The Sun.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre—Le Voyage en Suisse.
America Institute—Industrial Exhibition.
Booth's Theatre—Michael Strogoff.
Bunnell's Museum—Broadway and 25th st.
Eden Musee—Tableaux.
Gilmore's Concert Garden—Quilt.
Grand Opera House—Tony Pastor and Troupe.
Haverly's Niblo's Garden—The World.
Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—William and Susan.
Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—Miss Patti.
Madison Square Theatre—The Professor.
New Theatre Comique—The Major.
Standard Theatre—Pallace.
Sun Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st.
Union Square Theatre—Forget Me Not.
Windsor Theatre—19,999 Miles Away.

Why Not Follow the Example?

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN became President, he appointed a Cabinet made up principally of men who had been competitors for the nomination which he had secured. Mr. SEWARD was made Secretary of State, and Mr. CHASE Secretary of the Treasury.

Has President ARTHUR reflected on the possible advantage of following this example? Suppose he were to retain Mr. BLAINE as Secretary of State, and appoint ROSCOE CONKLING to be Secretary of the Treasury? Two rancorous antagonists would thus be converted into harmonious elements of a reunited Republican party.

Moreover, the great contest which is threatening to break the party asunder and inspire its divided factions with a mutual hostility far more fierce and virulent than they have ever felt toward the Democracy, would be entirely placated. The lion and the lamb, the horse and the ass, would then lie down in peace together, and Gen. ARTHUR would be the great leader and trainer of them all.

President Arthur and his Friends.

A great deal of unnecessary criticism has been expended upon President ARTHUR for the continued admission to his house and person of the men who were his closest friends before he rose to his present dignity. It has been noted with much acrimony that he has been seldom beyond the shadow of Gen. GRANT since the death of the late President, and that Mr. GEORGE BLISS of this city, and Senator JONES, who voted to the last against the confirmation of Collector ROBERTSON, and was the recipient of GRANT's plain-spoken letters arraigning the late Administration for alleged breach of faith, are never far away.

We are, however, not in the least disposed to join in the condemnation of the President for this, one of the most conspicuous traits of his character. It was well known before his selection by the Republican party for the second place on the ticket with Gen. GARFIELD, and so were the names and political attitude of his friends. And it is by no means dishonorable to him. Fidelity to those who have stood by us and with us on the same fields and for the same cause is an admirable virtue, when exercised within reasonable limits. Gen. GRANT carried it to the furthest extreme; to the protection of notorious rogues, singly and in bands or Rings, who plundered and disgraced the country. But there is as yet no reason to suppose that Gen. ARTHUR will follow his example. DORSEY was one of the most pronounced, faithful, and able of the coterie who gathered about ARTHUR in the darkest hour of the Presidential campaign, and by their tremendous and unscrupulous exertions saved the election. BRADY was a third-termer, and bled the Post Office Rings freely when the third-termers at last resolved to carry Indiana and Ohio for GARFIELD. But there is no evidence that President ARTHUR is inclined to rescue them from the great peril in which they stand. In fact, his first public utterance as President was designed to assure the people that, notwithstanding their personal relations to him, the Star route criminals would not be saved out of the hands of legal justice by any undue exercise of the great authority which had fallen to him.

We respectfully suggest, therefore, to the Half Breed organs that they give the new President something like a fair trial before they pronounce judgment.

Schuyler Colfax in his Own Defence.

Many people have supposed that the Credit Mobilier investigation, nearly eight years ago, left SCHUYLER COLFAX civilly dead and buried out of sight. A committee of his own political friends had convicted him, on the most crushing record testimony, of corruption and of false swearing.

Mr. COLFAX was one of the Christian statesmen who early solicited from OAKES AMES an interest in the Credit Mobilier job, and he was among the first, after the original exposure in THE SUN in 1872, to deny in bold terms any connection with that iniquity, and in a way to leave the impression that he had been grossly wronged by an imputation against his good name. That denial was an audacious falsehood, as he was compelled to admit afterward by his own testimony. AMES agreed to furnish COLFAX twenty shares of the Credit Mobilier at par of $100, which were then worth between $300 and $400 each. These shares were practically paid for by dividends already accrued. Here is the account recorded in AMES's diary at the time, and entered in the initials "S. C." These initials have an important bearing on COLFAX's fabricated defence:

S. C., Dr.

1868.	
To 20 shares C. M. of A.	$2,000 00
To interest	86 72
June 19, to cash	1,200 00
	$3,286 72
Cr.	
1868.	
March 5. By cash	534 72
Feb. 14. Dividends of bonds, U. P. R. $2,000; 80 per cent., $1,600, less 8 per cent.	1,552 00
June 17. By dividend collected for his account.	1,200 00
	$3,286 72

COLFAX's check for $534.72 was produced, showing by the precise figures that this sum was the difference he paid in a transaction which he had publicly denied. He swore before the committee, as other confederates in this jobbery did, that he had retired from the bargain with AMES as soon as he heard of litigation involving the Credit Mobilier. But AMES's diary contained an entry proving that COLFAX had received other money more than a year after the time when the latter had pretended to withdraw:

"FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1869.

"Paid S. COLFAX $6[illegible] for interest on $1,000 certificates of U. P. R. R."

These certificates were issued in lieu of bonds to the shareholders, and with a corresponding rate of interest.

This preliminary statement brings us to the following letter, which establishes the present existence of SCHUYLER COLFAX:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I cheerfully and promptly accept the challenge in your editorial of the 7th inst. You say in it that when I am invited by 'an agricultural society, a girls' high school, an association of young Christians, a church fair,' &c., its goodly company, headed by 'Reverend Oakes' begins to pour forth Tuppenian apothegms on the injustice of public opinion, the malice of slander, &c., but adding: '*He is careful not to venture judgment on the facts in his own case.*' And therefore, without answering railing with railing, and as you have 'reopened' it hundreds of times, I reply to this challenge, closely confining myself to the facts in the case.

"1. The initial check for $1,200, 'to S. C. or bearer,' which you constantly assume, in spite of my sworn denial, must have been paid to me, Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, swore thereon as follows. 'I think I paid *all* these checks, payable to initials, to Mr. AMES.' And again: 'Mr. AMES was at the office looking over the different checks this morning or yesterday afternoon. I said to Mr. AMES, "Did I not pay you that check?" and he replied, "I think it very likely."' And again, as to this very $1,200 check: 'I think I paid him (AMES) two $500 bills and two $100 bills.'

"2. As the check was dated June 19, 1868, and I made a bank deposit of a similar amount three days afterward, June 22, it was sought to connect the two. But I proved by Mr. MATTHEWS and Mrs. HOLLISTER of my family that that very deposit of $1,200 was composed of a thousand-dollar bill received from Gen. F. NESBIT, one of the most honored old-time citizens of my native city, and $200 paid me by Mr. MATTHEWS. And that, as Mr. NESBIT had generously and voluntarily proffered to pay all the heavy expenses of my Vice-Presidential canvass, I sent on June 22, the very day I deposited this money, a draft for $1,000 to the Indiana Republican State Committee; and I presented the cancelled draft to the committee as corroborating evidence of the truthfulness of myself and family.

"3. There were differing from the rest of the dividend payments three initial checks Mr. AMES claimed that he paid to Judge KELLEY, Gen. GARFIELD, and myself. But each of the three swore that he had entirely abandoned, before their date, an inchoate bargain with Mr. AMES for Credit Mobilier stock, each swore that he had never received any such check, and each swore he had never been paid any Credit Mobilier dividends. On the other side, Mr. AMES could present no receipt from either! He produced no witness to either of these alleged payments! No endorsement by either of the three could be found on any of these initial checks! No business man lives in this country, or any other, who believes that any man would thus pay money or dividends to any other man. It is utterly incredible. You would yourself protest against such evidence having any weight in a case of your own.

"4. JOHN T. DREW, a Vermont lawyer, who was in Europe during the session of the Credit Mobilier Committee, addressed a letter to its Chairman when he returned, asseverating that he saw Mr. AMES present at the Sergeant-at-Arms' counter this very check for $1,200, payable 'to S. C. or bearer,' at the very moment I was presiding in the House, and saw AMES pay the bills he received for it to a man with whom he had been conversing about cotton claims at the South.

"Your words, 'enforced retirement for eight years,' all insinuate, of course, in your way, to repeated refusals on my part of 'enforced public service,' either as Representative or Senator, my present life being too happy and independent.

"You speak of my 'calling God to witness,' and I am glad I can do so now, as in 1873, with a clear conscience and an honest heart. At that judgment bar, where we shall both appear, I can 'call God to witness' that I never had a share of the Credit Mobilier nor a dollar of its dividends, and that I never saw nor even heard of the check for $1,200 to S. C. or bearer till the Credit Mobilier investigation, four years after its date. Nor do I fear the severest judgment of my Creator as to my truthfulness and integrity in this matter, about which I have been so bitterly and so persistently assailed by you month after month, and year after year, for the past eight years.

"SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12. "SCHUYLER COLFAX."

The paragraphs marked 1 and 2 in the letter refer to the check of AMES to S. C. for $1,200, dated June 19, 1868, drawn out by COLFAX in United States notes, Saturday, June 20, and deposited by him in the First National Bank, Monday, July 22, as appears by his own deposit ticket:

United States notes	$1,200 00
Check	200 00
Check	18 63
Check	5 20 00
Total	$1,963 63

The production of this evidence astounded COLFAX. The links in the chain from the check by AMES, through the Sergeant-at-Arms, and into the deposit, were perfect. These proofs were offered on the 28th of January, and no attempt was made to break their force until the 11th of February, a fortnight later. If there was any explanation, why was it not made on the spot? A lame and lying defence was concocted, which ended in exposing COLFAX's venality where it had not been suspected. He stepped from the frying pan into the fire.

Now for his witnesses. In No. 1 of his letter he cites Mr. DILLON, cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to relieve him from the check, and gives a part of DILLON's testimony to that effect. This man was examined twice. On the first occasion, Jan. 23, 1873, he testified:

"By Mr. COLFAX:

"Q—At the time this payment was made on the S. C. check there seems to have been another to J. F. Wilson, $620, entered on the same line. Would that indicate that the two checks came in together? A.—No; only that they came in on the same day. They were both put on the same line as a matter of economy.

"Q—But do you recollect anything in relation to paying them, or to whom they were paid? A.—No, sir."

This positive and broad answer excluded all knowledge on the part of DILLON then. At least he swore so. He was a clerk under N. G. ORDWAY, then Sergeant-at-Arms, and a radical Republican. The corruptionists controlled the House. They were dissatisfied with DILLON's testimony, because it was important to clear COLFAX and to relieve the party from these damaging disclosures. When DILLON next appeared he was no longer a know-nothing, but a most willing witness, whom COLFAX now uses after eight years' silence to throw dust in the eyes of a forgetful public.

COLFAX attempted to explain the $1,200 check in this way, to use his own words:

"Of the deposit of bills, $2,0[illegible], I am positive, were paid me by my step-father, Mr. MATTHEWS, on account of a debt which he owed me. About the time of this payment, and, as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, as I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table, I found an envelope within another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by GEORGE F. NESBIT, congratulating me cordially upon my nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed, to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept a secret, as neither his family nor any one else would ever know of it unless I told them. Enclosed in the letter was a greenback or national bank bill for $1,0[illegible]. Holding up the letter and the bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. *The bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined.* I am sure I deposited it with the $200 I received from Mr. MATTHEWS. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved, and *have not found the letter.*"

After turning to various friends in New York for assistance in accounting for the $1,200, as a loan or otherwise, this NESBIT story was manufactured out of whole cloth. A number of NESBIT's letters were produced, but, by a singular fatality, the most important of all was missing. It could not be found for the sufficient reason that it was never written. NESBIT was a favored contractor in the Post Office Department. For years he had successfully defied all competition by mysterious influences, which became explained by his correspondence with COLFAX, who had been Chairman of the Post Office Committee, Speaker, and was then Vice-President.

In one of NESBIT's letters, dated April 17, 1868, he writes:

"I enclose a *check for safety*. If you had rather receive it in another form, please name your wish."

This "it" probably referred to a quarterly remittance of $1,000, which COLFAX admitted he had received regularly. Yet between two of these periodical payments COLFAX pretended that he had received an extra $1,000 bill from a sharp business man, who was in the habit of sending him "checks for safety."

Only two witnesses were brought forward by COLFAX to sustain his flimsy story, invented five years after the real transaction. A "thousand-dollar bill passed round from hand to hand and examined," after special attention had been called to it, was a fact likely to be remembered if it had ever happened. But it was not confirmed by either of the witnesses, who were members of his own family, with the fullest confidence in his integrity, and doubtless willing to have their memories refreshed by his statements.

GEORGE W. MATTHEWS, the step-father, was a clerk in the House of Representatives, who owed his appointment to COLFAX. After being coached, MATTHEWS testified:

"After the servant went out he opened the letter, which was written on ordinary paper. He held it up a moment or two so that we could look at it, and said: 'A thousand-dollar bill from a gentleman who is almost a stranger.'"

MRS. HOLLISTER, COLFAX's half-sister, was brought from Utah to help him out of the scrape. She was asked:

"Q—State if you have any recollection or knowledge of the receipt of a letter by him, enclosing a thousand-dollar bill, in June, 1868. A.—I remember he received a thousand-dollar bill in June, and he said it came from Mr. NESBIT of New York.

"Q—You saw the money that came in the letter? A.—*I cannot say positively that I saw it.*

"Q—Do you remember whether Mr. COLFAX exhibited the money that was in it so that you could see it? A.—*I could not say as to that.*"

These are the family witnesses, and they do not corroborate COLFAX in any essential point. The bill was not handed around and examined, as he swore it was, and the whole testimony turns upon what he "said." No. 1 and No. 2 of the letter may be dismissed.

No. 3 is unpleasantly characteristic of COLFAX. In his artful knavery, he asks why no receipts were passed for the dividends and money paid out by AMES. He thinks it incredible that any business man would act in that way. Here were members of Congress corruptly confederating for gain, all of whom made AMES their trustee in order to conceal their venality. Yet one of them tries to make a point in his own behalf by exclaiming that no vouchers were exhibited, and offers as proof that he and his associates were not corrupt, the fact that they did not sign papers which would have sent them to the penitentiary!

Mr. HALE, acting as counsel for COLFAX, undertook to badger AMES, with the following result:

"Q—Did you take any receipt, voucher, or acknowledgement from Mr. COLFAX in payment of the $1,200 which you stated you gave him in June? A.—I do not think I did. I gave him a check and *he done the money.*

"Q—The last part of your answer is not responsive to my question. A.—*It is true, nevertheless.*

"Q—The payment you have now testified to of $660.75, made on the 22d of January, 1869, did you take any voucher or receipt for that? A.—No, sir; it was his money."

No. 4 alleges that JOHN T. DREW, a Vermont lawyer, who was in Europe during the session of the Credit Mobilier Committee, saw AMES present the S. C. check for $1,200, and pay the proceeds to a third person.

After the death of AMES there turned up a host of defenders of the Credit Mobilier jobbers, who had never dared to utter a word while he lived. Among them was this lobbyist, DREW, who was seen in Washington while the investigation was going on, though he claimed to have been in Paris all the time. He says that he went to AMES with letters of introduction, and accompanied him to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, where, while talking business, he spied out the name and amount on a check in AMES's hands. This fellow addressed a letter to Judge POLAND, and, although coming from the same State and professing to know him personally, he thought it necessary to fortify himself with certificates of character. In that letter he says:

"On the 20th and 22d of June, 1868, as my diary for that year shows, I called upon the Hon. OAKES AMES. The first call (the 20th) was with a note of introduction from either the Hon. W. B. WASHBURN, or the Hon. T. E. WORCESTER. I do not remember which (although he kept a diary). The second time (the 22d) I met Mr. AMES I had a letter from Major Gen. VEATCH of Indiana, which I read to him. I walked by his side to the Sergeant-at-Arms desk. While we were talking I noticed a check in Mr. AMES's hand. I remember very distinctly that it was drawn to 'S. C. or bearer,' and was for $1,200. I know I thought to myself, 'Who the dickens is S. C. or bearer?' This check was then and there cashed at the desk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I well remember one $500 bill and several $100 bills. Walking back to the gentleman he had first been talking to, Mr. AMES handed him this money and received some kind of a written document in return."

DREW's allegations are not made under oath. That ought to settle him as a witness. But there is more to be said. A good liar ought to have a good memory. DREW kept a diary, and therefore was precise as to dates and things. He positively saw this S. C. check paid to AMES on the 22d of June, 1868, at their second meeting. Now, that check was dated June 19. It was paid to COLFAX June 20. And the money was deposited on Monday morning, June 22, by COLFAX, on his way to the Capitol, as appears by the deposit ticket in his own handwriting, and not disputed. Exit DREW.

This is the sort of testimony which COLFAX has the effrontery to parade for his defence, eight years after his conviction by a Republican committee and by an almost unanimous public opinion.

At the close of his letter, COLFAX impiously calls GOD to witness that he "never had a share of the Credit Mobilier nor a dollar of its dividends, and that he never saw or even heard of the check for $1,200 to S. C. or bearer." These declarations have as much moral value as dicers' oaths. A forsworn man commits sacrilege when he profanely invokes the Lord's name.

COLFAX swore solemnly and repeatedly that he never had any business relations with GEORGE F. NESBIT, from whom he received $1,000 quarterly, and that he knew nothing whatever of his contracts. Here is an extract from his testimony:

"Q.—Was not this Mr. NESBIT a contractor with the Post Office Department for furnishing envelopes? A.—So I understand.

"Q.—For four or five years, while you were Chairman of the Post Office Committee? A.—I have no recollection of it; *I had no connection with it.* He never spoke to me in 1868, or in any year prior to 1868, or up to the day of his death, in reference to a Post Office contract. He never asked me to do anything, directly or indirectly, in regard to it at any time.

"Mr. AMES—It seems that this man always got the contract every year, whether he was the highest or lowest bidder.

"Mr. COLFAX—*That I know nothing about.*"

NESBIT obtained a contract without advertisement, which Postmaster-General CRESWELL held to be void. Influence was necessary to prevent an annulment, and COLFAX addressed a long argument to the department, after having made a personal appeal to CRESWELL. That paper is now on file, unless it has been stolen. Republicans of the Indiana delegation, to satisfy themselves, went to the department, examined the document, and came away disgusted with the Christian statesman whom they had tried to prop up.

Again: after the Credit Mobilier Committee had investigated COLFAX's bank account, he became alarmed lest they might demand an insight into his box of papers, then lying in the vault for safety. He removed it to his lodgings at Wormley's Hotel. While he and his wife were at the Capitol, the box was stolen from his trunk, where it was locked up. The robbery could not be concealed, and when information was sought by the reporters COLFAX informed them that the box contained his wife's jewels and laces, probably worth $4,000 in all.

The case was placed in the hands of the detectives, with a description of the contents to aid them. That box contained nearly one hundred thousand dollars of bonds, scrip, and the like, the profits of COLFAX's career in Congress. The detectives soon found out where the box had gone, and perhaps they did not need much help to make the discovery. The contents, less $10,000, were returned to the owner, and the thieves were never prosecuted, because a trial would have exposed what COLFAX was most anxious to conceal. The list of securities is in the Attorney-General's office at Washington, or rather it was there.

Of the whole crew of corruptionists who traded in Credit Mobilier and in a multitude of other jobs, SCHUYLER COLFAX was the most base, rotten, and treacherous. He sought to disarm suspicion by pinchbeck morality. His religion was cant and hypocrisy. He affected sanctity to make stealing easy. He preached purity and practised rascality. And he says that he is happy in his infamy!

Guiteau's Soul.

A lady well known for her works of piety and charity called at THE SUN office yesterday for the purpose of expressing her grief and surprise that at none of the churches and by none of the clergy had proper and fervent prayer been offered for the salvation of GUITEAU's soul. It appears that several preachers have refused to make public supplication in his behalf, and some of them have used language leading to the opinion that they desire his damnation. It was on this account, and from her deep anxiety over GUITEAU's soul, that this pious lady visited THE SUN office, with the desire of having her views presented to the public.

She holds that the principles and precepts of Christianity require all true Christians to strive earnestly with the Almighty for GUITEAU's salvation from hell and preparation for heaven; that Christians are expressly commended to pray for their enemies; and that the Founder of Christianity himself, in the moment of sacrificial agony, prayed for the forgiveness of his murderers.

The pious lady who yesterday visited THE SUN office on this peculiar mission, says that she herself prays several times a day for the salvation of GUITEAU's soul; and that, not satisfied with mere prayer, she also sings about the lost sheep in SANKEY's song of the "Ninety and Nine."

We shall soon see what the clergy have to say about this pious lady's notion, and what the devout believers in Christianity mean to do about it.

Foster and Sherman.

Gov. FOSTER seems suddenly to have been converted to a high appreciation of President ARTHUR's ability to discharge the powers and duties of the great office to which he has been called by the Constitution. Being a candidate for reelection on the 11th of October, it is easy to understand these revised opinions, and to estimate their sincerity by contrasting them with others uttered under different circumstances.

Gov. FOSTER always had a wonderful facility of adapting himself to changes, and his recent acrobatic performances on the temperance question have illustrated a special capacity for being on both sides at one time. His discovery of new virtues in Gen. ARTHUR is not surprising.

JOHN SHERMAN, who turned ARTHUR, CORNELL, and SHARPE out of the Custom House upon the most serious charges, will soon come to the front as the eulogist of the new President, who has the power to reopen the investigation of the Custodian's frauds in the Treasury, which Mr. WINDOM suppressed to save SHERMAN from exposure. He shouts already, The King is dead! long live the King!

Jubilation over the fact that the Corwin raised the Stars and Stripes on Wrangell Land must be tempered with the more important reflection that no traces were discovered there of the Jeannette. The last letter written by DE LONG declared his purpose of reaching the east coast of Wrangell Land and surveying it. Had he done so, he would have left some conspicuous memorial of his visit. But of course the failure to find his tracks need not throw any shadow on the question of the Jeannette's fate. Surveying Wrangell Land was not DE LONG's main business, and the probability is that, having favorable openings for going ahead, he wisely chose to utilize them, and leave Wrangell Land behind.

On Tuesday Mr. FRANK WORK's horses Edward and Dick Swiveller trotted a mile in double harness in 2:18½. For Edward Mr. WORK is said to have paid $11,000, and for Swiveller $15,000. It is well known that the rich are always at liberty to ride in chaises, but if they want to ride *very* fast they must pay *very* high for their horses.

While the vessel that bears the fruit seller of New Orleans is carrying him over the waves to Italy, where the Italian Government will try and prove that he is RANDAZZO, the brigand, the lawyers for the unfortunate man and for the Italian Government are working at the case here. The fruit seller's lawyers are to contest the hurried extradition as soon as they can examine the records; but the other side have gained nine points in the possession of the man.

To the geographical congress at Venice, the literary congress at Vienna, the medical congress in London, the Americanists congress at Madrid, the chess congress at Berlin, the antiquarian congress at Tiflis, must now be added the Socialist congress at Barcelona and the geological congress at Bologna. The September crop of congresses this year is unprecedented.

To-day Foxhall, whose winning of the Grand Prix de Paris would have made him the most famous American horse of the year in England had not Iroquois won the Derby and the St. Leger, is expected to run at Newmarket for the Grand Duke Michael's Stakes. Before the Derby the admirers of Foxhall were lamenting that he had not been entered for that event, as they considered him the best colt of his age in England. The ordinary desire to see the winner of the Grand Prix run again was enhanced by the fact that the illustrious Iroquois was also entered for the Grand Duke Michael's Stakes. But Iroquois has been scratched, so that these two famous American three-year olds, either of whom could alone well represent this country on the foreign turf, will not meet today to measure their prowess.

September has ruined such fragments of Mr. VENNOR's reputation as still remained to perish. During the past six days of exceptionally hot weather we were to have expected frosts, according to the rash Canadian. Had Mr. VENNOR lived in the days when prophets who proved false were destroyed, his epitaph would have been written long ago.

Two more steamers which have just come from Europe report having sunk smaller vessels on their way. The European, which arrived Tuesday, ran down a bark on the 9th of August, and was so damaged herself that she had to put into St. John for repairs; the Anchoria, which arrived yesterday, ran down a small vessel, and all on board were lost.

The hanging on of the hot weather must convince those Coney Island and other seaside hotel proprietors who hurried some days ago to close their establishments, that they were premature. But the same thing takes place every year. Many of the great popular resorts are put in the hands of people whose only idea is to get the cream of the season, and when there is a slight falling off in gains, instead of reducing the force and making provision for accommodating such of the public as know that the best days for enjoying the seashore are still to come, they close their places altogether, announcing, perhaps, that they have made so much money that it is not worth the trouble to pick up a few hundred or thousand dollars more by doing business on a small scale. Perhaps the public is somewhat at fault also in withdrawing before the season is really ended, just as they begin it prematurely.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The Case of President Arthur and his Cabinet—The Coming Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—I met a friend of Roscoe Conkling to-day and said to him: "What will President Arthur do now? Will he retain Blaine and the rest of the Cabinet?"

"No," he replied, "he will reconstruct his Cabinet, and that shortly, too. Blaine has tried to stay by 'knuckling' to the new President, but he has not succeeded."

"Who will be appointed Secretary of State?"

"Frelinghuysen or Conkling."

"And who Secretary of the Treasury?"

"Edwin D. Morgan. Arthur is indebted to Morgan for lifting him out of obscurity, and he never forgets his friends."

"Will he retain James as Postmaster-General?"

"No, he means to march out all of them."

"And who will be Postmaster-General?"

"George Bliss of New York."

"And who Secretary of War?"

"John A. Logan of Illinois or Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois."

"And who Secretary of the Interior?"

"Don Cameron of Pennsylvania."

"And who Attorney-General?"

"Emory Storrs."

"Well," I remarked, "you have made a Cabinet, but doesn't it occur to you that it lacks distribution among States? You have two or three from New York, and two from Illinois."

"That is nothing," was the response. "The President is acquainted with New York men, and in selecting his constitutional advisers it is natural that he should stick to his adopted State. Besides, he might make George S. Boutwell Attorney-General."

Then I met a Half Breed of distinction and said to him: "You are no longer a supporter of the Administration, I take it?"

"Yes, I am," he replied. "I will support Gen. Arthur as long as he is President of the United States, and not the chief of a faction. When he ceases to be President of the whole people I will cease to support him."

"Will he make any changes in his Cabinet?"

"I don't know. Not if he is wise."

"If he should appoint Frelinghuysen Secretary of State, and Morgan Secretary of the Treasury, and George Bliss Postmaster-General, and Gen. Grant Secretary of War, and George S. Boutwell Attorney-General, would you support him?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I look upon Grant and all his supporters as dangerous men; dangerous to the institutions of this country. He must not put Grant into his Cabinet."

"How about Morgan?"

"Morgan is all right, but Arthur is not likely to appoint him. He beat him for Governor in 1876, and the memory of that remains."

"But didn't Morgan first raise Arthur into notice?"

"I believe so, twenty years ago. But since then Arthur has had an opportunity to make friends of his own, and he has done so, and Roscoe Conkling is one of these friends."

"What will the Republican Convention do next week?"

"It will keep out Roscoe Conkling and admit Sam Lowery."

"And whom will it nominate?"

"I don't know. If there is to be a new ticket, it will have to be new throughout."

"Won't Conkling try to get in?"

"Yes, of course he will."

"But he won't succeed?"

"No, sir, he won't succeed."

What the Star Route Men Say for Themselves.

From the Washington Post.

THE SUN editorially states that the last words of the late President on any public matter were those in which he assured the Postmaster-General of his gratification upon hearing that "the Star route conspirators were on their way to the penitentiary." This, it is true, was the purport of Postmaster James's report of his interview with the dying man. But this we are informed on pretty good authority is not strictly correct.

When Mr. James reached the President's bedside, the sufferer merely opened his eyes, feebly extended his hand, and whispered an inaudible welcome. From the time the Postmaster-General entered the room until he left it, not so many as thirty seconds passed—too short a period for affairs of state to be discussed.

There has been a great deal of nonsense uttered about the Star route prosecutions, and THE SUN has contributed more than its share of it. The theory that Gen. Garfield would have crowded Manager Dorsey into the penitentiary after what the latter had personally done in raising money to carry Garfield's election, and for the General personally, or that he would attempt to push to extremities a man possessed of as many important party secrets as Gen. Brady is both, or to use a more expressive word—not.

Long before the President was shot Dorsey was told to go to his ranch in New Mexico and have no fears. There he has been, quietly associating with his cattle and his sheep, not even so much as disturbed by events which have set the civilized world in an uproar.

Neither is President Arthur the man to attempt to punish his associates in the work of carrying Indiana by force—chicanery and money—or "soap," as he felicitously called it at the Dorsey dinner.

We venture to predict that there is not the ghost of a probability that a single one of the Star routers will be indicted, and notwithstanding all the money that has been spent to obtain evidence—so called—and all the bulletins that have been issued by the doctors in charge of the case, that there is not evidence enough in their possession to obtain a single indictment.

The President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The question raised by Gen. Roger A. Pryor seems to be answered in a sensible manner by T. C. T. in to-day's SUN. It would be quite out of the way of all custom and expediency for anybody, legislative or others, to elect the presiding officer outside of itself, even if there was no law to bind this. But the possible difficulties arising from the present condition of things would not seem to be removed by T. C. T.'s answer.

There is no law to bind the Senate to choose its presiding officer out of the number of original born American Senators. The Senate has an unquestionable right to make an adopted citizen its President, who, if something human should happen to the present occupant of the Presidential chair, would cause the new trouble of a successor being called in for that case by the existing law, which by a peremptory clause of the Constitution is debarred from holding the office of President of the United States. Some minor say that in such a case the ineligible President pro tem. of the Senate could simply be skipped, and the office would devolve upon the Speaker of the House. But suppose this officer, too, should happen to be an adopted citizen. What then?

There seems to be no end of doubts, and an urgent necessity to settle these by a comprehensive law, if necessary by an amendment of the Constitution or by appointing a separate election for a Vice-President of the United States. If this could be done constitutionally I do not know, but I would like to see the whole question reviewed and answered in THE SUN. G. B.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

A Word for Certain Confederates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Allow me to call your attention to a result of the "marriage of time." While representatives of the Fifth Regiment of our state militia were gathered at Union Depot in Baltimore to pay respect to the remains of our late President on the sad journey to Cleveland, your rascally Half Breeds and vituperous Stalwarts, whose teachings were primarily the cause of the President's death, were laying plans for overthrowing the Administration of their party, and for regaining possession of power. The members of the Fifth Regiment were, with very few exceptions, soldiers in the Confederate army, and had to accept conscription for war in support of their brethren. It was hard to pass, as the details stood at Union Depot with uncovered heads during the passage of the funeral train, that these were the men who, while attempting to raise an army of adherence with our State laws, were characterized by some of the vile radical sheets of the North as "dirty Rebels." Yet, *forsooth*, we are the "disloyal united states," whose movements are watched.

I hardly expect you will publish this, yet think the above extract worth holding under the circumstances.

FOURTH FIGHTING.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, Sept. 27.

Tenement House Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: In THE SUN of to-day appears an editorial commenting on Mayor Grace's inspection of the tenement house districts. From his observations a plan is expected to be evolved for the betterment of the condition of those who are compelled to reside in tenement houses. Now the Mayor of this city intends to solve the question I know not; but it seems to me that he may lend a great and noble reform if he is brave enough to do so.

There are large tracts of land in this city held by speculators for mere purposes of speculation. Let the Mayor lend a movement for the resumption of such parcels of land by the state. Let him proclaim his adhesion to the sound doctrine of the nationalization of the land, and then tenement house reform will be placed on a sound basis, the principle of the land for the people agreeing admirably with the principle of the government for the people. JAMES J. GAHAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Cutting Down its Own Estimates.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday it was voted to make the following reductions on estimates already submitted to the Board of Apportionment: For large and outlying of the annexed district from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; Manhattan square, from $[illegible] to $[illegible], for maintenance of parks, from $300,000 to $275,000.

NOTES AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Blaine's Retirement, and his Attitude Toward the New Administration—A Glimpse at the Garfield Cabinet—The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The report from Cleveland, based on what Mrs. Blaine said to a friend there, that the Secretary would leave the Cabinet very shortly, and not wait for the impending formal action of the President, accords with rumor here. What Mr. Blaine's attitude will be toward the new Administration is wholly a matter of inference. No doubt the President will realize the value of his friendship, and do nothing that will needlessly provoke his enmity.

There is a bit of history connected with the formation of the Garfield Cabinet, in which Mr. Blaine had a leading part, that may be given here, not only as a matter of news, but as showing how broad and deep the plans for the future were being laid. While, as in the case of one of the former Cabinets, a formal pledge was not exacted of all the gentlemen to whom portfolios were offered that they would not aspire to the Presidency, there was an understanding to such an effect. Of Mr. Windom a specific promise was required, the understanding all around being that Gen. Garfield would be his own successor, and that the Cabinet collectively and singly would work to that end. The naked purpose was the use of the power of the Administration against the Stalwart leaders, of whom Mr. Conkling was the recognized leader. Against Gen. Grant and his particular friends there were to be special guards. The agreement or understanding was in the nature of a conspiracy against the famous 306 and any purposes they might have. It was a compact which made Mr. Blaine's scheme of rewards and punishments, so rigorously pursued afterward, comparatively easy of execution. This bit of history will explain some things that have seemed strange, and supply the motive for appointments and other acts where none was before apparent.

Concerning the precaution specially regarding Mr. Windom as a possible Presidential candidate, it may be said that he was supposed to be the only one of the new Cabinet, after Mr. Blaine—who, of course, would break the pledge if circumstances favored—who might aspire to the Presidency; whereas it is a fact that in less than sixty days they all, excepting two, had the bee buzzing in their bonnets. Now that the Garfield obsequies are over, President Arthur, it is understood, will feel himself at liberty to consider the Cabinet and some other questions requiring his immediate attention. The President, however, will be in New York the next few days on private business, when, no doubt, he will consult with those whose counsel he desires.

The commission of the Postmaster-General expires on the 19th of October. President Arthur will therefore at once address himself to the business of Cabinet making, for the selection of one will necessarily involve the virtual selection of all the others. Mr. James will not be retained. The decision of the President to go to New York for Secretary of the Treasury settles that. The special work of Mr. James, the Star route business, will have so far progressed that his retiring will cause no change in that particular. Without expressing an opinion as to Mr. James's policy of reducing expenses by cutting off mails, it may be said that it has not the support of old and capable officials in the service, who those nearest to him in official relation freely express doubts of its wisdom in some important particulars. Many persons sternly opposed to frauds question the expediency of a curtailment so sweeping, and declare the impossibility of procuring an appropriation on such a basis. The foes of too many senators and Representatives in Congress have been trouble on for that. Mr. James will have drawn attention to the question whether or not the mail service shall be a part of the settlement of the country, even when it does not pay directly.

The District Grand Jury, which meet early next week, will, it is now said, have their attention at once called to the Star route cases. So much has been said about the delays and their motives that any lack of promptness now would be construed to the disadvantage of distinguished officials. It seems to be probable that no delay will again occur, though the knowing suggestion not to be too sure is often heard. The attitude of the Star routers is that of defiance. Still, Mr. Brady has been here for some time, and expresses himself as anxious for a trial. While one hears of the certainty of conviction by overwhelming testimony, he is also made acquainted with the fact that the side against which this evidence is to be given has any amount of torpedoes—that is, proof of bribery to commit perjury, "squealing," besides testimony which will be blown sky-high with the agents who "fixed" it; of exposures, should opportunity occur, of attempted blackmailing by persons in the employ of the Government; of money making by these persons while pretending to gather proof to convict the Star routers; of pinching and selling as money could be made.

If half is true that is thrown out, the alleged Star frauds are small affairs. If only a small part of what is alleged in this regard be made good, surely the coming trials—that is, if they do come—will be of remarkable interest for the number and kind of rascals who will be exposed other than the alleged Star conspirators.

Telegraphic Marriage on a Mountain Top.

From the Denver Tribune.

For a romantic marriage, a Boston couple are entitled to the first prize. About ten days ago Mr. C. A. Dutton and Miss Nellie J. Throcmorton, both of this city, accompanied by Herman A. Throcmorton and Mrs. H. A. Throcmorton, appeared at the Manitou House at Colorado Springs, and made inquiry concerning the difficulties of ascending Pike's Peak, and in the course of the evening engaged the Rev. Dr. J. Edwards Smith to go with them to the summit of the peak for the purpose of performing a marriage ceremony. Next morning at sunrise six broncbos stood in front of the Manitou House, and in a few minutes the entire party were in the saddle. The Rev. Dr. Smith was mounted upon a particularly lively brute, which, after waltzing on two legs down the road, from the hotel to the bridge over the fountain, wound up his perform