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AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

- GERMANIA THEATRE—WOLFFHARTING FRANK. HOPE'S OLYMPIC—OLIVER TWIST. Matinee. PARK THEATRE—FRITZ IN IRELAND. Matinee. AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinee. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLUTE. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST. Matinee. WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GREEK. Matinee. NIBLO'S THEATRE—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee. HAYWARD'S THEATRE—THE TOURISTS. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—LONDON ASSURANCE. Matinee. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORÉ. Matinee. DALY'S THEATRE—W. VERA. Matinee. THALIA THEATRE—MARRIAGE. Matinee. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee. LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE—PINAFORÉ. FIFTH AVENUE—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee. ABBEY'S THEATRE—LORD IN LONDON. Matinee. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Matinee. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. Matinee. CHICKERING HALL—DICKENS MORNING MATINEE. STEINWAY HALL—SYMPHONY CONCERT. BROOKLYN THEATRE—ENGAGED. Matinee.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 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 warm and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be cool and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money continued very stringent, owing, it is believed, to artificial causes. Call loans ruled all day at 7 per cent and 1/2 per day "commission." As high as 1/4 was paid in many instances. Stocks were correspondingly heavy and closed on a slight decline from the opening figures. Exchange was quiet at the reduced rates. Governments were strong, while State and railway bonds were dull and irregular.

RIVERSIDE AND BOULEVARD property continues in active demand at tolerably good prices.

ANOTHER STORY of infelicitous domestic life was told in the courts yesterday in a suit for divorce.

FIGHTING BY MOONLIGHT is the latest phase of the Indian troubles. The skirmish occurred in New Mexico.

THE NEW JERSEY MILITIA is a dangerous body with their bayonets, for the First regiment came near killing their own colonel.

THE METHODISTS need seven hundred thousand dollars for mission expenses. A list of appointments is published in another column.

TOO MUCH QUININE is worse than none at all, as four young men discovered yesterday on being sentenced to the Penitentiary for stealing quantities of the drug.

WHEN NEWSPAPERS begin calculating the democratic majority for Lieutenant Governor at three hundred and forty-two the question becomes quite interesting.

THE ART OF WORD BUILDING has inartistically divided the Board of Education. Meanwhile the school children study grammar as their fathers and mothers did.

IT IS QUITE EVIDENT that the Ninth avenue elevated railroad station platform at Fifth street is too small. The company should profit by experience and take measures to prevent any more accidents at that point in the line.

THE MARX WILL CASE continues to attract public attention, owing to the charges of undue influence. Miss Marx's clerical adviser and her legate states his views in to-day's HERALD and repels the insinuations made against him.

ANOTHER BANK BOOKKEEPER has fallen, having embezzled over \$30,000. His confession implicates a merchant, who is under arrest in default of \$40,000. It is the same old story of too much confidence in the integrity of an employe.

THE RELIGIOUS PROGRESS of the world is shown by the proposed exchange of pulpits by Jewish rabbis and Unitarian ministers. Both stand, of course, on the same platform regarding the divinity of the Saviour, but for all that the movement is a remarkable one.

MILITARY MEN will be astonished to learn that the Supreme Court has reinstated a National Guard corporal who had been dismissed by the Major General. It may be good law, but these reinstatements are decidedly prejudicial to proper discipline in the State service.

SO THERE IS TO BE a struggle for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, rendered vacant by the death of Senator Chandler. Governor Cornell wants it and so do several others. The position is an important one, for on the chairman devolves much of the labor of the next Presidential campaign.

THE WEATHER.—The area of high barometer dominates the weather throughout all the Atlantic coast districts from the Western Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. In the West and Northwest the pressure is very low and a centre of disturbance is developing in the Northern Mississippi Valley. Rain has fallen in the lake and central valley districts and snow in the Northeast. Elsewhere the weather has been partly cloudy or fair. The temperature has risen throughout all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the Northwest. The winds have been brisk in the Northwest, fresh in the lake regions and generally light elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be cool and fair.

A Few Words About Mr. Bayard. A good many democrats, North, South, East and West, begin in these days to talk about Senator Bayard as a Presidential candidate. It is since the defeat of the grotesque Thurman-Ewing combination troops in Ohio that what may be called, in the prevalent slang, the Bayard boom, has become noticeable; and now that Mr. Cornell is elected this Bayard boom will be even more conspicuous than ever. "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be," and it is good evidence of their fright that the democratic brethren are beginning to discover that they have such a man as Senator Bayard in their ranks. Last summer, when Thurman, Voorhees, Speaker Randall and the other blatherers of the party were booming in both houses of Congress and unconsciously digging the grave of their party, there was more or less talk of removing Mr. Bayard in disgrace from the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and there seemed at one time hardly room for him in his party even. Just now they begin to speak of him as a proper Presidential candidate—perhaps the best. Mr. Bayard, who has just returned from Europe, will be amazed at the change.

Well, it is worth while to consider this Bayard boom. The democratic party is so weak, so prostrate, it has been brought into such disgrace and contempt by the ridiculous pettifogging statesmen who in the last Congress assumed to manage it, that when some of its members, recovering their senses, or scared into decency, start a Bayard boom, it may be well to consider what it means. Mr. Bayard is an honorable man; his whole course in the Senate has shown him a wise, far-seeing, patriotic and conservative statesman. He has, more than perhaps any other of our public men, striven to live up to the ideal of our early statesmen. He looks to the country's good first of all, and is not to be swayed from that by any fancied considerations of party interest. He is a democrat, but all his public life has proved him an American first of all. In regard to the Presidency he has always shown his belief that the office ought to seek the man and not the man hunt the office.

When, therefore, the democratic party begins to look to Mr. Bayard as its candidate next year it does wisely; but democrats will have to remember that they must come to Mr. Bayard with clean hands and clear heads. They must come to him as democrats and not as greenbackers or as time-servers of any kind. If they think seriously of offering Mr. Bayard their nomination they will have to make up their minds to let him also write their platform, and they must be ready to accept a truly democratic platform, and not a thing made up in equal parts of purblind old whiggery, ignorant communism and blatant demagoguery. If they should attempt to place Mr. Bayard on such a platform as that they would, we are persuaded, get from him a rebuff which they would not soon forget.

If the democratic party is ready to come out of the wilderness in which it has been straying for the last twenty years and take up its neglected principles once more it cannot do better than nominate Mr. Bayard. But it need not carry him the nomination with any notion that it is doing him a favor. He will do it a great favor if he accepts its nomination, for his acceptance will be evidence to the country that the party is once more striving to become worthy of public confidence and that it has made up its mind to live clean and return to democratic principles.

Whether the democratic party can succeed even with Mr. Bayard at its head, and on such a platform as he would write or adopt, is an open question. There is much evidence to show that the country is tired of the republicans; with their utmost efforts their majorities are small everywhere, and there is no doubt that the party is weakened in the public esteem by the absolute control of its machinery by the extreme or stalwart politicians. At the same time the country has been wise enough all along to stick to the republicans, whom it does not entirely trust, rather than give itself to the democrats, whom it was still less able to trust. That is in brief the political situation, and the democrats have not during the present year made any change in it, except one which leaves them even worse off than before. To nominate Mr. Bayard would undoubtedly be a strong appeal to the confidence and good will of the people; but in view of the late extra session even this appeal may be in vain.

The question with many voters will be whether even Mr. Bayard's guarantee is sufficient to warrant their support of the democratic party. The fact that he would have the solid South supporting him would probably be an injury rather than a help, for the solid democratic South is so unnatural a political phenomenon that the Northern voter regards it with resentment and distrust. And after all else, it still remains an open question whether the country, fairly polled, wants a real and true democratic policy; whether it does not prefer for the present the republican policy, which looks toward centralization of power in the hands of the federal administration, and which defends high tariffs, "generous" subsidies, internal improvements on a grand scale and a gradual narrowing of the powers and functions of the States.

A real and sound democratic platform would reverse all this. It would declare against any further centralization of power as injurious to effective administration and, what is more serious, to the political education of the country. It would demand a revision and gradual moderation of the tariff; abstinence from subsidies and from needless or wasteful internal improvements; rigid economy in public expenditures; and the dissociation of the federal government from all paper money issues, with, of course, the redemption and extinction of the greenbacks. Such a policy is dear to the hearts of very many voters in both parties; but it remains to be seen whether the younger men who have come upon the stage since

the close of the war are sufficiently instructed in political principles to adopt it. Whether, however, it should succeed or fail next year the democratic party cannot, in our judgment, hope for a permanent success until it adopts these principles. It has failed, these many years, because it abandoned them and took up whiggery. It has dragged at the heels of the republican party, taking up usually the policy which that party from time to time abandoned, and always about two elections behindhand. Mr. Thurman has been relegated to private life because he foolishly picked up the financial policy which Mr. Sherman shrewdly flung away some years ago; and in general the democratic leaders have acted very much as though they were merely republican camp followers, and were attempting to live on the republican leavings.

It is a dangerous blunder when a party neglects to educate the people in its peculiar principles and policy; but it is a natural blunder when the party leaders have abandoned their principles and have gone hunting after expedients. To say that the democratic party will achieve success at once on returning to its principles would be hazardous. But it can never hope to do so until it does come back, and it might as well begin at once. It can never succeed as a sort of pinchbeck imitation of the republican party, for the country does not like shams.

England's Activity in the East. England's present position with relation to the Ottoman government is absurd, but it is the necessary result of her own course. Her grievance is that the Sultan's administration is now practically worked by Russian intrigue and is a mere tool of Russian manipulators. The horrors and abuses of Turkish misrule in Asia Minor are a fair pretext upon which to raise a cry that may commend itself to popular sentiment at home; but the real complaint is as above stated—the Sultan is becoming a Russian puppet and not a British puppet. He is sure to be somebody's puppet, because he is a potentate who cannot assert his will in his own dominions is sovereign otherwise than nominally. But when England was requested to join hands with other Powers and reconstruct the whole political fabric of the Sultan's part of the world by a fair compact between the nations whose interests are involved—when she was asked to take part in the organization of a government that would be empowered to rule on the condition that it should respect the defined rights of others—she refused. She would have nothing to do with it, and she encouraged the Sultan to refuse to make terms and even to fight. It suited her policy to have the Sultan there, with all the known vices and evils of his government. Indeed, the vices of the Turkish system were the part of it which gained most favor in the eyes of British statesmen, because it was believed that through these the countries nominally ruled by the Sultan could be really ruled by England. Just as England put up Yakoub Khan as a puppet to rule in her name in Afghanistan, and wanted to make Cetywayo the creature of her rule in the Zulu countries, so it was counted that the Ambassador at Constantinople would be practically a British resident near to the person of the Sultan. England therefore deliberately counted upon the vices of the Turkish system as factors in her policy, and would not consent to changes the purpose of which was to sweep away those vices. But her game was not so easy to play in Europe as she has found it in Asia and Africa. Russia's position in the Ottoman capital is morally stronger than that of England, because she has shown that she will at last resort to force, despite all English or other opposition, and that she will hit hard when she hits at all; and England has shown that she can leave in the lurch those whom she encourages to fight. With such plain inferences in her favor to start with Russia is also more adroit in the very game of intrigue which England proposed to play and has beaten her at it. It is not yet very clear what will be the consequences of England's demonstration with her fleet; but it will not lead to war. Apparently the orders to the Admiral have been reconsidered for such slight reasons as a Turkish protest and the Sultan's assurance that he means to enforce reforms in Asia Minor. He has always meant to, and so have all his predecessors. If the course taken by England was intended as a threat to frighten the Sultan into the dismissal of Nedim Pacha it has not succeeded. Nedim Pacha is just now perhaps the most useful man in the Ottoman Empire, for the Sultan has no want so pressing as the want of money, and Nedim supplies him—a point in which more upright Ministers fail.

Egyptian Finances. British satisfaction with the Austro-German understanding has been put before the world in an undisguised way, and that understanding has been unreservedly regarded in official circles as an admirable invention, solely designed for interfering with Russian ambition in the East. But it seems that it has some other objects, and it is odd that England should be one of the first Powers to feel its effect in the defeat of a pet scheme of British manoeuvring in Egypt. It appears that the German agreement with Austria, whatever may be its precise object with regard to Russia, touches certainly the point of the relations of the Continental Powers to the Egyptian finances, and that is a point that England and France had planned to settle in their own way. So absolute were they on that point that Italy's request to have a voice in the administration in the bondholders' interest was brusquely dismissed with a plain refusal. Austria, however, was asked to consent to the arrangement of the finances as planned by the representatives of England and France, and she refused, resting her objection on a sound and simple reason. His Highness, the Khedive, when he assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors, did what has been done by many another distressed debtor—he assigned property that was only nominally his own—prop-

erty mortgaged for all or nearly all its value; and those mortgages are largely held in Vienna. Consequently Austria objected to any proceeding that would not respect the prior claim on the Khedive's property of the men to whom he had first hypothecated it for ready money. Some indignation was felt in London at the mercenary views of Austria; but those views were sustained by the terms of the agreement with Germany, and the Austrian plan has prevailed.

The Two State Tickets. Four days have passed since the election, and it still remains doubtful which party has carried the State. To be sure there is no doubt as to who is elected Governor. Mr. Cornell has succeeded by a handsome plurality because there were two democratic candidates running against him. If the votes given to these two opposing candidates had been concentrated on one democratic candidate Mr. Cornell would have been beaten by an adverse majority of at least thirty thousand. Mr. Cornell appears to have run behind every other republican candidate. He owes his election to the democratic split. Had the democrats run but one candidate for Governor, instead of two, Mr. Cornell, instead of winning a success which his associates on the republican ticket do not share, would have run behind them all, inasmuch as he has received a smaller number of votes.

It looks as if Mr. Potter is elected Lieutenant Governor by a slender majority; but if there had been another democratic candidate in the field to divide the democratic vote Mr. Potter would have shared the fate of Governor Robinson. Horatio Seymour, Jr., is also probably elected by a slight majority, a result which shows, as the election of Mr. Potter shows, the value of high personal character in an appeal for the suffrages of the people when parties are pretty equally divided.

The election of Mr. Cornell proves nothing as to the relative strength of parties in the State, since it is evident that he did not receive the full vote of his own party. The vote for minor State officers is a truer test of the strength of parties in New York. This vote is so evenly divided that we must probably await the official returns before we can determine which party has really carried the State. This doubtful result affords but little encouragement to the republicans. They had the advantage of the republican victories in Maine and Ohio; the full advantage of whatever political capital could be made of the recent democratic follies in Congress and of the splendid success of the resumption of specie payments. And yet all these issues, with the gloss of novelty still upon them, have not enabled the republicans to carry New York by a clear and decisive majority. New York still remains the debatable ground of the Presidential canvass, with nearly equal chances to both political parties.

The Hayden Trial. Perhaps the story of the impression of a bootheel to serve as part of the evidence in the Hayden murder trial will not help the prosecution. It has the appearance of drawing things somewhat too finely for the common sense of jurymen to be pleased with it, and it may never be produced in the trial. This story is that on the cheek of the dead woman there has been found the trace of a boot heel, with the marks of seventeen nails so placed that they corresponded exactly with that number of nails in the heel of Hayden's boot. If the nails that boot heel were the large, stout nails sometimes used by shoemakers they would have made marks that would have been seen immediately; but if they are the small nails that are driven in so that the heads form a flat surface level with the leather they would make impressions too faint to remain on the skin after death.

The New Republican Responsibilities. By electing more than three-fourths of the Senators and nearly two-thirds of the Assemblymen, together with the Governor, the republicans of New York assume a trust touching the management of public affairs which must not be left out of calculation in computing the influences to affect the vote of the State next year. For the first time since Governor Dix went out of office the responsibility for giving the people good State government rests individually upon the shoulders of one political party. The democratic Governors Tilden and Robinson were hampered by legislatures republican in one or both branches. For anything good done or bad prevented, or the reverse, praise and blame often were divided. Thus the republicans were able to claim with some show of justice a share of the credit for canal reforms and financial economies effected in Governor Tilden's time, and with equal justice both Governor Tilden and his successor were able to claim that but for republican resistance in the Legislature more reforms and economies might have been accomplished. It is needless to follow this vagillating distribution of credit and censure into details. It has been the chief political characteristic of the State administration for the last five years. Instances of it in respect to almost everything requiring legislative and executive concurrence will occur to every mind without suggestion. Now it comes. For whatever good and evil Governor Cornell and his absolute legislative majority do the republican party, which has voted them into their places, must bear undivided responsibility. The situation at last fully corresponds with the common sense resolution which has been reiterated in the democratic State platforms for many years:—"The party in power responsible for all legislation while in power."

In a State whose popular vote is almost evenly divided this responsibility easily may turn the tide of success between parties even in a Presidential election. The subjects to which it attaches are of enormous importance. They touch every citizen at an infinite number of sensitive points. Questions of railroad and canal transportation, of the revision and equalization of taxes and of the regulation of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, not to speak of a multitude relating to municipal

reform, await the action of Governor Cornell and his republican Legislature and cannot be shirked. Instead of poring over the figures of the election of 1879 in a fatuous endeavor to make worthless prognostications from them concerning the election of 1880, the republican press and politicians of New York had better be facing the new responsibilities of their party and discussing how to deal with them. Has the republican party here any settled policy concerning the discrimination of railroad managers in freights and fares, concerning a revision of the present system of assessment and taxation, concerning the liquor excise law, or concerning the municipal muddle in this city? None certainly that the public yet knows of. Yet a policy must be framed in respect to every one of these questions at Albany this winter, and the future of the party largely depends on what that policy shall be.

A Western Catastrophe. Our despatches report an accident in Kansas City, Mo., which in certain of its features recalls the calamity in the Greenfield candy factory in Barclay street. Its most notable resemblance to that catastrophe is in the small number of persons actually killed by comparison with the number it seems natural to suppose would be killed in such circumstances. All the walls and floors of an enormous factory fall in one indistinguishable jumble, and when they are down the timbers take fire from the scattered coals of overthrown furnaces. Pierce flames seize upon every part of the wreck. Over two hundred persons are employed in the factory, and it is supposed that nearly all are in the ruin. One hundred are overwhelmed in one place, and thirty are caught in another, but when the excitement is somewhat allayed it is found that all the persons employed are alive save only eight. It is a marvellous evidence of activity and energy that so large a proportion of the number of persons endangered should come safely out of such a scrape.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is in Maine. The Adriatic brought in \$300,000 in specie. Europeans kindle fires with dry pine cones. Consul Grinnell arrived yesterday on the Neckar. Now that the first snow has come the markets are filling with rabbits. The Baron von Frisen arrived yesterday in the Adriatic from Europe. Mrs. John Sherman and Miss Mary Sherman arrived yesterday from Europe. Little sealskin bonnets for the winter are to be ornamented with birds' wings. Attorney General Charles Devens is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on his way to Washington. Senators James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Charles E. Gladstone, son of Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is at Halifax, on board Her Majesty's ship Druid. Political banquets are now so common in France that the cooks are doffing their aprons and aspiring to be Deputies.

Zola now lashes the vices of the aristocracy. "C'est drôle," said Dumars the other day, "une coquette qui considère d'avoir du fumier frais." If nearly half of England's food supply goes by way of sea in time of peace, what sufferings would England's population endure in case of war? Belmonte, the late Bonaparte poet, was never so happy as when he presided at political banquets, and was addressed by the waters as "Mon général." M. Naquet's law has been much discussed in the Quartier Brûlé. "Do you favor divorce?" asks one lady of another. "I!" says she, "quotidien et obligatoirement."

Zola, the French novelist, is in his fortieth year. Of his realism, London World says that the French will not become disgusted with it, but that they will tire of it. Gilbert and Sullivan, of "Pinafore" fame, spent yesterday very quietly at their lodgings and in visiting a few friends. They will be the guests of the Lotus Club this evening. Senator Bayard and wife arrived home at Wilmington, Del., from Europe last evening. Their arrival was unexpected, and there was no public reception. A reception had been arranged for Tuesday next. Count Andrassy is at his property of Terebo, close to Gödöllö. He has expressed his intention of giving a series of receptions and dinners during the winter at his palace in Pesth, which will be the headquarters of the political and intellectual world of the capital.

The French Deputies are busily preparing to open the Chambers on the 27th inst. The wife of one of them, being left much alone, sighs for the days when her husband and she lived in one room together. "Une Chambre!" cries the Deputy, still thinking of the Assembly. "C'est contraire à ma constitution." Mile. Heilbron recently refused to appear as Marguerite at the Grand Opera with a blonde wig. Luca, his husband and sometimes Patti sang Marguerite in their natural hair. Gounod entirely approved of Mile. Heilbron's idea and sent her his score with the words written by his hand, "A ma brune Marguerite."

The telephone is a great success in Paris. Here, designed by Grévin, is a gallant at one end of the wire:—"Veuillez, je vous prie, me mettre en communication avec Mme. Coquardeau." Here is Coquardeau, at the other end, and this is what he hears:—"Attendez, ma chère Adèle. Tâchez Coquardeau soit à son cercle. Tu as, aie ton peignoir rose."

London Truth:—"We suspect that love letters have always been such a favorite institution with women for the very reason that they are sentimental and safe at one and the same time, enabling their writers to say on paper what they would shrink from saying if the person addressed were at their elbow, lest he should take them at their word and presume overmuch upon their favors. Moreover, it is easier to be ambiguous in writing than in speech, as the ambiguity cannot be cleared up at once by prompt cross-questioning."

London Punch (Husband and Wife):—"What are you puzzling over, Ponsouby?" "I'm trying to answer a note from the 'dear Duchess,' as you call her. She's done me the honor to write and ask if Mr. St. Bernard pup I gave her should be fed on meat or biscuits?" "Well, biscuits, shouldn't it?" "Of course. But she spells biscuits with a K, you see, and I don't like to spell it properly for fear of hurting Her Grace's feelings; and yet I don't want to get about that I spell biscuits with a K." "Yes, meat, then!" "But she spells meat with two H's!"

FINE ARTS.

CONSTANT MAYER'S "AN IDYLL." A sweetly poetic and refined picture, which Constant Mayer has about finished and will exhibit in a few days, is called "An Idyll." A golden haired young girl of sixteen sits at sunset on the rocky border of a small stream pulling to pieces a daisy to tell her love fortune. By her, with one foot in the water and the others planted on some rocks, stands, in life-like pose, looking away as if attracted by a sound, a handsome black pointer. In the middle distance rise a few slender trees, while beyond, across an open sea, is seen the edge of a forest, purple tinted by the sunset. The pretty, pensive maiden is in a graceful pose, though her shoulders are rather unbecomingly squared. Her bare feet are crossed as they dangle over the water. The coloring is very pleasing, if we except that scene to be an excess of blue, especially in the rocks in the left foreground. Especially successful is the tender, greenish blue of the upper part of the sky. As the light comes from behind the two figures and touches on the girl's left shoulder, we think the shadows and general tone in both should have been deeper, for it is difficult to see where enough

reflected light is obtained to illuminate them to their present degree. BRADFORD'S "POLARIS." William Bradford's large canvas, "The Polaris in Thank God Harbor—Looking North into Robeson Channel," which was painted with the idea of its being sold to the government for the Capitol at Washington, was subsequently bought by Mr. C. P. Huntington, of this city, and loaned to the Corcoran Gallery, has been deposited in the new building of the American Museum of Natural History at the Central Park. It has just arrived, and will be placed to-day in the centre hall, one of the upper galleries, where it will be seen by thousands of people. It is a fine work, containing equatorial lines and meridians, and is an excellent illustration of the use of the telescope in astronomical observations. The very qualities which tell against it artistically give it value to the scientifically inclined mind.

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the writer and lecturer, died at his residence, No. 221 Ninth street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The deceased took part in a procession of the Grand Army of the Republic during the past summer, in the northern part of the State, since which time he has gradually failed in health. Also, contrary to his usual custom, he neglected to take a vacation this year, but kept steadily at work and thereby decreased his strength. Early in the fall he caught a severe cold, which was accompanied by an irritating cough. Notwithstanding his feeble health he made several political speeches during the late campaign, against the repeal of the Fugitive Law. On the night of October 23, Mr. Smith delivered a political speech at the town of Flatbush, Kings county. The weather was stormy, and the following day, while Mr. Smith was at his office in the Bennett Building, this city, he was seized with a severe chill and had to be taken to his room. Everything possible was done for his welfare, but he was so exhausted from overwork that he was unable to rally and died yesterday morning about nine o'clock, as stated above. Although conscious until the last he was too weak to speak. By his bedside stood his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Squires, the latter's husband, and Dr. Potter, his physician. Deceased, who was sixty-three years of age, leaves a wife and two daughters.

The death of Matthew Hale Smith will cause many persons a degree of pain that they will be at a loss to accurately analyze. He was a peculiar man, versed in many lore, and *ex facili* in diverse specialties. He led a stormy life, over which the heavens hung black and bright from time to time, as the pecuniary market was favorable or adverse. Mr. Smith was a good friend and a bitter enemy. His acquaintance was most extensive, ramifying among the best and the worst of his fellow creatures. He lived in many places, filled many spheres and played many rôles. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1816. He received a fair common school and collegiate education, and at the termination of his secular studies began to prepare himself for the ministry. At an early age the analytical character of his mind and an inborn desire to investigate the deepest questions of theology naturally drew him to the ecclesiastical state. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist denomination at the unusually early age of seventeen. Three years later, in 1838, he was called to supply the pulpit of the Universalist Society in Providence, R. I. Even at that early stage of his career Mr. Smith's great eloquence and pleasing style of delivery won for him a wide reputation. As an almost necessary consequence of his rising fame he created many enemies. Various charges of unministerial conduct were preferred against him and in 1840 he was brought up for discipline before the Massachusetts State Convention of Universalists. He was acquitted of the charges, and the Convention voted to continue him in the ministry. But his connection with the State Convention was not unembittered by the constant attacks made upon him, and soon after his trial he formally withdrew from that denomination and attached himself to the Unitarian Church, through the instrumentality of Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Mass. But the young minister's mind seemed to be continually ill at ease, and he soon after became converted to the Unitarian faith and was admitted a member of Dr. Bacon's church in New Haven. In July, 1842, he was ordained as an orthodox minister in the Unitarian Church of Malden, Mass. He continued for some ten years a preacher in this connection in Boston, Nashua and other places. About this time he entered the field of polemical theology, and his attacks upon the doctrines of the Universalists, his old associates. His course was freely criticized at the time and made him many enemies. They so embittered his mind that he gave up the ministry as a regular profession and undertook the study and practice of the law.

In this occupation Mr. Smith was not very successful. His diversified talents made him a ready pleader, while years of study had given him an unending fund of ready illustration, making him apt to see the weak points of an adversary's position, and to take advantage of them. About the year 1850 Mr. Smith came to this city, and to his two professions he then added that of a writer. He was a member of the Boston Journal, under the non de plume of "Burleigh," his letters attracted universal attention from the brilliant and original nature of his writing, and his haughty sense of humor from which they seemed to have been drawn. After coming to New York he held continued lectures in his ministerial courses, occasionally filling the pulpits of Congregational, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian churches. He has been preaching in this way for the twenty-five years. His lectures were never rivaled in his taking a settled charge. He was a man of indefatigable energy, and when too ill to do anything else would lecture. He was a man of different newspapers. He had probably a larger correspondence from New York with papers in cities and towns through the North and West than any other man. This wide field of activity was constantly persevered and by the reputation which his Boston letters had given him. He also wrote not a few books, among them being "The History of the Work of Universalism, the great sketch," "Sunshine and Shadow in New York" and "Successful Follies." These were but a few of his writings. He was a man of vast correspondence and innumerable letters on every conceivable subject would fill volumes. About the year 1877 Mr. Smith travelled in Europe for his health, taking with him his oldest daughter, who there began the study of painting. This trip was to him a source of much enjoyment and pleasant recollection. From this experience he gathered up a number of scenes and incidents passed through her after-ward composed one of his finest lectures, entitled "How-How from the East." He never failed to draw crowded audiences whenever he was announced to deliver it. It was as a lecturer that Matthew Hale Smith achieved his greatest success. Here on his field there was no adversary to harass him, and could deploy to the best of his ability his versatile talents. He frequently used to travel about the country on extended lecture tours, one of which, spent in California in 1872, lasted for nine months. He excelled chiefly as a humorist, and his lectures were full of humor and good sense run through all his discourses. Among his most successful lectures, before that already mentioned, were "Progress," "One Hundred Years ago," "The Spectacular Follies," and "How They Win," compiled from the work already mentioned, and "Wit, Humor and Success." Among other positions he held was that of chaplain in the 6th Regiment, which he retained until falling years compelled him to resign. He had a peculiar expression in his face, and was a member of Eynoneth Church, where he was not made welcome because of his peculiar religious views, and also because he was not regarded as a friend of the pastor. Some years since he wrote some of his peculiar discourses, oral and epistolary. Mr. Smith was most favorably regarded by those who knew him best, and his death will be sincerely mourned.

JAMES ALEXANDER. A despatch from Liverpool announces the death of James Alexander, formerly agent of the Cunard Steamship Company at Boston. Mr. Alexander was a Scotchman, where he had gone for a pleasure trip. He was ill only three days.

DR. JOHN BROWN. Dr. John Brown, a well known practitioner of this city, died yesterday at his residence, No. 251 West Twenty-third street, after a brief illness. He was a brother of Dr. Charles D. Brown, a physician who is also well known both in and out of his profession.

SENATOR CONKLING'S CONDITION. UTRICA, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879. Senator Conkling went east with Judge Hunt yesterday, it is presumed to New York. He has been suffering from chills and fever, but is recovering, and his physician has not seen him for a week.

MR. RICHARD SCHELL. At one o'clock this morning Mr. Richard Schell was still alive, but gradually sinking. His physicians did not think he would survive the night.

REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879. A general order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy announcing the death and recording the services of Rear Admiral Reynolds, and in respect to his memory ordering that on this day after the receipt of the order the flags of the navy yards and stations and vessels in command be at half-mast, and that thirteen minute guns be fired in honor of the navy yards and stations, flagships and vessels, sailing today.