quietude which I was able to maintain in 1874 and 1875, I should thankfully have accepted the proposal without fear of its being misunderstood. But the necessities of the period from 1876 onwards have forced me into constant activity, while I remain very desirous as heretofore to do nothing which could appear to compromise or tend to alter my position as a private member of the Liberal party. The prospect of a general election has led to my undertaking in the County of Midlothian a full share of the labor and excitement of the crisis; but this appears to render it especially needful that I should not, at such a period, be the object of a public demonstration elsewhere, whether in the form of a banquet or otherwise."

An amateur meteorologist, A. J. De Voe, who manages the weather to the entire satisfaction of the good people of Hackensack, N. J., boasts that he can locate a thunderbolt at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, a thunder-cloud from fifty to 150 miles distant, and a storm centre from 200 to 500 miles away. On November 12 he asserted that a thunder-shower was passing over Owego, N. Y., at about 9 o'clock in the evening; that the wind was blowing from the south before the shower began, and that it shifted to the northwest. In response to his inquiries the Postmaster at Owego stated: 1. "We had a shower on the 12th, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening; did not hear thunder nor see lightning. 2. The wind was blowing from the south before the shower, but changed to the northwest during the shower, and blew very hard." Owego is 200 miles from Hackensack. Every evening he posts in a railway station a synopsis of the weather throughout the United States, and in the morning the depot master or agent cuts out the Government's midnight report and tacks it up beside the other one; and the two reports generally correspond word for word.

Archbishop Williams's manifesto respecting the school question is attracting attention in many quarters. At the close of the Catholic Synod held in Boston last week he is reported to have read a letter from Leo XIII. to a European bishop, in which the Pope urged the establishment of Catholic schools, and conferred upon pastors the authority to withhold the sacraments from parents who refused to send their children to them. That, the Archbishop declared, was to be the policy in the Archdiocese of Boston. At the same time—and this was regarded by some as an allusion to the Cambridge pastor—he deprecated any tyrannical action on the part of priests. He then instructed the assembled pastors to begin at once the establishment of schools in their respective parishes, and he informed them that if, after the schools were in operation, parents refused to send their children to them, pastors would be sustained in denying them the sacraments. He went even further, and said that if any priest was satisfied that the public schools in his particular locality were injuring the Catholic children, spiritually, he should withdraw them immediately from within the range of the bad influences, even if there were no parochial school ready to receive and educate them. This he justified on the ground that the spiritual welfare of the children was paramount to the intellectual.

The "Old Fogy," some of whose remarks in *The Standard* anent "The Coming Woman" have already been copied into THE TRIBUNE, concedes that the study of physiology is in itself a more elevating employment than devotion to the art of dress, and that hours are more likely to be profitably spent with the microscope than the milliner, but contends withal that the scientific teaching wherewith lady enthusiasts content themselves is a mere smattering. These are the days of primers and handbooks to everything under the sun, and consequently nothing is easier than to get up what may be called the slang of science, and so astonish people who know nothing about it. An interest in scientific teaching is, in fact, one of the fashionable crazes of the day, and though, of course, there are many more harmful ones, it is simply a craze, and as such will bring forth no good fruits. The "Old Fogy," accepting the hypothesis that a young woman of the upper middle class has had this sort of pseudo-scientific education, asks how it will help her to be a judicious mistress of her household. It is one thing to know all about the chemical constituents of food, and another to be able to order dinner; while the possession of children would give the physiological enthusiast a chance of performing a series of experiments in the physical education of her unfortunate infants that would probably result in their speedy consignment to the family vault. Chemical experiments, too, are undesirable save in a laboratory specially set apart for their performance, for the odors they cause are not those of Araby the Blest, to say nothing of their danger. Even the most indulgent husband would rebel when he found the house invaded by unpleasing and pungent vapors, while an affectionate one would object to meeting bits of the wife of his bosom in the street and on the staircase. The "Old Fogy" says nothing of the meetings of the various societies which a learned lady would have to attend, or the conferences of friends afflicted with the same mania that would take place at her own house; while it would be easy to multiply instances of the hardships a husband would have to bear if his wife has devoted the days of her girlhood to science instead of learning the duties of a housewife.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Perhaps Senator Booth would accept a position on a ticket with Blaine if it were unanimously tendered.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Holders of the stock in the Bayard boom can sell short now. They will be able to fill orders at a profit.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

One of two things is just as certain as the coming of St. Patrick's Day or Fourth of July. If Grant is not nominated for the Presidency, Blaine will be. Lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place. There is no danger that Ohio will be struck next year.—[New-York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

Not a Southern State will vote for Grant. He is the representative of unbridled and insolent centralized power. The babble of the few rattle-brained fossils who are now assuring the friends of Grant that he is looked upon with favor at the South does not represent the sentiments of a corporal's guard of Southern white voters.—[Mobile Register (Dem.)

A NOT REMOTE POSSIBILITY.
From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

It is supposed by many that Mr. Tilden's star went down with Governor Robinson in New-York. This may or may not be so, but with his great energy and bull-dog pertinacity, combined with his wonderful powers of organization, it may not be improbable that he may be able to heal the breach and harmonize the antagonistic factions in his party there, so as to give him once more the control of New-York, and if so, will it not give him the vantage ground in the nominating convention, and enable him possibly to shape its action and determination?

INDIANA REPUBLICANS ON THE ALERT.
From The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The action of the Republican State Central Committee in fixing the time for the State convention so early as the 25th of February, will be fully approved by the Republicans of the State when the reasons for it are fully understood. The Republicans of Indiana are as much interested in the adoption of the constitutional amendments as they are in carrying the election in the Fall, and the April election is equally as important as the Fall election. The only way to get out a full vote and carry the amendments is to perfect a thorough organization and have the amendments discussed before the people. The more they are discussed the more popular they will become with the people. It is well known that the large body of the Democratic party are opposed to these amendments. Not one Democratic paper in the State, so far as we have observed, has advocated their adoption. A number of leading Democrats favor them, and among these are ex-Governor Hendricks, Governor Williams and General Manson, Judge Vinie, Judge Osborn, ex-Speaker Cauthorne and Senator Reeve, but the great body of the rank and file of the party are opposed to the amendments, and will make organized opposition to them.

THE PLAIN DUTY OF VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.
From The Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)

From the first we have always, to everybody, and in every way, conceded that the Republicans hold the balance of power. It is always claimed that the Republican party everywhere respects the rights of property. Can the Republicans of the Virginia Legislature divest themselves of this responsibility? They cannot. Upon their action may depend more than we choose at present to admit depends upon it. It is for them to say whether they will stand by that party which in Virginia has made a fight for the vested rights of property in the bonds of the State as well as in other articles. We therefore count upon the Republicans whom we have named as men who appreciate the responsibilities of their position and have a due regard for the National reputation of the Republican party. The Conservative party offers to protect thirty millions of dollars' worth of property. Will the Republicans join hands with the men who wish to bring confusion worse confounded upon the State's finances? We shall see.

RAPID PROGRESS TOWARD CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.
From The Omaha Republican, Nov. 23.

Superintendent Dickey furnishes the information that the American Union Telegraph Company have, within a few days, completed the purchase of what is left of the old Great Western Telegraph Company's property, covering from 1,500 to 2,000 miles of territory in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. They put a force of men at work immediately, and expect to have the old lines repaired and ready for business within sixty days. This will enable the new company to reach many points this Winter which otherwise would be left until Spring. The line is already constructed from Chicago to Milwaukee, Chicago to Monmouth, Chicago to Springfield, Bloomington to Decatur, Joliet to Princeton, Genesee to Cambridge, Princeton to Peoria and Pekin, Wyanette to Rock Island, Rock Island to Omaha, Omaha to Kansas City (via Lincoln, Nebraska City and St. Joseph), Kansas City to Topeka, Lawrence to Ottawa, Nebraska City to Seward, and besides the old company has 291 miles of poles up without wires, making a total of 1,890 miles of telegraph line. There is also a Hamburg and St. Joseph branch.

THE SOUTH SOLID FOR BAYARD ONLY.
From The Norfolk Virginian (Dem.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of the 20th inst. says: "The effort to make the Solid South rise up in support of General Grant is not meeting with much encouragement. The South is in favor of only one kind of non-sectional candidate. Its leaders and journals have refused to accept General Hancock, Democrat as he is, and why should they be expected to accept Grant? They want a man like Bayard, who thinks the way to wipe out all sectional bitterness and strife is 'to make the South's position in the Union one of honor, in the first place.'" In this THE TRIBUNE is not far from right. The South could hardly desire to place the reins of government in the hands of a man who considered her as a dishonored member of the Union. Let Thomas F. Bayard be the leader of the Democracy in the next Presidential contest and his unsullied political record will constitute him a standard-bearer at whose call victory will not fail to perch upon their banner.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

TALKS WITH VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER AND OTHERS—AN UNIMPORTANT SESSION ANTICIPATED—PROMINENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

It is the impression of both Vice-President Wheeler and General Hooker, of Mississippi, that there will be little general legislation during the coming session of Congress, which will be occupied chiefly by planning for the Presidential campaign. Mr. Wheeler thinks that the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency would be an advantage to the Democrats, as it would enable them to unite in opposition to a third term; he thinks, however, that Grant would be elected if nominated. Ex-Congressman Parsons, of Ohio, believes that Grant can have the nomination if he wishes it, but is not confident he could be elected. George G. Hoskins is confident that he has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER IN TOWN.

HIS HEALTH IMPROVED—THE DEMOCRATS IN SEARCH OF A NEW ISSUE—THE GRANT BOOM.

Vice-President Wheeler has been spending two days in the city, and will leave this morning for Washington to resume his duties on Monday as the presiding officer of the Senate. His health is much improved by his vacation at home, and he hopes to get through the work of the session successfully. A throat trouble prevented his taking as active a part in the political canvass as he desired, but this he expects will pass away under the influence of the mild climate of Washington. Of late he has been employed putting his house and grounds at Malone in order and repairing his fences—not political ones, he says—and he has evidently found an advantage to his general health in these out-door avocations.

Mr. Wheeler does not anticipate a valuable or interesting session so far as general legislative business is concerned. Both parties will be occupied, he thinks, in planning for the Presidential campaign. The session before a Presidential election is seldom fruitful in anything but partisan strategy and contention and the efforts of candidates to give them strength and prominence. As to the political tendency of the session, he says it is hard to foresee what it will be. The Democrats, taught a lesson by their defeats in all the Northern States, will probably endeavor to drop the disastrous issues they made with the President last Summer. These Mr. Wheeler has talked with say that they must change front, abandon their attack on the election laws and take up the cry of down with the banks," or else raise some entirely fresh issue. Whether this policy can be carried out, and whether the Southern hot-heads can be curbed, are questions which can only be answered after the session is fairly under way.

The nomination of General Grant, Mr. Wheeler thinks, would enable the Democrats to drop all other issues save that of opposition to a third-term, and in that way would be a godsend to them, for they are sorely embarrassed for a line of attack on the Republicans. He does not, however, like many Republican leaders, think there would be danger of Grant's defeat if he should be nominated. His idea is that the wave of popular feeling which would force the nomination of the ex-President would triumphantly elect him. The Grant boom, he says, grew out of the rebellious attitude of the South toward the results of the war, and is strongest among the farmers and other plain, loyal people, whose logic is very simple. They say, "Grant whipped those fellows once, and if necessary he will do it again." Mr. Wheeler does not, though, look for Grant's nomination. The feeling in favor of returning him to the White House will, he believes, subside unless the Democrats should repeat this Winter their conduct at the extra session. In such an event, which on the whole is improbable, the popular demand for Grant to take the reins of government would be irresistible.

In the course of a pleasant chat at the Windsor last evening on public events and public men, the Vice-President related this interesting incident of the late Senator Chandler. The last time he saw Chandler was in Washington during the extra session. They had been talking of the death of an acquaintance, when Chandler said: "I feel certain that when I die I shall step off suddenly. There will be no lingering along on a sick bed for days and weeks." How strikingly his prediction was verified everybody knows.

A SESSION OF PRESIDENT-MAKING.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN HOOKER, OF MISSISSIPPI, THINKS—THE DEMOCRATS TO OPPOSE A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT—CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"I don't think the question of repealing the Election laws will be made as prominent this Winter as it was last session," said Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi, to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "There are graver questions at stake in the coming Presidential election, which will overshadow it."

"What are these questions?" the reporter asked

"They all centre in one: Whether we shall maintain the Government under the constitutional limitations of the fathers, or allow it to become a strong centralized power, disregarding the rights of the States and the just balance and distribution of functions and authority. That I regard as the great issue between political parties."

"Will not the need of making appropriations for the Marshals bring up again the fight of last session?"

"I should hardly think it will. No one objects to paying the Marshals for *all* services not of a political character. And, as I said before, the matter of the repeal of the Federal election laws will be less conspicuous, now that the struggle in which that was only a minor feature has fairly begun, and is clearly understood."

General Hooker's questioner could not understand how the Democratic party could consistently abandon its specific attack upon the election laws to strike about in the air at some phantom of centralized despotism, but he could get nothing more definite on this point, so he asked:

"What are you going to do in the way of general legislation this Winter?"

"Very little, I fear. At the beginning of the extra session last Spring I urged the wisdom of going ahead with legislation then, before we got so near to the Presidential campaign as to make it impossible to do any business without reference to its bearing on the nominations or the election. I predicted that the session would last three months, but most of the members supposed it would end in two weeks. So it drifted along without accomplishing anything in the way of general business outside of the appropriation bills. Now we shall find, I apprehend, that the whole Winter will be devoted to President-making."

"Have you Mississippians settled upon any candidate to support in the National Convention?"

"Not yet. Our people talk a good deal about Thurman, Hendricks and Hancock. It is possible that the intellectual power and fine bearing of Judge Field may bring him prominently forward. But I have an appointment, and must say good morning," and the Congressman extended the one hand which he brought out of the rebel service, and abruptly closed the conversation in time to escape a question as to why he had omitted Tilden from his list of candidates, and another as to the probability of the South giving Hancock a hearty support.

POLITICAL FEELING IN OHIO.

VIEWS OF RICHARD C. PARSONS—SHERMAN THE REPUBLICAN CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT—ENTHUSIASM FOR GRANT—GENERAL GARFIELD FOR THE SENATE.

Ex-Congressman Richard C. Parsons, Editor of *The Cleveland Herald*, who is at the Windsor Hotel, was asked yesterday as to the attitude of the Ohio Republicans concerning Presidential candidates. "If Grant is not an affirmative candidate," he said, "our delegation will probably be solid for Sherman. Next to Sherman we should prefer Blaine. If Grant wants the nomination, however, he can have it. All other aspirants would have to get out of the way in such an event. There is nothing the Republican party can do for Grant which it will not do, if he desires."

"Do you think Grant's election would be reasonably certain in case he should be nominated?"

"No, I do not. The Germans and some portion of the old Liberal element would not support him. The contest would be by no means a one-sided one. Then we should have to pull against the tradition of two terms and no more, which goes back to George Washington, and has never been violated. Nevertheless, so strong is Grant's hold on the people that these considerations would not have much weight in preventing his nomination if he should declare himself a candidate."

"How is your Senatorial election going in Ohio?"

"For Garfield. He has a national reputation, great talents and many years of valuable working life in him. Ex-Governor Dennison is an admirable man, but he is seventy years old. Judge Taft, too, with all his intellectual power, has passed the days of active political labor. Stanley Matthews, whose talents are unquestionably great, is not regarded as a trustworthy political leader under all circumstances. Our people believe that they have in Garfield every qualification needed for the Senatorship. Vice-President Wheeler told me this morning that if the Republican party outside of Ohio had the choice to make, there would be no question of anybody beside Garfield. Of course, anything is possible in a Senatorial election, and there may be some combination that will defeat him. But I think the whole country will be surprised if Ohio loses the opportunity to put in the Senate a man of Garfield's eminent merits as a statesman and a party leader."

"To go back to the Presidency, do you hear anything of the possibility of Mr. Hayes coming in as a compromise candidate? There is a story of that sort which comes from Cincinnati."

"No. The idea is absurd. Hayes couldn't compromise anything. If Grant is out of the field the nominee will be either Sherman or Blaine, beyond any sort of question."

THE NEXT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

THE HON. GEORGE G. HOSKINS CONFIDENT OF HIS ELECTION.

"Who is to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of New-York?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of the Hon. George G. Hoskins, who was encountered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"I am to be, as far as is known now. The canvass by the State Board, which meets at Albany on the 15th, may make some difference in the figures, but in the county returns I am 249 ahead of Potter. This takes into account an error of an even hundred votes in favor of Potter in the declared result in Albany County, which it is supposed the county canvassers have corrected in their return."

"May there not be some scattering votes—votes with your name spelled wrong or with the wrong initials—that the State Board will have to throw out?"

"Yes, and that is the only contingency which may alter the result. Our friends have, however, taken pains to get direct information on this point from many of the county clerks, and in the counties they have heard from the number of such ballots is small, and Mr. Potter loses as much as I do by them. Unless the canvass by the State Board develops something of which we are in complete ignorance, I shall have to take the chair in the Senate next January."

Mr. Hoskins runs about 10,000 votes ahead of Mr. Cornell. He is about 2,000 behind General Carr and Mr. Wendell, if majorities are figured on, but he comes within 700 of them on the total vote, the apparent greater disparity being caused by Democrats who voted for Potter, scratching other candidates on their ticket.

OBITUARY.

DR. FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD.

Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead died shortly after noon yesterday, at his house, No. 24 East Thirty-eighth-st., after a protracted illness. His disease was dropsy, arising from disease of the liver. He was taken sick in September last, and had been confined to his bed for more than a month past. Becoming unconscious yesterday morning, he remained in that state until death. The funeral will be held at St. Ignatius's Church, in West Fortieth-st., Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., and the interment will be at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

Dr. Bumstead was born in Boston April 21, 1826. His mother was a sister of N. P. Willis. He was educated in the High and Latin Schools of his native city, and in 1843 entered Williams College and was graduated among the first in his class. Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of medicine, attending lectures at the Tremont Medical School. In 1849 he entered the medical department of Harvard University, going abroad, however, the following year and spending his time in the hospitals of London and Paris. Upon returning to America in the Autumn, he was appointed House Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1851 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard. In 1852 Dr. Bumstead settled in New-York and began the general practice of medicine. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to the Northwestern Dispensary, which position he filled for two years. He was appointed to the staff of surgeons to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, remaining connected with that institution and St. Luke's Hospital for a number of years.

From 1868 to 1871 Dr. Bumstead was Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, resigning in 1871 to go abroad with his family, where he spent two years in extensive travel, visiting the hospitals and medical schools in Great Britain and Continental Europe. During the last years of his life he was engaged in revising and enlarging his treatise on medicine, which is used as a text-book in all the medical schools of the country. He completed this work, revising the last of the proof-sheets since the beginning of his last illness. Last Summer Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. At the time of his death he was the president of the New-York County Medical Society and a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. In 1861 Dr. Bumstead married Miss Mary Josephine White, daughter of Ferdinand E. White, of Boston, by whom he had four children. These survive him.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. COLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—Captain Geo. A. Cole, City Inspector of Kerosene, dropped dead at his home this morning. He was formerly first officer of one of the Collins steamers, and commanded a steamship on the Isthmus route.

MRS. J. McK. HOLLIDAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—A telegram received here to-day from Winchester, Va., announces the death in that city of Mrs. J. McK. Holliday, mother of Governor Holliday. She was eighty-one years old. The Governor was in Winchester at the time of his mother's death, having been summoned thither a few days ago.

CAPTAIN ENGERT, OF THE ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Captain John Engert, of the United States Engineer Corps, died very suddenly to-day while in the office of Drs. Hogan and Mudd. His death was probably caused by heart disease.

DR. POTTER'S THANKSGIVING SERMON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your issue of the 28th inst. contains a report of the sermon delivered in Grace Church on Thanksgiving Day by its rector. It opens as follows: "He said that Thanksgiving should be kept whether the Governors of the States appoint a day or not." What the preacher did say (as his manuscript shows) was: "We are here at the summons of the civil authority. We would doubtless keep this day whether the President had appointed it or not. But, as a matter of fact, the State has had a voice in the ordering of these services, and therefore it cannot be other than appropriate to think and speak to-day of our duties and responsibilities as citizens."

Again, your reporter quotes the preacher as saying: "Like a sleeping giant the people [of New-York] have tolerated evils that any other community would have put down." What was said was: "We love New-York and are proud of it. There is something very noble in the way in which, on occasions, the wealth and intelligence and moral force of this community can weld themselves together and make of that triple power a weapon with which to wage war for the integrity of the union, or for the political reform of the metropolis. Like a sleeping giant New-York has tolerated evils of which perhaps other communities would have been more swiftly impatient; but when it has been roused, its wrath has been terrible, and its energy of reform simply resistless." In a word, the sermon did not seek to disparage the significance and authority of the President's Proclamation, nor the spirit of reform in this community, but to recognize and honor them. As Dr. Potter's utterance is not especially feeble or indistinct, and as your reporter occupied a front pew, it seems (though it may be a very small matter) a simple act of justice to say so. A CONSTANT READER.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1879.

INVESTIGATING SAMUEL WEBB.

A special committee appointed by the Board of Trustees and Stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hoboken, held a secret session last evening and took steps toward a thorough investigation of the charges made against Councilman Webb, who is one of the members of the church. Mr. Webb was arrested recently in this city on a charge of selling policy slips, made by Anthony Comstock.

BANK OFFICIALS SENT TO JAIL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—George R. and James H. Riddle, convicted of conspiracy as president and cashier of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, were sentenced to-day in the Criminal Court to one year and four months' imprisonment, respectively, in the county jail.

LARGE ACCESSIONS TO MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee on Admissions of the XIIth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, to receive the names of new members. About 400 propositions were made.

THREE DEATHS FROM AN EXPLOSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—By the accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the residence of William Knaps, Pointe Coupee Parish, Mr. Knaps and one child were severely burned, and two of his children, one three and the other six years of age, and their grandmother, Mrs. Evariste Faber, were killed.

WASHINGTON.

A VIGOROUS POLITICAL WOOING.

REPUBLICANS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE BEING EAGERLY COURTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Political affairs in Virginia excite attention here. The Virginia Legislature, which will meet next Wednesday, is to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Withers. The Legislature is so divided between the two factions of the Democracy that the few Republican members hold the balance of power. The alliance of the latter is therefore sedulously courted by both the debt-paying and the readjusting Democrats.

A prominent Virginia Republican who was in Washington to-day told a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that General Mahone, the candidate of the Readjusters, is making the colored Republican Members all sorts of promises as to what he will do if they will support him. This gentleman says, however, that Virginia Republicans generally cherish a suspicion that General Mahone and his political friends would be quite as ready to repudiate their pledges to Republican members as they are to repudiate the financial obligations of the State.

As there is little or no danger of the Readjusters being able to destroy the "McCulloch" law, the struggle between them and the debt-paying Democrats appears to have resolved itself into an equally bitter one for the United States Senatorship. The Virginian above mentioned is sanguine that if the Republican members hold solidly together they can defeat the Readjusters, and can also name the man for United States Senator, and can make the breach between the two wings of the Democracy so wide that it cannot be closed before the next Presidential election.

MINOR POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA RECOMMENDED—THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—In addition to the synopsis of the coming message of President Hayes, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday, two other points which the message contains may be mentioned.

The President calls attention to the anomalous condition of affairs in Alaska, and recommends that a territorial form of government be established there. Among the reasons for this recommendation he refers to the fact that at present offenders against the laws in Alaska must be taken a long distance to be tried. The yearly expenses of such arrests and prosecutions are consequently very heavy. As a measure of economy as well as of governmental policy, the establishment of civil government in Alaska is advised.

The President also mentions the American exhibit at the Sydney International Exhibition, which, considering the lack of time and means at the command of the commission, is very creditable. The President recommends an additional appropriation to enable the United States to be represented properly at the Melbourne Exposition next year.

MORMONS MAKE NEW TROUBLE.

THEY NEARLY BRING ON SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE UTES.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch was received to-day from General Hatch, the President of the Ute Commission, saying that all investigation was stopped on the 25th by runners from the White River Utes. The runners stated that the Utah Utes had heard that troops were moving to the Uintah Agency to make prisoners, and that all the Uintahs had left for the camp of the White River Utes. The latter had refused to come in until assured that this was not true. The Indians were at once informed that the report was false, and that the troops had been instructed not to advance during the present negotiations. The dispatch says that Ouray thinks the story is an invention of the Mormon element, which is doing all in its power to create serious trouble. The commission will be delayed six days.

MR. SPRINGER NEVER SURRENDERS.

HE SAYS HIS PARTY MAY YET FIND A PLATFORM AND ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—*The Evening Star* of to-day prints the following paragraph, which seems to show that "hope springs eternal" in Mr. Springer's breast:

Representative Springer, of Illinois, is in the city and has located with his family at No. 112 East Capitol-st. Mr. Springer says he thinks the forthcoming session of Congress will be a long one, but that he is in favor of peace. He says if the President and Secretary of the Treasury recommend the withdrawal of the legal-tender circulation and the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, the Democrats don't want any better platform to stand on than opposition thereto. He thinks the division of the Democratic factions in New-York is very very bad, but that it can't be helped. He thinks, too, that the Southern men will bring forward no measures calculated to arouse sectional animosities, but that they will be quiet as lambs. With a good ticket and a good platform he thinks the Democrats can elect the next President.

CONDITION OF THE LAND GRANT ROADS.

AUDITOR FRENCH REPORTS THAT THE PACIFIC ROADS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION—THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ROADS NEARLY SETTLED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Mr. Theophilus French, the Government Auditor of Railroad Accounts, shows that the amount due by the Government on December 31, 1879, and withheld from the Union and Kansas Pacific Companies, on account of transportation, will more than offset the $2,737,576 85—5 per cent of their net earnings—payable by them to the Government. The cash balance required from the Central Pacific Railroad Company on this account to the same date ($648,271 96) was recently paid into the United States Treasury. The result of the "5 per cent suit" against the Union Pacific Railroad Company was that the United States obtained judgment for $1,208,337 34, or $1,029,547 08 more than the company admitted that it owed; and the result of the examination of the accounts of the Central Pacific, undertaken by the Auditor immediately after the decision of the "Sinking Fund case" by the Supreme Court, has been that the amount required from that company from November, 1869, to December 31, 1878, is $1,978,688 38, or $745,391 96 more than the company's own statement admitted. The total earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company during the year ended June 30, 1879, were $12,904,857, and the operating expenses $5,398,295 63. The net earnings were, therefore, $7,506,561 45. It appears also from Auditor French's report that under the Thurman Sinking Fund act, the net surplus at the disposal of the company for the last fiscal year, after the payment of interest and dividend, would be $725,010 07.

The report of the engineer—Mr. A. B. Nichols, of Philadelphia—employed by Auditor French to examine the condition of the subsidized and land grant railroads, shows that the line and grade of the Union Pacific Railroad and the road-bed and track can be improved in many respects. The road has now 460 miles of track laid with steel. Iron bridges are being substituted for wooden ones. The equipment of the road is in good condition, and there is a full supply of all necessary articles on hand. About 30 per cent of the operating expenses, viz., $1,654,795 82, were expended during the calendar year of 1878 on the maintenance of the road, bridges and the buildings. A new passenger depot will be erected at Ogden, and the arrangement of yards, engine-houses and shoots will be improved.

The report also shows that many tunnels on the Central Pacific Railroad should be improved by masonry lining instead of timber. The track and roadbed are in good condition, but many bridges and much of the trestlework need renewing and improving. The auditor highly recommends the hospital of the company at Sacramento, and the service and condition of the great snow gallery on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, extending over twenty-eight miles. The equipment of the road is in good condition.

The Kansas Pacific Road is reported in good condition. Wooden bridges are being replaced by iron ones, and the transportation service is prompt and safe. Its account with the United States in the matter of 5 per cent of its net earnings, and the half transportation compensation withheld, has not yet been adjusted. Its net earnings during the last fiscal year were $2,327,915 51. Improved business, especially on the Western roads, has led to great improvements in the condition of the road beds, tracks, bridges and equipments of the railroads visited by the Government Engineer. Many defects have been pointed out by the Engineer, which it is expected the companies will remedy. The general condition of the Pacific railroads is better than was anticipated. Since 1876 the local business on all of the land grant railroads has improved, but more particularly on the Kansas Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads. That, while the gross earnings of most of these roads for the year 1878 increased about 3¾ per cent over those of 1877, the increase of net earnings was nearly 9¾ per cent, indicating greater economy in operating expenses.

The Auditor recommends that the Pacific Railroad acts be amended so that any of these companies which may abandon any portion of the subsidized railroads, or which may divert their business from a subsidized to an unsubsidized railroad shall be required to transfer the lien and condition attached to the subsidized road to the new and unsubsidized line in order that the interest and right of the United States may be protected; or, if that is not done, that all through traffic be required to be done only on the subsidized lines. The question involved is a new one, and seriously affects the rights of the United States. Another recommendation is submitted relative to the practical working of the Sinking Fund act.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1 a. m.—The storm centre last night in Illinois has moved northeastward over Lake Huron into Canada, accompanied by rain in all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, changing to snow in the Northwest and Upper Lake region. Threatening and rainy weather continues from the Atlantic States the Lower Lakes. Cold northwesterly winds are now reported from the Gulf States to the Northwest and Lake region; warm southerly winds from the Atlantic States. The barometer is highest over Indian Territory and Texas.

Indications.

For the Middle States, rapidly rising barometer, brisk to high northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow over the interior, followed by decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather.

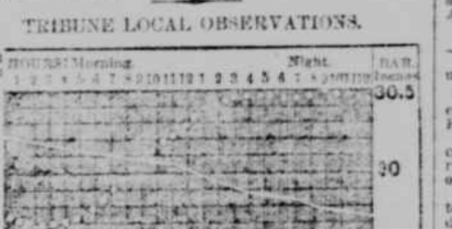
For New-England, falling, followed by rapidly rising barometer, brisk to high northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow over the interior, succeeded by decidedly colder clearing weather.

For Canal regions of New-York and Pennsylvania, temperature fall below freezing Saturday night.

Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary signals continue from Smithville to Eastport, and cautionary offshore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillation by the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 29, 1 a. m.—The barometer fell rapidly yesterday. Partly cloudy weather was followed by cloudy weather and frequent light rains. The temperature ranged between 34° and 59°, the average (53⅜°) being 5⅞° higher than on the same day last year and 9⅜° higher than on Thursday. The amount of moisture in the air is large.

Warmer and rainy weather, followed by colder clearing weather late in the day, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28.—Gov. Van Zandt has taken apartments at Providence, in order to be in daily attendance at the January session of the Legislature.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the founder of a cosey reading room on the "Point" for the use of fishermen and the poor residents of that section of the city, has recently forwarded a number of useful articles for the benefit of its numerous patrons.

Mr. James R. Keene finds time to leave Wall Street every Saturday afternoon for the purpose of seeing the members of his family, who are spending the Winter here. He never remains over twenty-four hours.

When mind and body are out of sorts with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

Humors of the Scalp. Loss of Hair.
Loss of hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scalp disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of bald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleaginous mixture or poisonous dyes. None but Cuticura possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to cure all itching and scaly diseases that inflame and irritate the scalp and hair glands and tubes, causing premature baldness. Minute doses of the Cuticura Resolvent will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humors and insure a permanent cure, when taken in connection with the outward application of Cuticura.

All nervous, exhausting and painful diseases are quickly and radically cured by PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Books with particulars free. Call on or address The Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 1,164 or 265 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

SAGE—DAKIN—On Thursday, November 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. H. Mauvelt, Peter V. Sage, of East Orange, N. J., to Carrie T., daughter of Henry Dakin, esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BLAIR—At Ansonia, November 28, Sherman C. Blair, aged 67 years.
Ohio and Wisconsin papers please copy.

BUMSTEAD—In this city, November 28, Freeman J. Bumstead, M. D., aged 53 years.
Funeral at St. Ignatius Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., on Tuesday, December 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Mass. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
The attendance of members of this society is requested at the funeral of their recent associate and President, FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., LL. D. The services will be held at the Church of St. Ignatius, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., at 10 a. m., on Sunday, the 30th inst.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D. President.
F. A. CASTLE, M. D., Secretary.

COCKS—At Ossining, Westchester County, on the 26th inst., William Cocks, in the 61st year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence in Amonck, on Seventh day next, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock m.
Carriages will meet at Kensico the 8:30 a. m. Harlem train from New-York.

CONGER—On Thursday, November 27, Mary Frost, widow of the late John Conger, in the 8—th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 48 West 32d-st., on Monday, December 1, at 2 p. m.

HOMANS—At Holyoke, Mass., on 27th inst., of diphtheria, I. Smith Homans, aged 46 years.
Funeral services this day, at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J., on arrival of 3 p. m. train from New-York.

HOWES—At Windham, Conn., November 24, Geo. D. Howes, aged 57 years, well-known through Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, and the oldest agent of the Graefenberg Company; he was faithful and obliging, a true and honest man.

SAWYER—At East Hampton, Mass., the Hon. E. H. Sawyer. Funeral services on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

SEYMOUR—On Monday, November 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Rait, Amelia Clara Seymour (nee Connolly), widow of Edward Seymour, aged 64 years.
The remains were interred at Peekskill.
London and Portsmouth, England, and California papers please copy.

TODD—At Mott Haven, November 26, Jotham M. K., youngest son of Henry B. and Ann Eliza Todd, aged 23 years.
Funeral services from the residence of his parents, corner of Mott-ave. and 149th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Interment later in the day at Woodlawn.
Friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Geo. A. Renshaw, are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices.

Electricity a specialty for the cure of nervous and chronic diseases. Consultation and pamphlet free.
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MONDAY, December 1, at 3:30 p. m.,
A collection of THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 2:30 p. m.,
A large and valuable collection of COINS and MEDALS, the property of the late
THEODORE W. RILEY.

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Post Office Notice.—The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, November 29, 1879, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12:30 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 12:30 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Algeria, via Queenstown (correspondence for France must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m., for France direct, by steamship Canada, via Havre; on THURSDAY, at 10 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Baltic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed); and at 10 a. m., for France, Germany, &c., by steamship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed); on SATURDAY, at 9:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed); and at 9:30 a. m., for Scotland direct, by steamship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island leave New-York November 25. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York November 26. The mails for Hayti and Jamaica leave New-York November 27. The mails for Havana leave New-York November 28 and 29. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York November 28. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific Ports leave New-York December 1. The mails for Mexico leave New-York November 29. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco December 6. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco December 22.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, Nov. 22, 1879.

Unfailing relief from Dyspepsia may be obtained by the use of HAWLEY'S AROMATIZED PEPSINE.

The 123d Anniversary Festival of the St. Andrews Society of the State of New-York will take place on MONDAY EVENING, December 1.

The members of the society will dine together at Delmonico's, corner 5th-ave. and 26th-st., at 6 o'clock p. m., and are requested to meet punctually at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.

Persons interested in the society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets from the managers.
JOHN MACKAY, Secretary,
53 Exchange-place.

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New-York.

Political Notices.

Republican Primary Elections.
The Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts will meet at their respective headquarters on Tuesday evening, December 9, 1879, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Committee, for the ensuing year. Delegates to be apportioned as follows:

First District	5	Fifteenth District	10
Second District	4	Sixteenth District	7
Third District	7	Seventeenth District	13
Fourth District	4	Eighteenth District	7
Fifth District	7	Nineteenth District	9
Sixth District	7	Twentieth District	9
Seventh District	18	Twenty-first District	14
Eighth District	12	Twenty-second District	8
Ninth District	14	Twenty-third District	12
Tenth District	12	Twenty-third Ward	6
Eleventh District	13	Twenty-fourth Ward	3
Twelfth District	9		
Thirteenth District	15	Total	231
Fourteenth District	6		

By order of the Republican Central Committee.
C. A. ARTHUR, President.
SOLON B. SMITH, SAMUEL G. BURNS, } Secretaries.

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