

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 28.—Tilden was serenaded last night. In the course of his remarks he endorsed the democratic State ticket, and said this election has relation to national politics in regard to which you expect that I should make some observations. You are aware of the result of the contest in 1876.

A voice.—You were robbed.

Tilden—(excitedly)—I did not get robbed; the people got robbed. It was a robbery of the dearest right of free government, the right of the people to govern themselves and change their rulers at will. If the American people lie down and consent to sacrifice the integrity of their control over their own government they will commit a wrong not only against themselves, but the people of every other land. One thing I promise, one thing I swear before the assembled people of America, I swear that the government of America will be restored to the people according to the idea of its founders.

The *World* says the arrests last week were 1,580; births 644; deaths 438.

The *World's* Columbia, S. C., special says: After being occupied during the entire week on criminal matters pertaining to the county, the grand jury, yesterday, returned a true bill against L. Carpenter, late revenue collector for the district of South Carolina, for forgery in two instances, and for raising, altering, and printing warrants upon the treasury. A true bill was also found against Robert Smalls, colored congressman from the fifth South Carolina district, for accepting a bribe of \$5,000 to vote for the passage of a fraudulent printing appropriation, passed at the time Smalls was State Senator. The case is so clear against Smalls that he has not appeared at the present session of Congress.

The legislative investigation committee is still in session and has procured over fifty witnesses to Patterson's bribery of the members of the legislature at the time of his election as Senator, and also in his connection with the Blue ridge Railroad swindle. From the testimony given by ex-members of the legislature, it appears that Patterson paid them sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 according to their influence, to secure his election.

The *Times* says, shortly after ten o'clock last night, during the performance at Niblo's Garden some unknown person in the gallery cried "Fire." The house was packed to its utmost capacity, and as might have been expected, the alarm created a panic. The audience sprang to their feet, and a rush was made for the door. Women screamed and fainted, and the scene was one of the wildest confusion. The exit door on Crosby Street was carried off its hinges by the excited crowd, and the glass in the doors leading to the main hall on the ground floor was broken to atoms. The crowd in the gallery rushed down stairs, and the noise made by them aided in still further alarming the multitude.

The policeman on Crosby Street gave an alarm, and in a few moments the fire engine from Marion was on the spot ready to assist in extinguishing the supposed fire. Meanwhile Fleming, the lessee, ran to the stage, and coming forward assured the audience that there was no fire, and no cause for alarm; and at the same time, offered a reward of \$50 for the arrest of the person who cried "Fire." This statement had the effect of quieting the audience, and the panic soon subsided.

During the excitement, the play proceeded, the only interruption being the remarks of Fleming. After the curtain had fallen on the last act, Fleming again addressed the audience, who had been requested to keep their seats for a few moments, and told them that he believed the alarm of fire was raised for the purpose of injuring his business, and was the result of a conspiracy on the part of rival managers who were jealous of his success. He reiterated his offer of a reward of \$50 for the arrest of the miscreant who raised the false alarm.

As far as could be ascertained, no person was injured by the rush resulting from the panic. Several ladies were carried, fainting, into the vestibule, but soon recovered. It is probable the alarm was raised to give the pickpockets an opportunity to ply their nefarious trade.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—Edwin Adams, the actor, died at 11.15, this morning, at the residence of Dan Gardner, and in the latter's arms. He was conscious until within an hour of his death, when he called his wife to his bedside, and bade her good bye. The funeral services will take place in St. James' Episcopal Church on Thursday next, and the interment in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BOSTON, 29.—The officers of the North Bridgewater Savings Bank think they can pay the depositors 25 per cent. within 30 days. The loss to depositors depends upon the amount to be received from the estate of the deceased defrauding treasurer, Southworth. He was short \$80,000.

NEW YORK 29.

The sailors struck, today, for an advance of from \$14 to \$20 a month. They marched through the streets to the number of 400, and wrecked one objectionable boarding house, but were finally dispersed by the police. Several arrests were made.

The mayor of Ferdinandina telegraphs that he needs \$7,000 to keep the well from starving and supply the sick with necessities.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the silver people think they have a pretty sure thing of it in both houses, and yet they are probably mistaken. There are a good many silver men, but they are of many minds. Some of the most eccentric would vote with Senator Jones to make it an unlimited legal tender and have it coined at the mint like gold; others, however, are vehemently opposed to this as extremely impolitic and dangerous as well as dishonest, but they would agree to a measure such as Secretary Sherman is also believed to favor, that is recalling all legal tender notes under \$5 and issuing silver dollars in their stead, making these dollars legal tender up to \$10, perhaps \$20, and receivable for public dues up to that amount. Between these two kinds of silver men there is an irreconcilable difference, for the latter believe that the former seek for a measure which is, in its nature, fraudulent and injurious to the country. Then again the friends of legal tender notes have a good many votes, all of them will not go for either of the silver plans. These projects in the House will be referred to the committee on banking and currency, and will be there vigorously fought over by hard and soft money men, and it is very doubtful if that committee ever brings into the House a really dangerous bill, but when it does report, the bill it brings forth is sure to be debated in committee of the whole, and the result of such discussion will be, it is now believed, a sensible conclusion. There is apparently a very general opposition to the resumption date, but even this weakens before the law, the price of gold, and people begin to say that perhaps resumption will whittle itself out after all, and it may be as well to leave the resumption date alone for the present. It is not probable that anything will be done on any of these currency or silver questions before the annual message and treasury report are laid before the House, and these will add a suggestion of their own to the general mass, and necessitate further counsel. Both parties, also, are carefully looking to their own future, and neither is anxious to make a hasty blunder, and thus spoil its chances in 1880. The democrats in particular are on their guard. There will be a good deal of wild talk on that side, but the leaders are sound in both Houses, and the leaders of the democratic party will control it when the moment of action comes.

Private letters from a highly responsible source in Japan, state unequivocally, that recent secret negotiations, between England and Japan on the one side, and Russia and Japan on the other, have embraced these points and results, viz: England insists on sharing all of Japan's advantages in opening Corea, and Japan refuses to concede the demand. Russia consents to support Japan's refusal to any extremity if Japan will waive her claim to the northern port of entry and choose one further south.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. W. Upton, second comptroller of the treasury, James Gilfillan, treasurer of the United States; Albert M. Wyman, asst. treasurer of United States; Frank Gilbert, United States asst. treasurer at Chicago; John P. Hoyt, of Mich., governor of Arizona;

na; Marsden C. Burch, United States attorney for the western district of Michigan; S. S. Matthews, United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan; H. H. Bates, of New York, examiner in chief of the Patent Office.

The hurricane, which recently swept over the Island of Curacao, caused a loss of property estimated at \$2,000,000. The loss of life was large. In the city of Curacao, many of the most solid structures were crushed by the waves and many persons buried in the ruins. The people were made paupers in an hour.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—Senator Morton's condition, at 1 o'clock, was about the same as reported last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Victoria dispatch says William Milby, member of the provincial parliament, was drowned in the Frazer River, at Hope, last Friday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grant on landing at Boulogne, on their way to Paris, yesterday, were welcomed by M. Huguet Grandsire, senator for Pas de Calais, and by the sub-prefect of Boulogne. The latter was specially deputed by the government to greet the General on his arrival on French soil. At Paris Gen. Grant was greeted by the Marquis de Abzar, the first aid-de-camp of President MacMahon.

Several accounts concur in stating that the Turks have commenced a vigorous bombardment against the Russian positions in Schipka Pass, and have already silenced one Russian battery. A correspondent at Rasgrad states that the Egyptians before their removal to Varna suffered dreadfully, three or four hundred going into the hospital daily with dysentery.

According to news from the best sources at Constantinople the Grand Vizier cannot agree with Mahomad Damad Pasha, on the question of an armistice. Mahomad has urged an armistice with all his influence. The Grand Vizier recently tendered his resignation, but afterwards withdrew it.

A Berlin correspondent says it is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff in a communication to the Russian ambassador here, emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the conditions of the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria were finally and definitely improved.

PARIS, 25.—Specie in the Bank of France decreased 1,300,000 francs the past week.

General Grant and party visited the Elysee this afternoon. They were received by Marshal and Madame MacMahon, the latter acting as interpreter.

LONDON, 25.—Minister Pierrepont and Earl Derby have signed a treaty regarding trade marks and trade labels. The treaty goes to America to-day.

Five thousand colliers are on strike, and two thousand more go out on Saturday. The Staffordshire colliers are voting whether they will accept the reduction insisted on by the proprietors.

All means of transport have been requisitioned at Philippopolis and Sofia for conveying three months' provisions into Plevna. On the 13th inst. there were 4,500 wounded in Plevna. Private houses have been converted into hospitals. Want of lint and medicines are already felt.

BERLIN, 25.—The Russian losses to the 18th inst., officially stated, are 60,100 men.

Semi-official journals announce it likely that the Reichstag may meet earlier than usual because of the quiet state of France.

LONDON, 25.—Several dispatches from Rome assert that the general of the Jesuits, by the Pope's order, has expelled from the society, Father Cruci, editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*. Both as a sacred orator and writer, he has heretofore been regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the Jesuit order, and of the Roman church. Father Cruci's offense was in maintaining that the temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the church. It is said that he intends to publish a full account of his differences with the Vatican, dating from 1871.

A Bucharest correspondent says: After making a tour of the Czarowitch's position, he is convinced that a winter campaign is impossible with the existing transportation system. Already fodder sometimes fails for days.

Kars has been bombarded and part of the city is on fire. The place is provisioned for four months.

PARIS, 25.—Gambetta, in his speech at the Chateau Chillon, violently denounced the Government's electoral manoeuvres, declaring that but for fraud and robbery 400 republicans would have been returned. He made a bitter attack upon the empire and the Bonapartists, but spoke in very conciliatory tones of the other parties, and predicted an eventual alliance between them and the republicans, when the present passions had time to go. He said this approachment may commence in this very place. I most disinterestedly desire it. Gambetta declared that the republicans desired order and progress. They had no subversive aims. He was not an enemy to those who governed France. He was an enemy of no one. He exhorted his hearers to have confidence in the majority, which would know how to make the authority of France prevail without exceeding the bounds of legality.

LONDON, 26.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Tutehenitz, before Plevna, Oct. 25, says: Yesterday, after a desperate engagement of ten hours' duration, General Gourka's detachments, operating with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurnji Dubnik and Teliche. Gourka then stationed himself on the Sofia road, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Ervsi Pasha, together with his chief of staff, many other Turkish officers, about 3,000 foot soldiers, and an entire regiment of cavalry. Four cannon and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were also captured. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs under date Oct. 25th, as follows: To-day twelve Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked the works of Rustchuk. The Turks made a sortie, and forced the Russians to retire into their entrenchments at Ryrkos, with a loss of 450 killed and wounded.

Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Jovancistlem near Kosovo on the right to Solenek on the left. They were repulsed with a loss of 800 killed and some prisoners. The Turkish loss is 160 killed and sixty wounded.

In regard to General Gourko's victory, Chevet Pasha's official dispatch from Orhanie claims that the attack on Teliche was repulsed, but admits that the Russian cavalry has posted itself at Dabrik and destroyed the telegraph lines.

The impression prevails that since the rains the Russians, convinced of the impossibility of wintering in Bulgaria, will make a desperate effort to reduce Plevna and defeat Suleiman Pasha's army before their retirement into Roumania becomes necessary.

The American masons, recently landed, have joined the strike. The Staffordshire colliers have voted to strike.

The bank of New Caledonia has failed. Note circulation 1,500,000 francs. The European debts are two millions.

INGERSOL, Ont., 26.—Francis Robinson, known as "Millie Seville," of the Emerson minstrels, killed himself.

BERLIN, 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, shows an increase of 1,080,000 marks.

SHANGHAI, 26.—The Chinese authorities have officially taken possession of the railway between Woosung and Shanghai, and stopped all traffic thereon.

PARIS, 26.—*Figaro* announces that at the cabinet council, yesterday, a draught of the message from President MacMahon, to be delivered at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, was approved. It is very firm in tone.

LONDON, 27.—A correspondent gives the following account of the Russian operations derived from a Russian officer just returned from Plevna: No convoy has entered Plevna since Gen. Gourko took command of the cavalry. The investment is now complete. The Imperial guard, as they arrived, took up positions on the Russian left, thus gradually prolonging the line of investment across the Lovatz road to the Sofia road. The investment by infantry extends from the Roumanian positions, north-east of Plevna, to the Sofia road on the west. On the west the circle is

completed by Gen. Gourko's cavalry, which can cut off all supplies; but the Russians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry investment. The correspondent thinks there is every reason to believe that Plevna is not victualled sufficiently to stand a siege until spring, and that appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out. The correspondent concludes, "I must say now the question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Kruden's defeat in July."

It is reported that the Russians pursuing Mukhtar have advanced as far as Khovassan, and that Mukhtar has retreated to Koproko, between Khovassan and Hassau Kaleh. Erzeroum is preparing for siege. The inhabitants are arming, and reinforcements are hastening up from Trebizond. Ghazi Mukhtar, however, reports that the Russians have not advanced further than Mellidoo on the western slope of Loghala Dag, which is doubtless more probable than the first statement. A state of panic prevails at Erzeroum, giving rise to unfavorable rumors.

Col. Valentine Baker will shortly resign his command and return to Constantinople.

Consuls 96 7-16; bonds, 67's 108½; Ten-forties 108½; new fives, 106½; Erie, 13, preferred 23.

Parliament has been further prorogued to December 19.

The *Daily News* says the master masons will prosecute the men who accepted a passage from America under contract to work, and further rendered themselves liable by actually entering upon the work as contracted, if they persist in acting with the strikers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he believes President MacMahon has fallen under the influence of those who are determined to resist the will of the nation, but the cabinet is divided how far such resistance ought to be carried. Duke de Broglie, president of the council and minister of justice, Duke de Cazes, minister of foreign affairs, General Berthand, minister of war, and Viscount de Maux, minister of agriculture, might go as far as a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, but if the Senate refused this they would resign.

The Bolton strike is over. The loss in wages will amount to half a million dollars.

PARIS, 27.—Several representatives of French newspapers have interviewed ex-President Grant, but found him very reticent. He declined to express an opinion on the political situation here. He said his first impression of France was that it wore a prosperous, well-ordered and happy aspect.

LONDON, 27.—The pro-Russian sympathizers here are greatly exulted by General Gourka's successful raid cutting off the Turkish line of supply via the Sophia road to Plevna. It is beyond question a serious disaster for the Turks and more important to the Czar than would have been the success so desperately contested for in assaulting Lovatz and Grivitza. It severs Osman Pasha's communication with all points west of Plevna, cuts him off from needed winter supplies and his line of retreat, and menaces his rear so as to compel the erection of defences in that direction. The success was effected by the combined Russian forces approaching simultaneously from north and south of Plevna and thus concentrated at the point of attack. It looks as if the investment of Plevna is now complete.

LONDON, 28.—Complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre colliery, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished.

LONDON, 29.—Twelve of the American masons, who recently arrived here, begun work on buildings in Temple Bar, on Saturday; four others who joined the strike, applied for a summons against the contractor for detaining their tools. Six obtained work through the strike committee, and several have been sent to different parts of the kingdom.

Joseph Durham, sculptor, is dead.

The obelisk, with the ship *Cleopatra*, will remain at Ferrol all winter, pending the determination of salvage, the owners of the steam-