man said, they "will vote for "Hancock, if it does ruin the country." Also there are many angry partisans among the working people, who would vote for any ticket labelled Democratic, if they knew it would leave their children without bread. In the same spirit, there are some who leave their children without bread because they will have the extra glass which they do not need. Drunkenness of partisanship is as real and as mischievous as any other. But the average voter of this country is not a brute, nor a dolt. He will not vote wrong, as a rule, if he knows how to vote right. To help him to know how to vote right is infinitely more important for Republicans, just at this time, than to raise gay banners or to fill the air with meaningless music.

If each Republican who reads this will think over the men he knows and can reach, he will see that he has not done his whole duty. There are some to whom he has made no effort to explain the matter as he sees it. Has he "no "time"? Perhaps he will have more if Democratic mischief-makers cause his store or his shop or mill to shut up. Does he feel unable to state his reasons clearly and well? Then let him send to the nearest Republican Committee for some document on the point which seems most important to him, and ask his neighbor or acquaintance, as a personal favor, to read it through. How often it is said: "No good can "be done in that way; these Democrats will "neither read nor listen." But that is not generally true, when the approach is courteous and kindly, and when the argument offered is addressed to the reason and personal interest of the voter. If a man begins by beating his neighbor over the head with a club, or with political abuse or chaff, it is no wonder if little listening follows. Begin by taking it for granted that the average Democrat wants to vote right, and show him why "a change" may close mills and mines, ruin savings banks and insurance companies, prostrate trade, wreck railroads, and make farms less valuable. Then ask him to consider whether there is any sufficient reason for taking the risk of hard times.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS.

I.—The subordination of the Republic to the supremacy of the so-called "Sovereign" States, and the surrender of National sovereignty.

II.—The readoption of the pusillanimous doctrine of the last Democratic Administration under James Buchanan, that the United States have no constitutional power to prevent secession, and hence no constitutional power to maintain their existence.

III.—A radical change in the present admirable financial policy of the Government and the substitution of untried financial experiments by untried men.

IV.—The destruction of the National banking system and the substitution of State banks, or of paper promissory notes, issued under the assumed authority of the General Government, whose volume and value will depend upon the result of the ayes and nays on a vote in Congress.

V.—Placing the debt of the Nation for payment in the hands of men all of whom vehemently opposed the resumption of specie payments, and a large majority of whom have either repudiated the debts of their own States, or have favored the Pendleton plan of National repudiation.

VI.—Putting an end to the policy of protection to American manufactories and American labor, and reducing the Nation to a state of dependence upon foreign countries for the necessaries of life.

VII.—The continuance of intimidation, terrorism and acts of violence toward the colored citizens of the South, and the refusal of employment, under penalty of starvation, to all who presume to vote with the party that gave them their freedom.

VIII.—And, therefore, the continued disfranchisement of the race in defiance of the supreme law and supreme authority of the National Government.

IX.—Reversing the verdict of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the verdict of the war; reversing the solemn judgment of the American people, and making the "Lost Cause" the victorious cause.

X.—The continuance of ballot-box pollution, in the use of tissue-ballots, and the false and fraudulent counting of lawful votes actually deposited.

XI.—The elevation to the chief places of power in the Union of all in the South most serviceable and most conspicuous in the war for the Union's destruction.

XII.—The placing in the hands of the late insurgents of the power to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States in the interest of State Sovereignty and secession, and the probable adoption by that reconstructed Court of the theory distinctly justifying secession in the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which assert that the State is to be the judge "of the mode and measure of re-"dress" in all cases of "infractions" of the "compact" on the part of the National Government.

XIII.—Making the indorsers of these treasonable resolutions, which were readopted in the National Democratic platform of 1856, the indorsers of nullification in 1832 and the promoters of and actors in secession in 1861, the guardians of the Nation, which their acts and teachings, unchecked, would have three times destroyed.

XIV.—The elevation to our most exalted office, requiring the most varied knowledge and largest attainments, of a military officer without training or experience in civil affairs, who has no knowledge of the science of government, of political history, or of constitutional law.

XV.—Raising to the dignity of Vice-President, and successor apparent to the Chief Magistracy, a defender of the assassin Brooks, and a supporter of slavery, who has since exhibited his love of oppression by grinding the poor and ejecting them from their almost entirely paid for homes.

XVI.—Finally, Democratic success means placing the Capital of the Union and its Government in the peaceable possession of those enemies from whom they were kept, for four years of open war, only by the expenditure of six billions of money and almost a million of lives.

REDUCING THE DEBT.

The decrease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during the month of September, was $8,974,891 68. In the three months since June 30, the decrease has been $26,578,112 68. Perhaps it may be well to remember that the last Democratic Administration found the country in debt about $31,000,000, and left it in debt over $62,000,000, after four years of profound peace. A Republican Administration has to struggle with a vast debt created by a Democratic rebellion, and with countless plans to break down the public credit, all urged mainly by Democrats, and nevertheless reduces the debt $26,000,000 in a quarter. But a Democratic Administration found a small debt, created by Democrats also, and was aided and even spurred on by Republicans to reduce it, and yet contrived to more than double it in four years.

The principal of the interest-bearing debt has been reduced during the past month from $1,713,198,400 to $1,700,698,400, or $12,500,000. The debt on which interest has ceased, and the debt bearing no interest, have both been reduced also. The only item in which there has been an increase is the accrued interest, which will be cut down by the large payments now being made. The cash on hand was $196,668,332 23 at the beginning of September, and $199,645,260 49 at the end of the month, although bonds amounting to $12,500,000 had been purchased from the surplus revenues. The reduction would have been greater had the last Democratic Congress been less willing to waste money in appropriations designed to "help the party" in certain localities, or with special interests. As the matter stands, United States bonds have been declining in price so much that Democratic journals are forced to account for the fact by falsely stating that Republican manipulators are "hammering" them, whereas it is notorious that sales by Republican houses or operators for some weeks have not been large nor urgent. The reason is obvious; Republicans do not generally believe that General Hancock is going to be elected. But many Democrats do, being moved to that opinion by strong partisan feeling and by a confidence in the reports of Democratic journals and managers. Consequently they have been selling United States bonds with considerable freedom and haste; and if it should turn out that they are right in their judgment as to the result of the election, they will undoubtedly congratulate themselves upon profits secured by their wisdom, while Republicans will lose heavily because of their greater faith in the intelligence and loyalty of the people.

The legal-tender certificates of deposit have been reduced during the month from $11,300,000 to $9,985,000, because the banks have found it very difficult to answer demands for currency. At many of the banks of this city it has been impossible to get moderate amounts of legal-tender notes, though coin, gold certificates, or even silver certificates, could be obtained without difficulty. The gold and silver certificates now outstanding amount to $26,033,660, against only $20,835,940 at the beginning of the month, and the increase must have been wholly in silver certificates, which, in default of other and more desirable paper money, are being forced into considerable use. The fractional currency redeemed during the month has been only $55, and it is evident that the amount still to be redeemed is very small.

Every debt statement is an argument against a change of Administration. The Republican party has so adjusted the revenue laws that an enormous revenue flows into the Treasury each month, and the public debt is rapidly reduced, without exposing home industry to hurtful competition from abroad. Under no Democratic Administration has it ever been found possible to raise a large revenue, even for a short time, without severe prostration of home industry. Yet the largest revenue ever raised by a Democratic Administration, even at the cost of serious industrial disasters, was insignificant compared with that which the Republican party secures, month after month and year after year, as a result of marvellous prosperity in all branches of industry and trade.

A FULL VOTE AND FAIR COUNT.

Here is the table, taken from Colonel Hay's speech, of which Mr. Evarts made such brilliant and effective use at the Cooper Institute. It shows the exact vote in the election of 1876 in several of the Southern counties where General Hancock's friends carried out in its real spirit his recommendation of a free ballot, full vote and fair count.

	Hayes.	Tilden.
Greene County, Alabama	2	498
Walton County, Georgia	2	1,383
Wilkes County, Georgia	2	1,439
East Feliciana, Louisiana	0	1,736
Lowndes County, Mississippi	2	2,073
Tallahatchee County, Mississippi	1	1,111
Yazoo County, Mississippi	2	3,622
Brown County, Texas	1	535
Eastland County, Texas	3	1,784
Hidalgo County, Texas	4	1,629
Buchanan County, Virginia	2	1,330
Totals	21	16,333

Show this to your fair-minded Democratic neighbor. Show it, too, to any Republican who has been captivated by General Hancock's specious phrase. This is what his party *does*, where it has the power. By their fruits ye shall know them.

"THIS SEAT TAKEN."

It is the custom in Connecticut for candidates for the Legislature who feel reasonably certain of an election to select their seats in the House beforehand, to make sure of good places. There have been cases, we believe, where candidates who were so cock-sure as to put their names on seats in advance have come to grief, and never sat in the places they had chosen. The Democrats of New-Haven seem to be disposed to make this custom more general, and apply it to the Presidential election and the choice of good places under the new administration. They have already discounted General Hancock's election, and have commenced picking out the good places under him, labelling them with the name and "This seat taken." On Wednesday night a torch-bearing company called the Ingersoll Phalanx marched through the streets to the residence of ex-Governor Ingersoll, whom they serenaded and called out for a speech. In introducing him the spokesman of the company said, after prophesying the election of Hancock: "When he shall be elected "he will cast his eye over the country for "some one to represent the Government at the "Court of St. James. I have the pleasure to "introduce to you, gentlemen, Charles R. In-"gersoll, the next Minister to the Court of St. "James." Then they marched to the residence of another local politician and introduced him as the next Postmaster of New-Haven.

This disposes of two of the places in the bestowal of General Hancock if he should happen to be elected. It would be as well, however, before accepting this disposition as final, to consider two possible contingencies. First, General Hancock may not be elected. And second, if he should be, he is not absolutely certain to appoint ex-Governor Ingersoll Minister to England or the other man as Postmaster. In the exceedingly improbable event of Democratic success the Connecticut appointments will doubtless be made under advice of one or both of the two recognized leaders in the State—Senator Eaton, of Hartford, and Mr. Alexander Troup, of New-Haven—neither of whom would be likely to favor Governor Ingersoll for Minister to England, if that office should be given to Connecticut. The latter of these two gentlemen, Mr. Troup, would be much better entitled by his services in the campaign to name the Postmaster at New-Haven than the Ingersoll Phalanx, and it is fair to presume from his intimacy with General Hancock that his wishes in the matter would govern the appointment. For these reasons we are inclined to think the labelling of these two places by the Ingersoll Phalanx may be a trifle premature. The New-Haven Democrats have a habit of getting "previous." Ex-Governor English on one occasion several years ago was serenaded by his fellow-citizens on the night of a State election and congratulated upon his election as Lieutenant-Governor. He responded in a speech in which he modestly said they "might "have selected a better man." And about two hours later he found out that they had.

VANCE VS. HANCOCK.

THE TRIBUNE had occasion the other day to say that ex-Confederate Brigadier-General Zebulon B. Vance, who has a bill pending in the Senate to repeal the law forbidding payments to disloyal claimants, must have been somewhat astonished at General Hancock's declaration that "nobody wants or expects "such unnatural action" as the payment of Rebel claims. Senator Vance has done THE TRIBUNE the favor, as other Southern statesmen have done of late, to confirm its suggestion in a striking manner. In a speech from which an extract is made in another column, he declares that "the South asks "no bold and unfair thing when she demands "her rightful compensation for homes de-"stroyed, farms laid waste and pillaged, "property stolen, and slaves released by the "Yankee plunderers." The "whole North," it seems, must "understand this." We must "atone," according to Senator Vance, "for "all the South has suffered in body, pocket "and soul." This is the Senator's peroration: "Our time is coming, boys, and the long pur-"gatory that we have gone through will "only make our paradise the brighter when "we get there."

Don't be too sure, "boys"! The people who made the slaves free are not ready to pay a fine bigger than the National debt for doing that righteous act, upon which Lincoln invoked "the considerate judgment of man-"kind and the gracious favor of Almighty "God." Haven't you learned yet, "boys," that you never owned your slaves, in the eye of the higher law—that when you bought and sold them you were speculating in stolen goods? You and your untamed Rebel leaders are likely to "understand this"—and some other things—after November.

THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

Political considerations had much influence upon the money, stock and bond markets during last week, and probably will have great influence as long as there is serious apprehension that the National finances may be intrusted to a Democratic Administration. No other cause threatens immediate disturbance in the markets, and money is abundant at low rates, although the surplus reserve of the banks was reduced, according to Saturday's report, to $4,643,075. At this time last year it was $2,569,350, but the imports of specie were larger, and there was no apprehension of their discontinuance. The receipts of specie amounted to $4,916,866 during the week ending on Saturday last, but the reported shipments from Europe during the week were not large. The Bank of England lost only $19,500 during the week, and the Bank of France only $1,200,000. But the imports of merchandise at this port were comparatively small, and encourage the belief that the very large movement of the previous week will not be continued. Grain does not go forward largely; the receipts of wheat at New-York for the three weeks ending on Saturday last were only about 4,000,000 bushels, against 6,523,093 for the corresponding weeks last year, and the shipments from Buffalo were also about 2,000,000 bushels less than those of the same period in 1879. The exports from this city for the three weeks ending on the 22d were 3,889,000 bushels, against 6,747,000 last year. Nevertheless, the exports of other products have been large, so that the aggregate value of domestic merchandise exported has steadily and considerably exceeded that of last year. The exports of cotton, in particular, for twenty-four days of September, have been 157,000 bales in 1880, against 47,000 in 1879.

During last week the Treasury paid out $2,840,000 more specie than it received, and the banks also reported a decrease of $1,369,700 in specie. This continued decline of the specie reserves here, notwithstanding the receipts of more than $4,000,000 each week from abroad, deserves attention. Since August 1 the specie balance in the Treasury has declined $10,382,214, and the specie in the banks has decreased about $5,000,000, and yet the gold alone received at New-York from abroad has amounted to $24,600,517. In short, $40,000,000 of specie has gone out of the city within eight weeks, besides any sums received overland from the mines, and besides about $8,000,000 in legal-tenders. A drain of nearly $6,000,000 per week, continued for so long, would have occasioned serious disorder, had not resumption enabled the country to supply its needs freely from abroad. Under ordinary circumstances, a return movement would be expected about the 1st of October, but last year the increase of specie in the banks was about balanced by the continued loss of legal-tenders, from the 1st of October until the end of the year, while the Treasury also lost very largely both in specie and in legal-tenders. The banks have a larger reserve than they had one year ago, by $18,300,000, but they are also far more expanded, their loans being larger by $50,000,000, even after the contraction of nearly $4,000,000 last week, and their deposits being larger by $64,800,000, notwithstanding the contraction of $4,121,800 last week.

Transactions in grain were moderately large last week, though mainly for speculative account, and with some decline in prices. The dry goods business, though less active than in previous weeks, was quite large, without any tendency toward speculation. Provisions were weak, because of the reaction from an artificial and speculative advance. Without much activity there was a material decline in coffee, and sugar and tobacco have declined with large transactions. The volume of business, exclusive of stock operations, though smaller last week than in any other week since August, was still about 11 per cent greater than that of the corresponding week last year, although one year ago transactions were much swelled by speculation in merchandise.

The next President will be elected in November—not by wind but by votes.

The Democratic party professes to be pleased because Hancock says of it: "It's a lot of mischief-makers, I confess; but I promise to hold them in check as much as possible." Perhaps the party laughs because it knows he can't do what he promises.

When the Democrats get through marking $329 on the residences of Republicans, they should try their hand at **$6,000,000,000**, the amount their treason, rebellion and general cussedness have cost the United States. This would look especially well on the doors of the Copperheads of New-York City.

What does Hancock's election involve? A thousand risks. What does Garfield's election mean? Continued prosperity, and not a single risk. Nobody can deny these statements. Why, therefore, does any man who has a penny in the world think of voting for Hancock? Give it up.

That is a beautiful collection, that "innumerable caravan of disgusted Republicans who have come out for Hancock"—Butler, Forney, Boss Shepherd and Mullett. Every man of them sighs for a "change," and needs it, too.

Beltzhoover is very quiet, but his letter still speaketh.

The parties who are chalking the stoops of loyal citizens with the figures 329 are the same, or the descendants of the same men, who, during the darkest days of the war, were chalking the sidewalks of Northern cities with the letters, P E A C E.

If Hancock is elected we are assured by high Democratic authority that Jere Black will be his Attorney-General. This would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. Judge Black furnished Buchanan with legal counsel when the South was in power last, and it is no more than right that he should furnish the same sort of nutriment to Hancock on the Southern restoration. He is sound on the Constitution as it was before the war.

The number of rebel flags unfurled to date rises to six. The zeal of the Lost Cause to be restored grows apace.

Shall the party which was solid against resumption for five years be trusted to make resumption sure and permanent?

The Independent Republican Committee of this city have issued a valuable political document composed entirely of Democratic tributes to General Garfield's integrity. Nearly all of them have been published in THE TRIBUNE, but there are two which have not. One of them is that made by ex-Congressman Speer, of Pennsylvania, in a speech for Hancock at Pittsburg: "This is my first utterance since the Chicago nomination, and I desire to say right here, that I served four years in Congress with General Garfield. I know him well, and I honor him for his honesty, his integrity, his ability, his breadth of knowledge, and his upright character." It will take a good deal of mud to blot out that manly indorsement. The second tribute is by Congressman Felton, of Georgia: "I know General Garfield personally, have been on the same committee with him, and he is a gentleman of good morals, social, clever, and has a grand intellect; intellectually he has no superior in the House. He is a good man, has a mind of inexhaustible resources, and I have nothing to say to detract from his integrity." Will the mud machines be kind enough to read these tributes and then attempt to counteract them by the rowdy performance of chalking "$329" on somebody's doorsteps?

Solid against resumption; solid for increasing appropriations $41,000,000 in five years; solid for rebel claims; solid against pensions for Union soldiers; solid in favor of putting Confederates in the offices held by Union soldiers. This is the Democratic record. Does the North wish to have it extended? If it does, Hancock is the man to vote for.

Would the Glorious Superb veto an inflation bill? Blanton Duncan will tell you he wouldn't, and back it up with documentary proof.

Hancock says he is better than his party, and his party laughs as who should say: "What are you going to do about it?"

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the Minister to Spain, who, with her daughter, spent the summer in Germany, recently passed through Paris, on her way to join her husband in Madrid.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, after years of close and successful practice of the law, intends shortly to retire from business and spend several years abroad with his family.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett has arranged to visit England next summer, and there is a likelihood of his being seen on the London stage. His three daughters, who sailed with their mother a few days ago, will enter a school in Stuttgart.

The Empress Eugenie was so fond of the Castle of Pierrefonds (for which the First Napoleon paid $520, and on the restoration of which the Third Napoleon spent a million) that she always assumed the title of Countess of Pierrefonds when travelling incognita.

Captain Eads has written to the Administrator of Commerce in New-Orleans that if they should seek to carry out the design of bringing the Great Eastern to the levees of the Crescent City, a few hours' dredging at one place in the jetties channel would enable the steamship to pass up the river drawing twenty-nine feet.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, says *The Springfield Republican*, "is getting ready to move into his new parsonage, the gorgeous palace of the Back-Bay, of unique architecture, big and broad enough for the biggest of parsons' families. Mr. Brooks goes in a lonely bachelor, but there are flying rumors that his bachelor days are numbered, and that the bride when she comes will come from Philadelphia."

General Grant has been moved by the ardor of Buckeye hospitality to formulate this compound of mathematics and philosophy: "The greatest bore of my life is that everybody wants me to eat, and they don't think they show any hospitality unless an hour and a half at the table. Now, when you come to eat four meals a day, at that rate you would lose six hours of what is often valuable time."

The pleasant announcement is made that Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor not only returns to the book trade, but is again a partner in the house of James R. Osgood & Co., with which he was so long and successfully connected in former years. Mr. Ticknor is by inheritance, instinct and experience a publisher of books. The house of Osgood would seem incomplete without him. His many friends among literary men, no less than his own guild, will be heartily glad to learn that he has repented it.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are said to be 10,000 buffaloes between the end of the Northern Pacific track and Deadwood, D. T., driven within the limits of civilization by the Indians.

The complete though not official census of Virginia reports a population of 1,560,335, an increase of 284,172 within the decade, or about 23 per cent.

The Art Interchange, which appears in an enlarged form, and with other evidences of progress, gives an interesting reproduction, by the Day process, of a photograph of M. Bonnat's new portrait of John Taylor Johnston, painted at the order of the trustees for the Metropolitan Museum. Of course, a portrait cannot be judged from photographic evidence like this; but this shows enough to insure the belief that when the portrait comes, the complaints about the selection of an artist will die out.

The 100-ton gun at Woolwich was tested by one discharge on September 13, in the presence of a large number of officials and other visitors. This huge weapon, which, to be exact, weighs 101 tons, is 34 feet long with a diameter at the breach of 6 feet 6 inches, tapering off to 2 feet 6 inches at the muzzle. When a lever was touched the gun rose above the parapet and swung around to the opposite point of the compass. The charge was 425 pounds of pebble powder and the projectile weighed 2,021 pounds, was 17¾ inches in diameter, and nearly three feet long. This first of a series of tests was perfectly satisfactory.

Chicago has become a great fruit market within a few years. *The Inter-Ocean* says: "The volume of business is represented by a money value of about $6,000,000 annually. This includes from $210,000 to $300,000 credited to California fruits, and about $225,000 to West India fruits. Ten years ago two or three car-loads of California fruits made up the supply for the season. Members of a Chicago firm resident in that State saw the possibilities of the trade, and perfected arrangements that made this city the supply depot for a large part of the country. The receipts of the one firm are now about 150 car-loads annually. The fruit is distributed from this city to points as far north as Winnipeg, as far south as New-Orleans, and as far east as Boston. This year the trade in tropical fruits has increased nearly 30 per cent, and the trade in California specialties in almost the same proportion."

The World, of Hartford, Conn., a Democratic journal, suspended publication Thursday, after a troubled existence of three days. In his valedictory the editor, who has retired to weekly journalism, says: "We resume our non-partisanship in journalism, and for any good we have done the Democrats we make no charge, and for any damage we have done the Republicans we hope to be forgiven; it has not been serious in either case. Our ambition to run a daily newspaper has been satisfied for the present. We have had the experience; we have had a baby and it is dead. . . . If anybody on the Hill hears to-night any particularly sonorous snoring, they may know that it is an ex-editor of a defunct city daily putting in a square night's sleep once more."

As Congress, at its last session, made no appropriation for beginning the plan of improvement recommended by the Mississippi River Commission, the estimates first submitted have been again sent forward. They amount to $4,000,000 for works of bank protection and channel improvement, at points embracing about 200 miles of the worst navigation below Cairo, namely, near New Madrid, Plum Point, Memphis, Helena, Choctaw Bend, and Lake Providence. The shoals at these localities have only five to six feet of water on them at low river stage. An estimate of $1,000,000 was submitted for closing the breaks in the present levees, about half enough to repair all existing breaks between Cairo and Red River. The commission estimated that $200,000 could be advantageously expended during the next fiscal year in continuing the surveys and examinations contemplated in the law under which the commission is organized. General Q. A. Gillmore, the president of the commission, has selected St. Paul, Minn., as the place for the next meeting, to be held on October 6, for the purpose of examining the river at a low stage between that point and St. Louis.

SOLID SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

ANOTHER MAN HANCOCK "INSULTED."

From a Recent Speech by United States Senator Vance, in Warren County, North Carolina.

The South asks no bold and unfair thing when she demands her rightful compensation for homes destroyed, farms laid waste and pillaged, property stolen, and slaves released by the Yankee plunderers who lived upon us and then refused us bounty. And it is time that the whole North should understand this. It is time that the North should understand that it must atone, as far as it can, for all the South has suffered in body, pocket and soul. Our time is coming, boys, and the long purgatory that we have gone through will only make our paradise the brighter when we get there.

SOLID AGAINST PENSIONS FOR UNION SOLDIERS.

From The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.), Sept. 28.

How General Hancock would stand upon the original proposition of bestowing pensions at all, he has never indicated, that we know of; but were it a new and original question to pension Federal soldiers of the late war, and it were within our knowledge that he was a friend of the measure, it would cause us so to doubt his statesmanship and sense of justice that, we are free to say, we should hesitate to support him. In that case—of its being a new measure—we would insist on pension all or pension none. We would not expect the successful party to rise to the height of magnanimity of supplying wooden legs to the one-legged Confederate soldier, but we would expect a man claiming to be a statesman to rise above the stupidity and meanness of compelling the one-legged Confederate soldier to pay for the wooden leg the Government furnishes the Federal soldier when both are owing and paying allegiance to the same Government. In this connection we think to make a remark about Southern Congressmen who vote for these pension laws and appropriations. They stultify themselves every time they do it and degrade themselves besides.