making bellam by loud, prolonged and intrusive applause, cat-calls and stamping. One of them had a little table bell, with which he signalled his claquers to begin or end their noise, and the manager was obliged to make an address from his chair to this offender, and threaten to stop the performance if the interruption were not discontinued, and later an even more serious disturbance occurred when the students undertook to sing "We Won't go Home till Morning."

A pair of sightless lovers have been married in Cincinnati. The bride has been blind since childhood, but having received an education at the Institution for the Blind at Columbus, has been more of a comfort than a burden to her friends, for she had learned to play on a cabinet organ and to sing sweetly, and to be, moreover, of great assistance in the household. Last June she attended a convention of the blind, and her sweet voice caught the ear of a former pupil of the same institution where she had formerly been to school. This was a blind man with a soft heart, and he resolved to go to Cincinnati and ask her to marry him. While he was waiting for her answer, the house where she was living caught fire, and her mother was burned to death. This sad event occurred a few days ago, and now the two blind lovers have gone on their honeymoon.

A London journal is greatly shocked by the rumor that Henry Irving, the actor, has been asked by a number of independent students of Glasgow University whether he would "allow himself to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship," and that he has answered that "if it were a general wish of the students he could only reply in the affirmative." The editor hopes this is only a bad joke perpetrated by some lively undergraduate. He admits that Mr. Irving has achieved great eminence in his profession, and deserves great credit for his attempts to elevate the character of the English stage, but argues that the qualities of an actor have not hitherto been supposed to have much in common with those which are expected in the Lord Rector of a university, unless the students wish Mr. Irving to relieve the tedium of the usual ceremonies by appearing before them in the character of Saviolet or the Corsican Brothers.

The Pall Mall Gazette gravely informs its readers that "General Garfield, the Democratic candidate for the Presidentship, has written a letter expressing full sympathy with the Protectionists, and declaring that all talk about Free Trade for the United States is folly." It is generally suspected at this side that General Garfield is a Republican, and that it was General Hancock who wrote the letter, but, on the whole, these are trifling errors compared with the downright ignorance of this assumption: "Whichever party wins, therefore, is not at all likely to propose any measures of tariff reform. But the Americans are now beginning to realize the fact that protective duties, whilst they enable manufacturers to retain command of the home markets, inevitably restrict the foreign trade of the country; and the farmers are getting to understand how much they are injured by a policy which enhances the price of everything they buy, while it only restricts the market for what they have to sell. And as the direct extend foreign trade is spreading, and the farmers are growing every day a more important factor in party politics, the influence of the Free Traders, now everywhere in certain ultimately to prevail." This is an instructive reading for British readers.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE DECADENCE OF ROMANCE—What is the cause of the decadence of romance? Science, analysis, introspection—these are our malady. There is another cause—the decline of stories of adventure. We have become very provincial, and are interested beyond all reason in the petty details of our own modern existence. Novels must be written, like newspaper articles, up to the interest of incidents of the hour, and they are all the better liked if they contain some reference to contemporary scandal, or some personal satire on prominent contemporary historians. Now the romance of the seventeenth century is not precisely an epoch of adventure. The novelists of the beginning of the same saw this, and they took refuge in the imaginary "romances." "Anything might happen under the Plantagenets," says Miss Braddon; and well it was for Tudors, the Stuarts, or at any time up to the French Revolution, there was ample playing-ground for the writer of fiction. But now the historical novel is thoroughly out of fashion. Perhaps the authors are partly to blame. They were not their own censors. The love affairs became too obvious, the adventures were supplied at much too slight an expense of imagination. Then the historical critics of this moment came down on the novelist. A German critic (I tell people) has been known to remark that "Scott's work belonging to the middle ages of romance shows the nature of a mediæval spirit. An historical novel is neither one nor the other, or ought to be, as it is learned as a treatise by Professor Gindes. To be sure, some of our historians, in revenge, have taken all the charms of style and all the freedom of fancy characteristic of the novelist. Thus our science, and our love of modern gossip, which we call "realism," and our humor and our dandified mediæval aesthetics, all make against romance of the old exuberant sort.—[The Saturday Review.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON "WOMAN'S PLACE."—The truth is that the ear bottoms about a woman's place were right at their centre, and wrong only in their circumference. We have only to look back a little way in time to see that the Noodle never in his sickness "Oration," that woman's proper place is in the sick-room; give her then authority in those large sick-rooms which we have built for her, and call hospitals. It is true that woman's proper companion is with the poor; allow her, then, a voice in what is surely a very important part of the duty of the State—the distribution of the cooper class. It is true that woman's most especial function is the bringing up of children; give her, then, an influential position with regard to the still more important part of the duty of the State, the indeed whole, on the whole, seems to be a matter of pursuit only—the education of its future citizens. Where we go beyond this, and enter the contentious questions which, for best result, must be settled by the aristocracy of aims, we enter on ground which appears to me more questionable. It is a wise general rule, though subject to many exceptions, that people should abstain from interference with their equals in those questions of duty the strain of which will in no case fall upon them.—[The Spectator.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S NEW NOVEL.—Mrs. Oliphant has grown so much that she is almost too conspicuously masterly in her art; we find in her more of the struggles and flashes, the warms and the fire of numerous genius; liberty to achieve expression. Her book is a calm and harmonious reflection, not a picturesque and impassioned creation. She writes from the fullness of experience, with the masters of methods. She has no cause to plead, no wrongs to right, no spite to gratify, no only a story to tell. And we do not know where to look among her sister novelists for any one who could, considering all things, have told it so well.—[The Spectator.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OFFENBACH.—M. Jacques Offenbach, the composer, died in Paris on October 4. A man of distinct though thin genius, with the sensuousness of the true Jew character, the author of *La Grande Duchesse* passed his life in demoralizing music, so far as the art is possible, he made indecency harmonious, and attained thereby much wealth and notoriety, if not fame. There was a vein of pathos in him, as well as of sportive recklessness, which magnified, but for the second Empire, have led him to better work, and indeed at one time was leading him; and to say that he was comedy to Heine's tragedy is only untrue because the two minds stood on such different levels as regards mental power. He was the fitting musician of the orgy called the Second Empire, and, like everything else in it, had the want of abiding strength which differentiates the products of the period from those of any similar section of French history. His name will die, like that of any Imperial statesman, or General, or *Litterateur*, the fire in him being only the crackling of thorns under a pot. The worse the music-maker, the deeper will be the regret for Offenbach, who could infuse an attractive sportiveness into sheer vulgarity.—[The Spectator.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the Northwest. The depression yesterday in the Ohio Valley has moved very slowly eastward, and is now central in Pennsylvania. Cloudy and rainy weather has generally prevailed east of the Mississippi River, followed by clear weather, which now prevails in the Mississippi Valley. Westward of the Mississippi River the weather has been generally clear or fair. Except a slight rise in the Northwest, New-England and the Middle States, the temperature has fallen, being decidedly lower in the central valley. The winds are southerly in the Atlantic States, being brisk on the New-Jersey coast; elsewhere they are generally northwesterly and fresh or brisk.

Indications.

For the Middle States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clear or fair weather in the southern part, winds shifting during the day to colder northwesterly, and rising barometer.

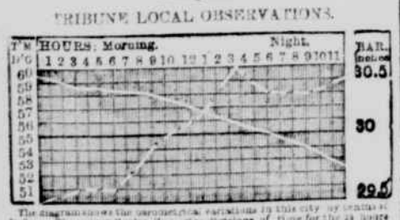
For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, colder northwesterly winds with rising barometer, preceded by southeasterly winds and lower barometer.

The general atmospheric conditions now indicate that on Tuesday, November 2, the weather will be clear or fair from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic.

Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary signals continue from New-York to Eastport; cautionary off-shore signals continue from Indianola and Galveston, and are ordered from New-York to Cape Henry.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by means of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The broken or dot line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hulbert's Pharmacy, 416 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 31, 1 a. m.—The barometer fell rapidly during the cloudy and rainy weather yesterday. The temperature ranged between 50° and 60°, the average (55⅞°) being 2⅞° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 9⅛° higher than on Friday.

Clearing weather, with chances of light rain, followed by cooler and partly cloudy or fair weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HUGHES.

THE RECEPTION AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE AUTHOR OF "TOM BROWN AT RUGBY"—PLEASANT CHATS WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB—REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. HUGHES AND OTHERS.

The Lotos Club gave a reception to Thomas Hughes last evening, at the club-house at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-first-st. An address of welcome was made by the President. Mr. Hughes responded feelingly, speaking of the great interest he had felt in the struggle for freedom in America, and for the establishment of the English colony in Tennessee. A humorous speech was made by Abram S. Hewitt. It was followed by addresses by Charles Dudley Warner, George Fawcett Rowe, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Noah Brooks and others.

THE GATHERING AND SPEECHES.

The reception was of a most cordial but informal character. More than a hundred members of the club were present. The early portion of the evening was passed in social talks among the members, and between Mr. Hughes and those who were presented to him. The author of "Tom Brown" sat at the right of the president at the tables, and at his left were Abram S. Hewitt and Dr. W. A. Hammond.

Mr. Reid's allusions in his address of welcome to the sympathy which Mr. Hughes was ever ready to extend to the North in its struggle to preserve the Union were greeted with the heartiest applause. Mr. Hughes, speaking in the modest manner that marked all his utterances, feelingly referred to the dangers that at present are threatening the liberties of English people, especially from the East.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Among those present were the following:

Depew, Chauncey M.	Webb, Charles Henry
Roosevelt, Robert B.	Osborn, F. S.
Purdee, Dr. Charles Inslee	Whitney, J. G.
Brooks, Noah	Arnold, Dr. J. W. S.
Knox, Colonel Thomas W.	Stevens, Timothy
Capp, Henry L.	Marks, M. L.
Bridgman, Herbert L.	Van Praag, S.
Butler, H. V.	Wickham, George S.
Webb, W. E.	Murray, F. T.
Stevens, Eugene,	Lewis, C. W.
Creamer, J. G.	Francis, J.
Hutman, G. P.	Libby, W. H.
Walraven, J. E.	Sweet, C. W.
Cross, C. V.	Allerton, Rufus K.
McKay, E. D.	Brown, Fred. A.
Crampton, H. E.	Quigley, J. M.
Fisher, J. K.	Carson, A. H.
Smith, Perry H.	Stadtmer, W. M.
Vanderhoof, E.	Wheeler, Wm. G.
Whyland, A. S.	Fraser, J. N.
Lathers, Richard	Squire, W. C.
Andrews, W. S.	Mercer, G. A.
Bouvier, M. C.	Leavett, J.
Rothwell, R. P.	Leeser, C.
Gallagher, Austin	Clair, Henry
French, F. O.	Munson, L. E.
Leland, E. R.	Story, Gen. H.
Gifford, C. H.	Hart, Wm.
Hunt, A. D.	Eckerlin, John
Sumner, S.	Hendricks, A. T.
Crane, Albert	Vallentine, B. B.
Foley, John A.	Walker, N. B.
Rowe, George Fawcett	Webb, C. H.
Cathcart, G. R.	Earle, E. M.
Bunford, P.	Alden, H. N.
Kinney, A.	Macdonald, A. E.
Shaffer, W. T.	Smith, W. F.
Williams, Dr. R. A.	Roxy, D.
Romeo, J. R.	Smith, F. S.
Hammond, W. A.	Croly, D. G.
Goldsmith, M.	Furman, John M.
Gibney, Dr. V. P.	Dunlap, James M.
Marquis, H. A.	Moore, R. E.
Gein, J. D.	Stoner, T. B.
Parkhurst, Otto	Brittain, F. W.
Barbaris, A. P.	Hand, Jno. T.
Pease, Chas. E.	Mason, T. A.
Wadsworth, Wilson	Smith, E. S. P.
Copeland, W. P.	Wayland, C. N.
Clarke, Dr. E.	Holmes, C. E. L.
Townsend, George Alfred	Weitzer, G. L.
Gaffney, Jno. H.	Osgood, James R.

MR. REID'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After the plates were removed the president, Mr. Reid, said:

GENTLEMEN: We are fortunate in the period of our reassembling. These are the high days of the American year. The time for brass bands is upon us, and the voice of the politician is heard in the land. [Laughter.] Some of those very gentlemen about this table, mild and harmless as they look, are strongly accused of having been at it. [Laughter.] In fact, there are one or two, believed to be penetrated at this moment with the suspicion that they have lately been talking quite too much politics—or too little. [Applause and laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, I'm going to venture in the same direction. I modestly hope to accomplish the impossible. I am going to try to introduce politics on which we can all agree, and to say some words about a politician whom every man of us will delight to honor. [Applause.]

I will not speak specially of the features of his nine years' Parliamentary career, which his countrymen would be most apt to pick out—of his labors for liberalizing education, for secularizing the great Universities, for admitting Dissenters to the University Fellowships, for the establishment of the Workingman's College, for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, or even of his long effort, in and out of Parliament, for the extension to the working classes of the independent principle of Cooperation. [Applause.] Here he was a leader who could count among his followers and earnest supporters such men as Canon Kingsley, Professor F. D. Maurice, Lord Lytton, and the Marquis of Grey and Ripon. He led them to the recognition and practical success of their movement in his own country. He has now passed far beyond them, and led a pioneer English colony to this Greater Britain, to seek here a fuller expansion on the hillsides of our American Switzerland. [Loud applause.]

We give him due honor for all this pure and conspicuous public career. We give him hearty admiration for his brilliant literary work—admiration so general that he need not be surprised if everywhere he finds himself confounded with his hero, and half the time called Tom Brown instead of Mr. Hughes; or if, with democratic familiarity and good-will, we insist on having a "Tom" in it anyway. [Applause.] We recall his acting as literary god-father with the British public for our modest Harvard Professor who had just written the "Biglow Papers"; and we hope he took some comfort, as we did, in seeing his protégé accredited Minister from the United States to the Court of his Queen. [Applause.]

But it is to no one of these things that our thoughts first turn, when in the height and very crisis of our own campaign we have the opportunity to meet this English politician. We remember when the dark days were upon us; when we were struggling desperately for our life, and looking in vain for sympathy in too many quarters where we had a right to expect it. We remember when even Gladstone faltered us, misled we know by his information, not by his sympathies, and proclaimed that Jefferson Davis had founded a Nation. We remember, also, aye, we will never forget, that then, among the few sympathizers we found in the ruling classes of Great Britain, no friendly voice rang true across the Atlantic than that of the generous, high-minded Englishman we greet to-night. [Loud cheers.]

I am glad that he is here now, in the stress and storm of our quadrennial contest, when the blood is dashing at fever heat through all the national veins. [Applause.] I am glad that he is able to see with his own eyes that even in our supreme struggle his old trust in our institutions is still vindicated;—glad that he can see how a free people of fifty millions, with liberty of speech, of the press, of conscience and the ballot, cover a continent in a day with the majestic power of their suffrage, and peacefully lift to place their own Chief Ruler. [Applause.]

It has been said sometimes that, with the war, we passed our minority, and that, on coming of age, we lost our old anxious care for what was thought of us in England. Perhaps it is true. Possibly English opinion about our concerns does not affect us now much more than American opinion about their concerns affects Englishmen. But for one thing we do care more if possible than ever; and it is that fact, I take it, which this club wishes to convey to-night to its guest. [Applause.]

We do care more than ever now for the good will and the good opinion of those who helped us when we needed help. [Applause.] We do care to have them know that we have long memories and warm hearts. We wish, sir, we have long memories and warm hearts. We wish, sir, to make you feel that the Englishman who was our friend in 1861 is our brother now. [Great applause.]

And so, gentlemen, fill your glasses, and let us use that good old form of words, never charged, sir, with a deeper, sincerer feeling than now: "Health, happiness, long life and prosperity to the very end, to our friend and guest," Thomas Hughes. [Cries of Hughes, Hughes.]

RESPONSE OF MR. HUGHES.

At the close of Mr. Reid's remarks Mr. Hughes arose and was received with great cheers and clapping of hands. His opening sentences were delivered with apparent emotion.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LOTOS CLUB: I find it exceedingly difficult to express the thanks which I am sure you all feel must arise in a turbulent flood within me, when I find myself upon my legs to answer to such an appeal as has just been made to me by my friends—I will venture to call him my old friend, as he sits between me and my still older friend, who sits upon his left. No doubt that epithet may seem to some extent to go astray; but I think you will all agree with me that when one has known a man personally for ten years, and when, during that period, which after all is not a small portion of our lives, there has never been anything but the kindliest and most delightful relations between you, to have the right to call him an old friend. I almost tremble to feel the effects of his most kind speech, for he has placed me in a position which but for his friendliness to myself and that of this sympathetic audience, I should have little regret to occupy.

He has spoken of my work in the House of Commons, and to that I need not refer, because I did my best to carry out those ideas of freedom and of equality in the best sense in which they have prevailed in my country, and have been the source of everything which has been good and great in it, and for the continuance of which upon our side, we pray, I may say so hopefully, and I believe so successfully, upon the sympathy and the work of those in this country which he has well called the greater Britain. When an Englishman in that little island, which, as you know, is not so big as several of your States—when an Englishman looks around there on what is passing to the east of him, he must be a brave and bold—I won't say bold—but I think he must be a rash man, if he does not see great trouble in the, I fear, not very far distant future that awaits it. Because, as I fear, it must come before very long, and this race now scattered round the world, will in that time come to the assistance of that Nation from which they have drifted.

But there is another portion of the work of my life, and I believe it myself to be by far the more important portion, to which our chairman has referred in terms from which I must, to a certain extent, differ with him. He has placed my name in the position of a leader of the great industrial movement which is known by the name of the Cooperative Movement in England. I have been a worker in that movement for twenty-five years, but among the leaders of that movement there is one great name prominent in England. I believe its greatness to be acknowledged here, and I could not stand up to return thanks for any compliment connected with that trust without saying that the man who did more for that movement in England which has done so much to raise our sadly depressed working class to the position they are entitled to occupy in the country, I could not for a moment stand here without saying that the man who led that movement and who did more than any other for it, was the greatest of our theological leaders—and I am glad to say that he was a theological leader—I mean the late Professor Maurice.

And now, without referring to my work in my own country, I will follow my friend for a few moments to that, to me, most delightful work which has brought me to your shores this year, and has detained me for a longer time than I have ever before been absent from England. It is now some two or three years since it became perfectly evident to all those who look a little below the surface of affairs in England that the time was coming, as it has come again and again in their small but very prolific country, when it would become absolutely necessary that there should be a swarming time among our people; and it was also apparent that the swarming time was come, not among the great masses of the population, but among the sons especially of the educated and upper classes. Their careers there, wide as they are, are, and have been, becoming more and more too narrow for the numbers of young men who are stepping to the front year by year, and who are obliged, unless they would do more harm than good, unless they would keep the blood congested at the heart, to go out into the world where they may find new means and do good work among some of those of their own race. That fact became evident to me, and proof of it is I need not go further than my own family. I have a son in the room (cheers)—I have a son in this room who has been six years among you, and who, I am happy to say, has gained a good reputation and a satisfactory amount of profit [laughter and applause] as a herdsman in a certain portion of Texas. [Great laughter and cheers.] I have also in my own family two nephews who started in the same direction, and have also maintained their manhood, and the reputation of their country, but in a different line. They have embarked in Texas also, and have become ranchmen there, and their success has been very fair, and, I dare say, was all that could have been well expected under the circumstances. [Laughter.] But after ascertaining the charms of that southern settlement in which I have been living for the last six weeks, they have determined, if possible, to sell their ranches in Texas and come down to assist in the great work in Tennessee. [Laughter and cheers.]

But I regret to say in passing that it is an exceedingly easy thing to buy ranches in Texas; but it is not so easy a thing to sell them. [Applause.] Under these circumstances I confess to doubts if not to fears that my own nephews may not be able to become citizens of the New Jerusalem quite so early as they wish.

But of the success of that colony in Tennessee, I myself have but little doubt and great hopes. It has been a very difficult business to establish it because, unfortunately, the ideas of the disenfranchisement of those parts of your country have in past years not been in entire conformity with the laws of conveyances, either in the old country or in the new. [Laughter.] It has taken an unconscionably long time—almost two years—to obtain a satisfactory position upon those beautiful mountains. Unanimously, it had been the custom of the great State of Tennessee to look upon these matters with a somewhat ancient eye. The officers of that State, to whom that duty was entrusted, had a habit which unfortunately must have saved them great trouble, but which has caused an exceedingly aggravating trouble to those who came after them—a custom of registering any number of persons who might come up and wish to register for the same piece of land. However, I am happy to say these troubles have by this time almost disappeared; we have sufficient territory already duly surveyed to be upon which to settle a whole colony of old Englishmen, and, let me add, good New-Englishmen. [Applause.] We feel that we have much more to learn from your people than we have to teach them. [Laughter and applause.] And we do trust that in the effort we are making to establish a sound and cultivated society amongst the very interesting but somewhat turbulent and backward people of those districts, we shall have the cordial assistance of many in America from this part of the country and from New-England. [Applause.] A great part of the interest, a great part of the benefit to be derived from the experiment will be one be lost without the realization of the hope of ultimate success, unless we can convince the American people, as I earnestly trust we may, that we are from being the least exclusive, as it has been claimed we are, in founding the colony in this section our great hope is to draw many of their people to us, and make them one with ourselves, and to share with them all the advantages which I hope you may establish; and to lend us as strong a hand as they are able to do in lifting up the whole of the people around us into a better and higher state of progress. [Applause.] I may mention the fact of the exceeding cordiality with which the effort has been met upon this side of the water.

I would refer to the remarks of the chairman to that part of my work in England, but in alluding to this I almost blush to think of what he has said. I am a manufacturer of a certain class of woods which I find are highly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. They are so highly appreciated that the number and amount of my manufactures which have been sold on this side of the Atlantic has far outnumbered those which have been circulated in my own country. [Laughter.] I will not refer further to that fact, but I must say that when I have occasionally felt that I indeed complain of some want of appreciation in certain directions with respect to those works, I have had proofs, in the last few days, that that appreciation does exist, and is able to express itself, to me, the most gratifying way that could have been selected. I think you will all agree with me that that must be so, When I tell you that in the last few days the publishers of three Eastern cities, of New-York, of Boston and of Philadelphia, have united together and have presented as a free library to the settlement of Rugby. No less than 4,000 volumes of their best work. [Great applause.] I cannot tell you the pleasure which that great and noble gift has given to me. It has been our hope from the first to establish there as cultivated and as humane a life as those who are settling there have been accustomed to have at home. If we are to have culture and such surroundings as we should all wish that our young men should find in any place in which they go to I am quite sure that you will all agree with me, the very foundation of such culture must be the ability to supply them with the literature of our great race. [Applause.]

TRIBUTE TO MR. LOWELL.

I have only to follow your chairman in one other portion—the latter portion—of his speech. He referred to a dear and very old friend of mine, with whom I spent the most delightful and happy ten days of my life, and that is the great poet, the great, the wise philosopher whom you have done yourselves the honor, and have done us the still greater honor, to send to represent the great American Nation at the Court of St. James. [Great applause.] I mean, of course, James Russell Lowell. [Renewed applause.] The Chairman has told you, and I am proud to say it is a fact, that thirty years ago, when those first papers, known as the "Biglow Papers," began to appear in the journals of your country I came across them, and admired them as every man who has any sense or freedom or right in him must admire them; and it was the occasion of my first communication with Mr. Lowell; and I am proud to say that I was the first person who procured an edition of those poems in the British Empire [great applause], and it is to the publishing of those poems at that particular period that I owe one of the greatest obligations that I ever owed to any man or to any writings, for they turned my attention to what was going on in this country, and raised the deep interest which I have taken ever since in the great problems which you are fighting out for yourselves and for the whole world in these United States. [Great applause.] I will not follow the chairman in his allusions to the stand which I of course took having felt the magnitude and the nobility of the life which was being lived and of the problems which were being worked out on this continent—I say I will not follow him in the course which I was certain to take when that great struggle of yours came on, twenty years ago. We can only thank God for the issue which has come out of that great struggle. [Great applause.] The chairman has spoken as though it were from a purely unselfish motive that I and others, who felt the deep significance of that struggle, took the side we did and made the effort which we made to bring around our own people to a true view of the issues which were then at stake. As I said a while ago, not only for this country but for the whole world. You were then deciding the future, I believe, the future of the whole world. I believe that if that struggle had resulted in any other way than that in which it did result, if it had been possible to break this great Nation into two or into three pieces the cause of freedom would have been lost not only in America, but in all the Old World [great applause], and not only could you yourselves, loyal to your own cause try and—to freedom, as every one of you are—not only could you yourselves have felt more deeply than I at the end of that great struggle the truth which that great poet to whom I have already alluded has given utterance in such noble words when, at the end of that struggle, it became a truth that—

Now 'twill be known from pole to pole
Without no need of proclamation,
Earth's biggest Nation's got a soul,
And risen up earth's greatest Nation.

[Great and long continued applause.]

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke as follows:

I am not running for constable. [Laughter.] I did not come here for the purpose of making a speech because my time has been running in other directions [laughter], in directions opposing a change. [Laughter.] I was surprised on entering this house this evening by meeting a real real estate agent who said: "I have a lady client who wants to sell land in Tennessee. She says she wants to know who this Mr. Hughes is any way. She understands he is a sort of Brigham Young, and if so her land is not in the market." I assured him of the character of Mr. Hughes and the land is now in the market. [Laughter and applause.]

I am glad to welcome Mr. Hughes here to-night. It is wonderful to me what a change has taken place in the last thirty years in America in regard to the sentiment toward Englishmen. [Applause.] To-day we welcome Englishmen with a great deal more cordiality than we do thousands of returning Americans; because we know them to be more useful and much more ornamental. [Laughter and applause.] It is a long time since I fell in love with "Tom Brown." We extend him as cordial a welcome as we ever extended to any Englishman, because he represents more of the superiority of manhood over birth than any Englishman we have ever had among us. He has planted among us a colony which I hope will accomplish in the region where it is placed what Rugby has accomplished for a hundred years in England. [Applause.] I believe that the colony he has planted in Tennessee, with its regular habits, with its respect for law, education and order, will be a centre from which will flow influences which will make the whole Republic grateful for the Rugby of America. [Great applause.]

RECEPTION TO GENERAL FREMONT.

TUCSON, A. T., Oct. 29.—An enthusiastic public reception was given to General John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, on Wednesday evening, by the people of Tucson. Last evening a reception was given him at the residence of Dr. C. U. Lord, and another was given at the residence of Messrs. Brown and Pomeroy this evening.

LATEST SHIP NEWS

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....OCT. 30.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Arrived off the Lizard, str Denmark, from New-York. Arrived here, str Snaresbrook (Br), James, from Montreal.

Passed the Lizard, strs Berlin (Ger), from New-York for Bremen; Harlaw (Dan), from New-York for Copenhagen.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 30.—Arrived, strs Oranmo (Br), from Norfolk, and Zealous, from Charleston.

Str Iberian (Br), at Liverpool from Boston, lost 157 head of cattle during her passage.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—Arrived, str Prinz Wilhelm (Ger), from New-York. Off Brow Head, on her way to Liverpool, str Wyoming, from New-York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 30.—Arrived, str State of Pennsylvania, from New-York.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Arrived, str Belgenland, (Belg), from Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Oct. 30.—Arrived, str Nelson (Br), from Galveston. Sailed hence, str Westphalia (Ger), from Hamburg for New-York. Took hence 900,000 francs in specie.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 30.—Sailed, str Maas, of NP Leland (Dutch), from New-York for Rotterdam.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—Str Titania, from Rendes for New-York, which put in here disabled, proceeded on her way to day, having received temporary repairs.

LISBON, Oct. 30.—Sailed, 21st inst, Tiecle, for Baltimore; 26th inst, Hanover, for New-York; 28th inst, Chignecto, Express Gap, Hansen, for Wilmington, Caledonia (Capt Lorentzen), Hiram, Sarah Dubrovacki, all for Pensacola.

Arrived, 23d inst, Sentum, Teresa Lorenzo; 27th inst, Arabia, Aurora (Capt Adorno), Biago, Giuseppe; 29th inst, Odenser (Capt Kristensen), at Bremen, Gerrers; 29th inst, Rombenkamerin at Bremen, Nellie Crosby at Plymouth, Ornen.

AMERICAN PORTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arrived, strs Helvetia, Antwerp; Rochester, London; Almeria, Mediterranean ports.

Sailed, strs Scandia, Liverpool; Brentford City, West Hartlepool; Gramps, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Arrived, strs Gate City and Harrisburg, from New-York.

Sailed, str City of Savannah, for New-York.

Gold Stem-winding Watches, perfect timekeepers, warranted, $35; silver, $18; instalment plan. J. H. Johnston, 150 Bowery.

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The Best Cut Tobacco. 1,000,000 sold yearly.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs and all forms of General Debility. Established 22 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared by WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists, No. 27 John-st., New York, and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

COOK—SMITH—On this city, on October 29, by the Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., Mr. Augustus H. Cook and Miss Louisa Smith, both of New-York.

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

DIED

ACKERMAN—On Friday, October 29, Harriet C. Harrison, widow of the late George Ackerman, formerly of Newark, N. J., aged 77 years, 1 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, November 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 283 East 129th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN—In Brookline, Mass., October 29, after a lingering illness, Clara Crowell, wife of S. G. W. Benjamin.

BUTLER—In this city, on Saturday, October 30, Mary Angelica, widow of Louis Butler, of Ft de Cars, N. Y.

Funeral services at 252 Madison-ave. on Wednesday morning, November 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

Interment from St. James Church, Hyde Park, at 2 o'clock.

Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

DE PAU—Suddenly, October 29, Francis H. De Pau, son of the late Louis A. and Angelina Lamoy Thorn De Pau, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-ave. and 10th-st., to-day (Sunday), at half o'clock p. m.

DRISLER—At Clifton, S. I., on Thursday, October 28, Sarah Eliza, wife of Herman Drisler, and daughter of W. W. and Sarah S. Mackrakow.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., on Monday, November 1, at 2 p. m. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

HEPBURN—On Saturday, October 30, Eleanor Kellington, relict of Peter Hepburn, aged 78 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin P. Smith, 329 West 24th-st., on Monday, November 1, at 3 p. m.

LYMAN—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday, October 29, the Rev. Ephraim Lyman, late of Northampton, Mass., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral at Minneapolis.

MEKEEL—October 29, at his residence, Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., Isaac Mekeel, in the 84th year of his age.

SEGUIN—In this city, on October 28, Edouard Seguin, M. D., in the 66th year of his age. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the house of Dr. E. C. Seguin, 41 West 20th-st., at 12 m. on Sunday.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Edouard Seguin, at his late residence, 41 West 20th-st., at 12 m. on Sunday, October 31, 1880.

W. M. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Religious Notices.

Anthon Memorial Church. 48th-st., west of 6th-ave.—Services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. The Rector, the Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach in the morning.

At Harvard Rooms. Reservoir-square, 720 6th-ave.—Mrs. HARDINGE BRITTEN lectures SUNDAY, October 31, Morning, at 11, "Christ and Christianity." Evening, 7:30, "Astronomical Origin of all Religion," with splendid stereopticon views.

At St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square.—The Rev. W. J. KNOX-LITTLE of England, will preach this evening at 8 o'clock. This will be the first of a series of popular night services to be held in this church. All seats free.

Calvary Church, corner 4th-ave., and 21st-st.—Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector. Services at 11 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. Rt. Rev. R. W. B. ELLIOTT, D. D., Bishop of Western Texas, will preach in the morning.

Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th-ave., corner 45th-st., the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. W. H. RYDER, of Malden, Mass., will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m., with musical vespers. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. All are invited.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-ave., above 45th-st. BISHOP BEDELL preaches 11 a. m. The Rev. Dr. LOUIS K. ST. of Chicago, 4 p. m.

All-Saints' Day, November 1, Holy Communion and sermon by BISHOP BEDELL, 11 a. m.

Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st and 9th-ave., the Rev. BRADY E. BACKUS, Rector.—Morning service, 11 o'clock. The Rev. CLINTON LOCKE, D. D., will preach. Evening service and sermon 7:30 o'clock.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 126-st. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach at both services. Evening lecture: "A Plea for Nonsectarian Common Schools."

Reformed Episcopal Church. Pareps Hall Chapel, 203 East 86th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 3 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. WM. H. REID.

Right Rev. W. H. Hare, S. T. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, will preach the Anniversary services before the Niobrara League, this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-ave.

Society for Ethical Culture.—Professor FELIX ADLER will lecture before this society, at Chickering Hall, corner of 5th-ave. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY, October 31. Doors opened at 10:30, closed at 11 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend. Subject: "A New Sisterhood."

The Rev. Knox Little, Rector of St. Alban's, Manchester, England, will preach at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., at 10:30 a. m.

Special Notices.

*** Private Libraries. ***
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