

THE WORLD.

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FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.

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THE OCTOBER RECORD.

Total number of "Worlds" printed during the month of October, 1887.

8,479,880.

AVERAGE PER DAY FOR THE ENTIRE MONTH.

273,526 Copies.

October circulation during the past 112 years compared:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Copies. Rows include 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(Agate Measurement.)

Ordinary, 25 cents per line. No extra price for acceptable display.

Extra for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the Evening News.

THE FIRST REFORM.

Electoral reform must precede all other attempts to purify politics and to elevate the plane of government.

With corrupt elections, registering the decree of a machine or sealing the bargain of a boss, there can be no hope of either honest politics or good government.

The Tribune truly says of the proposed measure to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots by the State, and for the limitation of the use of money in elections, that "it will do more to purify campaign methods and prevent bribery than any other agency existing or prospective."

Let patriotic men of all parties unite in securing the enactment of such a law.

THE SURPLUS MUST GO.

Secretary FAIRCHILD, it is hardly necessary to say, will give no heed to the cowardly counsel of false advisers to moderate or abandon his earnest recommendation that the surplus be stopped by a reduction of taxes.

It is stated that the Secretary will urge upon Congress the necessity of "immediate action" for the relief of the Treasury and the people.

Bond purchases at a high premium were justifiable only as a last expedient to prevent a financial panic. The only other alternative is to spend the surplus in reckless appropriations.

In urging immediate tax reduction, Secretary FAIRCHILD will be in harmony with the Democratic platform in his own State, and with the sentiment of the people everywhere.

STANFORD'S BRIEF ISSUED.

Senator STANFORD has been obliged to contribute an article to the "Books That Have Helped Me" series.

If the Senator is perfectly frank, his essay, brief but comprehensive, will read substantially as follows:

"Check-books."

THE FRENCH KALEIDOSCOPE.

The resignation of President GREY as a result of the CAPPAPELL-WILSON scandal seems to be a foregone conclusion, and Parisian politicians are busy speculating as to his probable successor.

The Government of France changes like a kaleidoscope. No one, and a Frenchman the least of all, can foretell the outcome of the present crisis. Only the cloud of war that hovers over the Rhine is likely to prevent partisan dimensions that might lead to the overthrow of the Republic.

How grand in its adamantine foundations and its magnificent structural stability seems the American Republic in comparison.

WHAT TRUSTS ARE FOR.

Judge TULLEY, of Chicago, was greatly astonished to learn from evidence given before him that the Chicago Gas Trust undertook to raise \$10,000,000 on bonds upon a plant worth \$7,000,000, and to divide the proceeds among the stockholders.

There is nothing strange about this. What does Judge TULLEY suppose Trusts are for? They double up the volume of the stock of combining corporations, divide the inflated securities among the members of the ring, and then by arbitrarily fixing the price of the articles they control make the public pay dividends on the fictitious total.

If the people do not throttle the Trusts they may rely upon it that the Trusts will do it.

SHERMAN'S SHIBBOLETH.

Frigid Gurney's idea of the Republican battle for 1888 is "War taxes and war memories forever!"

He would hang on to a 47 per cent. tariff with one hand and flaunt the bloody shirt in the other.

Well, the Republicans have been steadily whipped on these issues for the past six years. If they really hanker after another and final trouncing on the same line the Democracy will be only too happy to accommodate them.

THE ARREST OF MOST.

Freedom of speech is one thing, and a reckless and rabid incitement to murder and riot is quite another thing.

The American people cherish the former as one of their most precious heritages and safeguards, but the fundamental law of self-protection necessitates the power to suppress the latter.

That ardent little orator, JONAH MOSKOWITZ, has persistently crossed the line that separates liberty from license, and he is to be squelched very properly and under ample provision of the law. That he realizes that he has grossly abused the right of free speech is shown by his attempt to deny the right of his murderous mouthings.

As Chicago has learned at terrible cost, the hissing brood of anarchical serpents is best crushed when young.

A CALL FOR FAIR PLAY.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club very properly alleges that the conditions of the revised deed of gift for the America Cup are "unjust and sportsmanlike."

This World pointed out this fact when the new deed was adopted, and it expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the sportsmen of America.

As victors we can afford to be generous. We cannot afford to be mean. We want no hedge of partiality about that cup.

Off with those "unjust and unsportsmanlike" conditions. The speed of our sloops, and not stringent "regulations," is the best defense of the trophy.

BUYING THE SENATE.

The Republican money in this State largely went, under the direction of BOSS PLATT, to the purchase of Republican Senators in Democratic districts.

Three districts that gave a handsome plurality for Cook, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, elected the henchmen of PLATT to the Senate over unexceptionable Democratic candidates.

The Republican State ticket was left to take care of itself, while PLATT looked after himself and his Quarantine ring by electing Senators who would keep hold-over officials in place years after their terms have expired.

No wonder a party that submits to such leadership is moribund in this State.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States, just made public, shows that the surplus revenue collected from the taxpayers for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$103,471,097.

This extortion of unnecessary and unjust taxes has now been going on for seven years.

"Therefore the Democracy of New York demand," said the State platform, "that Federal taxation be straightway reduced by a sum not less than \$100,000,000 yearly."

BOCHERSTEIN'S TELEPHONE FIGHT.

The citizens of Rochester have set a good example to the country in their plucky and persistent fight against the extortion of the Bell Telephone monopoly.

For the first time that grasping corporation is likely to be forced to terms.

The telephone monopolists are despotic beyond all precedent in a field to which their exclusive title is by no means clearly demonstrated. The voluminous records of the Patent Office contain few patents as extraordinary in the breadth of application as the Bell telephone monopoly.

Evidently Philadelphia is not opposed to letting her citizens enjoy art on Sunday.

The Sunday attendance averages from two to five hundred on the most popular occasions, such as loan exhibitions, it runs up to three or four thousand. On Monday, the one other free day, the attendance does not average 100.

Capt. W. D. Pritch, Curator of the schools connected with the Academy and the Librarian, looks after the Sunday opening. "In the beginning," that gentleman said to THE WORLD, "a force of twenty policemen was retained for the building on Sundays. They were found so unnecessary that now there is not one. There is a call near at hand which would summon one if occasion should arise to clear the building for the whole time of the free Sunday opening. I have had to call in a policeman only once."

"The people are of the poorer classes on that day," he said, "and many come on Sundays. No harm has been done to anything, and the visitors show an intelligent interest and enjoyment of the works in the Academy."

The expense of opening the Museum on Sundays is about \$7. Something is obtained from the sale of catalogues, which are 10 cents apiece.

The work engages four attendants, one to check the catalogue, another to direct people are not allowed to take into the gallery; one to stay in the gallery to keep order, one to sell catalogues, and finally myself, see that no improper person enters the building under any circumstances. This has been done by an Academy of Art which was entirely dependent on private resources for its support, not being subsidized at all by State or City."

Some desirable results have followed from the opening of Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park on Sundays. This institution is very analogous to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art is a tenant of Memorial Hall. The Park Commission can displace it at a year's notice, and the Museum corporation can retire at a notice of the same length.

The Museum has occupied the building from six months after the Centennial to the present time. It has been open on Sundays, at least since 1880 the Sunday opening has been free.

Philadelphia expends \$350,000 on Fairmount Park annually. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated to the maintenance and repairs of Memorial Hall. Out of this appropriation the salaries of the assistants are paid in great part.

The force employed consists of sixteen men—a custodian, an assistant custodian, a foreman, an engineer, two night watchmen, two closet keepers and one carpenter, and the rest are assistants, who clean the building daily from 7.30 to 9.30 a. m., the hours of opening, and on Mondays until noon. They are also on duty when the place is open.

The Board of Trustees consisted of thirty-two, and two or three of them resigned when the Sunday opening was declared. One of these resigning trustees was in favor of closing the Park itself on Sunday. Whether he wanted vegetation to halt on that day or not is not known.

The only expenses involved are the assistants' wages and the coal consumed. These are in great part defrayed from the appropriation for the Memorial Hall. The expense of exhibitions, of getting and returning the

ALL WIDE OPEN ON SUNDAY.

EVEN PHILADELPHIA LEADS NEW YORK IN LIBERAL THOUGHT.

Her Working People Have Free Access to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Museum and the Pomplian Views on Sunday—What H. C. Whipple and Dalton Dorr Say About Sunday Opening.

UNDAY would seem to find its most congenial home in Philadelphia. Busting New Yorkers are apt to believe that in the city of Penn Sunday is observed for seven days in the week. If it was surprising to see Boston opening her Museum of Art on Sunday it was certainly startling to learn that Philadelphia did the same.

To see if rumor were correct about the point a World reporter ran over there to find out how they managed things. It is true, Puritan Boston, chilled by the east winds which blew the Mayflower to Massachusetts Bay, and Quaker Philadelphia, steeped in the sedate calm which William Penn has left to his progeny, open their Museums of Art on Sunday, and New York, the cosmopolitan, does not!

The World has shown how the Sunday opening works in Boston. The same success accompanies it in Philadelphia.

There are three art institutions in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and the Pomplian Views. They all open on Sunday.

The Academy of the Fine Arts on Cherry and Broad streets, in the shadow of the imposing pile of the public buildings, was built in the Centennial year. Architecturally it has shared the fate of some others of the edifices which have been dedicated to art in America and is somewhat suggestive of a too ornate freight station. But since this present building was erected it has been open to the public on Sundays. An admission fee was charged, however. From April 11, 1880, it has been free.

There was no opposition to the Sunday opening. The Academy is a corporation and the Board of Directors are gentlemen of means who are devoted to the interests of art.

That the Sunday opening has not had any detrimental effect on donations to the Academy is well shown by the receipts on Sundays. The most important of these is that of Mr. Joseph E. Temple, a wealthy Philadelphian and one of the board of directors. He has contributed \$1,000 a year, and provision for its increase in three years to a fund of \$30,000. Half of the interest on this sum was given unconditionally for the purchase of a new building for the Academy.

The interest on the other half was conditional on the museum opening two days free, one of which free days should be Sunday.

Last year efforts were made to secure an entire new building for the Academy. The result was a subscription of \$112,500, obtained between Feb. 8, 1886, and Jan. 10, 1887. Mr. Temple also contributed \$30,000 to this fund. The city gives nothing to the Academy except the land on which it stands.

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objects contributed, the printing of catalogues and the current expenses outside of assistants' wages and coal are met by the Pennsylvania Museum.

Mr. Dalton Dorr, the Secretary and Curator of the institution, said with regard to the Sunday attendance:

"The Sunday visitors are 50 per cent. up to the first of this month of November, there have been 222,657 visitors, and 140,813 came on Sunday. It is a joy to me, and must be to any one who takes an interest in art, to see the people who come here on Sundays. They are well behaved, thoughtful, interested. You will see fathers bringing their children by the hand and explaining things to them. We have no trouble at all with the Sunday crowds and no injury has been done to the building or the objects of art. I have never had to eject anybody on Sunday."

"On the Sunday during the late celebration, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 11,000 people visited the place. That was the highest number on any Sunday. October 25, 1886, was the most successful day, which shows the largest number of visitors. During the winter this part of the park being so flat and open is pretty bleak, and not many care to struggle out through the snow and wind."

"The year following the Centennial Exhibition was the greatest visiting year until 1881, when the free Sunday opening was inaugurated at the citizens on the day of rest. Every year, and as I said, 50 per cent. come on Sunday."

This is the attendance for the past decade:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Attendance, and Year. Rows include 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

"This year, as I think I told you," continued Mr. Dorr, "up to the first of this month shows 222,657, which is 25,000 more than any year so far. The Sunday opening has been an unequalled success."

Mr. Dorr, who is well known by his noble proportions and beautiful features, is fifth in rank to John Which, whose generous interest in the city can never be overpraised. Experience has shown on legal holidays that a rougher element is attracted to this building than that which is drawn to the Art Museum.

A World reporter returned to New York with a more exalted idea of Philadelphia than he had before entertained. When will New York no longer merit the pitying smile which her neighbors bestow upon her, and at the closed doors of the Metropolitan Museum on Sundays?

WORLDLINGS.

Dr. Kost, the State Geologist of Florida, has found the remains of a number of mastodons and of an extinct species of hyena near Cotton Plant, Fla.

An oil well, which in times past was refined as well as crude oil, is astonishing the people of Somerset, Pa. Some of the sceptics think that it has been "sated."

The family of John K. Scott, of Roaring Creek, Pa., consist of himself, his wife and eight sons, who collectively weigh 428 pounds, an average of nearly 84 pounds each.

Judge Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has made Mrs. Caroline Bausch a citizen of the United States. She is the first woman in the county to apply for naturalization papers.

Nearly all the cedar wood used in making lead pencils in this country and abroad comes from Cedar Keys, Fla., where the mills give employment to hundreds of operatives.

A resident of Plymouth, Ill., has protected his grapes from thieves by running wires through the arbors and connecting them with several powerful electric batteries stored in his woodshed.

A well has been discovered in Mobile, Ala., which spouts forth sparkling water heavily charged with carbonic acid gas. When the water is sweetened with syrup it is said to make a delectable beverage not unlike soda water.

While her husband was out hunting the other day Mr. Sumpter, who lives near Barney, Ore., saw a fine antelope near the house. Picking up the animal in its tracks and soon had it dressed and in the larder.

Frank Hicks, a negro living near McKinney, Tex., is 117 years old, and his descendants, of whom there are six generations, number nearly 1,000. Proof of his great age is shown by a bill of sale dating back to the early slave days.

Capt. W. D. Pritch, of Williamsburg, S. C., has a pocket-knife which was found in the gizzard of a turkey that was killed on his farm. The knife has a handle of horn which has been softened almost into pulp by the action of the fowl's gastric juice.

The remains of John Oakley were disinterred and reburied near Albuquerque, N. M., recently, and it was discovered that his face and head were covered with a thick growth of hair, although when he was buried ten years ago he was both bald and beardless.

Fewer than 4,000 stars are visible to the naked eye, but when the heavens are viewed through a telescope the number seen becomes countless. Herschel estimated that he surveyed the Milky Way that fully 50,000 stars appeared before him in less than one hour.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hendrickson, of Marion, Ill., was one hundred and one years old last week. A year ago she celebrated her centennial, and her descendants came in crowds to honor her. She is an inveterate smoker, having used the weed since she was twenty years of age.

There is considerable gossip in Rochester, Pa., over the fact that Gilbert and Freeman Lloyd and their wives have become converts to the Mormon faith. They are prominent members of the Baptist Church, and are well liked in society and the ladies are said to be very pretty and accomplished.

The number of colored soldiers in the war of the rebellion was far greater than is generally supposed. According to Col. George W. Williams, whose "History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" has just been published, the number of negro enlistments in the army of the Union was 178,000.

A New Orleans man has reached the conclusion that the fabled El Dorado of the early explorers of America is a lake which occupies the extinct crater of a volcano near Bogota, in the United States of Colombia. He proposes to raise a company to drain the lake and recover the immense mass of gold and gems lying at its bottom.

[A G. A. R. man says that in war times, when the usual remedies for cholera and fever were lacking, it was a common practice to give the patient a pill made of the web of the black spider, or occasionally a live spider, even, the better being washed down with a draught of whiskey. The remedy is said to have always been efficacious.

The sea serpent has appeared again, this time in Lake Koshkonong, Michigan, where A. I. Sherman, of Fort Atkinson, saw it. It appeared to him to be nearly forty feet long and swam with its head raised two feet above the surface of the lake. With its tail it lashed the water into foam and frightened Mr. Sherman exceedingly.

The Latest Notices.

Visitor—Your new house is very pretty; but you will have trouble to do anything with the garden, it's so small.

Country Host—Yes, it is small; but, then, I shall put in folding-beds.

TOLD AT FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

MR. HEADDEN AND MISS POST MARRIED AFTER A MONTH'S DELAY.

A Fair to Be Held at Orange on Dec. 2.—The Ladies of the Diet Kitchen to Have Their Annual Fair Next Monday and Tuesday at 306 Fifth Avenue—Movements of Well-Known Society People.

HE pleasantest social event of yesterday was the marriage of Mr. Alfred L. Headden and Miss Genevieve C. Post, which took place at the country seat of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Post. The cards were sent out and a large number of friends invited to attend the wedding festivities on the evening of Oct. 19, but on the very day set for the wedding the bride was taken seriously ill. So all felt yesterday at the wedding that there was more than the usual occasion for rejoicing.

A fair which promises to be a great success will be held by the ladies of Orange, at the Brick Church, on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 3. Lander's Band will play, and the managers of the New York Diet Kitchen, which will hold its annual fair next Monday and Tuesday at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 and 368 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Elliott, nee Fink, on their return from their wedding journey after Jan. 11, will receive their friends on Wednesday at their new home in Fourteenth street.

A masquerade ball will be given on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at Adolph Hall, Fifty-seventh street, near Broadway, by the Gallaudet Club in aid of the Gallaudet Memorial Fund.

Messrs. Amory Carhart, J. Hooker Hamersley and Mr. Baner Clark are the leading men in the management of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, which will soon resume its meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Halsted Watkins, nee Smith, will receive their friends on their return from their wedding journey on Dec. 11, at West Thirty-third street.

The engagement is announced of Mr. L. G. Timponso of this city, and Miss May Waring, of Plainfield, N. J.

An entertainment will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock under the auspices of the Church of the Redeemer, Fourteenth street, at the Lyceum Theatre. Juvenile amateurs will perform "Dorothy's Dreamland."

Mr. William F. Falkenberg has left the city for a stay in San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Kitt will leave on Saturday for Europe.

The marriage of Mr. H. Martin, of Staten Island, and Miss Elizabeth Williams will take place in December.

People who own antique pottery are looking over their stock since Mr. William T. Walters, of Baltimore, arrived in the city to see if they are able to furnish him with another such high vase.

Mrs. John N. Outwater, mother of John N. Outwater, last evening celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her birth by a dinner at 125 West Forty-second street, at which her sons and daughters were present. A reception followed and many of Mrs. Outwater's friends assembled to offer her congratulations on the health and good spirits which she enters upon the fourth quarter of a century.

PAULINE HALL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

She Has Begun One and Her Husband Is Likely to Follow Her Example.

Miss Pauline Hall, the successful comic opera singer, has poured a tale of marital diffidence into the sympathetic ears of lawyers Howe and Hummel. She has begun an action for separation against her husband, Edmund H. White.

Miss Hall wants to be separated from her husband on the ground that he has abandoned her and contributed nothing to her support. The lady, whose maiden name was Schmidigal, first met Mr. White, in 1878, in San Francisco. They became very friendly, and three years later were married in St. Louis.

Mr. White was in England at the time the separation proceedings were ripening. He at once returned to America and has been living at the Brunsvick for the last fortnight. He has intrusted his case to Lawyer Wilmore Anway.

From Mr. Anway it was learned that he had a notice of appearance, but that no complaint had yet been served on him. Until such a writ is served Mr. Anway does not care to state in what way he will meet it, but there is little doubt that a counter suit will be brought.

Some Guests at the Hotels.

Ex-Assemblyman Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, is a guest at the Hotel Brunswick.

With other State legislators at the Morton House is Senator Coggeshall, of Utica.

Warren Charles F. Durston, of Auburn Prison, is a guest at the Murray Hill.

United States Senator Faddock, of Nebraska, registered at the Buckingham last evening.

Mrs. Kleis Gerster has changed her place of residence from the Buckingham to the Victoria Hotel.

Ch. C. Wicker, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, is at the Bartholomew.

At the Windsor are ex-Senate Senator T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and Consul-General L. G. Dices, of Bremen, Germany.

Baron and Baroness Heden are at the Clarendon.

Baron von Zedwitz, Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle.

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