POLITICS HEREABOUT.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

SOME DETAILS ABOUT CHAIRMAN JEWELL'S MISSING TELEGRAM TO FLORIDA—WERE THEY DEMOCRATIC "REPEATERS"?

The first dispatch sent by Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to the Collector of Key West, Fla., was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

To F. W. Wicker, Collector, Key West, Fla.

Mallory steamer of last week had 200 or 300 work men for some railroad. Looks to us as though they were sent to Key West to vote. MARSHALL JEWELL.

The original of this dispatch cannot be found. It was sent from an uptown office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was copied at the main office before being transmitted to Key West. It is conjectured that the original was among the bundle of dispatches sent by mistake from the Western Union office to the Democratic Headquarters. This dispatch explains all those which were sent afterward and which Chairman Barnum professed to believe were proof that there was an attempt to be made by the Republican Committee to send "repeaters" to Florida.

Chairman Jewell on Tuesday received the following communication:

DEAR SIR: In a conversation held with Mr. G. T. Smith, first assistant engineer of the steamer City of Dallas of Mallory's Line, whose home is in this village, he informed me in answer to my question that the men who went on on his steamer were employed by a Democratic contractor, and in political discussion overheard by him among the men nearly all were members of the Democratic party. Mr. Smith has a record for veracity that is undoubted by any man of any party in this town. The honor of exporting voters to Florida seems to belong from this testimony to the Democratic party. Yours respectfully, C. MELVILLE SMITH.

Member of Executive Committee Garfield and Arthur Club of Smithtown, Long Island.

MR. DOWD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

HIS VIEWS OF THE POLICY WHICH THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK OUGHT TO FOLLOW—OUT-SPOKEN EXPRESSION ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

John D. Lawson, Joel W. Mason, Charles F. Ulrich, Solon B. Smith, Michael Cregan and Thomas Murphy, the committee appointed by the Republican County Convention to wait upon the candidates nominated on Saturday and inform them of their nomination, have performed that duty. William Dowd, the nominee for Mayor, has sent to the committee the following letter of acceptance:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination for Mayor of the City of New-York, tendered me by the convention which you represent. I believe that I may appreciate the honor conferred upon me.

For the most part, all good citizens of whatever party, are agreed as to the policy which a Mayor of the city of New-York ought to follow. No one questions that the laws should be faithfully enforced, that the public health, the water supply and the docks are of vital importance, and that, so far as it can be done without undue taxation, the adornment of the city should be continued; that the finances should be economically administered; that the Mayor should attend to the business of his office like a business man; and that capability and integrity should be the paramount requisite for appointment to office at his hands.

I was born in this State, and have passed in this city over thirty-six years of active business life; and I assume that my intention to comply with these plain rules of right action will be believed without a recital of the hackneyed promises of which candidates are so apt to be prodigal.

All citizens are not agreed, however, as to the policy which should be pursued by the municipal authorities with reference to public instruction.

I have been actively engaged and deeply interested in this department of the public service.

In my opinion, it is essential to the welfare of this community not only that the existing public school system should be maintained, but that it should be kept non-sectarian.

This is a living question of great importance. If the power of our municipal government should ever fall to the advocates of sectarian clamorous at public expense, the legitimate result of their principles enforced by their power would be the destruction of the free school system. If I am elected Mayor, no act shall control or divide, during my term of office, the public schools or the public school funds.

WILLIAM DOWD.

To Messrs. John W. Lawson, Joel W. Mason, Charles F. Ulrich, Solon B. Smith, Michael Cregan and Thomas Murphy, committee.

The other candidates have also accepted the nominations tendered them.

IN FAVOR OF MR. DOWD'S ELECTION.

The following petition was circulated among the business men of this city, yesterday, and received several hundred signatures:

The undersigned request their fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, who favor the maintenance of non-sectarian public schools and the defeat of personal dictation in local affairs, to attend a meeting at Cooper Institute at 8 o'clock Friday evening, October 29, 1880, to promote the election of William Dowd for Mayor.

Prominent among the list of signers are the following:

John Crosby Brown,	H. O. Armour,
Henry Havemeyer,	Russell W. Engs,
George W. Quintard,	E. R. Livermore,
William H. Wickham,	E. Oelbermann,
J. D. Vermilye,	E. W. Coleman,
John A. Stewart,	Leonard Hazeltine,
H. B. Claflin,	E. V. Mastarlane,
F. D. Tappan,	H. M. Requa,
Jesse Hoyt,	R. P. Clapp,
David Dows,	David Dows, jr.

Henry Havemeyer, George W. Quintard, W. H. Wickham, Russell W. Engs and E. R. Livermore are well-known Democrats, and the full list contains the names of many others.

AN ADDRESS BY W. W. ASTOR.

SPEAKING IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH TO WORKINGMEN ON THE EAST SIDE.

A workingmen's mass-meeting was held last evening at Concordia Hall, No. 50 Avenue-A, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican National, State and county nominations. Before the hour for meeting, nearly a thousand members of the various workingmen's campaign clubs assembled at the headquarters, at Forsyth and Houston-sts., and marched with torches to the hall.

Justice Jacob M. Patterson, jr., called the meeting to order, and D. L. Einstein was nominated to the chair. William Waldorf Astor, the Republican candidate for Congressman from the VIIth District, was then introduced. Many of the men in the audience were Germans, and Mr. Astor began his speech in the German language, thanking his hearers for their presence not only in the hall, but in the Republican party. He referred to the support which the Germans had given him when a candidate heretofore, and hoped that they might feel as kindly toward him again, and he exhorted them all to work for Garfield and Arthur and by so doing to work for their own best interests. Then the speaker dropped the German and spoke in English, remarking that he could say more and might be better understood by the majority if he should do the rest of his talking in English. He said that he came to address the audience on the political situation, not as Republicans nor as Democrats, but as citizens of the Republic, all of whom had interests and objects in view which would be affected in one way or another by the result of the approaching election. The great objects which were the same to all were prosperity at home, honor abroad, and equal rights to all. A Government must be able to protect its interests at home, and to make its flag respected all over the world. It must be strong enough to do that to command respect in all parts of its own territory. Then the question of laws and law-making was discussed. Bad laws, the speaker said, have a bad effect upon the community and upon business, and deprive many people of their rights. The present Excise law is an instance of this. It is defective in that it may give power to corrupt men to plunder the people, and to impose upon them very heavy taxes in just fairly.

Speaking of the present prosperity of the country Mr. Astor compared it with the condition of affairs six years ago. Then business was suffering from great depression. Resumption and a tariff protecting American industry were two elements that did much to bring about the present happy condition, and by the gradual payment of the public debt the country had the best of credit abroad as well as confidence at home. The question of the tariff was so confused by designing men that many voters did not have a clear idea of what it was when they went to the polls in the past. But the issue had never come up so forcibly as at present. The question was whether or not American labor should be protected against foreign labor; whether the workmen should make full time with American wages, or half time at the European rate of wages. As for a protective tariff, it was clearly needed now. In two hundred years the conditions might be different, but now, if the tariff were abolished, the factories must close, and the workmen and their families must starve. A man who could advocate such consequences was not worthy to be called an American citizen. The interests of the workingmen were to be guarded; the public schools were to be guarded, and their advantages kept open to all.

In speaking of his own ideas of representation, Mr. Astor said that he should never represent a class, but all the interests of his district; and, above all, he would endeavor to represent all the interests of the whole city in the best manner, as he understood them. He thought he had some claim upon the German citizens, as his own family was of German descent, and had been identified for more than eighty years with the prosperity and growth of New-York City.

DEMONSTRATION AT HACKENSACK.

A GREAT PARADE, AND SPEECH-MAKING ON THE GREEN.

Hackensack, N. J., had a gala day yesterday, on the occasion of a mass-meeting held there by the Republicans of Bergen County. The whole town seemed to be taking part in the demonstration; nearly all of the houses were profusely decorated with bunting, flags and Chinese lanterns. Great numbers of people came in from the country districts, and the wagons and carriages in which they came were covered with bunting, flags, bits of evergreen and twigs with bright, vari-colored autumn leaves. The noon train from New-York, upon which were Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Frederic A. Potts, Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey; John Hill, candidate for Congress in the VIth District, and others, was met at the depot by the Westwood Cornet Band, which escorted the visitors in carriages to "the Green" in the centre of the town. There a large procession was just forming. The procession was a long one, and comprised marching clubs from almost every part of Bergen and the adjoining counties. Many of the delegations came in handsomely decorated wagons, upon which were effective mottoes. A large representation of a canal boat was drawn by twenty mules, and a smaller boat bore the legend, "329 miles from the towpath to the White Hous—5,000 tons register." There was a large representation of colored men in the line. Among the various mottoes displayed, many referred to the Tariff question. A few of them were as follows: "No Free Trade. We won't pay any Southern Claims;" "1860, Forty Years of Democratic Rule. Slavery! Secession!! War!!! United States Bonds worth 87½. Interest, 12 per cent;" "No Surrender to Rebels or Bourbons! Carry the News to Wade Hampton;" "Protection to American Labor."

The procession marched through the principal streets, and then came back to the Green, where the people assembled in front of the grand-stand until the square was almost filled. The windows and balconies of the hotels and residences facing the square were crowded. Daniel Pierce Smith was made chairman of the meeting, and made a telling speech. He spoke of the Democratic party having on hand a lot of old damaged and unsalable political principles upon which it hoped to realize something this year. "Its capital," said he, "is only $329—and counterfeit money at that. As its failure draws near the party even resorts to forged paper, but it is detected and the failure is only hastened the day." Then he introduced Frederic A. Potts, who made a brief speech, in which he referred to the great prosperity of the country at present, showed how it became prosperous—by resumption of specie payment and the maintenance of a protective tariff, and told how the present prosperity might be continued and increased, by the success of the Republican party.

The Roberts Glee Club, of New-York, then sang, and afterward "Honest John Hill" was introduced and made a happy speech. Charles W. Hassler, candidate for the Senate from Bergen County, spoke next. Then after a brief intermission Governor Van Zandt spoke for over an hour. All of the speakers were listened to most attentively and were warmly applauded.

In the evening there was a large torchlight procession, and many of the houses were illuminated.

ABODES OF MELANCHOLY.

THE DENSE SADNESS THAT PERVADES THE ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

At the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the St. James Hotel, everything Tuesday night wore the aspect of a funeral, although the parade of Hancock Veterans was awaited by perhaps a dozen persons, who were standing around discussing in an unusually low tone of voice for Democrats the prospects for Hancock and English in this State. The room of the committee was decorated with cheap pictures such as adorn many of the fire-water places of resort in the questionable parts of the city. On one side of the room is a woodcut of Hancock at Gettysburg, made up to show that Hancock and no other general took part in that fight. Democrats seemed to find neither retrospective nor prospective pleasure in looking at it. The remainder of the pictures consisted of cheap impressions of profiles of Hancock and English.

At the National Committee rooms, No. 138 Fifth-ave., a small crowd assembled to witness the procession. The rooms were filled, but no particular business seemed to be doing. One doleful Democrat said that the number of the headquarters, 138, was decidedly unfortunate and discouraging, because it represented all the electoral votes that Hancock would receive—those from the Solid South. Abram S. Hewitt alighted from a carriage about 9 o'clock, entered the building and passed upstairs. He did not pause to say whether he had read General Garfield's denial of the bogus Morey letter.

A few musty documents lay upon the table and mantelpiece of the committee-room, but no one seemed desirous of shaking the dust from their covers. No flag adorns the outer or inner portion of the building; and it was suggested by a converted Democrat that the committee was in doubt as to whether the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes, without imaging with them the stars and bars, might occasion offence to the men of the Solid South. No enthusiasm pervaded the crowd; on the contrary, all seemed under a cloud of despondency.

MEETINGS THAT ARE TO BE HELD.

At the Republican meeting to be held this afternoon in front of the Sub-Treasury, under the direction of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll will be the principal speaker. The engagements of both Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, who have been invited to be present, prevent them from accepting the proposal. Jackson S. Schultz will probably preside. The meeting will be attended by a large delegation from the dry goods trade, which will march in a body down Broadway and then through Exchange-place and Broad-st. to Wall-st. The column will be formed in Worth-st., west of Broadway, at 2:30 p. m. It will be under the command of C. B. Mitchell, of C. B. & I. F. Mitchell & Co., as chief-marshal, and will be headed by Gilmore's Band. The Produce Exchange Republican Club will also be present under the command of Colonel S. Oscar Ryder. H. M. Requa, E. V. Macfarlane, and the appointed captains, will form in line in Moore-st., about 600 strong, and marching through Pearl and Broad-sts. will be received in front of the Stock Exchange by the Bankers' and Brokers' Club, and then march to Wall and Broad-sts. A delegation from the Young Men's Republican Club is expected to take part in the demonstration.

The great tariff demonstration at Newark to-morrow afternoon will be one of the most important events of the present canvass. The manufacturers and mechanics are thoroughly aroused, and will turn out in great force. Most of the factories will be closed, and in some of them the men will be paid for a full day's work. Other manufacturers will furnish conveyances for their men. The steel works will be represented by fourteen wagon-loads of employés, and other large firms will be as fully represented. The organization of business men will comprise about 1,000 men. The merchants of Broad-st. have engaged a band of fifty pieces, and the jewelers are also making extensive preparations for the event. Business will be practically suspended during the parade.

Arrangements have been made for the final Republican mass-meeting of the canvass in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music Saturday evening. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll will speak.

Brayton Ives will preside and Charles Francis Adams, jr., Wayne MacVeagh, President Seelye, of Amherst College, and Oliver W. Root will speak at the Garfield and Arthur meeting in Cooper Institute this evening, which is intended to be a representative gathering of men who voted for Tilden in 1876, but have since come to a knowledge of the truth.

A mass-meeting will be held at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club. The speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, William H. Townley, Miss Nellie Holbrook and others. Tickets for reserved seats can be had at Parlor No. 3, Coleman House.

RALLY AT HEMPSTEAD.

The Republicans of the towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead, L. I., held a day and evening mass meeting yesterday in the village of Hempstead. The afternoon meeting was held in the town hall and was well attended. S. S. Burdett, of New-York, was the speaker. In the evening meetings were held at the town hall and Assembly rooms, both places being filled to overflowing, while the streets of the village were crowded with people from the surrounding country. Telling speeches were made at the evening meetings by George E. Harris and Richard C. McCormick. After the close of the evening meeting there was a parade of the Boys in Blue from all parts of the town, over one thousand being in line, including the colored Boys in Blue from Westbury and Jamaica. Flags were displayed and many dwellings illuminated along the line of march, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

DENIAL FROM GENERAL WEAVER.

The New-York Star on Sunday published what purported to be a fac simile of an autograph letter of General J. B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, addressed to E. H. Gillette. The letter was dated "New-York, September 13, 1880," and was alleged to show that General Weaver had sold out the Greenback interest to the Republicans. George C. Jones, Chairman of the New-York State Greenback Committee, Tuesday received a dispatch from General Weaver, who is at Des Moines, Iowa, pronouncing the letter an "unqualified forgery throughout." The dispatch was verified by an affidavit made by General Weaver before A. S. Fulton, a notary. E. H. Gillette also telegraphed to Mr. Jones that he had never received such a letter from General Weaver.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Jacob Hess, the Republican candidate for Register, has opened his headquarters for the campaign at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

There was a very large Republican parade in Paterson, N. J., last evening, over 5,000 men being in line. The division composed of business men and the one of workingmen and silk operatives attracted much attention.

The members of the Democratic clubs in the Sixth Ward of Paterson, N. J., would not allow the name of George C. Ludlow, the candidate for Governor, to be placed on a banner because he refused money to them. The omission is marked as the banner bears the names of the other party candidates.

Some of the Democrats of Putnam County are endeavoring to defeat the election of Samuel H. Everett, the Republican candidate for Assembly, by asserting that he is a resident of this city. Mr. Everett was born in Southeast, came to this city about twenty-five years ago to establish business, and returned to Southeast, upon the death of his father several years ago, where he has lived since, and lives upon the old family homestead.

At a regular meeting of the VIIth Assembly District Republican Club at 148 Bleecker-st., last evening resolutions favoring the election of Anson G. McCook, for member of Congress from the VIIth District, Isaac L. Hayes for member of Assembly from the VIIth Assembly District, and Charles B. Waite and John H. Seaman for Aldermen, were read and accepted by a unanimous vote. Thomas G. Henry, of Washington, and T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee, discussed the issue of the canvass.

A well-attended meeting of the Republican Campaign Club Union was held last evening at No. 928 Broadway, Colonel Knox McAfee presiding. The Thomas L. James Battery, of the 1st Assembly District, the Veteran German Republican Club, of the XIVth District and the Insurance Garfield and Arthur Association were admitted to the Union. Addresses were made by Frederick G. Gedney, General William H. Morris, and others. The Young Men's Association of the Union, which was organized last Saturday, has already over 130 members, and will hold a mass-meeting in the rooms of the Union this evening.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A CLOCK FACTORY DESTROYED.

BURNING OF THE ANSONIA COMPANY'S WORKS IN BROOKLYN—THE LOSS NEARLY $1,000,000—TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF WORK.

One of the most destructive fires of recent years in Brooklyn occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, completely destroying the large factory of the Ansonia Clock Company, and involving a loss of nearly a million dollars. The building covered an entire block, bounded by Seventh and Eighth-aves. and Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. The fire was discovered about 2 a. m., on the Twelfth-st. side of the building, by a street-car conductor, who was on his way home. He endeavored to find the watchman of the building, but, being unsuccessful, aroused the proprietor of a liquor-store in the vicinity, and with his aid burst into the room where the blaze appeared, and tried to put it out. After an unsuccessful attempt of two or three minutes the watchman appeared, and an alarm was sent out. Successive alarms were sounded, until the whole fire force of the city was at the spot. But the inflammable nature of the contents of the factory gave the flames such headway that the efforts of the Fire Department were comparatively futile. The firemen were crippled also by the feeble pressure of the water on the high ground where the factory stood when so large a number of engines was drawing from the supply. The lack of other buildings in the vicinity of the factory, which stood in a sparsely settled portion of the city, was a serious impediment to the work of the firemen, as the intense heat from the burning structure would not permit their near approach to it. Every effort was made, however, by the Fire Department, but in less than an hour from the outbreak of the fire it had extended entirely through the building, and the whole interior, as seen through the windows in the lofty walls, was a glowing mass of flame, which extended high above the roof, and could be seen for miles around. In this city it appeared as if much of Brooklyn was burning.

By 5 o'clock the fury of the fire was spent. Meanwhile the flames had communicated to the lumber yard of the company, in Thirteenth-st., where many thousand feet of lumber were stored, and this added to the brilliancy of the flames. The fire also extended to a number of dwellings occupied by employés of the company, on the opposite side of Twelfth-st., which were destroyed.

The entire loss is estimated at about $950,000. The insurance, about $350,000, distributed among ninety-five companies in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and New-Orleans. Among those that will suffer heavily are a considerable number of Cincinnati and New-Orleans companies. A special meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the adjustment of the losses. A committee was appointed to attend to the matter.

The Ansonia Clock Company, the principal office of which is at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., this city, has extensive works at Ansonia, Conn., in the Naugatuck Valley. The Brooklyn factory was made necessary by the extension of the business of the company, and work upon it was begun in February, 1879, and completed five months later. It had a frontage of 300 feet, with a depth of 200, and was built around an interior quadrangular courtyard, the building itself being only forty feet from front to rear. It was of brick, five stories in height, with stone trimmings, and a left-central tower. Over 400 sorts of clock cases and fifty time-movements were made in it. There were employed in the factory about 600 men and as many boys and girls, all of whom are deprived of work by the fire.

The building was heated by steam and supplied with gas made from naphtha. The machinery was driven by a Corliss steam-engine of 250-horse power. In addition to clocks, the company made bronze mantel ornaments. An extension of the works had been already planned, and it was expected that about 1,000 more employés would be needed. The cause of the fire is not exactly known, but it is believed to have originated in the room where the gas was made from naphtha; the machinery for which had been out of order for some time. About sixty barrels of naphtha were stored in a cellar in the vicinity of the building, but the fire did not reach it or a terrible explosion would have occurred. The loss on the buildings in Twelfth-st. is estimated at $8,000. They were owned by A. F. Goodsmouch, of No. 32 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. His loss is covered by insurance. The occupants met with losses aggregating about $6,000.

The destruction of this factory throws out of employment 1,000 persons. W. E. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., one of the largest stockholders in the company, said yesterday that without doubt the company would at once take measures for rebuilding the works.

TWO STEAMERS IN DANGER.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—The cotton in the hold of the British steamship Dalbeattie, which had cleared for Havre, was discovered on fire this evening, and 150 bales were thrown overboard. They were recovered by tugs, which extinguished the flames. The Dalbeattie had on board 3,827 bales of cotton. The fire was caused by friction. Yesterday the cotton in the hold of the steamship Josephine, of the Morgan Line, when twenty-five miles out from Indianola, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with great difficulty. The Josephine arrived here to-day and discharged the damaged cotton.

GENERAL GRANT IN ROCHESTER.

A GREAT MEETING—TELLING ADDRESSES BY GENERAL GRANT, SENATOR CONKLING AND OTHERS—GENERAL GRANT INTERRUPTED BY THE CROWD—A REVIEW AND TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At a large Republican demonstration here to-day, 50,000 people being in attendance, General Grant reviewed a parade of the Boys in Blue, and presided at a tent meeting, where 15,000 people were present. General Grant was so interrupted by the crowd pressing forward that he could say only a few words. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF ROCHESTER: I esteem it a high honor to be called upon to preside here to-day. [He was here interrupted by the turmoil and pressure of the throng to get nearer and if possible catch the words.] I am listening to you, gentlemen, and I cannot understand you when you are all talking at once, neither can you hear a word of what I am saying unless you let one do the talking for a minute or two. [Cries of "louder," "We want to hear you," etc.] When the other speakers come on I hope you will keep order. I have told you that if you all talked at once I couldn't hear a word you say. [Chairman—"Gentlemen, I beg of you not to be so selfish in trying to crowd out others, and in thus making a disturbance that drowns the General's voice."

Gentlemen, it is very encouraging for the cause which you and I came here to foster and advance to see such earnestness manifested, in spite of bad roads and bad weather. Since this campaign opened I have been from Illinois to Boston, passing through your own State of New-York, and I find the same enthusiasm everywhere. This is convincing evidence, to my notion, that the people understand the questions before us in this campaign. It seems to me an additional cause of the deterioration on the part of the people of the country that the Southern generals who fought so recently to destroy the Union, and who have since been experienced no change of heart, shall not administer our estates in the North, but that we are going to look after our estates ourselves. It is gratifying to me to observe that there are two topics of public importance upon which the people have made up their minds—first, that they will have a loyal Government and an honest ballot and a fair count; and secondly, that all classes are convinced of the fact that the tariff is not a local issue, but one of benefit to agriculture, laborers, manufacturers, and all classes alike. The farmer understands that without employment in the manufactories there would not be purchasers for the products of the home markets.

Now, gentlemen, not being able to hear a word of what you are saying, I will stop and introduce to you a gentleman who can give 329 reasons why the Republican party should be successful in the coming election. That gentleman is the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. [Tremendous applause.]

Senator Conkling made an address of two hours, speaking mainly upon topics suggested by the audience. Then, in introducing Colonel Pitkin, General Grant spoke again as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have heard, as a plank of the Democratic platform laid down here just now, that it was the work of the Democratic party to fill the gap between the aristocracy and the laboring classes in the United States of America, and you have been rightly told that we have no aristocracy. That gap was closed fifteen years ago, when slavery went out of existence in America. The only aristocracy that ever existed in this country was an aristocracy of the Democratic party, and it had its life in the ownership of human beings.

I now introduce to you Colonel Pitkin, of Louisiana, who knows what that aristocracy was, and will tell you of the disaster which it wrought in the South. [Applause loud and long.]

Addresses were also made by "Jim" Wood, the miner, B. K. Higgenbotham, Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, and F. G. Stuart, a colored speaker from Wayne. In the evening a grand torchlight procession was reviewed by General Grant.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

FAILURE IN THE COFFEE TRADE, WITH LIABILITIES OF $800,000.

The failure of C. Ripley & Co., dealers in coffee and spices, at No. 79 Wall-st., was announced yesterday. An assignment was made by the firm to Morgan J. O'Brien, giving preferences for about $12,500, which is understood to be due for salaries and wages. At the office of the firm yesterday it was said that the liabilities would amount to about $800,000 and the assets to perhaps one-half of that amount. The resources consist of merchandise and book accounts; neither member of the firm holds any real-estate, and customers' notes have been either sold or discounted. The debts are due mainly to banks, and, to a small extent, to importers. The firm attributes the failure to the recent depreciation in the value of coffee, and to losses by other failures. It was said yesterday that the firm had made no purchases since September 9, and that since that time it had been trying to arrange its affairs.

The house was one of the oldest in the trade, having been founded about thirty years ago by Christopher Ripley, who with his son, Leander, constitutes the firm. It has enjoyed a good reputation, but in the trade the failure was not wholly unexpected. The firm was known to be carrying a considerable stock of coffee, bought on speculation, and the decline in prices within the last three months has been about 2½ cents a pound. The firm has been obliged to pay recently exorbitant rates for the negotiation of its paper.

Fiske & Osborne, bankers and brokers at No. 62 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $132,756.95; nominal assets, $245,102.36; actual assets, $49,907.95. The schedules also show that they had loans to the amount of $185,368, which were secured by stock collateral the market value of which is placed at $217,436.

Henry Huber, the surviving partner of the firm of Wm. S. Carr & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies at No. 110 Centre-st., and at Mott Haven, made an assignment yesterday to John O. Williams. The inventory recently made showed liabilities $50,000 and assets $80,000. The factory at Mott Haven cost $30,000 and is mortgaged for $15,000.

FINDING LIFE A BURDEN.

Julius T. Jones, a travelling preacher and a former employe of *The Witness*, attempted to shoot himself yesterday while in a fit of insanity brought on by religious excitement. Mr. Jones, who is thirty-five years old and unmarried, had a room at No. 316 West Thirty-second-st. The report of three pistol-shots in quick succession startled the other occupants of the house, at 10 a. m. Jones was found in bed, bleeding from two wounds in the head, and one in the hand. The pistol was, however, so small that he had not apparently injured himself seriously. He was able to walk to the ambulance, in which he was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Among a heap of religious cards and tracts on a table by his bed, was found a large number of letters, written with an apparent determination to end his life. In a note to his landlord he directed a message to be sent to his mother in Henrietta, N. Y., informing her simply that "Julius lies dead at my house"; in other letters he gave directions about his burial. Six pall bearers were named, and the request was made that at his funeral the cards and tracts should be put on his coffin in a glass dish, so that his friends passing around it could take each one. "I would be much obliged," he wrote, "if some of these cards could be tacked to the casket case, when my body is sent home, so that on the way between New-York and Rochester the railroad men might read them." To his mother he wrote that the Lord had given him permission to go home with the full witness of the Holy Spirit. "I am forgiven the seeming crime," he said, "on the same basis as David was. I would gladly live and help move on the Gospel car, but the Lord has told me that on account of my peculiar eccentricities, if He should restore me to health, I should do the cause more harm than good." As a text for his funeral sermon he had selected: "For so He giveth His beloved sleep."

Matthew Follmser, age forty, of No. 157 Norfolk-st., sprang into the East River yesterday at the foot of Stanton-st., but was rescued.

HUNGRY MEN FROM CAPE COD.

The appearance of about seventy swarthy and cadaverous Italian laborers, excited and swearing vengeance upon somebody, attracted a crowd in front of the Drexel Building, at Wall and Broad-sts., yesterday. In the middle of the crowd was L. B. Meyers and Mark Williams, two special officers from Massachusetts. They stated that they had been sent from Sandwich to this city by the Fall River Line, with the seventy Italians, who had been employed since September 9 on the Cape Cod Canal project; since that time they had received no money, and scarcely any food. They were looking for Fisher, the contractor. One of the officers said: "We went to Fisher's office, No. 12 Old Slip, where he agreed to meet us and take charge of the men this morning, but he slipped out through the back door when he saw us. These men are hungry, and during the past week they have been fed by the poor authorities of the town of Sandwich. There are 400 more of these destitute Italians in Sandwich, and they will be sent here in relays."

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Park Avenue Hotel—Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and George R. Corkhill, of Washington.....*Continental Hotel*—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.....*Grand Union Hotel*—Congressman J. M. Bailey, State Treasurer N. D. Wendell, and General J. Meredith Read, of Albany, and ex-Governor Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island.....*Windsor Hotel*—General William S. Harney, U. S. A., and State Prison Superintendent L. D. Pusbury, of Albany.....*Albemarle Hotel*—Miss Sarah Bernhardt and Henry Barrett.....*New-York Hotel*—Colonel J. N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore.....*Everett House*—Henry Adams, of Boston.....*St. Denis Hotel*—Bishop E. O. Haven, of San Francisco.....*Sturtevant House*—Congressman William Lounsbery, of Kingston, N. Y., and Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Leadbetter, U. S. N.....*Grand Central Hotel*—Governor E. M. McCook, of Colorado, and R. J. Gatling, of Hartford.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Ernest S. Inman, manager of the Inman Company, and party sail for Liverpool by the City of Berlin on Saturday next.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer Amerique yesterday was Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. She said to a TRIBUNE reporter that she should proceed immediately to Springfield, Illinois.

SMALL-POX IN HIGH BRIDGE.

The Board of Health was informed yesterday that a case of small-pox had been discovered at High Bridge. The patient, a man, was in the first stage of the disease. Orders were given for his immediate removal to the Riverside Hospital.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church, on the north side of One-hundred-and-ninth-st., east of Madison-ave. It will be 49 feet front and 96 feet in depth, and will cost $19,500. E. L. Roberts is the architect.

NOT GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

An inquest yesterday in the case of Joseph Hall, an employe of the Manhattan Gas Company, resulted in the acquittal of Patrick Flanagan, one of his fellow laborers, who had been charged with killing him. The two men had quarrelled about the payment for drinks, but there was no evidence that Flanagan had attacked Hall.

SLIGHT COLLISION IN THE BAY.

The steamship Newport, from Havana, yesterday morning arrived off Quarantine Station. There she came into collision with the steamer Newnham, from Antwerp, about 3:30 a. m., carrying away the Newnham's bulwarks on the starboard quarter, injuring her upper works and damaging her stern. It was a bright night and no reason for the collision could be learned.

BROOKLYN.

There were in Brooklyn last week 250 deaths, 95 marriages, and 248 births.

Henry Cadley, age eight, of No. 434 Gold-st., died last night from the effects of injuries received yesterday afternoon by being run over by a lumber wagon driven by Gates Gibson, of No. 415 Willoughby-st. The boy received a fracture of three ribs.

Upward of 1,000 warrants for the arrest of persons who have illegally registered in Brooklyn have been issued by Commissioner Allen, Chief Supervisor of Election. Most of them are for persons who have registered from vacant lots and vacant houses.

JERSEY CITY.

An unknown boy, about 8 years of age, was instantly killed last evening in Pacific-ave. by being run over by a horse-car while looking at a Democratic parade. The driver of the car was arrested.

Another leak in the Hudson River Railroad tunnel caused no little excitement among the laborers in the caisson Tuesday morning. The compressed air rushed out between the side of the caisson and the entrance to the tunnel. The new hands ran for the ladder in the caisson, but the experienced workmen easily stopped the leak with a pattiul of silt. While the air was escaping the water arose in the caisson several feet, but it was forced out as soon as the leak was stopped.

NEWARK.

The building of the First National Bank was offered for sale at auction yesterday by order of the receiver. The property had been appraised at $100,000. The bidding began at $50,000 and was run up to $80,000. The receiver then declared the sale adjourned until November 24, when, if the building was not disposed of privately, the sale would be peremptory.

NEW-JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE.—Burglars effected an entrance late Tuesday night into the tailor shop of F. Nolk, on Main-street, and carried off stock valued at $600.

AMBOY.—Oliver Nesbit, a young man, while out in a boat fishing yesterday, was run into by the sloop Jesse Wood and drowned. It is alleged that no effort was made to save him. The body was not recovered. Nesbit was twenty-three years of age, and lived at Seaside.

ELIZABETHPORT.—A sensational rumor was published last evening, to the effect that a young girl named Minnie Conkling, daughter of John F. Conkling, a wealthy citizen of Elizabethport, had been assaulted and murdered in the woods near that place by a tramp. A thorough investigation of the report by a TRIBUNE reporter showed that there was no truth whatever in the story.

PATERSON.—The jury in the Dalzell trial was called into the court-room yesterday and the foreman stated that no verdict had been agreed upon, although the jurors had been locked up since Monday. Ten of the jurors took a walk, guarded by a number of constables. It was rumored yesterday that the jury stood eight to four in favor of a verdict of guilty....A singular accident occurred at the silk mill at Haledon, in the outskirts of Paterson, Tuesday evening. Henry Van Orden, the engineer, was bracing a belt over a large wheel, and was caught by his sleeves. He was drawn up and his hands and arms were pulled through the belt-hole in the floor, where he hung until the machinery stripped the clothing from his body. He was very badly injured.

LONG ISLAND.

RIVERHEAD.—The jury in the Sag Harbor murder case rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree last evening, and Wilbur, the principal, was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD DEERING MANSFIELD, LL. D.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—E. D. Mansfield died at his residence near Morrow, Ohio, this morning.

Edward Deering Mansfield was born at New-Haven, Conn., on the 17th of August, 1801. He was graduated at West Point in 1819, but did not enter the army. He then studied in the College of New-Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1822. He studied law at the Litchfield (Conn.) Law school, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. He removed, however, at once to Ohio, and in 1836 he became Professor of Constitutional Law in Cincinnati College. From 1839 to 1849 he was Editor of *The Cincinnati Chronicle*, of *The Atlas* from 1849 to 1852. In 1857 he became Editor of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, and from 1864 to 1872 he conducted *The Railroad Record*. His special contributions to *The Cincinnati Gazette* are well known and signed "E. D. M." He wrote elsewhere over the signature of "A Veteran Observer." From 1837 to 1867 he was Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio. He was a member of the French Society of Universal Statistics. Mr. Mansfield published "The Duties of Manhood," "Political Grammar," "The Laws of Constitutional Law," "Legal Rights of Women," "Life of General Scott," "History of the Mexican War," "American Education" and other works. He received the degree of LL. D. from Marietta College, Ohio.

ALEXANDRE M. GUILLEMIN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Alexandre Marie Guillemin, the French painter, is dead.

He was born at Paris in 1817, and learned his art in the studio of Baron Gros. He exhibited a picture entitled "The Sick Doll" in 1849, and painted several others during the succeeding twenty-five years. Among these works of art were "An Hour of Liberty" (1850), "The First Step" (1857), and "Sunday Morning" (1861). He became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1861.

THOMAS HUGHES AT SWARTHMORE.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Oct. 27.—Thomas Hughes, M. P., delivered an address on "Dr. Arnold and Rugby school," to a large audience at Swarthmore College this evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....	6:24	Sun sets.....	5:07
Moon rises.....	0:56	Moon's age.....	24
Sandy Hook..	2:36	Gov. Island..	3:20
Hell Gate.....	5:00		
Sandy Hook..	3:12	Gov. Island..	3:47
Hell Gate.....	5:36