

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 6. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says General Sherman, usually reticent on politics, says, "I have a strong affection for the character of Governor Hayes, both as a soldier and a man. Hayes was a brave officer, and I hope to see him elected, and expect he will be, and I don't care who knows it. I don't say anything to influence others."

He says, on the Indian question, that he is very hopeful, and since the victory of Miles, considers the war and its results mainly determined, and that the country in the Black Hills will, in time, be so safe that any white man may fearlessly enter. The autumn campaign was satisfactory and successful. The Indians have mostly laid down their arms, and will not have an opportunity to take them up again. Their treatment henceforth will be different. The remaining hostile body cannot be very large, and things will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and they will be dogged if it takes until next summer to make them succumb.

NEW YORK, 7.

A special from Rome, relating the circumstances of the death of Cardinal Antonelli, says: His death was peaceful. About his bedside were his relations and many of his colleagues in the college of cardinals. He was seized on Sunday with a sudden attack of gout in the chest while in the presence of his Holiness giving an account of the sums received from Spanish pilgrims. The Pope was greatly affected by the suddenness of his illustrious servant's prostration. His Eminence was, by the direction of the Pope, carried to an adjoining apartment. The Pope sent for his own physician, who at once declared all hope gone. The sacred emblems were then partaken of by the dying cardinal, and the Pope retired for a short time to another part of his palace. His Holiness, however, again visited the sufferer, and remained by his side for some time, giving his benediction before retiring. He lingered along, at times suffering intense agony, till daylight, then his vital energies seemed wholly exhausted, and at seven o'clock Cardinal Antonelli was dead. The cardinal's property and personal effects are bequeathed to his kindred; his large and valuable collection of bri-c-a-bac, paintings, works of art, cut and uncut precious stones, are left to the museum of the Vatican.

President Grant, in an interview in relation to the presence of troops in some of the Southern States, says: "It must be remembered that under their instructions the troops cannot interfere with any of the rights of citizens; that they are simply to be called on to protect all alike, without regard to party or political action. Those who are quiet and law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear from either officers or men, for either are well-known to be practically indifferent to the course which political affairs may take, and by reason of their profession are naturally disinterested." Of the need for troops in South Carolina, the President said, "Murders have been frequently committed, and the further sacrifice of life was imminent, which the governor and state were powerless to prevent. The request for troops was properly preferred, and I could not, if I would, have dared to ignore it."

Chicago, 7.

Returns from 130 Iowa towns in 67 counties give 589 republican gain and 341 democratic gain.

The *Inter-Ocean's* editorial says the battle has been fought and lost. For the first time in the history of the world, a government has been taken from the hands of those who saved it, and given over to those who sought its destruction. The republican party has fought a gallant battle, but it has fought against great odds and it is overwhelmed. It has fought an open enemy in front and a treacherous enemy in the rear. It has fought a pronounced and old time foe, and it has fought a new and disorganizing element in its own ranks. The canker of jealousy, envy and secret hate has pervaded the pretended friends of republicanism, and the unjust attack upon the party, as represented by the administration, has shown its fruits in an alienated constituency, and culminated in the present calamity to

the country. The men of little faith, the weak and unstable elements, have withdrawn their allegiance, and, with the quick instinct which scents loaves and fishes from afar, have gone over to the enemy. There remains the old guard, which dies but never surrenders. The men of principle and pluck who came in with the birth of the party of freedom, and will go out only with its final death and destruction, remain unshaken in the disaster as they have stood firm in triumph. Notwithstanding all this, however, linked with the follies against which we have protested and warned the representatives, we have not believed it possible that the American people could commit the tremendous folly of handing the government over to the confederate democracy. The signs of the last few days have confirmed us in this opinion, and Tuesday morning broke upon a confident and eager multitude of republicans.

Private dispatches from the best informed republicans of New York declared that the State was morally certain for Hayes and Wheeler. They were mistaken, and, instead of a victory, we have to announce an overwhelming defeat. We do not attempt to disguise our supreme regret at the result. We believe it to be a terrible misfortune, and as such we herald it. It comes with disheartening force to the republicans of the north, but it will fall with far more crushing effect on the loyal men of the south. Are the American people satisfied with their work? Is this to be the end and aim of that equality before the law which Lincoln proclaimed and which the country pledged its honor to preserve? We shall see. But if the battle between freedom and slavery is to be fought again upon this continent, it will be with a mightier power and with a desperation beside which the former contests will sink to insignificance.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: When we write these lines all the indications are that Samuel J. Tilden has been elected President of the United States. The majority in the electoral college is small, but all-sufficient. The vote of the solid South with that of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana has decided there shall be a change. It is not difficult to discover wherein the republican party has been overcome in this election. Four years ago there was a large defection of some of the best and ablest republicans in the country, caused by dissatisfaction, not with the principles of the republican party, but with the general character of the men then administering the government. The people, however, were not prepared to hand over the government to the democratic party, and the republican administration was continued. The men in office chose to regard this as a personal vindication, and heedless of the great popular demand for reform, they grew bolder in their conduct. Then came the popular indignation as shown in the action of 1874, and when 1876 opened it was certain that, unless the republican party could give the nation an assurance of its purpose to reform the administrative policy of the Government, the party could not retain control of the Government. To do this it was necessary to select a candidate whose name and ability were of themselves a guarantee that reform would be vigorous and comprehensive. The republican convention was not able to select the man whom the country needed, and expected a division among the aspirants, and the persistent efforts of the machine politicians to perpetuate their system compelled the selection of a compromise candidate who, though eminently respectable and personally devoted to reform, was not the man previously accepted by the country. Governor Hayes was not a favorite of the machine politicians. His letter of acceptance was an admirable exposition of the existing evils, and a manly declaration of purpose to address himself to their correction, but there was, nevertheless, a peculiar disappointment. There was the shadow which rested on the campaign from the beginning to the end; the regret that the leadership of the party had not been given to one who had already endeared himself to the country as the great republican reformer, meaning Bristow. All resources have been devoted towards retaining the republican vote, and not to capture the democratic votes, but the democracy pursued the aggressive policy, holding Hayes responsible for all the errors and mistakes of the administration for the last eight years, and while his platform and his principles were all that the country could desire, he had to carry the weight of the very crimes and follies which he had been selected to reform. The result of the campaign thus conducted, a campaign intensely aggressive on the one hand and exclusively defensive on the other, is shown in its effect in all close and debateable States in Indiana. It caused a defeat, which defeat gave new vigor to the democratic party in other States, and in the general result the story is told of the defeat of a great and powerful party by a few thousand votes in each of two or three small States. The election of Mr. Tilden does not mean the disruption or disbandment of the republican party. Its principles are those of national life. They cannot be destroyed. It will retain a majority in one branch of Congress and be a strong minority in the other. Its leading policies are engrafted in the constitution, and are unchangeable. The defeat of such a party must be temporary, and with its temporary defeat pass away also the temporary causes leading to that defeat.

NEW YORK.

New York, 7. — The election districts in this city give Tilden 21,000 majority, indicating a majority of 50,000 in the city. Scattering republicans from the interior show republican gains over the vote in 1872.

The rear portion of the buildings Nos. 839 to 843, Broadway, took fire this afternoon. Miners' art gallery building was damaged to the amount of \$1,000, and the paintings suffered slight damage by handling. The first floor, 843 Broadway, was occupied by J. L. Peters, dealer in music; damage to stock \$30,000. The first floor, 841 Broadway, was occupied by H. Guilford, human hair dealer; loss from \$3,000 to \$7,000. The second floor in the same building, was occupied by Petebet, Pelton & Co., manufacturers of cabinet organs; the stock estimated at \$15,000, was badly damaged. Other losses aggregate \$7,000. The buildings owned by the Roosevelt estate were damaged to the amount of \$10,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

Utica. — Complete: Tilden 94 majority; democratic gain 310.

The vote of New York county is Tilden 112,208; Hayes 58,650; Cooper 252; Tilden's majority over Hayes 53,550.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, 7. — Hayes will have from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Eames and Ballou, republican congressmen, are both elected.

GEORGIA.

Tilden's majority 50,000 to 60,000. The entire democratic congressional ticket is elected.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul has given 1,200 majority for Tilden. Three republican congressmen are elected.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore gives a democratic majority of 10,000.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, 7. — Tilden 1,979, Hayes 2,172, a democratic gain of 454 on the vote of 1872. Blackburn, democrat, for Congress, 1,594; Shackelford, republican, 1,895.

The total vote of the city of Louisville is 17,321, of which Hayes has 5,158 and Tilden 12,163, a democratic majority of 7,005 and a democratic gain of 3,500. The State will probably go democratic by over 6,000 majority. The democrats elect congressmen in every district.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, 7. — The majority in this city for Tilden is 958; for Goode, democrat for congress, 965; a democratic increase of 574. Elizabeth county gives 830 republican majority, a republican increase of 200.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, 7. — There is a republican majority of 15,200; the republican majority of last year was 17,200.

NORTH CAROLINA.

All points in the State heard from give democratic gains.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston. — The democrats have certainly elected Evers in the fourth, and Aiken in the third dis-

trict, to Congress. The State is probably carried for Hampton, and for Tilden by a small majority, but both sides still claim it. Charleston City gives Hampton a majority, and the result in the State depends upon the vote of Charleston County.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, 7. — Tilden, 1,789 majority; a democratic gain over the vote for Governor last year of 518. Two hundred and eight towns and wards give Tilden 886 majority; a net democratic gain of 1,299.

NEW YORK, 8. — The *Tribune* says Tilden and Hendricks will be undoubtedly elected by a fair majority of the electoral college. They have probably carried the solid south with the possible exception of South Carolina and Louisiana. They have carried New York by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, and Connecticut by about 1,500 majority. They have carried Indiana by 19,000 majority. Their total vote in the electoral college is likely to exceed 200. Hayes and Wheeler have carried the New England States, except Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and all the western States except Missouri. Their vote in the electoral college will not fall much below 150. The republicans retain control of the United States Senate, but their majority, which is now fifteen, will certainly be reduced to ten, and possibly to six. The House of Representatives is in doubt; the news thus far received makes it apparently democratic by eighteen majority, but the returns are so incomplete that later information may increase this or give it to the Republicans by a small majority. In Massachusetts Adams has run behind Tilden a little, and Rice is elected Governor by a vote slightly below that for Hayes in New York. The congressional delegation is substantially unchanged, with possible republican gains of one or two. Returns from South Carolina, Louisiana and Wisconsin are inconclusive, and no news whatever has been received from the Pacific States.

The *Tribune's* editorial says the hopeful aspect of Tilden's election lies in the possibility that all our fears were groundless, and our suspicions and our doubts, to say the least, unjust. There is no need now to go over the record and recount our reasons for distrust. That argument is closed, and a decision adverse to our hopes has been given by the majority. Our hopes now must be that Tilden was only sincere when he professed to be in favor of genuine administration reform and sound currency, and opposed to the payment of the Confederate war claims, but that he will have the courage of his convictions, the stubbornness of will and purpose to insist upon what he has professed to believe in, and sufficient backing in his party to be able to carry out his views. We have opposed him partly because of national doubts of his sincerity, inspired by his record as a party manager and public man, more because of doubts of his actual ability to resist the will and overcome the spirit and purpose of the party behind him. Now that he is elected President, it is only fair that we lay aside any pride of opinion that we may have, that we indulge in no spirit of mere factious opposition, but hope that he will do and be all that is promised and professed, and disappoint those who have doubted, rather than those who have trusted him. Laying aside the manifold reasons for doubting his earnestness as a reformer and his ability to enforce reforms, we may content ourselves with remembering there are some things in connection with his public service as Governor which do not leave us without hope of some good from his administration, and we may also find encouragement in the reflection that he has every incentive of personal ambition to administer the government in the interest of the whole people, and not of his party, and so crown his public career, which, according to his own letter of acceptance, must culminate in a single presidential term, with such great and distinguished service as shall round out his life and complete his fame. It is no secret that among the best minds of the democratic party the hope is harbored that the administration of President Tilden will be such a disappointment to the self-seekers and plunderers who are expecting so much from it, that the party will be divided and broken up over it within a year. We have not been credulous of such a result, but there is a probability of it. Should

it happen, the new administration will need and will receive the hearty sympathy and support of thousands who did not give Tilden their votes. However that may be, there is but one plain duty for today, and that is to recognize the will of the majority, and until the newly elected president has done something to forbid it, to give him, if not our entire confidence, at least our heartiest hope that he will have the courage and the will to be true to his own professions, to himself, and to the country, and give us wise and honest administration.

What The "Sun" Says.

The New York *Sun* says the blow dealt at the corrupt party in power by the indignant people is as stunning to the republicans as it is gratifying to every honest and patriotic man in the Union. As becomes her prestige and position, New York heads the way. The overwhelming triumph in this State is partly owing to the fact that Tilden himself supervised, and that his election is largely due to the votes of the independent republicans. It is impossible to overestimate the beneficial results which are to flow from this triumph. We shall have peace in the south and harmony between the north and the south. We shall hear no more of the intervention of the bayonet on elections. The outrage mill will cease to grind out its products of lies on the eve of every important political campaign. The freedmen will pursue the noiseless tenor of their way, cast their ballots as they please, and learn at length that the chief end of the colored man is not to be a serf of the unprincipled politicians, who have heretofore used him to foil white rogues into places of power, where they could plunder and oppress the people. Business will revive, labor will find employment, capital will not shrink from investment, greenbacks will gradually appreciate to the value of coin, our banks will pass current in foreign markets, the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of this and other cities, who, on the eve of election attempted to frighten the people from voting as they pleased, will, after calm reflection, become somewhat ashamed of it. This victory is the final overthrow of Grantism. It is the end of Grant himself. It puts the finishing touch to Hayes, who tried to step into his shoes. The vocation of such corrupt politicians as Chandler, Robeson, Babcock, Boss Shepherd, and Don Cameron will no longer be profitable. Chamberlains of the type of Schurz, Fenton, Banks, and Grover will disappear. Such carpet-bag vermin as the Kelloggs, Careys, Chamberlains, and Spencers will be swept from the face of the southern soil which they have so long polluted.

What the Times Says.

The *Times's* editorial says the result of the presidential election is still in doubt. Enough has been learned to show that the vote has been unprecedentedly heavy, that both parties have exhausted their full legitimate strength, that the peculiar democratic policy for which such extensive preparations were made in the large registration in this city and in the enormous registry in Brooklyn has had its effect, and that in some of the States where shot-gun and rifle clubs were relied upon, to secure democratic victory there is only too much reason to fear that it has been successful. From the State of New York returns from the interior have up to present writing come in very slowly. Two hundred and twenty-three voting districts outside of the city of New York and Brooklyn show a net democratic gain over 1874 of 3,284. In that year the republican majority outside the two cities named was 79,720. This year New York city has given 53,500 democratic, while the returns from Brooklyn represent a majority of 17,792, the combined majority being 71,292. On the basis of returns from the remainder of the State there is little hope of overcoming this majority, and the electoral vote of New York will be cast for Mr. Tilden. That this is largely due to fraud in New York and Kings county, and that an honest vote in these counties would have changed the result, and with it the result of the presidential election, are conclusions which no intelligent and fair observer can refuse to consider. The exact truth in regard to them cannot now be stated, but it will be ascertained and it must have its weight.