Amusements and Meetings To-night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—12 and 8—"Lawn Tennis."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Sphinx."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Virginius."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Revels."
HAVERLY'S [illegible] GARDEN—2 and 8—"Enchantment."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
PARK THEATRE—2—Clara Morris; 8—"The Legion of Honor."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8—"Sarah Hartbury."
STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Sharps and Flats."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Daniel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"The Guv'nor."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
AQUARIUM—2:15 and 8:15—Entertainment.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
No. 3 EAST 14TH ST.—Exhibition.
No. 37 UNION-SQUARE—Exhibition.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Literary Musical Entertainment.
11TH REGIMENT ARMORY—Fair.
24TH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL—Anniversary.

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Business Notices

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1880.

To our Customers and other Investors, and particularly to holders of securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; and also to National Banks contemplating exchanging their Government Bonds held at Washington.

There never was a time when investors were so much at a loss as at present to decide what securities to buy. The great desire to secure United States "Fours" and "Four-and-a-halfs" has carried them to a high premium, and it may soon be difficult to obtain large lots on favorable terms. The general impression that the financial policy of the Government will continue to be such as to still further favorably affect their market value is undoubtedly well founded. Holders of the $700,000,000 outstanding United States "Fives" and "Sixes of 1881" and "1881" are anxiously looking around for other investments. Town, County, City and State bonds of undoubted value are virtually out of the market. Strictly first mortgage bonds of the old dividend-paying railroads are selling at high premiums. The growing estimate with which railroad stocks are being now laid away, shows clearly the confidence in and popularity of such investments. Many of them which sold a few years ago at less than fifty cents on the dollar are now bringing from 25 to 70 per cent premium.

The wonderful growth of the country and reviving activity and prosperity in all branches of industry and trade have produced these results, which being, therefore, legitimate, and not merely speculative, must continue.

Investments made within the last two or three years in the securities of reorganized and improving railroad properties, while they were selling at low prices, and before the legitimate effect of the revival in the business of the country, and of the improvements which such properties were undergoing, had been felt in their market values, or realized except by shrewd and far-seeing investors, have uniformly proved immensely profitable.

Among the securities representing properties rapidly growing in real value, which are still selling at comparatively low prices, are those of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. This fact is now attracting attention, and exciting numerous inquiries.

As the financial agents of the Company, we are able to speak with confidence of this property, and of the great improvements now in progress, destined to largely enhance its value, and likely to be soon recognized in the market prices of its securities.

Its position as an East and West trunk line is unrivalled. It is the short line between the great growing West and the Atlantic seaboard. At Hampton Roads, its proposed terminus on Chesapeake Bay, vessels of all classes, from a five hundred ton coaster up to the Great Eastern, can find convenient access, safe anchorage, and the best facilities for receiving or discharging their cargoes. Within a few months both its Eastern extensions and its Western connections, now in progress, will be completed.

The earnings of the road from local business, and the development of the iron, coal, lumber, and other industries along its line, are increasing daily; and the credit of the Company is on a substantial and solid basis.

We have great pleasure in now being able to make these statements to the holders of the stocks and bonds of the Company with whose interests we have so long been identified.

The several classes of securities are now selling at the following prices:

Common Stock	20 to 21
Second Preferred Stock	21 to 22
First Preferred Stock	27 to 28
Currency Bonds	42 to 43
"B" Bonds	73 to 74
"A" Bonds	95 to 97

From these prices we look for a large advance during the coming year.

The "A" bonds pay their coupons regularly in GOLD COIN in New-York City, and we consider them an excellent purchase, for investment, at their present price, i. e., 95 and accrued interest.

The "B" bonds pay their interest for some little time longer in first preferred stock, and the Currency bonds in second preferred stock. There is no reason to doubt that the interest will be paid in money at the time specified in the bonds. We have recently published a pamphlet giving a full account of the present condition of the Road, which can be had on application at our office.

Investors can consult us freely about any securities in the market, and obtain the best information and advice which our experience and observation enable us to give. Our business in investment stocks and bonds on commission for cash is large and steadily increasing, and receives our constant personal attention.

In our Government Bond Department we buy and sell direct at a moment's notice any amount, large or small, for immediate delivery, at market rates, without commission.

National Bank officers considering the advisability of exchanging their U. S. Bonds held in Washington, can consult us freely, and we will be ready, if desired, to make proposals for such exchanges, covering all expenses, either by telegraph at our own expense, or at our office. Before the "Fours" and "Four and a-halfs" advance to a much higher premium, it would be well for the Banks to look carefully into this matter.

In our Banking Department we receive deposits of approved customers and correspondents, and allow three per cent interest on balances.

In general, we transact all business pertaining to Banking and Investments.

Customers are welcome at all times to the facilities of our office.

FISK & HATCH.

BEAUTIFUL FINGER NAILS, COMFORTABLE FEET. Dr. J. Parker Pray, Surgeon Chiropodist, America's first Manicure. Finger nails beautified, only $1. Assisted in the manicure art by three experienced ladies. All diseases of the feet and nails cured. Corns thoroughly removed, 10 cents each. Painless treatment. Relief at once. Only offices for ladies and gents (separate office for ladies), No. 42 West 23d-st., near Stern Bros.' store. Established 1868. Hours daily, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Cut this out for future reference.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and India Rubber Boots and Shoes, good articles, popular prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., 26 West 14th st.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
EVERYWHERE CONDENSED MILK

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dervisch Pacha has occupied Dulcigno after an eight hours' engagement with the Albanians. ═ The French steamer Oncle-Joseph was so injured in collision off Spezzia that she sank yesterday morning; about 250 lives were lost. ═ The trial of the Irish agitators has been fixed for December 17.

DOMESTIC.—The National Iron Steamship Company is negotiating for the purchase of the iron pier at Long Branch. ═ It is likely that the New-Orleans Pacific and the Texas Pacific Railroads will be consolidated. ═ Buchanan and Chapman were found guilty of defrauding the Government yesterday, at Philadelphia. ═ Several regiments of the National Guard of this State have been disbanded. ═ The annual report of the Boston and Albany Railroad was filed at Albany. ═ The Government estimates for 1882 were made public. ═ Commissioner Meacham and Agent Berry were admitted to bail. Controller Knox's report is published. ═ The Erie Canal continues firmly icebound. ═ Navigation is closing on the Hudson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—John H. Strahan testified at length before the Senate Committee yesterday. ═ James O'Brien pleaded guilty to an indictment for perjury in the Philip examination. ═ Snow fell in this city last night. ═ Alexander Caulfield was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree. ═ Richard Scrivener shot and killed himself in a Broadway office. ═ Extensive preparations have been made for Thanksgiving. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.23 cents. ═ Stocks opened weak and unsettled, but later improved and closed wildly buoyant.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow, followed by clearing and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 32°; lowest, 17°; average, 24½°.

Mr. W. H. English will be able to boast that his State gave him one electoral vote—out of fifteen; and he got that only by accident, so well do his neighbors appreciate him.

An old proverb says harsh things of "a green Christmas." But the most indefatigable croaker couldn't apply it to a Thanksgiving with snow on the ground.

One of the things for which the public can hardly be thankful is the able and elaborate mismanagement of the East Side Elevated roads during the past three days.

Judge Folger's plurality is 44,791. These are not the official figures, because the count has not been completed, but the plurality cannot be much reduced. It seems safe to call him Chief Judge.

The unfortunate citizen who lacks an appetite for his Thanksgiving dinner can get one by reading the long list of charitable institutions where thousands of the very poor are to have a day of pleasure.

The capture of Dulcigno by the Turkish troops ought to be followed by its speedy surrender to the Montenegrins. The Sultan at least cannot any longer plead that the Albanians are thwarting his benevolent designs.

A step in the right direction. The directors of the Old Colony Railroad have adopted a resolution that, inasmuch as railroad accidents are often due to drunkenness on the part of employes, they will not retain or engage any subordinate who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Among the queer incidents of immigration is the expected arrival to-day of the whole staff of a German Socialist newspaper who were given twenty-four hours in which to leave the country. They accepted the invitation. Some account of one of the most prominent of German Socialists who has just fled from this persecution to our city is given on another page.

The verdict in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday was as grim a lesson in the folly of an undisciplined temper as the courts have given in years. The crime was a blow struck in a heat of passion. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, after an absence of fifteen minutes. The prisoner, who was a boy seventeen years old, was then sentenced to imprisonment for life, in the presence of his heart-broken mother.

Statues are multiplying in the vacant places of the parks at a rate which suggests the possibility that elbow room may be exhausted at no distant day. The statue of Burns had hardly been uncovered when the dedication of the Hamilton memorial was announced, and now the statue of Farragut is stated to be merely awaiting the completion of its pedestal. This latter will be a unique work. A description of it, as well as of the statue, will be found elsewhere.

One of the most curious of that class of marriages which clergymen should refuse to perform is disclosed in Brooklyn. The bridegroom, a boy of seventeen years, is now locked up in his home until his parents can take steps to annul the marriage. It should be said for the clergyman who performed the ceremony that he declined to marry the couple until the girl's mother showed herself, which she did. He was therefore more sinned against than sinning, and the whole affair was more of a conspiracy than a comedy.

Begging must soon take its place among the liberal professions. Its prizes are won by systematic ingenuity and entire devotion to business. Two children were arrested yesterday for begging, whose parents have seven children mostly employed in this pursuit. Four of them were committed to the Catholic Protectory a year ago through the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, but the parents succeeded in getting them released, and sent them back to their old work. A "one-armed soldier" was found by the police yesterday to have two sound and serviceable limbs of that description. Doubtless if they had investigated his record they would have found he was as little of a soldier as of a cripple. On the whole, imposture and fraud seem as busy as ever in pocketing the money that ought to relieve cases of real destitution.

The testimony of Mr. John H. Strahan before the Senate Committee will repay a reading, not only because Mr. Strahan is a man of ability who has given much attention to municipal matters, but because he has appeared at Albany in years past in the interest, it was understood, of Controller Kelly. But Mr. Kelly never gave such candid and valuable testimony as this before a committee on municipal expenditures. Mr. Strahan sets out with the proposition that there is not a Department which could not be run "at one-third of the present expense." The salaries and general expenses could be reduced. Bureaus could be abolished, and departments consolidated. Among the bureaus Mr. Strahan would abolish are those of Licenses, City Revenue, and Markets. He would abolish the Board of Assessors, the Public Administrator's and Corporation Attorney's offices—the work of the latter, he says, could be done by a single clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office—he would consolidate the offices of the Receivers of Taxes and of Water Rents; reduce the expenses of the courts, including the salaries of judges; reduce the fees of the Sheriff; cut down the number of civil district courts from eleven to five; lessen the number of employes in the police courts, etc., etc. No one doubts that all these reforms and more are possible. The man who expects them to be achieved by the politicians stands some chance, to say the least, of being disappointed.

The unexpected but premeditated Garfield elector in California is balanced by an unexpected and accidental Hancock elector in Indiana. Through a blunder in omitting the name of one of the Republican candidates for elector from the ballots in several of the counties, one of the Democratic candidates has a majority of 5,000 votes. The Indiana case involves a hardship which the California case did not. The California voters who scratched the name of one of the Democratic electors did so deliberately and with knowledge that, so far as it lay in their power, they were depriving General Hancock of an electoral vote; but there is no question that a majority of the people of Indiana intended that General Garfield should receive all the fifteen electoral votes of the State. Their failure to give him all is due to a purely clerical blunder on the part of those to whom the mechanical duties of the canvass were assigned. To this extent the Indiana Hancock elector will misrepresent the State. With 213 electoral votes assured for General Garfield, the loss of the 214th is perhaps no great matter. But in such a campaign as that of four years ago, a mistake like this would have reversed the result and revolutionized the Administration. It is certainly a grave defect in the electoral system that it would be possible for a careless clerk or printer to elect a President in this way in actual opposition to the will of the people. While we still have the electoral system, it will be well to bear this incident in mind to point the moral of absolute accuracy in future campaigns.

CAUSES FOR THANKSGIVING.

One year ago, this country bowed in most profound and reverent thankfulness for the marvellous abundance which the year had brought. Other and greater blessings we had, but this was the freshest and most generally recognized at the fireside and at the altar. But the measure of prosperity which then lifted all hearts in gratitude has now been far surpassed. And yet, so greatly has the country been blessed in other respects, that there well may be less thought to-day of our unequalled material blessings than of other and greater mercies. The rare abundance bestowed upon us assures prosperity for the present. But the victory of Peace, Justice, Law and Honesty reaches far into the future, and will be felt by our descendants when those who now lift their hearts and bow their heads shall all have passed away. Assuredly, no people ever had greater cause to raise songs of thanks and praise to the Giver of all Good than the people of these United States have this day.

Last year we rejoiced in the greatest crops ever known. This year, we have still greater; so great that, until recently, it was feared that their very superabundance would occasion some loss. The dependence of Europe upon this country for food has become more assured, and that dependence, with our growing prosperity, by causing a flood-tide of immigration, and bringing hither in a single year enough hardy, thrifty and honest workers to populate whole States, is proving a blessing not only to this country, and to those who are drawn hither, but to the crowded populations of other lands. Last year our great industries were but just beginning to revive. In the swift rush of improvement it was felt that there had been more haste than safety. Not a few questioned whether resumption and prosperity could stand through the tempest of speculation, and grave apprehensions for the future mingled with our thanksgivings for the present and the past. But honest money has proved the anchor of industry and trade. In hundreds of furnaces, dark one year ago, glowing fires now light up the forms of willing workers. In hundreds of mills, silent one year ago, the rattle and roar of machinery drown the voices of thousands who will to-day enjoy the fruits of well-paid toil. The trade of the country was never before as large as it has been this year, nor on the whole as healthful and prosperous. In all elements of material prosperity—bursting barns, well-filled pockets, comfortable homes and strong confidence for the future—the people of this favored land have more cause for gratitude than at any other time in its history.

Not as partisans, but as patriots, we may all rejoice to-day in blessings still greater and more far-reaching. One year ago none could fail to see in the horizon the dark cloud of possible civil strife. Fierce excitement had attended the previous Presidential election. Angry partisans threatened to resort to the most desperate measures to secure success in the contest of this year. To the most hopeful it seemed not improbable that the struggle would be close and doubtful. Only by looking back to all the anxieties of the past year can we realize how great a blessing has been given to this people, in the peaceful and unquestioned result of the election. Law has been maintained. All danger of grave and disturbing disputes at law, all danger of resort to violence, has vanished. Victors and vanquished, with few and insignificant exceptions, vie with each other in rejoicing that the result has not been disorder, increased rancor, prolonged doubt, prostration of industry, or dishonor of free institutions. Self-government in this country has passed a most critical point in its history, and triumphs again before all the world.

The day will come when all men of all parties will also rejoice that the right has prevailed. Even now, those who will offer fervent thanks this day for the victory of public honor, of wise financial measures, of justice and of honesty, are by no means of one party. Probably there never was another Presidential election in which so many men hoped in their hearts that the ticket they voted would be beaten. Throughout the South the more conservative and reasonable element, feeling that it was powerless, made no sign and cast ballots that had no heart in them. All over the North, men who were unwilling to separate from the party with which they had been identified, but had become convinced that its success would be dangerous to the business, the industry, the honor or the institutions of the country, prayed for their own defeat. That blessing too was given. The bountiful Providence which has guided this Nation through so many trials once more saved it from the gulf into which honest error, or stubborn partisanship, or base fraud, might have plunged it. Looking back already, and seeing by what means their party almost prevailed, hosts of honest Democrats thank the Supreme Ruler that it failed. But when the fruits of this blessed triumph are seen; when peace as well as plenty reign throughout the land, and truth as well as law; when every citizen may everywhere enjoy his rights without fear; when a bloody sectionalism shall at last have been broken down, and the better and wiser men of all parts of the land shall have joined hands to make it prosperous, and honored, and happy;—then there will be none to doubt that the blessing of November 2 was that which calls for a more devout thankfulness than any other, even in this year of unnumbered and unexampled blessings.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN IRELAND?

Any measures of land reform which Mr. Gladstone may conclude to bring before Parliament will be likely to follow the lines of the Act of 1870. That act not only gave Irish tenants ample compensation for any improvements they might have made in their holdings, but vested them with a novel species of property and provided means whereby they could buy their farms with the help of the State. It was the first step in the direction of peasant proprietorship. The Compensation Act which was rejected by the House of Lords was designed to give tenants who were willing but unable to pay their rents additional security against eviction. It was at best only a temporary expedient, for it was framed to meet a special emergency. To be of permanent value remedial legislation must go much further than this. It may provide for an impartial valuation of the land; it may empower the courts to come between landlord and tenant, and decide what is a fair and reasonable rent; it may simplify the transfer of landed property, and protect every family of low estate against the natural rights as well as the fitful caprices of the land-owning class; and, what is more important than anything else, it may create a new class of peasant proprietors after every obstacle to the redistribution of land has been removed. The Bright clauses of 1870 have not brought this new body of land proprietors into existence. Either those clauses must be extended or a substitute for them must be devised, for this question of peasant-proprietorship lies at the base of land reform.

In every other country a practical solution of the problem of daily subsistence has been worked out by the working classes with better results than in Ireland. Even when the farms are small and the economic conditions are harshest, the peasantry of the Continent get on better than the Irish tenants. They are not satisfied with raising a few potatoes and a light crop of oats and hay, and fattening a pig. The Fleming will spend the winter in draining and fertilizing a farm that is often as small as an Irish holding. The French cottager will make wine and raise beet-root as well as harvest his grain, and will manage his little property so well that when a popular loan is put in the market his hoard is worth counting. The Swiss peasant will gather his scanty crop in summer and try his hand at watch-making during the winter. The South German, when there is nothing else to do, will carve wooden toys or dress flax. The Irish tenant is usually improvident, wasting the winter in idleness, so that when a harvest that is certain to be meagre proves an utter failure, he has nothing laid by, and must starve or emigrate unless the English-speaking world is prompt with its alms. Who will deny that a class of thriving agricultural laborers, such as are found in Belgium or France, would change the face of unhappy Ireland?

Can such a class be created by legislation? Mr. Bright thought so when he introduced the amendments to the Land Act ten years ago, and probably he thinks so still; but it is an open question. Glance for a moment at the agrarian revolution that was effected in Russia twenty years ago. The attempt was made to transform millions of serfs into a class of communal proprietors invested with all the privileges of local self-government. The land actually occupied by them was transferred to the communes, and yearly dues in money and labor were paid to the proprietors who had been stripped of half of their possessions; and means were provided for assisting the enfranchised serf to purchase the lands ceded to the communes. Here were all the legal facilities needed for creating a new class of landed proprietors and giving them training in self-government. Yet so evenly are the good and evil results commingled that so accurate an observer as Mr. Wallace cannot decide whether on the whole the new system is working well or ill. In too many districts the local administration is far worse than it was, and the peasantry are intemperate, improvident and discontented, complaining that their share of the communal land is too small and their proportion of the yearly dues too large, and half inclined to regret that serfdom has ceased.

The forms of law are not always quickened by a creative spirit. The taint of national vices like drunkenness and improvidence remains after the evils of the land system have been removed. The Russian peasant finds his communal dues as oppressive as the old labor tax. In like manner the Irish tenant is suspicious that his annual instalment under the Bright clauses is more than equivalent to the rent. He cannot appreciate the advantages of reform measures which improve his legal position without bettering his circumstances. For all he can see, he would still be paying dues for land which he thinks is fairly his own. He does not understand his privileges under such a system as Mr. Bright devised, and consequently neglects them; and when new opportunities are offered him he will be apt to disregard them. Verily, there is no bog in the island more unstable and treacherous than this whole question of Irish land reform.

GENERAL GILLMORE ON HARBOR DEFENCE.

The important question of harbor defence is discussed in a masterly way in our columns this morning. It is not too much to say that there is no engineer in the service of the Government who is more competent to form an intelligent judgment in this matter than General Q. A. Gillmore. His letter needs no explanation. It is clear, incisive and logical. He batters down three popular assumptions: first, that a harbor can be protected solely by lines of channel torpedoes; secondly, that hastily constructed earthworks can resist naval attack; and, thirdly, that an ironclad navy is the only rock of defence. Every one who reads his letter will admire the thoroughness and dispatch with which he levels the ground before setting up his own deliberate conclusion. This is the conviction that in harbor defence the main reliance must be upon shore batteries and channel torpedoes, and the combined strength of these must be as great as if no auxiliary aid—a fleet of ironclads or torpedo-boats, for example—were employed. That is to say, the batteries must be armed with heavy guns; these guns must be adequately protected from the enemy's fire; and finally the channel obstructions must be so formidable as to render the passage of a hostile fleet impossible.

Without questioning the accuracy of General Gillmore's main conclusions, we venture to hesitate over his judgment in one respect. Admitting that Captain Ericsson's submarine torpedo-artillery (recently described in THE TRIBUNE) may possess destructive power and seagoing qualities in the highest degree, he affirms that the invention cannot alter the existing relations between the attack and the defence. He considers it a floating device which can be added to every fleet, "so that neither a purely naval "defence nor a mixed defence can derive any "strength from its use not equally shared by the "attacking force." That the argument holds good in the case of two European Powers like Great Britain and Italy, which have powerful fleets of ironclads, we readily admit. But take the case of the United States. We have no fleets of ironclads that can vie even with the navies of second-class European nations; nor are we likely to have them. In an emergency our harbors would be exposed to attack from without. The enemy might have as much submarine artillery as ourselves, but it would not be worth as much to them as to us, for the simple reason that we could blow up their ironclads, whereas there would be nothing on our side for them to destroy. So long as we have no ironclads that can stand against the navies of the world, such inventions as Captain Ericsson's will be likely to be of the utmost importance as a means of coast defence. "Destructive energy," says General Gillmore, "is "neutralized when placed in opposing hands." This may be true. But what will be the effect when one hand is very much safer than the other?

TO-DAY.

We are not at all sure of the propriety of the gubernatorial proclamations which make of to-day a universal feast. It would be decidedly more honest and suitable for many of us to keep it with hungry stomachs, humiliation and prayer. The chances are that the majority of business men will, as usual, not keep it at all. They lose sight of the religious meaning of the day altogether, and find it only an occasion for a change in the family dinner; which is a pity, and their loss. The higher kind of common sense dictates search in every-day things for their broadest and loftiest meaning. The man who, by preference, holds obstinately to the lowest meanings of this day, and makes of the opportunity for communion with the God who made him an opportunity for a big feed, cheats, not God, but himself.

As to whether to the man who keeps it this secret talk with his Maker ought to be joyful or the reverse, is, as we said, for each man to decide for himself.

We all know the reasons why we are expected to rejoice and thank God. They have been stated in each public call, and will be repeated in every pulpit. The crops of the year have been bountiful; the inflow of wealth to the country has been enormous; pestilence has not visited our borders; we are at peace with every other nation; the full tide of corruption and fraud in government offices, in public and private business, has been checked. It may fairly be said that honesty is now the fashion; it pays to assume a virtue if we have it not. For all these things it is fitting that we should to-day thank the Power that willed it so.

But, we may add, that if crops have been larger, and paid the farmer better in Indiana than in Ireland, it is largely because the relations of capital to labor, wages and rents are more justly regulated, and the farmer himself is more industrious and more sober. If the plague has been banished from our towns, or fevers held at bay in a neighborhood, it is because the town or the individual has attended to drainage, lived rationally, cleanly and wholesomely. If corruption and fraud have been checked, and honesty made to triumph in government offices, it is because the Nation placed at their head a man of absolute downright integrity. In short, there is not a reason we have for thanksgiving to-day which does not prove that God helps the nation and the individual that help themselves. He gives the sun and the rain, and the bodies and brain. It is for us to say whether sun and rain shall bring forth wheat or malaria; whether the bodies shall be a temple of the Holy Ghost or a vessel filled with bad whiskey, and the brain be set to honest, strong, joyous work, or to mean cheating and villany. If we have abused our material, we have no right to make the day one of rejoicing. If we have filled our own and our neighbor's house with misery let us pay for it in repentance; or if we have squandered money and time that did not belong to us, a bare board would better become us than a full table.

Yet for the man who has most abused his opportunities there is room for thankfulness to-day. God's strengthening sun and rain belong to the evil as well as to the good; and, while the most brutal drunkard or thief lives, every moment of that life is full of high promise, encouragement for the future, and the summons to thank God, take courage and go forward.

BELTZHOOVER AND HIS LETTER.

The latest Democratic discovery is that THE TRIBUNE lithographed a postal card not written by Mr. Beltzhoover, but by his clerk, to compare with the original Beltzhoover letter, declaring that nothing could be done in the way of pensions to Union soldiers by this Rebel Congress. This is interesting. Will not *The World* kindly tell us when and where THE TRIBUNE published this lithograph? We publish a good many things and may sometimes forget one or two, but we hardly think we have forgotten any relating to Mr. Beltzhoover's performances. Please to tell us when we lithographed a postal card written by one of Mr. Beltzhoover's clerks. It might be well also to reproduce the card.

Meantime we give that excellent worthy notice that it is about time he stopped gloating over the fact that an overwhelmingly Democratic district, in spite of the proofs of his lying and dishonesty, returned him to Congress by a majority only about the same that he had two years ago on an aggregate vote 3,000 greater, and with a sharp loss even among the stolid Democrats of the very county in which he lives. We retain a liberal supply of Mr. Beltzhoover's correspondence—not including any postal cards written by his clerks—and we should welcome the suit for libel concerning which we hear so much talk in the Democratic newspapers and so very little from Beltzhoover himself. Come into court, or shut up.

Give thanks that the country is not bottom upwards, with Barnum on top.

This Nation never had greater reason for profound thanksgiving than it has to-day. Its past is secure, and its future is radiant with promise.

The only Democrats who will have anything to be thankful for to-day are those who have decided to leave the party.

General Garfield's good sense in declining to be "received" by a lot of hungry office-seekers on his arrival in Washington is an encouraging indication that he intends to give his bump of independence full play in mapping out his Administration. There seems to be an impression in several States of the Union that when a man has been in public life so long that his own State has become tired of him he is a first rate candidate for a Cabinet position or a foreign mission. It looks as if General Garfield would object to constructing his Cabinet out of second-hand timber, and if he does there will be a large number of moss-backed statesmen in search of a job.

Beltzhoover should give the most earnest sort of thanks that he had the wisdom to avoid a libel suit with THE TRIBUNE, and that *The World* newspaper had the stupidity to volunteer to do his lying for him.

Give thanks that Providence is on the side of the Republican party.

There were Democratic tricks of all sorts to defeat the popular will at the late election. Pennsylvania was flooded on October 31 with millions of spurious Republican electoral tickets sent out by the Democratic managers. A Pennsylvania correspondent sends us one of these. Distributed among the District electors are the names of five Democratic electors, put in irregularly for the names of Republican electors, so that an unsuspecting voter would never discover the substitution. A timely warning from Chairman Cessna checked the mischief, but the evidence of Democratic trickery remains. Forgery and sneak-thieving seem to have been the main hopes for electing General Hancock. He has reason to be grateful that they were not successful.

Congressman Reed has withdrawn from the Maine Senatorial contest, and the choice now lies between Messrs. Hale and Frye. Whichever man gets the prize, the State will be fortunate.

Give thanks that the American people are against forgery, perjury and mules by a large majority.

That forgery business looks worse and worse. Give thanks, Barnum, that you do not take your turkey in a dungeon cell to-day.

There is a growing belief that it will be well to keep a sharp eye on Clerk Adams and the roll of the new Congress.

The Republican papers of the interior are commenting upon the unnecessary loss of an Assemblyman in Steuben County. General Garfield carried the 1st Assembly District by 240, while the Republican candidate for Assembly, John W. Davis, was defeated by 200 votes. Mr. Davis ran behind his ticket in every town. This is said to have been because the nomination was a bad one. With a closer Assembly such a blunder might have endangered the Republican majority. The lesson should not be lost through any squeamishness in pointing out the mistake.

First and last the keen bright sunlight of publicity has burnt and blistered the glorious Democracy pretty badly.

Two things can safely be predicted of President Garfield's Administration. It will be his own and it will be a good one.

Give thanks that it is not your misfortune to be a Democrat instead of a Republican.

PERSONAL.

Governor-elect Porter, of Indiana, has a very handsome home in that State, which is now being refitted to serve as the Gubernatorial mansion. His only daughter, a tall blond girl, will act as hostess.

Thaddeus Stevens's estate is now nearly settled, and it is believed that there will be enough to pay the bequest of $50,000 for the founding of an asylum for orphan children.

Mr. H. C. Chisolm, a son of the murdered Judge Chisolm, of Mississippi, has just been married to Miss Middleton, of Harrisburg. Mr. Chisolm is employed in the State Executive Department in that city.

The Emperor William greatly admires Adelina Patti's talents, and, whenever she appears in Berlin, is careful to be in his box much earlier than usual, hurrying to town even from some neighboring hunting resort to enjoy his favorite music.

Mlle. Jeanne Samary, the pretty little actress of the Theatre Francais, has just been married to the only son of a rich Parisian stock-broker. Nearly all the distinguished writers in Paris went to the church to gaze upon the young bride in ivory satin and tears.

Professor von Langenbeck, the celebrated German surgeon, saved the life of the Emperor when wounded by an assassin, and is consequently adored by the Berlinese. He attained his seventieth year the other day, and was overwhelmed by telegrams and addresses of congratulation from all parts of the Empire, and by decorations from foreign sovereigns.

Louise Michel, the heroine of the Commune, was a handsome woman of twenty-seven when sent to New-Caledonia eight or nine years ago. When she returned to Paris the other day, she was a worn and haggard woman, who looked at least fifty years old, and whose raven hair had turned to gray. Her eyes were very dark and sweet, but seemed too habituated to express suffering to look glad.

Dr. Thomas Wood, chief surgeon of the Cincinnati Hospital, has just died from the effects of blood-poison resulting from his attendance upon the wounded of a recent railway accident in Ohio. Just after the battle of Shiloh, Dr. Wood was of great service in the field and in the hospitals, and at this time lost part of a finger through blood-poisoning, his life being saved with difficulty.

Mr. Archibald Forbes is to be formally entertained by the St. Botolph Club of Boston on Saturday evening. In an interview with a reporter of *The Boston Herald* Mr. Forbes strongly condemned Mr. Kinglake and his new volume, and declared that Dr. Russell, through his letters to *The London Times*, saved the British Army from annihilation by destitution and disease.

Prince Roland Bonaparte has been married to Mlle. Blanc, and Prince Pierre, his father—who is now a cripple and bedridden—writes to *Figaro* in this haughty vein: "In your notice of the 7th November of my son's marriage you omitted giving him the titles to which he has a right. Roland is Prince, Highness and Monseigneur, as my daughter Jeanne is Princess and Madame. I count on your equity for inserting this letter, and assure you of my high consideration." Prince Roland, his wife and mother-in-law, after the civil ceremony, drove to Versailles to dine with Prince Pierre, who wept as Mlle. Blanc begged him to regard her as an affectionate daughter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—The Czarewitch has arrived here from Livadia.

GENERAL NOTES.

Beware of inflammable combs! A little daughter of a man in Portland, Me., while combing her hair before a mirror the other day, brushed a gas jet with her hand. In an instant the celluloid comb was in flames and the child's hand and cheek were severely burned. The comb was consumed as quickly as a piece of paper would have been.

A Connecticut couple were legally married a few days ago in strict conformity with the township map. They procured a marriage license from the Ledyard Town Clerk, and in the evening called upon a minister in a neighboring town to perform the ceremony. As the rite could only be performed in Ledyard, the clergyman and contracting parties with the witnesses took lanterns and walked through the woods just across the town boundary line, where the marriage was performed.

A curious incident occurred in Paris in the course of the recent proceedings against the religious orders. As the Commissary of Police was about to put the seals on the doors of the Dominicans' Chapel, the superior, Father Jouin, remarked to him that there were already some seals on the doors. "I beg of you," he said, "Monsieur le Commissaire, not to destroy those seals. They are historical, being those which were affixed by the men of the Commune in 1871. We have carefully preserved them as a souvenir of those trying times. I should be obliged if you would not destroy them and place yours by the side of them." M. Dufaure acceded to the desire, and the two seals are now side by side.

A. Bronson Alcott, the Sage of Concord, has been delighting his Boston followers with a lecture on Immortality, delivered in his own manner. This is one of the most characteristic passages: "Life was before bodies and it animates them all. Bodies die but souls live. A soul is that which is alive, is organized and manifests itself in us through our organization. Our senses are but the branching out and blossoming of it. It is one's self—a living being. If I consider human powers and look at my personality, I conceive myself as a unit. If I analyze my personality, I find many one aspect, sensibility, feeling, love; under another I find reason, intellect, and still again I find that I have power to put my thoughts into acts; I have a will, therefore I am three fold—a trinity in myself. If man has all these faculties then He from whom he descended must have all these powers in perfection and man as a child is an embryo, otherwise he would not be in the image of Him from whom he descends. Righteousness, holiness and justice are not objects of the senses. Our souls preexisted in the mind of Him whose children we are and so we bring these ideas of right, justice and holiness into the world with us."

PUBLIC OPINION.

There is a good deal of valuable brain work expended just now on making a Cabinet and a policy for Mr. Garfield. Interest in the subject is, however, confined to a few uneasy politicians.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

There is a cape on the coast of Washington Territory called Cape Hancock, and so named in Meritett's geography. In a geography called the "Eclectic Series No. 3" it is called Cape Disappointment. But what's in a name?—[Troy Times (Rep.)

The Morey letter may have cost the Republican party, as President Hayes thinks, 8,000 votes on the Pacific coast, but at future elections the Democrats will find that it has cost them more than that number, and Garfield will be President one coming term, just the same.—[Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

THAT'S SO.

From The Portland Press (Rep.)

It is to be hoped that something besides talk will come of the apparent discontent of the Southern Democracy. Talk is well but action is better. At the next session of Congress there will doubtless be plenty of opportunities for Southern men to show if they mean what they say.

REQUEST TO HAVE THE WAR HORSES BOUNCED.

From The Galveston News (Dem.)

An old, experienced doctor turned over a patient that he had given up to a younger member of the profession, at the same time telling the younger doctor to let him know as soon as the patient was dead, so he could hold a post-mortem examination. About a week after the old doctor met the young man, and wanted to know why he had not been summoned to make the post-mortem examination. "Because," responded the youthful practitioner, "the patient is well and walking about on the streets." "You infernal scoundrel," exclaimed the old doctor, "you did not treat him properly." This fable teaches that if the Democratic party has any life left in it, the sooner the young Democracy takes charge of the patient the better.