"TILDEN AND REFORM."

A Big Meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Club Last Night.

August Belmont and Senator McLane Contrasting the Two Parties.

VERY LIVELY OUTSIDE MEETING.

The meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Club at tute last night was attended by one of the rgest and most enthusiastic assemblages drawn to-other during the present campaign. Hat an hour beors of the hall were opened they were beed by an eager throng, and every seat in the house to order. Precisely at eight o'clock a prominent gentlemen seated themselves on the platform. Among them were Mr.
gust Belmont, Hon. S. S. Cox, United States
ator L. V. Bogy, of Missouri; Hon. Charles d, Attorney General of New York; Hon orge Beebe, Congressman from the Orange and livan district; Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Balti-United States Minister to Mexico; per Campbell, Chairman of the Executive ster B. Faulkner, General Ward, B. Burnette and riest, of Maryland; Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas; B. ley, of Vermont; Wilson, of Maine; Sulby, of New Hampshire; Barnes, of Georgia; Donoons, of New Jersey, and Scott, of Pennsylrania. Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell announced that, H. Peckham, he was instructed to introduce, as the presiding officer, one of the vice presidents of the club smid loud applause, and, taking his place, said:-

amid loud applause, and, taking his place, said:

MR. BELMONT SAID:—FELLOW DEMOCRATS—The Sirst battle in our campaign for reform has been fought and won. It has been fought in the States of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, three adjoining States, which in every Presidential election heretofore have cast their rotes for the republican parity ever since that party rame into existence. In every Presidential election, I say, every State every time. Twice for Lincoln, twice for Grant, and Ohio once for Fremont besides. But now under the banner of Tilden and reform, although in State elections the democracy has been victorious in two out of these three States, carrying Indiana and West Virginia, and in the third, the very home of Hayes, our democratic brethren of Ohio have made a noble fight, and reduced materially the republican majority of last year. Gentlemen, I congratulate you with all my heart upon this great triumph, so much more than we dared to hope from these steadistly republican States, so much more than was necessary to assure democratic victory in November.

The first battle in the reform campaign, i repeat, is won, but the great battle in November romains to be won. That great and final battle will not merely be a somest for the supremsoy of a political party, but it is the strungle of an oppressed and overburdened.

We have a country larger in extent, richer in agriculire and mineral resources than any other country on
ie face of the globe; we have magnificent lakes and
vers, on which the largest vessels can carry the
reducts of our fertile soil to numerous scappers on
is Atlantic, the Guir and the Pacific; we have a sysm of railroads on as large a scale as that of the whole
Europe combined; our people are intelligent, enterrising and industrious; we have neither the expense i
ratem to bear; we have no large standing army, and
ur navy is reduced to the strictest requirements of
sace. So that at this moment we have lower ships in
momission than any second elass Power in Europe.
Yet in the lace of all this there has not been in the
istory of our existence a time, when general distress
as so widespread as it is at present. The workshops
re empty, the manufactories are deserted, our mernant flag has disappeared from the ocean, and emleyers and employed look with dismay and dark
rebodings toward the approaching whater, which
areaten our poor with unfold mastries to render still
expert the gloom which surrounds us.
This is not an overdrawn picture, it is but too true
at real, and the statements of the republican papers
and espeakers that there is a revival in trade and a
righter lookout for the fruitre are not founded in
ct, and are only put forth for electionering pur-

when you look back to the time when the demo-tic party was in power you will remember a vary lerent picture. No federal tax gatherer, no horde office-holders, devouring the subsistence of the pile; peace and concord between the different tions of our common country; our vessels carrying every port the rich products of our soil and bringing it to our shores hundreds of thousands of emigrants in Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia and other parts Europe, larmers, artisans, mechanics and laborers, adding to the wealth and resources of the Republic.

methods of imposition, corrupt, clumsy and fail of havoritisms. A protective tariff and fluctuating currency olyapper debts overduce enhance the tax burdens, exhaust the resources of the country and attil further impoverist our sudering people.

We exantot avon any longer bosst that we have no olige standing army, for we have an army of 50,000 ollice-horders. The directly and interesty cost to the protect of the protect of

And right here ist me say a word to my fellow-citi-sens of irish birth and memories who may have re-ceived the impression that as American Minister he failed to do his full duty toward the unfortunate Fennan leaders who fell hito the rude grasp of English law. I had occasion at the time, in London, to become perfectly familiar with all the facts and all the diffi-culties of the diplomatic situation, and I say, unhesi-tatingly, that no diplomatic agent, had he been the noblest and ablest Fennan whose heart beat for the perfect establishment of self-government, could have done more for the green isle of his birth, or could have done it better.

and alurements of the hour than Charles Francis Adams.

With the warning voice and the bright example of such a man before him no American who loves his country, who seeks its greatness and prosperity and wants to secure to his children the blessings of our republican institutions, can hesitate for one moment on which side to range himself it the coming contest.

On one side a party corrupt, sectional, sectarian and reckless by sixteen years of uncontrolled power. On the other side the time-honored democratic party, rejuvenated and trained by adversity, always laithful to the fundamental principles of the Republic. On one side a candidate of negative qualities was in the hands of the same leaders whom an outraged people justly charge with all the evils under which we are suffering. On the other side a tried and experienced statesman, whose brilliant career of reform and retrenchment in our own city and State are out the forerunners of what he will do for the American people at large when called to be their Chief Magistrate.

If reform and retrenchment, if wise and progressive legislation in the revision of our tariff, if sound and practical measures having in view a safe and lasting resumption of specie payments—if all these are needed by the American people, there is no man in whose will, energy, experience, nonesty of purpose and sagaoity I would have a more abiding faith than in Samuel J. Tilden.

ATTACKING FERSONAL CHARACTER.

the American people from voting for our caudidates by charging as with being the party of inflation and repudiation.

BARD AND SOFT MONEY.

Now I maintain that, with the exception of a few fanances who have chosen for their candidate our venerable townsman, Peter Cooper, there are no longer any inflationists even among the most uncompromising advocates of paper money. The events of the last three years, the continued depression of values, the shrinking of every kind of guoperty, the stagnation of trade and the utter prostration of industry, while at the same time there has been the most unprecedented plethors of paper money, have convinced every thinking man that the inflation of an irredecemble and depreciated currency—a currency which by every dollar added to its circuitation becomes more depreciated—is an absurdity. It is like attempting to build a magnificent structure in a morass, the higher you build the deeper it sinks into the bottomises swamp. I suppose our oldest merchants do not recollect such utter prostration in all branches of business as the present year has witnessed, and yet money has gone begging at the lowest rates of interest ever known here or in England, and our banks have been obtiged to withdraw over \$25,000,000 of paper money from circuitation, because they could not profitably employ it.

The simple fact is, prosperity cannot be restored without a return of confidence, and confidence cannot be restored without serious financial revulsions and without the danger of an ill-matured and abortive attempt, it requires a firm and skiiful hand, guided by an intelligent and experienced head. Now there is not one among all our public men who has made so prefound a study of this financial problem as Mr. Tilden; nay, I doubt whether Europe has, at this moment, among all ber financiers a man of the theoretical and practical knowledge of political economy possessed by our candidate.

Well may the voters of the Republic rejoice that such a man is offered for their suffrages, and i have that unshaken

Sensior McLane called attention to the alleged criminal conduct of the government in its administration of law. The democratic party at St. Louis, when it declared itself for honest government and honest money, lavolved reform in the revenue, the currency and the civil service. There was, in addition to those three elements, a fourth, and that was absolute submission to the constitution and the law. (Applause.) Passing over the legislation which followed the war, the speaker did not refer to Ku Klux laws, enforcement laws or any of the thousand others which had reference to the reconstruction of the Southern States—laws that were passed in great exigences. In order that the dominant party might "maintain peace in the Southern country," as it puts the phrase, it sends the army into that country. The speaker said it was done for the purpose of making the Southern people vote the republican ticket, and denounced it in elegant and vigorous language. Mr. Secretary Cameron and Mr. Attorney General Tart had just issued instructions to the effect that the marshals of the United States and their deputies and the deputies of the deputies shall use the army and navy of the United States and their deputies and the deputies of the deputies shall use the army and navy of the United States in order to maintain peace in a State. That was the instruction, It was simple; all could understand it. The marshal was told that he could use the army to maintain peace in "a State; not the Southern States alone, but in any State of this Union. What was the law? Two aspects of the case presented themselves. The Supreme Court of the United States had ruled that the federal Congress should not interfere in maintaining the peace in any State of the United States. They ruled that upon a law which is generally called the Enforcement act. It was unnecessary to state that what they ruled upon one law was pood as applied to all other laws, and therefore when Secretary Tait came to execute that law of Congress which fixes the time and piace for ho fact that the law was as I have said, that the ruling referred to was general in its character, and that its clearly meant that the United States could not inwfully maintain the peace in a State. That was the function of the State, and therefore when he told the marshals that it could do so, he was knowingly, unlawfully and corruptly violating the law, and he deserves impeachment. The violation of the common law was still greater. The common law was that a sheriff can summon a posse comstatus, and in that a soldier or a sailor, as an individual, can be embodied if he is in the country; but it rules absolutely that the whole posse is under the command of the sheriff, and if a soldier lires a shot under his own officer, being in his character as a soldier of the army. Mr. Tate knows very well that the crime would be murder if he tiled any one. (Applause.) What did Taft and Cameron der Taft told the Secretary that he could send the army to the South and Cameron ordered General Sherman in

knows very woll that the crime would be murder if he titled any one. (Applause.) What did Taft and Cameron do? Taft told the Secretary that he could send the army to the South and Cameron ordered General Sherman to send it there. General Sherman in sending it put into the order that every officer must be careful not to take life and not to fire a shot unless upon his own responsibility he thought it necessary and right.

In conclusion Senator McLane promised that the democratic party, if placed in power, would reform the currency and the revenue, would give the people honest mea in office and would not appropriate the public money to corrupt purposes.

MOX. CHARLES S. PAIRCHILD

was next introduced, who said:—Fellow-citizens, the different parts of the country are now doing their duty in the grand campaign for reform. Our friends of the Southern States have done theirs well, and our friends of the Western States—of Indiana—(applause)—of West Virginia and of Ohio have nobly done theirs. It now remains for us of the East, of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, to do our part. We may expect the fight to rage here fercely, for here will be the brunt of the bastle until the final and decisive struggle in November. Such being the case, I want to call attention to our State politics and to the measures of reform isaugurated and to be inaugurated in our maidst. I desire first to call attention to our canal reform, which is stigmatized by the republican press, and of our canal steetion to our canal reform, which is its not a sham reform, but the only good change introduced in our canal system in twenty-Eve years.

In the year 1851 there are a great seamal about a meeting of some 3,000 contractors in Albany concerning the dissribution of \$0,000,000 worth of contracts. It was charged that the contracts were unfairly given to the measured that the contracts were unfairly given to the measured that the contracts were unfairly given to the measure of the sum convention of contractors. So some in indignation manifested the

man of trust and honesty. I ailude to

Some time before the adoption of the constitutional
amendment to stop extra silowances Attorney General
Barlow had brought action against certain contractors who received extra compensation, upon the
ground that it was contrary to the law of letting the
contracts to lowest bidders. Pending the decision of
this action the Republican State Convention assembled
in 1873 at Utica. Mr. William M. Evaris and a number of others joined in requesting Mr. Barlow to accept
another term of office. He accepted with rejuctance,
because the time occupied thus by him might be more
profitably employed at his private business. Yet when
that republican Convention met at Utica they
declined to nominate Mr. Barlow, though he had done
more than anybody else in New York State to help
bring about an honest management of the canal affairs.
Notwithistanding his well known efforts in the cause
of referm they cast him off; but they nominated other
officials who have since disgraced their party.

Such being the case, Barlow went out of office in January, 1874, and the suit he had brought on the strength of
the constitutional amendment was accessed the decided
by the Court of Appenia. I do not know it, but possibly the minds of some of the judges of that court may
have been influenced by the action of the
Utica Republican Convention in rejecting Barlow for a
second term. It was significant to them that a party
which represented one-half the voters of the State had
refused to indorse Mr. Barlow's renomination. Some
other suits Mr. Barlow brought at the end of his term
of office, which proceeded slowly along during
the year until, upon the lat day of January, 1875, Samuel J. Tilden came into the Governorship. He had not been two months in office
before his attention was brought to these casal fraud
through the application of some boatmen employed on
the canal asking for a reduction of impost. When
Governor Tilden had given the subject his notice he
bound another new danger—viz, the system of u

one which contends for \$500,000, and which we have brought to test a great question. If we are successful we shall collect

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
and stop forever the violations of the law governing the canala. We preferred not to bring this auit until the Board of Engineers was reorganized in January last, for we had reason to believe that the old enes were in the pay of the Jobbers. After that a strict examination was made by competent civil engineers and the case was ready for trial. Like the case of Attorney General Barlow, it was nonsuited; but after many delays it has been referred to three referees. In my opinion, the opinions of the referees will be in our lavor; if not, at least it will not be in fault of a proper provecution of the case.

The investigations brought to light what is known as the John Hand conspiracy. One of the chief conspiraters was a member of the State Legislature, and besides his connection with this case he was found to have sold his vote and influence as a member of the Legislature. He was arrested, brought to Albany, tried and convicted.

General Dix has stated that but three prosecution suits were brought in the matter of these canal abuses, and that one of them was dismissed. He is wrong. Only two were brought, and of these the one that was dismissed was that brought by Mr. Barlow. It would have been unwise to have brought inter actions, for, if we win the one now pending, we shall secure millions of dolars; if we fail we shall save great expense. Applicated these canal abuses, but he was too wise to do so. Other men besides Tilden have controuted these canal abuses, but all failed more or less until the came forward. He has been charged with doing his part for political ambitton that we shall succeed in making any permanent reforms. Grant that Governor Tilden was ambitions. He staked all his political reputation in his struggle against the rings. That is the true way. The speaker then made an arraigment of General Dix and his views of the Canal Ring prosecution, He said he did

There was a tremendous crowd filling the large square between the Cooper Union and Bible House last night. Many enthusiastic democrats estimated the number of persons present at 5,000; but this would

Union a large Tilden, Hendricks, Robinson and Dors. heimer flag was placed, and a display of fireworks took place at eight o'clock, which seemed to add flame to the zeal of the assembled patriots. A brass band was on the platform and two policemen guarded the en-trance to it. Before the speakers appeared Tilden and Hendricks reform tracts were flung out to the crow even forced herself among the gamins who clamored for political information and begged as a particular favor that a bundle of the documents should fall to be share. It is needless to say that the Tilden colporature front finally and nominated Mr. Edward L. Parrish as President That gentleman came forward and said that the democrats should congratulate themselves on their victory, as the latest news from Indiana increases the majorities of the party. West Virginia, which was said by republicans to be doubtful, was carried by 10,000 majority. This indicates what an overwhelm-

was said by republicans to be doubtful, was carried by 10,000 majority. This indicates what an overwhelming victory awaits the party in November. Mr. Parrish then introduced to the meeting MR. S. K. DONOVAN, OF OHIO, who said:—Fellew citizens, I am fresh from the State of Ohie, after a most carnest and vigorous campaign. The democrats, although defeated, are not dismayed. We have had a political contest before which all others paled. The republicans had to send thousands and thousands of doliars into the State, and their majority is smaller than they expected and showed results as weak as the party itself. As we have only been beaten by about 5,000, the fact is demonstrated that, notwithstanding the corruption, the dominant party cannot count a single recruit. Let us review even a portion of their late political history. They went to Cincinnait and presented such names as Conkling, Blaine, Morton and Bristow for nomination; they could not nominate Oliver P. Morton because his history is the history of the republican party, for James G. Blaine because of the infamous transactions with which he had been connected, and as for Bristow he had too great a desire to correct the ubuses of the republican party, so they would not nominate him; therefore they selected a negative mar, a gentleman without a single point to clevate him above mediocrity; one who in case of his elevation to the chief executive office of the nation would be sure to be overshadowed by larger men, who would exhaust all means to carry out their bad designs. I have heard that Rutherford B. Hayes did not want to flourish the bloody shirt in the canvass, but the leaders told him he had nothing to do with it and that THE BLOODY SHIRT SHOOLD HE WAYED.

Now I will refer for a moment to the inter of Alfred E. Lee to the American Alliance. It has been said that Governor Hayes never authorized that letter Mr. Lee is a gentlemin jealous of his honor; he will not permit any man to make a scapegost of him; if he says that Governor Hayes did not authorize that

consider Governor Hayes worthy of your votes, but must cast them for Sanuel J. Tilden on the 7th of November.

This gentleman, who was introduced as a New Yorker, said that he came to the meeting not as a speaker, but to listen and learn wisdom. "I do not wish any jukewarmness in the cause," he said, "but that you may all feel as I do that the principles of the democratic party are the only ones by which a free people can be protocted. I greet you all gladly, therefore, and hope we shall renew our vows to cherish the institution of our fathers. Does the memory of Jefferson and Jackson still live in your hearts? If so, while we reverence the names of the dead statesmen we should also revere the names of the living and distinguished men, Tilden and Hendricks who possess the same virtues as the pure statesmen who now sleep beneath the sod. There is not a living man who can honestly speak against them: they are a terror to evideors and it is your duty to stand by them this fail, if for nothing else than that all rascals and evideors shall be brought to justice. The republicans are trying to avoid the living issues, but the democrats will force them to meet the grave questions agitating the people. I oppose the republican party because it is a sectional party and uphold our own because it is a national one. We must be no North. South, East or West, but only a common country. They say Governor Hayes is for reform, but what can be do against party leaders—if you graft a tree the fruit will follow the graft, and the fountain cannot rise above its source. He could be nothing but the plant tool of those who placed him in power.

MON. E. S. CLENKLAND's sprace.

This gentleman said that he wished the meeting, before he commenced his appeach, to give three rousing cheers for Indana, which State he bau just left. The fore he commenced than war," and we have had a victory in the west over all the thieves and robbers of the administration. We have carried the loit flag, Indiana, and only left the center, Oho—Hayes' own State, we will take eare of Blaine and push him back in his coffin. (Laeghter.) Grant said, "Let us have peace," but the republican party waves the bloody shirt; yet with Samuei J. Tilden as Presi-ent, the man who reduced your taxation from \$16,000,000 to \$8,000,000, you would have an era of true peace and prosperity. Look at the corruption on the other side. First we had the St. Domingo affair—a very black affair; then the Indian Bureau. Ah! I wish you could hear my eloquest friend McLaue, of Baltimore, up in yonder old hall pouring hot shot into the administration on these affairs. But we are told the government has reformed. This reminds me of a little story. A man went to a neighbor and said, "I understand my son is engaged to your daughter?" "Yes," was the response. "But I am told on good authority six yoars ago your daughter gave birth to a black baby." "Yes," was the cool reply, "but my daughter has reformed; she has had two white babies since then." (Great laughter.) Now the administration has reformed; but they have had two white babies (Babcock and Belknap) since then.

Mr. John A. Foley and Captain Baldwin, of West Virginia, spoke at the latter part of the meeting, and the crowd remained until a late hour.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT UNITING TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY-MERTING OF THE CONFER-RNCE COMMITTEER-BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM AS TO BESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS-TO-DAY'S COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The conference committees of Tammany and anti-Tammany, appointed for the purpose of cementing a union, if possible, between the two organizations, reassembled yesterday alternoon at their respective head quarters. The usual crowd of ward statesmen and ambitious candidates gathered in the immediate vicinity of Tammany Hall and Irving Hall anxiously awaiting the dénouements which should decide their mittees held secret sessions, none being admitted but the privileged individuals delegated by the leaders to map out a basis upon which the democratic faction might be induced to come together. It was generally given out during the afternoon and evening among the expectant groups that gathered on the sidewalks and in barrooms around Fourteenth street that little chance existed for a union. The contending elements and in barrooms around Fourteenth street that little chance existed for a union. The contending elements for place and power upon both sides were of such a character that it seemed impossible to agree among themselves. It was conceded that the armies of O'Brien on one side and Morrissey and Bixby on the other, were about equally divided in the anti-Tammany body, with a probable preponderance of friends of the O'Brien phalanx. Then Mr. John Keily, with his horde of office-seekers, stands on the side of Tammany ready to do battle for a larger site of the political lost.

This was the condition of affairs yesterday at the time the expectant statesmen came together again. When they adjourned on Friday night the propositions of ammany and anti-Tammany were respectively rejected. One of those propositions on the part of the latter was that the one-third rule adopted at Sarsinga should sho apply to the dispensing of the patronage in the various offices, from the Mayor's bureau down to the men on the big pipes. This pill could not be easily awallowed by the Tammany Hall magnates.

At live o'clock Sergeants-t-Arms Waish, from the anti-Tammany Committee, proceeded to Tammany Hall and inquired it any further communication would be sent around to the county democracy. Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy carried back the reply, Tammany had no further proposition to make, and there the matter rested. A committee of three was then appointed by anti-Tammany, consisting of Messrs. Shafer, Purser and Coughlin, to drait a suitable address to be presented at the County Convention. Each of the county County County o'clock.

To-Day's county County County and the source o'clock.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

THE S. D. BARNES, OF NEW YORK, ENCOUN-TERS A WHIRLWIND NEAR WATCH HILL, B. I.

NEWFORT, R. 1., Oct. 13, 1876. No little uneasiness was occasioned here this after soon by a report that the schooner yacht Foam, of the New York Yacht Club, had capsized outside. A HERALL reporter immediately secured a boat and went outvesnel. One of the tugs being boarded, the captain of the vessel was found, and from him the following par-The schooner S. D. Barnes, of and for New York.

from Providence, in ballast, Decker, master, capsized last evening six miles east of Watch Hill during whirlwind. All hands, five in all, were thrown into the sea, but fortunately no one was lost. The fishing steamer William Spicer went to her assistance, and took off the crew and proceeded with them to New London, the vessel being left in charge of the schooner Celeste, Captain Whitten, bound to New York.

Captain Decker engaged the tugs General A. E. Burnside and W. T. Wellington, of New London, to tow the schooner to Newport, and they went to the access of the classifier at nine o'clock this morning. They arrived in the inner harbor with her about cight o'clock to-night and grounded her on the south point of float Island. She is not injured, and after being righted will be pumped out by a steam pump on the General Burnside. When the tugs reached her this morning she had drifted to within eight miles of Point Juith. Everything was picked up save her galleys. She is but ten months old and had no insurance. She is owned by S. D. Barnes & Co., of New York. whirlwind. All hands, five in all were thrown int

"HAZING" THE "PLEBS."

FIVE MIDSHIPMEN DISMISSED FROM THE ACADEMY FOR REPUBLING TO TESTIFY AGAINST THEIR COMBADES.

Cadet midshipmen W. N. King, of Georgia; F. B. Parsons, of Massachusetts; George A. Scott, of Indiana; J. F. Luby, of New York, and W. W. Russell, of Mary land, were dismissed from the Navai Academy to-day for refusing to tell who "hazed" the "plebs."

The expelled students refused to testify to save other students from being expelled for hazing, for which there is the additional penaity of being cashiered. The expelled cadets may be reinstated and a cashiered hazer

SUPERINTENDENT EATON'S CASE. INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES IN CONNEC TION WITH THE NEW STATE CAPITOL EREC-

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1876. Judge Van Alstyne, commissioner appointed to take estimony in the matter of the charges against Super intendent Eaton, of the new Capitol buildings, held a court at his office to-day. S. W. Rosendale ap-Henry Smith appeared for Mr. Eaton. Judge Van Alstyne said the object of the meeting was to progress with the investigation.

Mr. Smith opposed going on at present, as he could not probably be present on Monday. He said these charges were dated July 31 and Mr. Enton's answer charges were dated July 31 and Mr. Eaton's answer was made August 30. Two months have elapsed since thee, so that His Excellency the Governor could not have felt it was important to hurry the matter. He thought the 20th of October would be satisfactory. This delay was due to both patties if they intend this as a fair, honest, square investigation, For the legitimate purpose of an investigation, if for that only, it should go off until after the election. He hoped neither Governor Tilden, nor the Attorney General, nor any one in his behalf, would permit the uncertainty appearance of pressing this investigation upon the eve of an election when there might even be a suspicion that it was carried on for some political consideration.

These charges involve Mr. Eaton's integrity—his character as a man. They involve to him what was

These charges involve Mr. Esten's integrity—his character as a man. They involve to him what was more than anything else, and he wants a fair, square, honest hearing on that ground, and if the accusing parties intend that it would be more seemly to postpone the case until immediately after the election.

Mr. Rosendaie thought these remarks unfair and uncalled for, as the Attorney General was only performing his daty.

After some further discussion the case was set down for next Friday, when the investigation will be proceeded with.

HUNGRY WORKINGMEN.

A THREATENING DEMAND OF "RLOOD OR BREAD."

ALBANY, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1876 A crowd of hungry workingmen in this city, who ave been waiting impatiently for employment either upon the new Capitol or the city works, gathered to-day threateningly about a written not apon one of the trees of the Capitol Park, asking them to meet in the Park on Saturday afternoon to demand "blood or bread" of the city authorities. The notice went on to say that they had waited long enough on promises and they would "crave" no more. The meeting to-morrow will probably be carefully attended to by the police.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

A special meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestent Episcopal Church was inaugurated here this Rev. Dr. Smith, of Kentucky) occupied the chair, and there were present bishops from all sections of the Union. After the celebration of holy communion the House organized for business. Their proceedings are secret and may extend over two days.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1876. This was the second day of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations. About 150

delegates were present. In the morning there was a Bible reading by H. B. Chamberlain, of Syracuse, and an address by F. L. Smith, of Rochester, followed by a discussion.

In the forenoon the Executive Committee made

In the forenoon the Executive Committee made their annual report, and the Rev. George A. Hall, State Secretary, made his annual report. A new constitution was adopted. The Rev. S. A. Taggart, of Pittsburg, gave an address on the organization of new associations. For State work \$2,000 was piedged by the delegates. In the evening a thanksgiving meeting was held for the first hour, followed by an address on the Bible class in association work by the Rev. Henrick Johnson, D. D., of Auburn.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL

SOUTH BETHLEHRM, Pa., Oct. 13, 1876. The General Council of the Lutheran Church is America met here yesterday. To-day the Council dis-cussed a new constitution for congregations and the report on foreign missions.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

At a late hour on Thursday night Mrs. Cora Cheesman, a prepossessing young woman, living in good style on a French flat at No. 976 Sixth avenue, rushed into the larger beer saloon of K. Muller, two doors Muller endeavored to learn further particulars, but without success. He and Henry Sturzer, a neighbor, Dr. McClellan, who, on examination, stated that she had been shot in the left breast, the ball going downward and causing a probably tatal wound A colored servant soon entered the room, apparently much excited, but refused to make any statement of A colored servant soon entered the room, apparently much excited, but refused to make any statement of the snooting. Mrs. Cheesman grew fainter and fainter, mosaling at intervals "I am dying." Mr. Sturzer found a smail six-shooter lying near the table in the dning room. On the table were several dishes and some food. A builet was found imbedded in the doorpost, and Roundsman Manneck, of the Nineteenth precinct, who, together with Officer Hail, had arrived on the scene, cut it out for evidence. A police surgeon was then called in, and while rendering surgical aid endeavored to obtain from the young woman the particulars of the tragedy. After much evasion she replied that she bad shot herself. Her condition continued critical all day yesterday, and last night Coroner Ellinger went to her bedside to take her ante-mortem statement, but site refused to make any further statement than that she had shot herself. To his question, "Was snybody with you at the time?" she replied, "Yes, my husband; but I am not going to tell anything." When asked why he was not present she answered, "I told him to go away." She refused to disclose her husband's occupation, saying it was nobody's business, and she vehemently denied the report that she had shot herself through jesiousy.

From information received by the police it appears that her husband visited the house yesterday noon, but immediately hurried away. It also transpires that they had a quarrei on Thursday night. Since then no traces of him can be found. Just before Coroner Ellinger left last night the dying woman stated that money matters had caused her to attempt her life. She said she had given money to a dreasmaker to make her a dress, and the artified did not fit.

The police are nonplussed at the case, but are making every effort to find the husband of the unfortunate woman, believing that if he was not a party to the shooting he can at least throw much light upon it.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatre of the Union League Club was filled last night by a fashionable audience, brought together at the

call of sweet charity. dinary excellence was afforded the good-humored aud:ence, given under the direction of "Our Girls' Guild," a charitable organization of society ladies who do al their own work and pay no salaries to scoretaries, vis-itors or presidents.

The following is the programme:—

Comic Ditty, "Shine On" Mars Napoleon Skipping Ballad, "Fairy Footstops Gently Falling," Ballad, "Fairy Footstops Gently Falling,"
Guarles T. Weeknead
Ballad, "The Old Log Cabin" Thomas Jeffesson Fark
Comic Ditty, "Rack Me. Swies" Marcus Brutus White
Ballad, "Take Me to My Dear Old Home.
Antonius Ptolemy
Finale, "The Sleigh Ride" By the Company

Comic Bihlopian musical sketch,

"Snibbs."

Mars Napoleon Skipping
Charlis Bouucer. Winfield Homstead Scott
Dissertation on the Times, Frankin Howland.
Annual Review of "The Ginger Blues." by the Company.

Lots of new jokes—enough to supply the editor of a
funny column for a whole week—wure cracked and
relisated by the audience. Mr. Bergh's attention was
called to a horrible case of cruelity to animals; one of
the members of the company had seen a man bottling
cats-up. It was decided by a large majority that there
is no difference between a druggist and Major Fulton,
for both are pharmaceutists (farmer shootists).

The Guild will probably realize \$300 by the entertainment, which will be followed by others during the
coming winter.

STEINWAY HALL-THOMAS' CONCERT.

The seventh concert of Mr. Theodore Thomas took place at Steinway Hall last night. The audience was very small and correspondingly undemonstrative. The programme was entirely devoted to Mendelssohn, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, a name to be revered, a composer to be placed beside Mozait. The selections from his works were precisely the same as on that memorable occasion in Philadelphia when the Centennial Musical Festival reached a climax.
Mr. S. B. Mills repeated his success in
the 6 minor concerto. The programme ran as follows:—symphony, No. 3, A minor, op. 56 (Scotch).
Introduction and allegro guerriero and finale masstoso,
orchestra: grand concert aria, "Intelice," Miss Hearietta Besele; concerto for violin (first movement), Mr.
S. E. Jacobsonn; song, "The Voices of Youth," Miss
Anna Drasdit. Intermission. Concerto, for plano and
orchestra, No. 1, 6 minor, molto allegro, andante presto,
molto allegro vivace, Mr. S. B. Mills; duet, "I Would
that My Love," Miss H. Beebe and Miss A. Drasdit;
overture, "Midsummer Nights Dream," orchestra. Centennial Musical Festival reacned a climax.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Nearly all the theatres give afternoon performances

Miss Clara Morris will close her very successful en gagement at the Brooklyn Theatre this afternoon. In the evening Miss Katherine Rogers will appear in "The

"TROY" DENNIS.

SKETCH OF THE NOTORIOUS HOUSEBREAKER WHO DIED IN HARWESS.

The burglar who met his death on Thursday night by falting from the window of Mr. Morgan's residence, No. 64 West Fiftieth street, which he was feloniously entering at the time, was yesterday identified as Charles Dennis, alias "froy" Dennis, a notorious thief and housebreaker.

five years, beginning just as he attained his majority and ending only with his death in the forty-sixth year The police made his acquaintance shortly after he

embarked in wickedness, and on several different oc had no terrors for him, as he always renewed his crim inal practices immediately on getting out of custody. For the first ten years of his carees his line of crime was of the aneak thick character, but, becoming bolder, he took to heavy burgiary business. Latterly, however, he inaugurated a system of housebreaking that yielded him large profits and rarely got him into trouve. His plan was to enter through parlor windows while the issuily was at supper and steal quietly to a room, the door of which he locked while he riled the bureaus. He then escaped with his booty either through the front door, or, it suspicious of meeting any person, he let himself dows from the room window. Hundreds of robberles committed in this way were ascribed to theeves having false keys. Dennis' most noted exploit was in the early part of 1806. On the hight of March 23, that year, is company with a pain named lugh Carr, he entered the house of J. P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, where he stole \$1,200 worth of jowlery. As he was going out a tin box attracted his attention and ou opening it he found to his surprise \$20,000 in United States securities. The following day the robbery was reported to the police and several of the best detectives were put on the case. Mr. Moore offered a reward of \$15,000, and every exertion was made to flid the robbers. The rebbery was at last traced to Dennis through a man named Morrison, who received a portion of the securities. Bennis was arrested and tried before Judge Dowling. John Graham acted as his councharacter, but, becoming bolder, he took to heavy of the securities. Denbis was arrested and tried before Judge Dowling. John Graham acted as his counsel, and through logal technicalities the prisoner was
acquitted, but \$43,000 of the securities were recovered.
He was next heard of in Brooklyn, where he was captured emerging with booly from a private residence.
He was taken prisoner only at the point of the officer's
pistol. For this crime he was sent to Sing Sing for five
years. At the time of his doath he was only recently
from prison for other crimes.
Dennis ewed his alias of "Troy" to the fact that he
was originally from Troy, N. Y.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY.

While the annual ball at Fioral Hall, on the Fair Grounds at White Plains, Westchester county, was being held last Thursday night, an affray occurred outaids which resulted in two men being cut and one shot in the arm. It seems that about midnight a quarro arose among a number of hack dr.vers, who, while waiting for those engaged in the dance, had been keep ing up a bibulous festivity of their own in a drinking place, also located on the Fair Grounds. The owner pince, also located on the Fair Grounds. The ownership of a coat was in dispute, and the contention waxing too warm for further verbal argument, some one in the crowd struck Arthur Carr, a hoatler, a violent blow on the head with a wniphandle. Smarting under the injury, and feoling blood from the wound running down his face, Carr, as is alleged, pulled out a formidable knife and made a dash at a butcher, named Lawrence Herton, supposing that it was the latter who had struck this with the whip handle. Seeing the upraisad knife about to descend on Horton, a young man, named George Emery, rushed in to ward off the blow, and caught the knife on the back of his right hand, by which he sustained a slash which will probably reader necessary the amputation of four of his fingers. Carr succeeded in striking Horton on the neck with his knife, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound. In the excitement which followed. Constables Barnes and Bogert, both of White Plains, drew their revolvers. Two shots were distinctly heard, and at the same time William Adams, a hack driver, who was some yards from the scene of the cutting, felt a twinge of pain in his right arm near the shoulder, which subsequently proved to have been penetrated by a builts. Adams says he saw no one with revolvers drawn excepting the two constables named, and he feels satisfied that either one or the other shot him. Carr was a rareated on the grounds and lodged in jail to await examination. The ball which lodged in the arm of Adams was extracted yesterday. ship of a coat was in dispute, and the contention war

VERDICT IN THE EVANS HOMI-CIDE

The court did not open until eleven o'clock P. M., at which time the Judge took his seat on the bench, and amid breathless silence the jury entered the court, and announced, through the foreman, that they had agreed, announces, through the foreman, that they had agreed, acquitting the prisoner of murder in the first degree and convicting of manslaughter in the second degree whereupon Mr. Rollins moved the judgment of the Court. Judge Sutherland in passing sentence said to the prisoner that he had had a very narrow escape. The jury had treated him very kindly. There was much evidence in his case, going to show that his act was the result of deliberation and premeditation. It was horrible to think of his following the deceased for several blocks armed with a stone and then killing him. Still it was his daty to respect the verdict, and he found no fault with it. The Judge then sentenced him to State Prison for seven years. The prisoner seemed to appreciate the verdict, and after thanking the jury and Mr. Kintzing, his counsel, he was taxen back to the fombs.

NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL NOTES.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18, 1876. A man named Douglass was to-day sentenced to fif-teen years in the State Prison, in the Mercor County Court, for atroctously assaulting and robbing a young man at night. Ella Woodhill, formerly of Trenton, was sentenced to-day at Mount Holly to five years in the State Prison for killing a man named Materin a quarret over a game of county.