New-York Tribune.

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

MONROE COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO CONGRESSMAN DAVY'S RE-ELECTION—ORIGIN OF THE DISSENSION—THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE—INCREASE OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Some of the Republicans both in Monroe and Orleans counties will vote for Mr. E. Kirke Hart, the Democratic nominee for Congress, instead of for Mr. John M. Davy, the present Representative, and the Republican candidate for reëlection. Two newspapers in the district which are supporting Hayes and Wheeler—*The Rochester Express* and *The Brockport Republic*—are also advocating Mr. Hart's election instead of that of Mr. Davy. The former of these is a Republican paper and the latter Independent. It advocated the election of Mr. Greeley in 1872, but before that it had several times refused to support the Republican nominees for Congress. The course of *The Express* may fairly be considered as rebellion in the Republican party; that of *The Republic* is not any more than is the support which Mr. Dorsheimer gives to Gov. Tilden this year. This unfortunate division in the Republican ranks makes the Congressional contest in this district a very close one, while, if he had the united support of his party, Mr. Davy would be returned by at least 3,000 majority.

Two causes seem to have combined to produce this rupture—the demoralizing influence of the Federal patronage and local jealousies existing between the two counties composing the district. I believe that the Republican party could adopt no measure which would be so effectual in removing the causes of internal dissension as one of radical civil service reform. A careful review of the whole history of political parties in this country would undoubtedly show that while the Federal patronage has been constantly used to build up the political fortunes of individual politicians or of rings which have controlled it, it has been the cause of more splits and bolts, and has oftener caused the defeat of the party in power than any other one thing. Mr. Davy's distribution of the Federal offices in this Congressional District has not been satisfactory to all of his constituents. For instance, he caused the removal of the editor of *The Rochester Express*, who had been Collector of Internal Revenue for seven years, and appointed a man who was not acceptable to some of the most influential Republicans who are now opposing him. I know nothing about the character of his appointees, but as I have heard nothing to the contrary it is fair to presume that they have been good men. But angels from heaven could not satisfy the men who were turned out or their friends.

But I presume that the opposition to Mr. Davy within his own party would not have been very strong had not his enemies found some other ground on which to base it. The district comprises two counties—Monroe and Orleans—and as the former generally casts from three to four Republican votes at every election to every one furnished by the latter, it is very natural that it should take the lion's share of the spoils. One of the biggest political prizes is, of course, the seat in Congress, and this the City of Rochester has had for a good many years. In 1874 it was suggested that the time had arrived to give Orleans County a term or two, but Mr. Davy was nominated by the convention, and there was a general acquiescence in the result. It is now asserted that an understanding was then had that this year Orleans County should name the candidate, and that Mr. Davy was not only a party to this arrangement, but that he even pledged himself when he accepted the nomination not to be a candidate for reëlection. This he and his friends positively deny. In spite of the great revolution of that year, Mr. Davy was elected in 1874 by a few hundreds majority.

When the canvass opened this year Mr. Davy was again a candidate. The Republicans of Orleans renewed their demand, on the ground that turn about once in a while was fair play, and, backed by Mr. Davy's enemies from this city, they made quite a formidable demonstration against him. But he had a decided majority of the convention, and nobody denies that he was fairly and regularly nominated. His rival, Mr. Pitts, accepted the situation, and so did most of the Republicans of the district. *The Rochester Express*, as well as the other Republican journals, placed his name at the head of its editorial columns, but *The Brockport Republic* refused to support him from the start.

The Democrats selected as their candidate Mr. E. Kirke Hart of Orleans County. This man is a banker, who inherited about half a million dollars five or six years ago, which he has invested in his business. He was formerly a Republican, and as such once represented his district in the State Assembly. He was a Liberal Republican in 1872, and since then has acted with the Democratic party. Mr. Hart is a generous, liberal man, and has so used his capital as to place many of the people of Orleans County under obligations to him, but neither his personal habits nor his associations are such as to make him a proper person to represent this district in Congress. The general feeling among the Republicans of the district is that he received the nomination because it was supposed that he would spend his money freely in the canvass.

I shall not attempt to explain the singular course of *The Rochester Express* in transferring its support, in the midst of the canvass, from Mr. Davy to Mr. Hart. There is a street rumor which is talked of very freely here that the managers of the paper have recently secured a loan of money from Mr. Hart, either directly or indirectly, and that before it was effected Mr. Davy was urged to indorse the paper of its publishers for a considerable sum. I am more than suspicious that the latter part of the story is true.

After carefully looking the whole matter over, I cannot see how any Republican will be justified in voting against Mr. Davy. He is a man of fair ability and excellent personal character, and will not dishonor his district if he is reëlected. He was regularly nominated and is entitled to the united support of his party. I have no doubt that he will be elected, although his majority cannot be very great.

So much interest has been felt in the Congressional contest that the other features of the campaign in this county have been treated as of secondary importance. I visited Rochester a few days before the election last year, and I am unable to discover any important change of sentiment since then. It is not true, as I see it reported in some New-York journals, that the Lord family are supporting Gov. Tilden with any great degree of earnestness. Nobody here knows anything about that tough ox which Jarvis Lord is said to have given to the Democratic barbecue, and nobody has heard of his having contributed a cent for campaign purposes this year. The Democratic party managers here are, I believe, very generally in sympathy with the Lord family. They have been so long accustomed to have their money to spend that a canvass without it is up-hill work. I think, therefore, that the reports from this county which you will receive next Tuesday night will not be much different from those of a year ago, except that the Republican majority will be a little larger, on account of the increase in the vote. The gain may be 300 or 400, and the majority will probably be about 2,500, or between that and 3,000. In 1872 Grant's majority was 3,772. Both parties seem to have become fully aroused within the past two weeks, and are now making a short but very sharp contest. Z. L. W.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN TIER.

REPUBLICANS WORKING HARD FOR ORANGE COUNTY—USE OF MONEY IN THE PAST—REPUBLICANS SOLID IN THE XXVIIITH DISTRICT—WOODFORD DOING GOOD WORK.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

OWEGO, Oct. 31.—Here the sympathizer with the Hayes and Wheeler ticket finds himself in congenial company. The southern tier has long been the pride of the Republican party of the State, and Morgan will have his "solid South" as well as Tilden. To get here, however, one is forced to pass through territory not so promising, as for instance the XIVth Congressional District. This district, since the addition of Rockland County to its original Counties of Sullivan and Orange, has become steadily Democratic. Mr. Beebe, the present Democratic representative, will certainly be returned. His opponent, Mr. Sweet of Middletown, will poll the ordinary party vote, but has no elements or special strength which can carry him into the House. If there is any use of speculating over what "might have been," it may be said that the Republicans claim they would have succeeded if Judge Hirschberg had accepted the proffered nomination. Declinations have, however, become fashionable, and Mr. Hirschberg followed the fashion. He is a very popular young Israelite, who distrusts his own popularity, and did not care to risk defeat so early in his political career. The county judgeship satisfies him for the present. Orange County presents the most interesting field in this district. It was formerly safe to rely upon it for 400 or 500 Republican majority. For the last three years it has gone quite as far the other way. If the truth must needs be spoken plainly, it is because the politics of the country have been utterly corrupted by the use of money. It has become the custom to spend $10,000 or $15,000 to carry it, and now it can scarcely be carried without this money. During this campaign it is the Democrats who have the money, and it is they who are confident, while Republicans are correspondingly despondent. The weak spots are Middletown and Port Jervis, and as neither Mr. Madden of the one is running for Senator, nor Mr. St. John of the other for Congress, the canvass languishes.

The Republicans, however, have several special advantages in the campaign, and hard, judicious work from now up to and including election day ought to insure Orange County for Hayes and Morgan. In the first place, their candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Gray, is an exceedingly popular Trustee of Port Jervis. A very prominent Democratic politician of the place privately assured me that he would undoubtedly be elected, although he claimed 500 majority for Tilden. Mr. Gray cannot otherwise than aid the State and national ticket by his canvass. Another advantage is the accession to the Republican ranks of Mr. St. John, the editor of *The Daily Union* of Port Jervis, who, since 1872, has been, as a Liberal, the main organizer of the Democratic campaigns. The Democrats admit the loss is serious. Mr. St. John has made a thorough canvass, and considers the county safe for Hayes by a close vote.

The XXVIIIth Congressional District comprises four Republican counties, Tioga, Broome, Tompkins, and Schuyler, which give an aggregate majority of 2,500. There is every indication that the old figures will be kept up, and that Mr. Jones, the Democratic candidate who has issued an autobiography showing how he saved the nation in general and the nation's capital in particular, will be designated to stay at home by the usual impressive majority. Perhaps no more thorough canvass has been made in the State than in this district. Tioga County has been carefully canvassed by school districts, and measures taken to reach doubtful voters and get every Republican to the polls. Broome County has been canvassed, first by election districts, and then the result verified by a new canvass by school districts. The other counties have been treated in the same way, if not with the same particularity. There is no sign whatever of Republican disaffection. The people are excited. There are 25 meetings held daily in different parts of the district, which are attended by large numbers. A full vote is confidently expected. The result, the local leaders think, may be safely calculated by averaging the vote of 1872, which may be said to have been a Republican tidal wave, with that of 1874, which was emphatically the reverse. In this County of Tioga, where Mr. Platt, the present Representative, is working with as much fervor for the candidate in whose favor he withdrew as if he himself were running, circulars have been addressed to the leading Republicans in each of the 160 school districts with the following inquiries, to which careful, accurate, and speedy responses were asked:

Are there any Republicans in your school district who have indicated a purpose to vote for Tilden? If so, name them.

Are there any Republicans who are inclined to vote any part of the Democratic county ticket? If so, name them and for what names on the ticket.

Are there are any Democrats who are disposed to vote for Hayes? If so, name them.

Are there any Liberal Republicans in your district? If so, name them and how they will vote.

The responses have been prompt and satisfactory. Not a dozen defections to Tilden have been reported, while a few Democratic votes are promised to Hayes. The Liberal Republicans, it is thought, will divide pretty evenly between the two parties. There are no defections of consequence on the county ticket.

The close of the canvass has a very satisfactory aspect. The Congressional muddle is all settled. Mr. Hotchkiss, the bolting candidate from Broome County, having found that his people did not back him, retired. Documents in large numbers were distributed early in the campaign, and the farmers have had refuted by red posters the allegations of the Democratic blue posters which have heralded from every dead wall Tilden's gigantic reduction of taxes. In the earlier part of the canvass the financial issue was most discussed, but latterly the events in South Carolina have swung the topics of discussion to the Southern question.

Last night Gen. Woodford delivered a notable address before the largest audience of the campaign in this place, an audience which was packed into every corner and on every stair-step as well as the floor and galleries of the large town hall. The speech was almost entirely devoted to financial topics. The audience was held to a man to the close of a two-hours' speech, and constantly applauded. In closing, Mr. Woodford took occasion to counsel country Republicans not to be discouraged about what they hear of Democratic frauds in New-York, but to cast their full vote. He assured them that the result in the State depends upon the performance of their duty by the men of the grass lands. That this duty will be well done in this district you may feel assured. There is every promise, in the accurate canvass that has been made and the efforts which are now being made to reach doubtful voters and secure a full vote, of the full average Republican majority in these four counties.

TIOGA COUNTY AROUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CANDOR, N. Y., Nov. 3.—One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this section took place here this evening. A large torchlight procession, preceded by over 250 men on horseback, with Chinese lanterns, paraded through the principal streets of the village. The dwellings along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated, and thousands manifested enthusiasm for the Republican cause. Tioga County will give an old-fashioned majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

FRUITS OF INTIMIDATION IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 3.—The action of the Democrats of this city in breaking up one of the Republican mass meetings last Wednesday evening has had a perceptible effect on independent voters who were either kindly disposed toward the Democratic candidates or had avowed their purpose to give them their votes. This riotous proceeding was led by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and received little opposition from the police authorities of the city. Mayor Rankin, who was elected by a small majority last Spring over Mr. A. C. Matthews, the Republican candidate, owing to a disaffection among the Republicans on what is locally termed "The School Question," was called upon to quell the disturbance and said in a mild manner, "My friends this is the Republican's day, and they should be allowed to speak." The people are much excited over the proceedings and the failure of the authorities to quell them. The campaign in this city has been conducted with great activity, and an occurrence like this has added to its intensity. The county last year elected a Democratic member of Assembly, but Republicans are very assured now that they will elect their own candidate, and while denouncing the action of the Democrats last Wednesday feel confident that it will benefit them in the end.

BOND FORGERY DISCOVERED.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CRIMINALS.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Margaret Quinn of No. 683 Second-ave. called upon Selah C. Carll & Co., lumber merchants, at No. 52 Broadway, and wished to borrow $11,000 on what she represented to be first-class collateral. This consisted of a mortgage for $12,000 on the estate of James Hunter, situated at No. 220 East Tenth-st. This mortgage was secured by a bond in the sum of $24,000, also given by Mr. Hunter. The papers were made out to George W. Kimball, and the signature was witnessed by Joseph Carr, who went before a notary and swore to the identity of the signer. Mr. Carll told Mrs. Quinn that he would examine the papers and property, and if everything was satisfactory let her have the money. He subsequently learned that Mr. Hunter died in Ireland several months ago, and Messrs. Gamble and Latham, the executors of the estate, said that no such bond and mortgage ever had been given by Mr. Hunter and that the papers were forgeries. This was reported to Superintendent Walling about 10 days ago, and ever since that time Detectives Williamson and Ferris have been trying to find Kimball and Carr. Yesterday afternoon they came to Mr. Carll's office to receive the $11,000, which they had been induced to believe would be loaned them on the spurious papers. They found the detectives instead, and both were arrested and taken to the Washington Place Police Court. There they were remanded to the Police Central Office to await the arrest of Mrs. Quinn. Last night the officers succeeded in arresting her also, and the prisoners are all to be taken to the Washington Place Police Court at 10 o'clock to-day. Detective Williamson stated that he believed that Kimball's right name was L. W. Britton of No. 630 Fifth-ave., Brooklyn, and Carr's was Charles Bronall of No. 283 Monmouth-st., Jersey City, N. J.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN NEWS.

CAPITALISTS AFRAID OF TILDEN.

WHAT SECRETARY MORRILL COULD TELL IF HE CHOSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, left here this afternoon intending to speak in New-York to-morrow afternoon. If Mr. Morrill considers it proper to put into a public speech the facts which he has communicated to very many gentlemen in private conversation, he will tell a story which will make financial men seriously reflect upon the consequences of electing Mr. Tilden. Mr. Morrill will be able to state that it is his opinion, based upon information gathered from different members of the syndicate in this country and in Europe, and from a great many confidential sources, that the election of Mr. Tilden and the uncertainty as to the Democratic Congressional policy would very seriously embarrass if they would not entirely defeat the further negotiation of the 4½ per cent loan. He could tell Wall-st. that he has been informed of this in substance from persons in London having immediate relations to the Rothschild branch of the syndicate who have not cared to make their communication to the Treasury Department through the hands of Mr. August Belmont.

Mr. Morrill could also say that the reason why Secretary Bristow was not able to negotiate the 4½ per cent loan pending the first session of the XLIVth Congress, was the fact that European capitalists expressed their unwillingness to enter upon such negotiation so long as Congress was in session, and that these records and the general information of the department show that Mr. Bristow was informed by these capitalists that the loan could not be successfully negotiated so long as the price of the bonds was made dependent upon the will of a Democratic House, the majority of which favored the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Morrill, as Secretary of the Treasury, may not choose publicly to say this, but Mr. Morrill, as a private individual, has said it many times. He has stated as his individual conviction that he has no doubt that the election of Mr. Tilden would stop the negotiation of the loan.

TILDEN HARD HIT BY COL. MOSBY.

THE WAR BROUGHT ON BY THE ADVICE OF SUCH MEN AS TILDEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Democrats have been making, in the South particularly, constant and virulent attacks on Col. John S. Mosby. They represent him as a hired agent of the Administration, and endeavor to excite hostility against him as a deserter from the Confederacy. He has written in reply to one of these charges the following letter, which needs no further explanation:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 2, 1876.

Col. JAMES R. O'NEIL—*Dear Sir:* I have just received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me that a Democratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you denounce the statement as a lie. It originated with the Tilden Bureau, and was pronounced by me to be false in a letter published several weeks ago. They still continue to circulate this with other lies about me. I have never received in any shape the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from Gen. Grant's Administration, although I was his cordial supporter. The few Confederates he has appointed to office in the South were as loyal to the Government during the war as Tilden, and are much more so now. I am unable to account for the ferocity with which I have been pursued by the Tilden organs, unless it be that they think their candidate has a claim upon me for my support on account of the messages of sympathy and cheer I received from him during that unhappy period when I was fighting to overthrow the Government of the Union. But for the advice of such men in the North as Tilden the South never would have plunged into a disastrous war and launched her fortunes on that perfidious bark built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark. In haste, very truly, JOHN S. MOSBY.

The foregoing letter was received by a gentleman in this city to-day. HENRY M. HOYT,
Chairman Rep. State Com.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BEDLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Gov. Bedle to-day issued the following proclamation under the Bribery law:

Whereas, The laws of this State are full and severe against illegal voting and bribery and corruption of the voter, punishing alike by fine and imprisonment those who offer and those who receive bribes, also disqualifying all such from suffrage, and prohibiting any candidate convicted of such offense from holding his office if elected; and,

Whereas, In order to detect and punish offenders the law provides that the party to an act of bribery first complaining in writing, under oath, to a magistrate and sending a copy of his complaint to the Attorney of the Pleas, is exempt from the pains and penalties which would otherwise be inflicted upon him; now, therefore,

I, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, do hereby caution all citizens of the existence of such laws, and enjoin upon all officers the strictest vigilance in the performance of their duty, so that all offenders may be arrested and punished, and the ballot-box be protected and preserved from frauds.

I also exhort and request all good citizens to aid the officers in the thorough enforcement of all laws for that purpose.

Given under my hand and seal in the Executive Chamber, in the City of Trenton, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1876. JOS. D. BEDLE, Governor.

JOHN HALL, Secretary.

GEN. FRYE IN NEW-JERSEY.

BOONTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—A great Republican mass meeting was held here this afternoon, which was addressed by Gen. Wm. P. Frye of Maine. The address was listened to by a large concourse of factory men, who are enthusiastic for Hayes and Wheeler. Beside this element the rural districts were well represented. The farmers are wide awake and the interest they evinced this afternoon was evidence enough that they intend to vote almost solid with the workingmen here.

THE PENNSVILLE PUGILISTS SENTENCED.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 3.—Weeden, Goodwin, and Culyer, convicted of manslaughter in aiding in the killing of the prize fighter Koster, alias Walker, were today sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment each in the Trenton Penitentiary. The remaining two prisoners, Clark and Neary, were sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Officer Latham of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, took to that station early this morning an unknown man, 45 years of age, five feet ten inches in stature, having brown hair, side whiskers and moustache, and wearing dark clothing, who was found in the hallway of No. 347 East Thirteenth-st., in an unconscious condition. He died in ten minutes after reaching the police station. The police believe that the man is a victim of foul play.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—The schooner Mary Jane of Lunenburg, was lost on Brace's Cove last night and a total loss. She was partially insured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A yacht was captured near Mt. Rose on Roeliff Jansen's creek, at Stuyvesant, to-day, with alleged thieves on board, and a quantity of burglars' tools.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 3.—The American bark Mary A. Chase was dismasted and otherwise damaged off the 180th mile, 100 miles E. S. E. of Cape Antonio. The crew were saved.

OSSIPEE, N. H., Nov. 3.—The arguments in the Cone murder trial were concluded this morning, and the case was given to the jury, who at 6 p. m. had not agreed upon a verdict.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Negroes broke into a residence near Aiken, S. C., last night, and murdered Mr. Hansman and his nephew. After robbing the premises the murderers fired the dwelling.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—R. D. Parker, a trackman, was instantly killed this afternoon in this city. He was struck by an engine on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad while unloading a car.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A gang of 40 convicts from Sing Sing Prison arrived at Auburn Prison this morning. When near Hudson, William Payne leaped through the window of the car and was instantly killed.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Capt. David Cuyler of the late 153d Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, an esteemed citizen of Gloversville, was instantly killed by a passing train at that place to-day, while jumping from a horse-car on to the track.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GOV. TILDEN'S PROMISE TO VETO DISLOYAL WAR CLAIMS TO BE EVADED—NO "DISLOYAL PERSONS" NOW—CLASSES OF CLAIMS NOT SPECIFIED—SOUTHERN SCRIP.

The Republican National Committee issues to-day an address to the country on the subject of Southern war claims and Gov. Tilden's letter promising to veto them. It says that the promise is to be evaded on the ground taken by Southern leaders that there are no "disloyal persons" now. Reference is made to proof of the position of Southern men on this question. The address says that Gov. Tilden's promise is to veto claims arising from "loss or damage," but that this special class of claims constitutes one-fifth of the whole amount.

THE ADDRESS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

The Republican National Committee calls the attention of the people of the United States to the extraordinary action of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his party managers, regarding the rebel war claims, for the payment of which a grand raid upon the treasury is contemplated in the event of Democratic success in the impending election. Mr. Tilden, in a formal paper under his own signature, promises and agrees to maintain, execute, and enforce the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and to veto all bills for paying any "claims for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war." An urgent appeal has also been made by Mr. Tilden to the Democratic leaders and State Committees of every Southern State, to join by telegraph in his promise, according to a prescribed form sent out by him, and to assert that the South does not expect the payment of such claims for loss or damage.

This remarkable action on the part of Mr. Tilden and some of his Southern allies, this committee does not hesitate to characterize as a virtual admission of the unsoundness of the Democratic party with reference to the rebel war claims, which unsoundness is to be utterly destructive of Mr. Tilden's chances of election, unless new promises and desperate expedients can avert the otherwise inevitable result. The promise to veto the claims comes only after the hope of their payment and the policy of intimidation and murder have, he believes, made the Southern States sure for the Democratic electoral ticket.

The promise to veto all claims of "disloyal persons" is to be evaded by accepting the doctrine that since the close of the war and complete amnesty there are no disloyal persons. This is distinctly announced by Mr. G. C. Cabell of Virginia in his report in the House of Representatives of June 30, 1876, where he declares that proof by a claimant that he has received pardon or amnesty "is equivalent to affirmative proof that the party never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion." This favorite, Democratic, Southern idea that there are now no disloyal persons is sustained by Mr. John Ritchie of Maryland in a speech of April 13, 1872; by the resolution of Mr. W. W. Wilshire of Arkansas in his bill, No. 553, for payment of claims for stores and supplies of all citizens of the United States; by the bills of Messrs. Wm. M. Levy of Louisiana, and F. H. Hurd of Ohio, Nos. 1,674 and 1,884, opening the Court of Claims to claims for stores and supplies and use of property by all persons without regard to loyalty; by bill No. 1,728 of Mr. J. F. Philips of Missouri; by bill No. 3,212 of Mr. Philip Cook of Georgia, and by over one thousand similar bills, including No. 2,364 of Mr. H. Y. Riddle of Tennessee, which provides for compensation "to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States army or any part thereof."

Another contemplated evasion of the apparent promise not to pay rebel war claims is apparent from the language of Mr. Tilden and his Southern committees. His promise is only to veto bills for paying for "loss or damage." The Southern Democrats according to Mr. Tilden's prescribed form, only say they have no hope of "payment for loss or damage to property." These promises carefully reserve all claims for supplies furnished or taken, or for property captured, or for the use and occupation of property, which classes of claims cover more than four-fifths of the many millions of claims now pending in the House of Representatives.

The country can further judge of the possibility of stemming the current of rebel claims by Mr. Tilden's promise to enter into a conflict with his own party and veto its bills, by considering that many of the Southern States have already commenced auditing such claims, and issuing to their people therefor, in large sums, "rebel claim greenbacks," payable by the States whenever the same shall be allowed to the States by the United States.

The State of Missouri has received for audit 11,961 claims of $4,844,362 20, as appears by Gov. Silas Woodson's message of Jan. 6, 1875, and has presented to the United States Treasury for allowance, such claims amounting to $22,280,131 67, nearly one-half of which sum is for supplies furnished by rebels for the use of the Union armies. This total sum the State has audited and "allowed," and has issued certificates therefor in form like the following:

No. 52. [Seal of State of Missouri.] $50 00.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to Woodford M. Farris in the sum of fifty and ——— dollars, on account of supplies furnished, etc. This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said Woodford M. Farris has been presented to the United States Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amounts received from the United States Government.

City of Jefferson, Mo., [illegible], 1874.

SILAS WOODSON, Governor of Missouri.
J. D. CRAYTON, Acting Quartermaster-General.
[Indorsement on back.]
WOODFORD M. FARRIS.

Issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874.

These certificates are printed in the style of greenbacks, and have been put in circulation in Missouri, and many thousand dollars of them have been negotiated and are now held in New-York City; and the undoubted object of their issue has been to create an irresistible public sentiment in favor of the payment of such claims by the United States.

The Missouri Democratic leaders have not yet responded to Mr. Tilden's appeal to them to promise, if he is elected, not to press claims for losses and damage. If they should so respond, and should even include those allowed claims for supplies, of what value are their or his promises, in view of his letter of acceptance, wherein he declares that by the solemnity of legal and constitutional prohibitions alone, and not by the promises of men, can the people be guarded against Presidential corruptions in office, "experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged."

Mr. Tilden's position, then, is that a constitutional amendment is necessary to protect the country against the corruptions incident to a President desirous of a second term, but that a promise before election to veto bills which his party is committed to pass is a sufficient barrier against twenty-five hundred millions of dollars of rebel claims! And in this promise Mr. Hendricks does not join; while of the Southern Democratic Committees called to the rescue by Mr. Tilden, only five have promised not to press such claims if he is elected.

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NEED FOR TROOPS.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACTION APPLAUDED BY JUDGE WIGGIN—DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following telegram from Gov. Chamberlain was received yesterday by the Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3, 1876.

To the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, *Chairman Republican National Committee:*

The following statement has been received here to-day: Judge Wiggin is the presiding Judge of the Circuit which embraces the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, specially included in my proclamation and that of the President of the United States. Judge Wiggin has just visited the actual scenes of the domestic violence and insurrection, and speaks from personal observation and examination:

"AIKEN, S. C., Nov. 3, 1876.

"*Gov.* D. H. CHAMBERLAIN—*Dear Sir:* Your communication requesting an expression of my views with regard to your proclamation is just received. In my judgment the condition of affairs in certain portions of Aiken and Barnwell Counties demanded just such action as your Excellency has taken. Domestic violence, instigated doubtless from political motives, certainly prevailed in those counties, and to an extent beyond the control of the civil authorities, and I have no doubt that the stationing of troops there has prevented the killing of hundreds of unarmed and inoffensive colored citizens. Very respectfully, P. L. WIGGIN,
"Judge Second Judicial Circuit Court."

I present this testimony to the country as that of the only judge of this State who has any knowledge, personal or official, of facts stated by me in justification of my recent action. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

NO INTERFERENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN IMPORTANT CARD FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The following card has been issued, showing that there will be no interference by United States Marshals in South Carolina with the privileges of Democratic voters on election day:

A report is being widely circulated in this State and out of it to the effect that the persons arrested by the United States authorities in Barnwell, Edgefield, and Aiken have been bound over to appear in Columbia on the 4th of November, in order to prevent them from being home on the day of election. This is absolutely false. All arrested persons have been bound over to appear on the fourth Monday in November. All proceedings for violating the United States Election law and the Enforcement laws have been suspended until after the election, and no arrests will be made until after Wednesday next.

JAMES G. THOMPSON,
United States Commissioner.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS.

THE CONSULAR COMMISSION DISSOLVED—FRENCH NEUTRALITY REAFFIRMED—OUTRAGE IN BOSNIA.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa states that in consequence of the conclusion of the armistice the Consular Commission at Mostar for the pacification of the insurgent provinces has been dissolved.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in regard to the policy of the French Government in the East. He dwelt principally on the country's need of peace, and concluded as follows: "If, contrary to the expectations of the Government, complications should arise, we shall never ask you to compromise the honor and safety of France in a struggle which does not involve her essential interests. Thus having used our best endeavors to maintain the peace of Europe, we shall at least be sure of being able to maintain it for ourselves."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

A special dispatch to *The Standard* from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, reports that the residence of the Austrian Consul in that town has been set on fire, it is said, by the Turks; and the troops who were summoned to extinguish the flames plundered the houses.

THE ARMISTICE ACCEPTED BY MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* announces that Montenegro has accepted the armistice on the same terms as Servia.

A Belgrade telegram to *The Times* confirms the statement that the armistice as accepted by the Porte is unconditional.

THE RECENT WAR PANIC IN ENGLAND.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—RAPID DECLINE IN STOCKS—SEVERAL MILITARY PROJECTS REPORTED.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—While the Russian and English ironclads at Malta were on Tuesday exchanging friendly salutes over the Duchess of Edinburgh's birthday, the fears of the British people were aroused to the highest pitch and extraordinary excitement prevailed. The reported alliance between Austria and Russia may well have caused a fear that those same ironclads would very soon be exchanging salutes of a very different kind, and therefore have caused all but a panic in the money market and on the Exchange. But if that was the effect of a mere rumor of an Austro-Russian alliance, you may easily judge of the result of the next day's telegram from Vienna reporting the rumored triple alliance. Throughout the entire day a perfect panic prevailed on the Stock Exchange. Prices went down with a run, and even such securities as the English funds declined 1½ and 2 per cent. In some parts of the day it was difficult to obtain a selling price. Russian and Hungarian stocks were most affected; the former have this week declined nearly 20 per cent and the latter over 10. The rumored bankruptcy of Russia and the projected new loan of £10,000,000 have helped on the wreckage.

It was not in commercial circles alone that this excessive excitement prevailed. The whole of London and apparently the provinces, all classes and in all centers, experienced more or less the shock. The ultimate result of a triple alliance upon the fortunes of Britain was wildly discussed in clubs and social centers, and but few stayed to consider the probability of the truth of the rumor. Enough to know that such a thing was possible, and that they were brought face to face with its probability. Clerks and shopmen bethought themselves of the conscription, which they seemed to assume was in all but hourly danger of being adopted by the Government, in despair. Even lower classes still had entered into the spirit; cabmen and porters were full of the prospect of war. Had the allied fleets been at Thames Haven or at Dover the excitement could scarcely have been more intense. In the midst of all this excitement it is not wonderful that there should have been a good many rumors afloat, and some of an alarming nature. We were told that the British Government had called upon Lloyds to instantly supply a list of all sea-going steamers capable of conveying troops, and that contingent contracts for their hire were forthwith to be entered into. Lord Napier of Magdala had been directed to hold himself in readiness at a convenient spot in the Mediterranean, whence at any moment he might be directed to proceed with troops to Egypt. Another rumor was to the effect that Parliament was immediately to be summoned in consequence of Russia having declined the armistice. Two other rumors of a military character were to the effect that the commander-in-chief had been ordered to have three army corps in readiness for immediate dispatch to the Mediterranean, and that plans for the defense of Constantinople, prepared by the Royal Engineers and approved by the British War Office, have been forwarded to the admiral of the fleet at Besika Bay.

When the source of these alarming rumors came to be sought it was discovered that no reliance was to be placed on them, and when one came to consider them for a moment one saw they bore upon their face evidence which condemned them.

BLAINE IN BROOKLYN.

HIS SPEECH AT THE RINK.

A RECEPTION OF THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM—THE BUILDING UNABLE TO CONTAIN THE THRONG—HE SPEAKS BRIEFLY WITH PAIN AND EFFORT—IMPORTANCE OF SECURING A FAIR AND HONEST ELECTION—EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL CLASSES—INTIMIDATION AND MURDERS IN THE SOUTH.

Since the days when vast crowds gathered from all parts of Brooklyn to listen to Moody and Sankey the Brooklyn Rink has not known such an immense throng as that which last evening filled every part of the great building to hear the political questions of the hour discussed by James G. Blaine. Fully 7,000 people were inside the Rink, and thousands more were not able to obtain admittance. The enthusiasm was very great. Mr. Blaine's speech was marred by huskiness and pain in speaking, his voice having failed him on the previous night. The certainty of Republican victory in case of a fair election, the condition of the South, and the importance of securing an honest vote and of preventing the intimidation of any class of voters were among the salient points of his speech.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING—WAITING FOR MR. BLAINE—SPEECHES BY JAMES TANNER AND OTHERS—MR. BLAINE'S GREETING.

Crowds began to pour into the Rink before 6 o'clock, and by 7:30, the hour announced for the opening of the meeting, every seat in the building was taken, the whole space in the rear was occupied by those who were glad to secure standing room, and the entrances and galleries were packed, while outside a vast concourse of people filled the street for a distance of several hundred feet, unable to find an entrance, but anxiously waiting to get a glimpse of the statesman who was soon expected to appear. Persons who had before witnessed great throngs at the building estimated that more than 7,000 men and women were contained within its walls. The presence of many ladies insured good order and quiet, and recalled vividly to the minds of many the meetings held at the Rink by the evangelists, Moody and Sankey. The intelligence and respectability of the audience were as marked as its great size. The platform was occupied by several hundred ladies and gentlemen, among the well-known persons present being Gen. I. S. Catlin, Gen. James Jourdan, S. B. Chittenden, Corporal James Tanner, S. B. Dutcher, David S. Arnott, A. S. Barnes, J. P. Robinson, Alderman F. B. Fisher, John French, S. M. Pettengill, John Winslow, and Dr. Edward Beecher. The only bit of ornamentation, in addition to a flag in the rear of the platform, was the draping of the speaker's desk with the national colors.

Gen. I. S. Catlin was the presiding officer of the meeting and made a brief address. The enthusiasm of the assemblage was raised to a high pitch by the introduction of Corporal Tanner, and the cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs were long continued. His speech contained some very sharp allusions to Gov. Tilden, which were received with great relish. Among other things he said: "I have heard that Mr. Tilden is 66 years old. Well, when I am as old as that I hope I shall not have forgotten the lessons I learned in the Sunday-school. I remember reading once of the awful fate of the man who made a false income return before the Lord