NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.....NO. 305

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee.
GERMANIA THEATRE—IM DUNKELN KUESST.
HOFELE'S OLYMPIC—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee.
PARK THEATRE—DAVID GARRICK. Matinee.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CARMEN MATINEE.
AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinee.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—CONTEMPT OF COURT. Matinee.
NIBLO'S THEATRE—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—HOBBIES. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—PIQUE. Matinee.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee.
DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES. Matinee.
THALIA THEATRE—SEECADET. Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL—PINAFORE. Matinee.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee.
COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. Matinee.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Matinee.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
BROOKLYN THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock in the evening to insure proper classification.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and partly cloudy in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Notwithstanding money was very stringent until toward the close the stock market was very strong and fairly active. No trouble was experienced in relation to the certification of checks. Call loans in the closing hour were easily obtained at 7 per cent. Governments were quiet, as were also State securities. Railway bonds were in demand but very irregular. Exchange was very dull.

CIVIL SERVICE seems to work well in the Custom House, judging from recent promotions.

ANOTHER MAN cut his throat yesterday. People should remember Hamlet's advice about enduring the ills we have on earth.

BELLIGERENT MEMBERS of the Seventh regiment should go to the Indian country, where they can fight in a soldierlike way.

THE STOCK CLEARANCE SYSTEM continues a leading topic among banking men, who naturally seek a solution of the difficulty.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION has occurred in the Argentine Republic. These South Americans seem to enjoy revolutions; certainly they have enough of them. "The President is shot, long live the President!" is evidently their motto.

THE LAST TURF DAY of a memorable year will be at Jerome Park on Tuesday next, which will be an extra day, election day and a holiday. Members of the club will have the privilege of introducing residents, as well as non-residents, to the club house on that occasion.

THE VETERANS of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland will hear of General Hooker's death with sorrow. Few commanders on the federal side of the late war won the respect and esteem of their troops as did "Fighting Joe," the hero of Lookout Mountain.

TWO CONVICTED MURDERERS paid the penalty of their crimes yesterday, and a mob hanged a third by Lynch law. Though the end reached was the same it is about time these summary executions were stopped, for even murderers have rights under the law. Midnight raids on jails by masked men are lawless acts and show a contempt for law and order. Is it not time that Judge Lynch was unseated forever in America?

THE CRIME OF ARSON in the first degree is deservedly punished by life imprisonment, for it imperils human life as well as property. Yesterday a dastardly attempt was made to burn a tenement house where sixteen persons were lying asleep, with no fire escapes and no access to the roof, as the law provides. Should the evidence against the alleged perpetrator establish his guilt the Court will of course decide his punishment. But is the landlord, who failed to protect his tenants with fire escapes, to go scot free?

THE APPOINTMENT of a conservative Ministry for Quebec, as announced in our despatches, will have a quieting effect on the politics of the province. When Mr. Letellier dismissed his Cabinet, which represented the majority in the House, and called the minority into power, his action was the signal for a struggle which, though fiercely waged ever since, could have only one result—the ultimate overthrow of Mr. Joly. Now that the majority in the Legislature once more hold the reins of government we may look for a steady improvement in affairs and a decided advancement of the best interests of the province. Mr. Chapleau has a grand opportunity, and can well afford to be magnanimous.

THE WEATHER.—The influence of the storm centre that has done so much damage over Nova Scotia has now almost entirely passed away, and the pressure is increasing rapidly. The centre of highest barometer is still over the Missouri Valley. Snow is reported in the upper lake districts. The weather has been cloudy throughout the lake regions and Southwestern States. In the other sections of the country it was generally fair. The winds have been brisk in the lake regions and fresh elsewhere. A decided fall has occurred in temperature throughout all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is high and the wind is blowing briskly. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and partly cloudy in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

Crumbs of Comfort.

The HERALD is never so happy as when it can play the part of the good Samaritan and pour oil into the wounds of the unfortunates who have been "left out." Next Tuesday evening the number of these will be uncommonly large in this State, and we take occasion beforehand to administer such consolation as we have at hand. It is one of the awkward and inconvenient results of an election that somebody must be defeated, and after so vigorous a canvass as has been going on in New York for six or seven weeks the defeated will require all the consolation within their reach.

In the first place, we advise everybody to remember that it does not much matter who is chosen Governor of New York next Tuesday. The State will be safe in any contingency. Mr. Robinson will, if re-elected, administer its affairs with bluff honesty; Mr. Cornell, less bluff, will nevertheless take care that no one runs away with the people's money; and even Mr. Kelly or Mr. Lewis, if either were elected, would not endanger our free institutions. The State is safe. We are living under a well tried constitution, and nobody is going to tear it to pieces. Whatever, therefore, may be any voter's preference as to candidates, he may go to bed next Tuesday night fully persuaded that, even if his favorite ticket is beaten, his real estate will not therefore depreciate, his opportunities of living by honest and industrious labor will not be diminished and his liberties will be secure. So much by way of general considerations. It is true that the campaign orators of both sides do not agree with the HERALD on this point. They have been assuring the voters that the country is in great danger; that liberty and human rights, general welfare, prosperity, peace and order depend on the election of one or the other ticket; and, to believe them, the people are called on to save the Republic once more by their votes at this election. But this sort of twaddle no longer affects sensible voters, who know very well that, whoever is chosen to preside over their affairs for a brief term, the people themselves are permanently in power, and do not mean to allow any set of politicians, however eminent or patriotic, to ruin them.

To turn from these generalities to details, if it shall happen that Governor Robinson carries the day next Tuesday the defeated republicans may comfort themselves with the reflection that this will insure the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the democrats next year, which would be equivalent to a republican "walk over" in the Presidential race. Indeed, Governor Robinson's re-election might easily be regarded by the republicans in other States, if not in this, as a most important victory, an assurance to them of success next year by fastening upon the democrats the weakest candidate in all their list. From the expressions of democratic journals all over the South and West it is evident that very few desire the nomination of Mr. Tilden, but all confess that if the Robinson ticket carries New York next Tuesday Tilden will be inevitable next year, and they themselves very generally agree that Mr. Tilden's nomination will be equivalent to a democratic defeat.

If, on the other hand, it shall happen that Mr. Cornell and the republican ticket are chosen, the democrats may find great comfort in the reflection that this relieves them finally of that old man of the sea, Samuel J. Tilden, and leaves them free to nominate as able and as popular a man as they may have sense enough to select. The opinion of many judicious democrats, that it is worth while for them to lose this State next Tuesday, because then they will be rid of Tilden, seems to us entirely sound. The danger of the republicans has been that they would degenerate into a mere one man party—a Grant party; but the democrats have actually been in that awkward and fatal situation for several years; they have fallen to be a mere Tilden party; willing or unwilling, they have had this old gentleman saddled upon them, determined to rule or ruin them. If by losing New York next Tuesday they can be finally rid of him they may "thank God and take courage," for this will leave them at least a chance of success next year; with him they would have none.

The election of Mr. Cornell would be, we confess, a sad blow to the "scratchers," at whose head stands Mr. George William Curtis. But even for them there would remain the consolation that they did their duty, and that if they had not so long and so foolishly spread abroad their silly fears that a democratic success would ruin the country they would have been a greater force within their own party and would have been able to make their protests respected. In the meantime they will have the great satisfaction of having performed the first and most important duty of intelligent voters, which is to "bolt" the ticket they do not approve. In fearlessly performing this duty the "scratchers" will have set an example of public honesty and political principle to American young men which will secure them credit; and they will themselves have gained courage for further and more determined independent political action hereafter. They will need it all when next year Senator Conkling claims the Senatorship for General Arthur and the Presidential nomination for himself as the proper reward for carrying the great State of New York for his party.

To the greenbackers, who look forward to certain defeat, we can only say that they must be by this time so used to being beaten that they will be most comfortable in their accustomed minority. They ought to nominate the Reverend and Honorable Mr. De La Matyr for the Presidency and then go to sleep.

Finally, we come to Mr. Kelly and the Tammany bolters. Mr. Kelly does not expect to be elected, and needs, therefore, no consolation in defeat. But he hopes to beat Governor Robinson, and if he should fail in this he might find comfort in the reflection that the success of Robinson this year is the defeat of the democrats next year, and that the event will therefore justify his opposition, though not the ungracious—not to say brutal—manner of it. If, however, Mr. Kelly's opposition should bring about the defeat, not of Mr. Robinson alone, but of the whole democratic State ticket; if Mr. Kelly should by his efforts hand over the whole State government to the republicans—well, in that case we should have very little comfort to offer Mr. Kelly. He is a democrat; and we suppose not all his remarkable merits as a statesman nor all his exalted purity of purpose will in that case save him from the resentment of his fellow democrats. He may by shrewd "arrangements" save his own city ticket from defeat, but we fear this will only increase the dislike of the democrats at large to his methods, which will seem to them utterly selfish. He may, with the secret help of republicans, continue for a short time to rule in city affairs; but his own party will shun him as a marplot and bargainer, while the republicans, though they will continue as long as possible to use him as a convenient club with which to beat their opponents, will make haste presently to drop him. Whatever the result may be next Tuesday we have really very little consolation to offer Mr. Kelly.

Freedom of the Press.

On Thursday His Honor, the Surrogate of this county, expressed his opinion that there should be a law to punish, "by fine and imprisonment," the conductors of any newspaper that published comments upon the merits of any case on trial before a court; and we called attention to the circumstance that a distinct clause in the State constitution would probably stand in the way of the enforcement of such a law. In another column we publish to-day a communication from the Surrogate in presumed response to our observation, which he seems to regard as unjust to him. But the Surrogate does not confine himself to the point we made. He argues a case on which he has no opponents, and states clearly a principle as to which all sensible men in newspaper offices or elsewhere are of the same opinion. If we merely stated reasons why the Surrogate's arguments are not good we should, by appearing to oppose them, seem to take it for granted that we had advocated an extreme indulgence in the right of comment on undecided cases. In common with all newspapers we recognize that comment on cases before the courts must be restricted within definite limits and not prejudge the issue on trial. Our criticism was directed to a totally different point, which was this:—The Judge of one of our most important courts permits himself to declare from the bench that we should have a law which, framed and executed in the spirit of his proposition, would completely set aside and nullify one of the most important guarantees of public liberty inscribed in our constitution. If, as the Surrogate now explains, or seems to explain, he only proposes to prevent the abuse of this right, that gives his declaration a different spirit; but in proportion as it puts in a better light his respect for the constitution it shows him as not very happy in the clear expression of his meaning.

The Obelisk.

Our vivacious contemporary, the *World*, will be pleased to know that we have received a special cable despatch from Cairo, Egypt, in reference to the obelisk. It will be seen that the situation has become interesting and calculated to arouse the patriotic impulses of every true American. The creditors of the Egyptian government have not seized the obelisk, but threaten to do so. The gallant Commander Gorringe shows himself alive to his duties as an American naval officer. He has hoisted the American flag over the granite column and put policemen from the Consulate on guard. Like the lamented General Dix, he threatens to shoot on the spot any sacrilegious creditor who proposes to haul down the American flag.

In other words, the obelisk is now surrounded with a blaze of glory, Commander Gorringe as the central figure defending the honor of the flag. This is an inspiring spectacle. Mariette Pacha, the Director of the Excavations under the Khedive, is opposing the removal of the obelisk, on the ground that under the convention between the Khedive and the European Powers no work of art shall be permitted to leave the country. This is an interesting point, and we are curious to see how the representatives of the European Powers will regard it.

We note with interest that our vivacious contemporary is printing a series of cable despatches. We should be glad to have these for the HERALD, and have no doubt when our contemporary looks over the rules of the Associated Press he will not deprive us of that pleasure.

Georgia's Outlaws.

Our second letter upon the disturbances in Baldwin county, Georgia, indicates that little or no progress has been made toward discovering the mysterious marauders and murderers. The principal object of the outlaws' hatred is guarding his property, assisted by a number of his friends who are armed, and the Governor of the State is going to the scene of the troubles with the intention of pressing the search; all others in the neighborhood seem so terrified by the existence and nearness of the gang that they fear even to talk of what they are all thinking about. Probably there are more than a few respectable citizens of Baldwin county who know enough of the personnel of the gang to put the detectives upon the proper scent, but in agricultural districts a skulking coward always seems to inspire more fear than any half dozen brave men could do. Even when warrants were issued from a court in Hancock county, which adjoins Baldwin and suffers a share of the disturbance, they were not served, partly because the men moved in such force that it was impossible to arrest them, which practically means that the prevalent terror prevented the organization of a Sheriff's posse. Of course there will come an end to it all, and then the respectable citizens will wonder why they did not band together, cleanse the county of its human vermin and set a manly example to other districts suffering from lawless outbreaks.

Governor Seymour's Speech.

The consent of ex-Governor Seymour to act as the presiding officer of the Robinson meeting at Utica last evening shows very clearly on which side his sympathies lie in the present intestine conflict in the democratic party of the State. He is not on the side of the bolters, but on the side of the regular ticket. But with the considerateness which is a part of his character he abstains from harsh denunciations. Governor Seymour addresses his remarks to the young men of the party, reminding them that the leaders in this dissension are men pretty well advanced in life, who will soon be off the stage, and that the future hopes of young democrats may be obstructed and embarrassed by participation in a bolt which the sober sense of the party is pretty sure to condemn. It is a great deal better that aspiring young men who hope for political distinction be found acting in harmony with the general sense of the party than to be making ugly records which may come back to plague them and obstruct their usefulness in future years. This is a mild and courteous way of saying that it is dangerous for ambitious young democrats to countenance Mr. Kelly's bolt, when it is probable that Mr. Kelly and his supporters will be politically engulfed and be remembered only as a warning and a reproach. Young men who have faith in democratic principles and desire the success of the democratic party would make a mistake if they should ally themselves with a mutinous faction, desperate enough to sacrifice the party to their mortified pride and revengeful passions.

Mrs. Price's Story.

We publish to-day the narrative of Mrs. Price, giving her experiences during captivity with the Utes. It will be found fully as interesting and pathetic as were those of Mrs. Meeker and her brave daughter. We learn from this latest instalment that Mrs. Price is still quite young, though the mother of two children, and she is evidently a typical frontiersman's wife, for she has lived many years among the Indians and become inured to the privations and vicissitudes of frontier live. Though her description of the attack on the agency and the massacre of the white men differs but little from those of the agent's wife and daughter, we have fresh glimpses of the character of the Utes, which are of great value. We can imagine the agony of the wife at seeing her husband shot down, and her terror while endeavoring to save her little ones. Our sympathy goes unbidden to this unfortunate woman on reading the story of her sufferings as a captive, while her heroism, so modestly described, compels admiration. The narratives of these three bereaved ladies remind one of the days when only a fringe of the continent was held by white men, and they show how little the Indian nature has changed during the past two hundred years. Though these redmen no longer use the tomahawk, but adopt the more effective repeating rifle, the same cruelty and savage hate of the white race is apparent. This fact proves the absurdity of any "peace" policy, and shows how necessary it is that all the tribes should be placed under the care of the army.

Lord Derby.

Lord Derby, as the London despatches report, has been invited to withdraw from the Carlton Club, and, as is told at large in our London letter, his good will toward the liberal party is regarded in conservative circles with an irritation of which this is only one of many signs. Movements of this kind are commonly significant, not so much because of the personal importance of this or that man who goes over to the party he formerly opposed, but because that man's action indicates a state of opinion that may be general or widely extended, and a movement of the political thought of the nation from one side to the other. Lord Derby is not an eccentric man nor a political enthusiast. He is conservative by conviction to a point which has provoked public reproach in other days, and if a man of this sort openly abandons as dangerous the tory party, what are all the more energetic or more hasty men of the nation likely to do?

The London Libels.

Our special despatch from London recounts the latest steps taken in the proceedings against the editor of *Truth* for libel. For the time the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* escapes from the processes of torture which were tried upon him by his opponent, and the case stands aside to give opportunity for the counsel on either side to argue a point of the law of procedure. Eminent authorities have advised the magistrate that he has no right to sit in judgment on the point whether the libel may be justified, and he refuses to hear further testimony, direct or indirect, on that topic. The defendant will, however, move for a mandamus to compel this hearing, and thus from step to step a judgment is adroitly delayed, and *Truth* makes the most of this slow process of the laws.

A Storm on the March.

When the little depression, within which the pressure was not below the mean, commenced its eastward march across the lake regions from the Northwest it gave very little indication that it would develop into the great storm which caused so much destruction to shipping and other valuable property along the Northeastern coast. It was first noticed by the HERALD Weather Bureau as a very slight depression, moving into the Northern Missouri Valley, on the 25th, and it was then stated that "It is likely to pass eastward over the British possessions, affecting our district but little, about Wednesday." This was justified by the fact that we had slight rain showers while the depression was passing north of us on the evening of the 28th, but the wind did not increase very much. On the 26th matters became more complicated by the appearance of a disturbance in the vicinity of the West Indies. This, according to the HERALD of the 29th, was moving northeastward and gave indications that it would merge with the disturbance that was developing energy as it moved over the lake districts toward the ocean, and consequently the weather in the Atlantic between latitudes thirty and forty-five would become very stormy. That such a meeting took place is pretty well verified by the cablegram from London, which states that the steamer Faraday, that is engaged in laying the new French cable, encountered a terrific cyclonic storm in latitude 44 degrees and longitude 56 degrees, because the disturbance that moved over the lake regions began to move into the Atlantic off the Nova Scotia coast on the night of the 28th, and therefore its eastern margin would have reached longitude 56 by the morning of the 29th. After wrecking a number of vessels on the Nova Scotia coast the storm has started to visit our European friends, and is likely to give their meteorologists something to do after the 3d.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston is mad over the pianist Joseffy.

Mommsen, the historian, is studying in Rome.

The bicycle mania has broken out afresh all over the country.

Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three" has been translated into German.

Attorney General Charles Devens is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, of London, is at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Hugh Hastings and Mr. John Hoey are making a flying visit to Boston.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Hayes attended the races at the National Fair and sat out all the heats.

Mr. John W. Mackey bet $1,000 that Mrs. Grant would not go down into the Big Bonanza mine; and he lost.

Garibaldi's nominal wife Raimondi having written a letter about him, he threatens to show up her misconduct.

The American twenty-dollar gold piece has succeeded the English sovereign as the gold standard of the world.

Louis Blanc contrasts the mere force of Confederate secession with the exaggerated patriotism of the Commune.

A Boston boy found a pocketbook containing $700, which he at once returned to the lady who had lost it. She did not give him a cent.

Frenchmen who have been in Switzerland, in the Pyrenees and elsewhere, say that the English "milord" has totally disappeared.

A chevalier d'industrie signed the name of Mr. Percival, an American naval officer, to a railway receipt, received a trunk, and was arrested at Nice.

Gambetta is with Mme. Arnaud at her chateau on Lake Geneva, where he wears a loose gray suit and a straw hat, takes long walks and plays ninepins on the lawn.

The Rev. Dr. Starkey, the new Episcopal Bishop of Northern New Jersey, is very tall and thin; and is High Church without being extreme. He is fifty-five years old and is a Philadelphian.

Mrs. Hoxie, née Vinnie Ream, the sculptor, was a Wisconsin girl and was quite a musician. She has a medallion locket with a head of Christ carved in cameo, set in Etruscan gold and surrounded with pearls, a gift from Cardinal Antonelli.

The chairman and other gentlemen of the Tenth District Senatorial Committee have requested Mr. L. Kip to run against Mr. Astor, the republican candidate. His business engagements would not permit him to stand during this campaign. It is to be hoped that on another occasion Mr. Kip may have longer notice of the committee's intentions, so that he may arrange his affairs in accordance with the wishes of his political friends.

The Queens County Hunt will meet during November as follows:—

Saturday, 1st, Jerome Park Club House.

Wednesday, 5th, West Farms Village.

Saturday, 8th, Mr. Zborowski's, Central Morrisania. Luncheon at half-past one.

Wednesday, 12th, Westchester Polo Club.

Saturday, 15th, Colonel De Lancey Kane's, New Rochelle.

Wednesday, 19th, Mr. Louis G. Morris', Tremont.

Saturday, 22d, Mr. George H. Bend's, Riverdale.

Thursday, 27th, Jerome Park Club House.

Saturday, 29th, Mr. Zborowski's, Central Morrisania.

The meets will be at two P. M.

PRESIDENT HAYES ON VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

SPEAKING BOLDLY AGAINST REPUDIATION TO A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 31, 1879.

The *Intelligencer* this evening publishes what it claims is a statement of the views of President Hayes on the Virginia debt canvass to its editor, Colonel John R. Popham, during his recent visit to Washington. The President said:—"I have nothing to conceal or withhold from any one, and prefer that my position should be known to all. I do not assume to command or control the votes of the republicans of Virginia, nor do I seek in a despotic way to influence the action of federal officers. Yet I would be much surprised if the republicans should ally themselves with the readjusters in your State. They should not countenance or encourage or touch any proposition or project whatever that contains even the germ of repudiation. They must not sacrifice the great principle involved in the payment of the honest debts of Virginia, even though to do so would result in some transient advantage over their adversaries. This is not a question of to-day, but of all time. Virginia is making the greatest mistake of her life. Forcible readjustment is, in principle, nothing less than repudiation. Don't your people know that there is not a respectable man in all the North who will be likely to settle in your State unless you act the part of honest men and pay what you owe? Here in Washington, where I am living, so near to your State that I almost feel I am within its territory, my interest has been much aroused in your troubles. Indeed, in a speech which I made at Detroit, Mich., a few weeks ago, I had Virginia and Tennessee almost solely in my mind when I dwelt on the enormous wrong and injury of repudiation in all its forms, and that speech I sent to General Wickham, with this portion of it (pointing to the part) marked, that he and all others interested might understand my feelings about the controversy in Virginia. My views on the general subject are those which I know are entertained by General Grant, Senator Blaine, Secretary Sherman and all other leading republicans in every part of the North, East and West, and surely Southern republicans will not place themselves in opposition to such leaders."

The *Intelligencer* states that the President said a great deal more on the subject, and finally inquired if federal officials, naming the district attorneys and collectors of customs at Richmond, Norfolk and Harrisonburg, collectors of internal revenue at Petersburg, Richmond and other points, and postmasters of this and other important cities and towns in the State, were not supporting the debt payers. He seemed gratified to hear that they were, and said he hoped the colored people of Virginia would not be misled by the appeals of demagogues and induced to cast their votes against the debt payers—the party of honesty and right in this contest.

GENERAL GRANT.

HIS ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 31, 1879.

The special train with General Grant and party arrived here at twelve o'clock to-day, and at the same hour a special train arrived from Denver bearing a Colorado delegation, consisting of Governor Pitkin, ex-Governors Routt and Gilpin, Senator Teller, Congressman Bedford and many other prominent citizens of that State. Owing to some misunderstanding as to the time of arrival, Governor Hoyt and the committee failed to be on hand, which was an embarrassing circumstance. Finally the Colorado delegation took charge of the General's party and drove to the residence of Governor Hoyt, where they dined, and afterward returned to the Railroad Hotel, where an informal reception took place. There were no speeches. The party left at half-past two P. M., escorted by a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic from Omaha.

WHAT A COLORED MAN LEARNED FROM GENERAL GRANT ABOUT HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31, 1879.

A colored man, a friend of Grant, who accompanied him from Cheyenne to Sidney, telegraphs as follows from the latter place:—

All attempts to draw the General out on political questions in a specific manner failed. This prediction, however, can safely be made:—If New York goes democratic Grant may feel it incumbent upon himself to be a candidate. At present he is no candidate, and he has no preference. He is desirous for the success of the republican party, but he does not see the necessity for his own candidacy at present.

GENERAL BEALE ON REPUDIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 31, 1879.

General R. L. Beale, Representative in Congress from the First Virginia district, addressed a large audience here last night in favor of the McCulloch settlement of the State debt. General Beale has canvassed the district, and is confident of the defeat of the readjusters and reports the republican vote divided.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF FIGHTS AND SUCCESSES.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 1, 1879.

On the 26th of September another revolution broke out in Jujuy, the revolters attacking the government Colonel Villegas, wounding him mortally and capturing four or five hundred Remington and other rifles, part belonging to the Bolivian Consul. Governor Torino and the President of the Provincial Legislature fled to Salta, whose siege the revolutionists were undertaking. Reports were rife at last dates of fighting and successes on both sides, but they are contradictory and doubtful. On the 27th Torino and the legislative President telegraphed to solicit national intervention, and the government had asked the necessary legislative power to send an intervention and a national force.

A FIGHT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

Last night on leaving the House of Representatives Dr. Rivera, the accuser of the railroad king, Baron Telfener, of malversation, and the defender, Dr. Pelligren, had a fight, Pelligren striking Rivera, who replied with a shower of blows with a stick until separated by other Representatives.

FINE ARTS.

A BUST OF MUNKACSY.

With Munkacsy's "Milton," of whose arrival at the library we have already written, has come a bronze bust of the painter, by the well known French sculptor, Barrias, which was exhibited in the Paris Salon of this year. It was presented by M. Sedelmeyer, the Parisian art dealer, from whom the now celebrated picture was purchased. Both picture and bust will be in place for the opening of the library on Monday next, on which day and thereafter those of the public will be able to see them who have provided themselves with cards of admission by application by postal card to the Superintendent, Mr. George H. Moore, No. 1,001 Fifth avenue.

PAINTINGS AT COTTIER'S.

The picture room at Cottier & Co.'s will open today for the season. In addition to those canvases which we have at various times mentioned on their arrival there will be found a number of others which are interesting and, above all, artistic works. A fine little Corot—a thoroughly complete specimen—shows the light of early morning stealing between two stunted willows beside a brook. A woman with a cow is on the other side, and we catch in the half light a distant view of a village. A rich little study by Diaz—a sloping hillside with the last of the sunset on the horizon—resembles a Rousseau in quality. One of the most satisfactory paintings by Daubigny which we have seen is a little landscape, which is much richer and deeper in tone than his usual work seen here. A Gogerfelt shows two figures walking on a path by a canal, on the other side of which are farm buildings. "The Lady of the Orange" is a very satisfactory study by James Maris. A dark skinned woman is lying on some rugs, leaning her head on her hand, while a parrot swings above on his hoop. The color is rich, the tone harmonious and the subdued light finely managed. Bosboom is represented by one of his excellent Hollandish church interiors, so pleasing in their simple values and gray tones.

If we were asked offhand who painted the superb canvas, "The Violin Player," we should certainly never think of saying Alfred Stevens, so little does this early work of his resemble his present ones. The musician sits with his back to us, playing from the broad, open score on the stand before him, against the white pages of which his head stands up darkly. The action is admirable as he draws the bow, and the rich velvet and silk of his costume and the covering of his seat are finely rendered. The picture is deep and rich in tone and painted like an old master. A second Diaz is a study of a forest tree, on the trunk of which a gleam of light falls through the surrounding foliage. Gloomy, weird and fascinating Michel is seen in two canvases, of which one represents "A Mountain Path," running over what seems to be a tunnel through a gorge and past a wall of rock. Light breaks to the left through a sombre sky. Millet is to be admired in a "Pastoral," in which a flock of sheep are being driven home down a hillside at sunset by their guardian, who stands on the height up against the sky. Above, birds circle toward us. It is a bit of the poetry of painting. "The Skaters," by Jongkind, has a group of admirably introduced figures, under a gray sky, coming along a Dutch canal. A little sepia study of a Hollandish fisher interior, with a woman seated before a fire leaning her head on her hand, and men at a table behind her, is by the celebrated Josef Israels. An oblong James Maris, full of sentiment, is a winter ploughing scene. There are besides a good landscape, with a female figure walking by a stream, by Hills; cattle pieces by Ter Meulen and Frolich, and a study of chickens by Vollon.

WOODS ON FIRE.

NEARLY TWO MILES OF TIMBER LAND AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SWEPT BY FLAMES—SPARKS FROM PASSING LOCOMOTIVES THE CAUSE.

The residents in the vicinity of Fort Washington were considerably alarmed yesterday morning by a fire ignited in the woods on the Bennett estate by the sparks from a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad. The fire originated among the dry leaves which littered the ground. A strong breeze was blowing from the northwest and drove the fire in the direction of the residences situated on Washington Heights. As the brushwood and trees were very dry the fire spread quickly, and it required the greatest efforts of the members of Engine Company No. 30 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 to keep it from reaching to the houses on the heights or down the woods toward Carmansville. No engine could be used, as there was no water convenient. The firemen and neighbors literally beat the flames out with sticks and branches of trees. The dense volumes of smoke prevented the work from progressing rapidly, and in an incredibly short space of time over a mile of finely timbered land was reduced to a field of smoking stumps and ashes. About thirty cords of hard wood were consumed and a number of fences. Finally the fire penetrated into the adjoining Potter estate and here it was finally put out with the aid of fire extinguishers.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

At half-past one P. M. a passing locomotive started another conflagration—this time on the Potter estate. The engine companies were promptly on the spot, but the fire had gained considerable headway. The violence of the wind drove the flames to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart. Cherry, chestnut, oak, ash and hickory trees were consumed. The flames in high trees were out of reach, but the firemen worked hard to control the fire by beating it out of the underbrush, through which it ran in such eccentric angles that it was a matter of difficulty to keep track of it. The flames would be subdued apparently and would again break out with renewed fury when the firemen were attending to another quarter. When the fire reached the grounds of William Hays the "beaters" seemed perfectly helpless, so great was the spread of the flames under the influence of the wind. Several of the firemen were slightly burned while keeping the flames from reaching the house of Senator Ecclestine. The timber and bush surrounded the house on three sides, and the fire gradually crept to within ten yards of the walls. The whole force of the firemen was concentrated at this point, and a hard struggle ensued between them and the flames, in which they came out victors. The course of the fire altered, and it veered to the north slightly. It was at last quelled on the Hays estate. The conflagration devastated nearly two miles of land. The loss it is impossible to estimate. Residents of Fort Washington assert that the frequency of fires is due to the fact that the Hudson River Railroad has taken no steps to prevent sparks flying from the locomotives. On Wednesday afternoon another fire was started from the same cause, but did not cause much damage. Captain Vetter, of the Fire Department, said to a HERALD reporter:—"The Hudson River Railway Company had better remedy this defect in their locomotives or something serious will occur. If a fire got sufficient headway it would sweep the whole northern part of the island, and Carmansville would stand but little chance of escape. Every fall there is a recurrence of fires in the woods, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we protect the magnificent mansions which are situated on Washington Heights."