disposition, whim, caprice, prejudice or purposes of an Electoral Commission.

A FAIR OFFER NOT YET ACCEPTED.

THE BLACKMAILER STRUCK DUMB.

From The Daily Tribune of Friday, Nov. 26, 1880.

We have always refused to notice the blackmailer George P. Rowell's slanders in detail,—not thinking it worth while to dignify him so much. But it is well to be good-humored after Thanksgiving, and so, "just once," we propose to give him notice enough to last. Here is the latest concoction from him we have happened to see:

It is universally known that about the time of Mr. Greeley's death the circulation of THE TRIBUNE declined. At the office of publication, and on railroads and stands where it is sold, a circulation of 150,000 was claimed for THE WEEKLY, while its actual issue was less than 40,000. This statement Mr. Whitelaw Reid will never squarely deny, although he will authorize evasive statements, avoiding the issue while seeming to deny it.

Every line of this (excepting, of course, the general statement that for a time Mr. Greeley's death was severely felt), every separate insinuation and assertion is false. This office never claimed a circulation of 150,000 when it had less than 40,000. The circulation of THE WEEKLY did not fall to less than 40,000 at the time of Mr. Greeley's death. Forty thousand is, in itself a great circulation, but at the time here specified, and afterward, THE TRIBUNE'S weekly circulated over three times that number. *It has not been so low as 40,000 in twenty-odd years!* We will give a Committee, composed of the President of the Associated Press, the President of the American News Company and the President of the Adams Express Company, full access to our books, with authority to examine our employes under oath. If they do not report these statements correct in every particular, we agree to pay Ten Thousand Dollars to the Children's Aid Society. *Provided*, that, if they do report our statements correct, the aforesaid George P. Rowell shall pay Five Thousand Dollars to the same charity, and shall advertise the Committee's report and his distinct admission and retraction of his previous lies as much as he has advertised the lies themselves. We further agree and hereby bind ourselves to give the same Committee the same facilities for examination concerning any of our statements as to amount of circulation this year, and to pay Ten Thousand Dollars more to the above charity if they do not report the same correct. *Provided*, again, that the aforesaid Rowell shall pay Five Thousand Dollars more if they do report them correct, and shall give the same advertisement of the result. The money on both sides to be deposited with the Committee before the examination is begun. But it will be necessary for Rowell to get some decent person to act for him in any visits to this office, and some responsible person to guarantee his living up to the agreement.

NOT A MODEL FOR HER PUPILS.

The meeting-room of the Hoboken Board of Education was crowded last evening, it being known that the charges made at a recent meeting of the Board against Miss Mary Cunningham, principal of School No. 3, would be presented. The first affidavit read was that of Mary Barnum, of No. 38 Monroe-st. She stated that on several occasions she visited the house of Miss Cunningham at her solicitation. She had been offered liquor to drink, and when she refused it Miss Cunningham told her that it showed bad breeding to refuse anything offered by a hostess. She also alleged that Miss Cunningham on different occasions had used vulgar language to her scholars and had said that imparting knowledge to her class was like throwing pearls to swine.

Emma McMahon, of No. 44 Monroe-st., alleged that the teacher had frequently called her pupils idiots and other names. An affidavit made by Bella Miller, of No. 24 Monroe-st., alleged that Miss Cunningham had said that her class was made up of the "scum of the meadows," and she called her pupils monkeys and raspickers, and said that they looked as if they came from Baxter and Greene-sts. The last affidavit was from Maggie Blackburn, who charged the teacher with having called her pupils monkeys and the daughters of gravel-roofers and tinsmiths.

After the reading of the affidavits had been concluded, a motion was made and adopted to refer the matter to a Committee of the Whole. The committee will begin the work of investigation next week.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE.

The Senate Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate abuses alleged to exist in the management of the insane asylums and to inquire into the general subject of lunacy in this State will meet to-morrow at 11 a. m. in room No. 125 of the Metropolitan Hotel. The committee, consisting of Senators Woodin, Fowler and Pitts, will probably be in session a week. Senators Woodin and Pitts arrived in this city last night. Senator Fowler was detained by legal business in Kingston, but is expected to-day. Senator Woodin told a TRIBUNE reporter that subpœnas would be issued to-day to secure the attendance of experts and other persons who might aid the committee in its investigations. After these gentlemen have testified in regard to asylum reform the committee will visit the Utica, Hudson River and other insane asylums of the State. The Willard Asylum has already been visited. The Senator would not attempt to state exactly what the scope of the inquiry would be, but it was proposed, he said, to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the subject mentioned, and whatever reforms, if any, might seem necessary to be made would probably be the subject of legislation.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS.

The rooms of the Lotos Club were thrown open from 2 until 5 p. m. yesterday, for the reception of ladies. A collection of pictures was exhibited, including works by the following artists: George H. Story, Arthur Quartley, George H. Smillie, Albert Bierstadt, J. F. Cropsey, Kruseman Van Elten, J. F. Church, Jerome Thompson, M. F. H. de Haas, Constant Mayer, David Johnson, L. C. Tiffany, and A. F. Tait. The Weber Quartette sang some glees, Miss Kate Vashti Hill played piano solos, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills and Miss Emma S. Howe sang solos, and Miss Florence Auld and A. P. Burbank gave recitations. The Entertainment Committee consisted of H. A. Mariotte, P. W. Knox and F. C. P. Robinson, and the musical directors were George W. Colby and Caryl Florio. Among those present were Colonel Lathers, Mrs. Lathers, Miss Lathers, Mrs. E. Southwick, Mrs. Bostwick, Miss Kennedy, Miss Morewood, Mrs. Dr. Darrin, Mrs. Richard Poor, Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter, Mrs. Louise Miller, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Van Brunt, Mrs. Marion Fortescue, Mrs. Barrow, Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, Dr. J. W. Arnold, and Miss Habershaw.

ANXIOUS TO BE RID OF LIFE.

The dead body of Charles Meide, a German painter, living in First-st., Hoboken, was found hanging to a beam in his shop in Jefferson-st., that city, yesterday morning. Sunday he quarrelled bitterly with his wife. He had been drinking heavily, and left the house in a fit of anger, telling his wife that she would never see him alive again. He had been out of work for some time.

A vagrant fifty years old, named Robert Sharky, attempted suicide last evening in the lodging-house at No. 67 James-st., by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where his wound, a slight one, was dressed.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

In a drunken fight with a fellow-tenant, a truckman named Henry Brown, on last Friday, Thomas Murray, age thirty-five, was struck on the head with a hatchet and fatally injured. He died in the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday. Both men had been drinking, and Murray got into a dispute with Brown's wife about a trifling matter. The husband ordered him out, and when he resisted, seized a hatchet and made a furious assault upon him. Brown is in the Tombs.

TRIAL OF ALLIGER NEARLY ENDED.

The trial of Elijah Alliger will probably be brought to a close to-day. Yesterday William A. Beach, counsel for the prisoner, summed up the case for the defence, and late in the afternoon Assistant District-Attorney Lyon began his closing address. He will continue it this morning and at its conclusion Recorder Smyth will charge the jury.

SAILING OF A WAR VESSEL.

The United States steamer Powhatan sailed from her anchorage off the Battery yesterday for New-London. Captain D. L. Braine, commandant of the Powhatan, is at his home in Brooklyn, where he has been confined by sickness for four months. The vessel is in command temporarily of Lieutenant-Commander McCalla.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—The fast mail train arrived here to-day on time.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

DELAYED BY HEAVY SEAS.

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF THE OVERDUE STEAMERS—LABORING AGAINST ADVERSE GALES—PASSENGERS KEPT BELOW DECKS.

It was expected yesterday, as the weather had been moderate for the last three days, that several of the overdue European steamships would arrive in port, but the Silesia, from Hamburg, and the Abdiel, from the Mediterranean, were the only arrivals up to sundown. Both vessels had an exceedingly boisterous passage, and the Silesia made very slow headway during the most stormy weather, on some days making between seventy and 100 miles only.

The Silesia sailed from Hamburg November 10 and from Havre November 13, with a fair list of cabin passengers and 934 steerage passengers. From the second day out until Friday the vessel had to battle against adverse gales and seas of unusual violence, but arrived in port without sustaining any injury. There was a succession of westerly gales, which on some days were stronger than on others, and the heavy seas broke over the bows with great force, sending great volumes of water clear over the ship. The weather was so severe that it became dangerous for any one to remain on deck; hence all the passengers were kept below until the storm abated. The meals were furnished as promptly and as abundantly as the circumstances would allow. The steerage passengers said that many times they did not think that meals could be cooked, but they were furnished regularly, even in the worst weather. Day after day the vessel plunged heavily into the great seas, and it seemed as if she must succumb in time. The engines were slowed down, however, and every precaution was taken that the ship should not be strained. It was impossible for any one to sleep during some nights. Last Thursday there was a hard storm of sleet and snow. The vessel bears few evidences of the roughness of the passage.

The Abdiel had a strong gale last Wednesday from west-northwest, which created a very heavy sea. The vessel was almost submerged by the waves frequently. Friday the gale shifted suddenly to the southeast, and then back to the southwest. It was of short duration, but it created a terrible cross sea. On Sunday, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, a mass of wreckage, consisting of masts, hatches and other parts of a vessel, was passed.

The following vessels are now hourly expected in port: Jan Breidel, from Antwerp, and Ville de Marseilles, from Havre, due last Wednesday; Victoria and Holland, from London, due Thursday; Oder, from Bremen, due Friday; Devon and Bath City, from Bristol; Cimbria, from Hamburg, and P. Caland, from Rotterdam, due Saturday; City of Berlin, from Liverpool, Rialto, from Hull, and Freja, from Havre, due Sunday; Erin, from Liverpool, and Bolivia, from Glasgow, due yesterday.

The brig O. C. Clay, Captain Scott, from St. Pierre, which arrived yesterday, reported that on November 14 she was struck by a sudden squall of wind, which carried away her foreyard and almost a full suit of sails from the bolt-ropes, unshipped the marengale and lifted the lower topsail-yard from its socket.

A STEAMER ASHORE ON SEAL ISLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.—A brigantine, which passed Seal Island yesterday, reports a steamer ashore on the east side of Seal Island. The captain of the brigantine did not know the name of the steamer. There were no other particulars.

LAKE NAVIGATION STILL OPEN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Notwithstanding the general freezing up lake navigation is still considered open. The steam barge William Edwards was today chartered to carry 55,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo.

THE IMPRISONED STEAMERS.

SOREL, Que., Nov. 29.—Captain Smith, of the steamer Peruvian, accompanied by the captain of the steamer Dominion, went to the foot of the lake to-day in a tug. They report in favor of proceeding, and it is likely an attempt will be made by the steamers Peruvian and Dominion to start from Sorel on Wednesday, provided the weather remains moderate.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1880.

The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, Captain McBride, from London for New-York, has put into Plymouth from longitude 219 west. She lost her funnel and some boats and sustained other damage by heavy weather. Several men were injured.

The steamer Galatia for Cape Henry, in ballast, put into Queenstown to-day with her machinery out of order. The captain reports that he rescued on Sunday, off Fastnet Rock, the crew of the Norwegian bark Admiral Peter Tordenskjold, from Mougrabi, November 1, for Penarth Roads, which was water-logged.

The Belgian steamer Ferdinand von der Taelen, Captain Flatherty, from New-York, November 14, for Antwerp, has passed the Scilly Islands. She lost boats and sustained other damage.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The steamerst Peruvian and Dominion will make an attempt to get to sea to-morrow, whenever the first day the tide will be suitable for daylight navigation. For the steamship Ottawa there is no chance of recovery, although the weather is very mildat present.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL H. C. BIDWELL.

The sudden death is announced of Colonel H. C. Bidwell, president of the Green Mountain Gold Mining Company and of several other prominent mining companies of California. Mr. Bidwell was extensively known in this city, which he left a few weeks ago on a visit of inspection to the mines in which he was interested. He had accomplished the object of his visit, and had arranged to go to San Francisco, when he was prostrated by a sudden attack of pneumonia, which resulted in his death Sunday evening, after being ill only three days. Mr. Bidwell was a member of the firm of L. D. Cottright & Co., of this city, who have been engaged in mining enterprises on the Pacific coast for several years.

OLIVER PERIN.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Oliver Perin, president of the Third National Bank of this city, a wealthy capitalist, a member of the Perin Gaff Manufacturing Company and of the malt manufacturing house of Nelson, Perin & Co., and a large owner of shares in several distilleries in this city and elsewhere, died suddenly at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Nelson, Perin & Co. He had been attending to business matters, and was suddenly attacked with illness. Those around him saw him quickly raise his hands to his head, and ten minutes later he died. He was sixty-two years old, and was born near Milford, Clermont County, Ohio.

THE ICE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 29.—For a week past all the sailing crafts in the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers have been icebound. Last night the ice broke up, and with the outgoing tide was emptied into the ocean. The channels of both rivers are now open, freeing the vessels and enabling the New-York steamer to resume her trips.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

LISBON, Nov. 29.—The Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East, is dead.

BENJAMIN R. ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Benjamin R. Roberts died at Sandy Springs, Md., yesterday, from pneumonia. He was the representative of the Society of Friends on the Board of Indian Commissioners, and visited this city last week concerning the work of the commission.

JOSEPH WINROW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Joseph Winrow, a well-known sporting man, died last night in this city.

THE GREAT INCOME OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The receipts for tolls on canals for the week ending November 22 were $47,418 85; in 1879 same period, $34,723 38. Last year the receipts were $941,573 97, and this year they have reached $1,155,001 68, a gain of $213,427 71. The following are the receipts for the past five years: In 1876, $1,340,004; 1877, $880,896; 1878, $993,348; 1879, $941,573 97; 1880, $1,155,001 68.

The Controller was informed by the Hudson River Day Line to-day that the gross earnings of the company were $19,643 91 the present year.

REPORTED BREAK REPAIRED.

A break of about 100 feet in the berm bank of the Erie Canal, two miles west of Whitesboro, was stopped by sheet piling this morning. Assistant Superintendent Stebbins reports the canal all right again this evening.

RETURN OF PEDESTRIANS.

The steamship Nevada, which arrived Sunday from Liverpool, brought as passengers Daniel O'Leary, Charles E. Davis, John Dobler, George Guyon and William Pegram, pedestrians who went to England to take part in the recent contest for the Astley belt. O'Leary and Davis took over Dobler and Guyon, who were made unfit for the walk by the sea voyage. Guyon did not take to the track at all, but Dobler started in spite of his bad condition. Their backers are said to have lost about $2,000. O'Leary said yesterday that since Rowell's victory great interest in walking matches had been excited in England. Two days before sailing he had received a challenge from "Harry" Vaughn to walk square heel and toe for £200 a side, but he had not yet replied to the challenge. At the same time O'Leary challenged Rowell to a 36-hours go-as-you-please race; but to this no answer had been received.

THE ROBINSON CAMP AFFAIR.

GEORGE B. ROBINSON DEAD.

THE SHOOTING DEEMED ACCIDENTAL—IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONIES PROPOSED—RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 29.—George B. Robinson died this morning at 6:45. The shooting is deemed purely accidental. One shot was fired and struck a nail in the door of the tunnel and glancing off, hit Mr. Robinson. George Daly, A. W. Gill, and a large body of armed men went over to the mine on Saturday night. Daly is in temporary charge. The mine was closed down yesterday, but will be thoroughly guarded. Brown, the manager, is in Leadville. There is a universal feeling of intense grief in this city.

Governor Robinson's remains are being embalmed and will arrive in Leadville this evening. Great preparations are being made to honor the distinguished dead. The military and fire companies and private societies are to turn out. The body is to lie in state to-morrow until 4 p.m., when a special train will carry it to Denver, a large committee accompanying. A meeting has just been held at A. W. Gill's apartments and a committee of arrangement appointed. No disturbance has occurred at the mine and all is quiet.

On receipt of the news of Mr. Robinson's death the president of the Robinson Consolidated Company immediately called a meeting of the trustees at the company's office in this city.

Upon assembling Mr. George D. Roberts, the president, said: It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of Mr. George B. Robinson, our vice-president. The following is the dispatch which we just have received:

KOKOMO, Col., Nov. 29.

The shot was fired upward by the guard inside of the tunnel. The bullet glanced and passed through the door, striking a nail, dividing it, and carrying the nail and a piece of wood with the divided bullet, inflicting four wounds in Mr. Robinson's hip. No riot or violence of any kind. The guard thought it was one of Captain Jack's men and tried to frighten him.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, Whereas, The trustees of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company have heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of the Hon. George B. Robinson, vice-president and trustee of this company, it is hereby

Resolved, That in the death of Governor Robinson the community is called upon to mourn the loss of a man of unswerving integrity, of untiring industry and enterprise, whose influence was felt for good in public councils and business pursuits.

Resolved, That personally he was endeared to us by the kindness and recollections of his genial character and warm disposition, and we recognize in him, through all the relations of life and business, a man in whose confidence no man was ever mistaken.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and a copy thereof be furnished to the Leadville and Denver papers for publication, and the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our associate this meeting do now adjourn.

It was stated of Mr. Robinson yesterday that last week no man in Colorado was more envied than he. In the full vigor of his early manhood, with a reputation for honesty and for dealing of which any man might be proud, and rich beyond all possible chances of want, his case was but another instance of the perils attending the pursuit of one of the most valuable properties in Colorado. He was popular socially and respected on account of his personal worth and general kindness of heart, and was actively supported at the last election when he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the adopted State.

Mr. Robinson was born near Kalamazoo, Mich., and leaves near the home of his early boyhood a widowed mother and only sister. He was about thirty-three years of age, and expected, after the adjournment of the Colorado Legislature in March, 1881, to return to the East and, after marrying a Connecticut lady to take up his residence permanently in this city. In early life he was engaged in banking at Kalamazoo until 1875, when he went to Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining and the business. Subsequently he became interested in the Leadville mines, and at the time of his death he was vice-president of the Robinson Consolidated Company. The value of his property is estimated at $2,000,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A GREAT FIRE AT WEST POINT, VA.

A STEAMER, SIX LARGE WAREHOUSES AND WHARVES BURNED.

WEST POINT, Va., Nov. 29.—A fire occurred here last night which destroyed the extension wharves and sheds of the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Company and the company's steamer Shirley; also the telegraph and freight offices and all the freight on the wharves, including 2,600 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at over $250,000.

Last night about 10 o'clock the watchman employed by the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railway Company on their wharves at this place discovered a fire on board the steamer Shirley, which plies between West Point and Baltimore, and that the flames were making rapid progress toward the wharf at which she was lying. The watchman gave a prompt alarm, but before anything could be done to cut the steamer loose the wharf had caught and the vessel herself was wrapped in flames, the crew, who were all asleep, having barely time to escape with their lives. As it was several had to jump into the river, not being able to reach the wharf. The fire having got a good headway on the wharf spread with such fearful rapidity that in a few minutes all the wharves, warehouses and sheds were enveloped in flames, and in less than an hour were all consumed and in ruins. The extent of the conflagration can be estimated from the fact that there were 2,100 feet of wharves and six immense warehouses, which included 1,500 feet on the water front, the whole covering an area of nearly four acres.

All the company's offices, including the telegraph office, were destroyed, and but for the wet condition of everything from the recent rains the town of West Point would doubtless have also suffered greatly. Twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, 223 of which were on board the shirley, were burned, besides a large amount of other freight, and twenty-one freight cars partially laden. The loss, so far as known, is over $250,000, as follows: On cotton, $130,000, covered by insurance by the Piedmont Air Line, which had it in transit northward; on wharves and in warehouses $45,000, insured for $20,000 in the London and Liverpool and Globe Company, and $15,000 more in other Baltimore companies; on the steamer Shirley, $50,000, insured for about $40,000; on rolling stock $25,000, also insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe.

The following companies also had risks on the cotton and other merchandise destroyed: Phœnix, of London, $5,000; La Confiance, of Paris, $10,000; Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany, $10,000; London and Staffordshire, $5,000; Farragut, of New-York, $5,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $2,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $2,500; The Pennsylvania, $10,000; Watertown, of New-York, $10,000; Underwriters Agency, of New-York, $20,000; Washington, of Boston, $10,000; Imperial and Northern, $10,000; Royal, of England, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; and local companies, $59,000.

The steamer was a screw propeller, iron hull, and comparatively new, of 576 tons burden. She was owned by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, Thomas P. Clyde, president. How the fire originated on board the steamer seems to be a mystery. Everybody on board was asleep, including the watchman, and no one can give any explanation. Work has been already commenced to restore the destroyed property.

The steamer Hatteras, of the Old Dominion Line, which runs between New-York and West Point, arrived at the latter place soon after the fire broke out. She laid off until it was safe to make the landing. As she cannot land her freight at West Point she has been ordered to proceed to Richmond.

West Point is thirty-eight miles from Richmond, at the head of York River, and is the eastern terminus of the York River and Piedmont Air Line Railroad, and is also known as Port Richmond, being embraced in the customs district of the City of Richmond.

AN UNOCCUPIED HOTEL BURNED.

A hotel on the Hackensack Plank Road, near New-Durham, N. J., was destroyed by fire late Sunday night. It was unoccupied, and it is thought that it was set on fire. The building was owned by Andrew Pollis, and was insured for $2,000 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company of this city.

AN ORANGE COUNTY BARN BURNED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The barn of Dante Budd, near Goshen, was burned on Saturday night, with three horses and seventeen cows. Insured for about $3,000. William Corbett, a former employe, was arrested, charged with having caused the fire.

A QUANTITY OF HAMS DESTROYED.

A fire caused by an overheated stove occurred last night in the two-story brick building in the rear of No. 150 Christopher-st., owned by the Trinity Church estate and occupied by William McCaffrey as a smoke-house. The building was damaged $800, and over $1,000 in hams was destroyed.

MURDEROUS ATTACK BY A SPANIARD.

A Spaniard named Louis Silvia was committed Saturday by Justice Ralph to await the action of the Grand Jury, for attempting to murder Allen Stokely, at Huntington, Suffolk County, L. I. Silvia met Arminius Doty and demanded him for some money. Doty said that he was unable to pay, and was knocked down by the Spaniard, when Stokely, who witnessed the affair, interfered. A quarrel ensued between Silvia and Stokely, and the former was knocked down. As Stokely started to walk away, the Spaniard, regaining his feet, sprang upon him and bore him to the ground, at the same time drawing a razor. This he drew across Stokely's throat twice, making two shocking wounds. Fortunately each stroke failed to sever the jugular vein. Silvia ran away, and was not captured until several shots had been fired at him. Stokely is recovering.

IN AID OF IRISH TENANTS.

ORGANIZING A LAND LEAGUE AT NEWARK.

ADDRESS BY JAMES REDPATH—THE CONDITION OF IRELAND AS SEEN BY THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT.

A mass meeting for the permanent organization of a branch of the Irish Land League was held at the Academy of Music in Newark last evening. The Academy was packed with an enthusiastic audience of men and women, about 2,500 being present. Many were unable to gain admittance. On the stage sat most of the representative Irishmen of Newark. Occupying front seats on the stage were Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the agitator, with Miss Ellen Ford and James Redpath. James Connelly, Tax Commissioner of Newark, presided and introduced Mr. Redpath as the orator of the evening.

Mr. Redpath was received with enthusiastic cheers. He explained that he had only arrived from Europe at noon yesterday, and was unprepared to make a formal address. He said that he would speak more particularly to Americans. The troubles in Ireland had existed for 700 years, and every fight had been principally on the score of the land. The speaker quoted the declarations of the Puritans on landing in New-England. The original owners, the Indians, had disappeared, and nobody could contest the titles of the present holders. American landlords were as fair as any other class. But the Irish landlord and Irish land tenure were different. Mr. Redpath explained the divisions of land and population in Ireland, and gave a rapid survey of the past history of the island, showing how the customs and laws of the country had their origin. He then proceeded to tell his hearers of the particular abuses which at present existed in certain counties. He remarked that he addressed a meeting two months ago near the place where Lord Montmorres was shot. The mention of the Irish landowners name provoked hisses.

"Oh, you needn't hiss," said Mr. Redpath; "he's dead now."

The land in Ireland, he continued, had been improved by the tenantry, and it was one of the greatest abuses that the tenant received no benefit from these improvements. The speaker cited the case of one prominent landlord whose property at one time was almost a waste. It was now a smiling Eden, all owing to the work and enterprise of the tenants. This man had turned all his tenants out without scruple. In the East of Ireland there were some landlords who might be called good landlords, because they visited their estates. In the West of Ireland the landlords were all absentees. The Government had made what was called Griffith's valuation. It was fair enough. The speaker knew of instances where the rent was 1200 per cent over Griffith's valuation. He described the destitution in some portions of Ireland. In many districts one never sees a man, woman or child wearing a shoe. In three years one million and a half of people died in Ireland from starvation. Mr. Redpath said that there had been starvation in the West of Ireland for the past three years, and tenants were now refusing to pay their rents. Why were there not half a million of evictions? Because they had a Land League in Ireland. [Applause.] The Irish Democracy had arisen. It had never had finer men and patriots than Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt. Mr. Parnell wanted nothing, only for the landlords to get out of Ireland. In O'Connell's time the people were serfs and could only follow their leaders. Parnell told the people to do their own thinking. The great hope of Ireland now was in the greater intelligence of the people.

The speaker spoke of the safety of life in Ireland. There had been only five murders this year that could possibly be traced to agrarian troubles. The murder of Lord Leitrim the speaker justified. If he could meet the young man who fired the shot he would shake hands with him. The young man was now living in Chicago, but he would not mention his name. The women of Ireland were pure. Lord Leitrim had dishonored thirty daughters of honest men. A priest who lived in the neighborhood had the names of twenty-two. It was a brother of one of these women who shot and killed Lord Leitrim. It was a just and proper act. [Applause.] Lord Leitrim was the worst of his class, but the landlords of the West of Ireland were all bad. England was now pouring in troops. She had never made a concession to Ireland until she was place afraid. Ireland would never see justice until the landlords went down on their knees and begged the Government to do something. Mr. Redpath spoke of the difference in the demeanor of the Irish peasants now from what it was when he first went among them. Then they seemed to have all the manhood crushed out of them. Now they stood up resolute and determined. Mr. Redpath described the plan of ostracism adopted by the Land League, and said that it was universal in the West of Ireland. He said that he had been in the South and had seen the system of the Ku-Klux; he thought it very effective, and he proposed it to the leaders of the Irish Land League. They adopted it, and it worked to a charm. Mr. Redpath narrated a number of incidents connected with his stay in Ireland as correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, showing the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland. Ireland, said Mr. Redpath, wanted equal rights and nothing more, and he hoped Irish-Americans would hold up the hands of the men who were fighting the battles of their race. The speaker retired amid applause.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Parnell, Father Carr and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland and admiration of the heroism and self-control shown in their great trials, and approving the objects of the Irish Land League as a practical means of securing immediate relief and permanent good. It was also declared that it was the duty of every Irishman to aid the league. The proposed establishment of a branch at Newark was approved.

A BRANCH LEAGUE IN THE FIRST WARD.

A meeting to organize a branch Land League in the First Ward, was held in St. Peter's School, at New-Church and Cedar-sts., last night, Hugh King presiding. Addresses were made by Michael Breslin, vice-president of the New-York State Irish Land League, Colonel John O'Byrne, Justice Callahan, M. J. Costello and others. Mr. Breslin said that the League meant the preservation of the Irish race as a distinct nationality. Colonel O'Byrne reviewed the history of Irish agitation. Many names were enrolled.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MOVEMENT.

A circular has been issued by the Parnell Land League of this city asking subscriptions in aid of the movement. The appeal is addressed to American citizens, but more particularly to Irish-Americans. Dr. T. J. Kearney is the chairman of the committee, E. J. O'Shaughnessy, secretary, and A. Magrath, treasurer.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Signals of the 11th district.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the Ohio Valley, and lowest in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During the past eight hours the pressure has diminished rapidly in the Northwest. During the past twenty-four hours the temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast, and fallen decidedly in the Lower Lake region, Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the East Gulf States. The winds in the East Gulf and northern portion of the South Atlantic States have veered northerly; westerly winds continue in New-England, the Middle Atlantic states and the Lower Lake region. Rain has fallen since last report in the Gulf States. Reports are missing from stations in the Upper Lake region and extreme Northwest.

Indications.

For New-England higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Date.	Hours. Morning. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Night.	Max.	Min.
43																									30	
40																										
37																										
34																										
31																									29.5	

The dotted line shows the temperature of the air, and the dotted line the temperature of the dew point. The barometer lines give readings of the barometer at the mean level of the East River, reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The figures at the top of the chart show the direction of the wind, and the figures at the bottom the velocity of the wind in miles per hour. The weather is indicated by the usual signs, and the state of the weather by the letters: (c) clear, (pc) partly cloudy, (cl) cloudy, (r) rain, (s) snow, (t) threatening, (f) fog. The figures at the top of the chart show the maximum and minimum temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, at Hallett's Observatory, 241 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1 a. m.—The barometer remained steady until 3 p. m., when its tendency became upward. Cloudy and partly cloudy weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 32° and 42°, the average (35⅝°) being 8⅞° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 4⅝° higher than on Sunday.

Colder and clearing weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

DIPHTHERIA ON LONG ISLAND.

Diphtheria is spreading rapidly in College Point, L. I. Five deaths have occurred within the past forty-eight hours.

HENRY BERGH AS A POET.

HIS SOUL UNBURDENED IN UTAH HALL.

A SATIRE ON THE BAD HABITS OF AMERICAN MOTHERS—THE HISTORY OF THE GOIT FAMILY.

Henry Bergh, the great friend of brutes, is also a poet. He admitted as much himself, last evening, by reading in Utah Hall, at Eighth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st., an original poem called "Married Off." This poem, Mr. Bergh explained to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, was written many years ago as a satire on the habits of many American mothers who seek to marry their daughters to titled foreign paupers. The poem was first published in London, where the press promptly and unanimously tore it to pieces, Mr. Bergh said, and scalped the author. Feeling that he had not sufficiently dealt with so important a topic, Mr. Bergh subsequently wrote a play upon it. This play he had yet hopes to see produced in New-York. The difficulties and delays he had hitherto encountered have been vexatious, but he consoles himself, he says, with the thought that Shakespeare also had to bide his time. Mr. Bergh's poem was republished in New-York in 1862. The title-page of the book announces that the writer is the author of "The Portentous Telegram" and "Love's Alternative." Mr. Bergh sighed as he called attention to this last named article. It was suggested to him in view of his apparently prolific pen, that he had very modestly hidden his light under a bushel these many years. His reply was that other people had saved him that trouble.

The audience that met at Utah Hall last evening was composed in large part of marriageable young men and women, who were in great sympathy with the speaker. After a song by Miss Nerabele McKenzie, Mr. Bergh was introduced by C. C. Goss, who presided. Mr. Bergh stated that his poem had been written to protest against the practice American women have of seeking so-called noble alliances for their daughters. In every city in Europe, he said, there are titled paupers, waiting for rich girls from America to keep them from the poorhouse and to provide them with bread and butter. In Europe, titles do not count for as much as they do here. Mr. Bergh knew once of a man who exchanged a dog, to which the Grand Duke took a fancy, for the title of Baron; and this same roturiate had the assurance to offer to make Mr. Bergh Baron Bergh for $500.

The poem opened blandly as follows:

Hannibal Goit was married,
And so was his wife, tho' she tarried.
She frequently said, with a shake of her head,
A much longer time than a week for the daughter,
With portuguese beauty in flimsy subcortex—
In this age of brass, tinsel-mere, stucco and mortar,
And only her virtues to back it—had ought to.

His wife made a vow
That she would not allow
A daughter of hers to take after her mother;
But be given in marriage,
And set up her carriage,
As soon as a chance should appear to betroth her.

The Goits were of low birth, although Mrs. Goit had plenty of family blood, her father being a butcher. There were four children—one boy and three girls, the latter of whom in time became marriageable. The son, Cincinnatus Buncombe Goit, grew to be a heavy swell, and

Went armed like a Satrap,
Looked bold as a rat-trap.

Mrs. Goit banished thoughts of love from the heads of her daughters, Tulip, Rose and Lily, because she looked upon love as

A species of mildew,
A blight, too, that will do
More harm among girls than the weevil.

Tulip was a positive girl of uncertain age, positively vain and selfish and a positive humbug; Rose was negative in character and meek; while Lily was a beautiful flower, with azure blue eyes and inexpressible grace. The only trouble with Lily was the fact that she had the consumption. Mr. Goit died one day, and his widow finding her money getting low, and noticing that Rose's bloom was fading, and that Tulip had begun to dye her hair, packed up and went to Newport. Her object was to marry the girls off. She managed matters so well that the end of the season found the maidens spoken for. Tulip had bagged a Count who

Owned a private volcano,
A villa on the Arno,
A chateau en mer and chateau en Espagne.

Rose "had got Harry Bend, with a large income to spend," right on bread, and induced him to promise to marry her; while Lily had been forced to accept a Baron. The day came when Tulip, Rose and Lily were married; then followed the deluge. The Count, finding that the wealth of the Goits upon which he had relied was fictitious, "skipped," and buried himself in his ancestral *chateau en Espagne*. Harry Bend's wealth proved a dream; Lily accidentally died because she didn't love the Baron; the Baron "flopped" in the nick of time to escape arrest as an Italian bandit. Cincinnatus Buncombe became intoxicated, went into the street and was there knocked on the head and killed by a brutal mulian. Mrs. Goit concluded that there must have been a mistake in her management somewhere or other, and sensibly clothed herself in sackcloth and ashes.

Mr. Bergh's voice at the climax of his tale was tremulous with emotion and moist with tears. He did not smile at any time in the evening. The audience sighed often, and seemed much overcome toward the end.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN FLUSHING.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, L. I., was the scene of a brilliant and fashionable wedding yesterday afternoon. Edward M. Franklin married Miss Louisa Parsons Huntington. The ceremony, which took place soon after 5 o'clock, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., of this city, assisted by the rector of the Flushing church, the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Van Bergen, Miss B. Lane, Miss N. Clement and Miss F. Carter. The ushers were F. F. Northrop, Frederick Bowne, William E. Lawrence, E. B. Sutton, jr., L. E. Embree and William Duncan. The bride was given away by her uncle, William Stebbins, of New-York. The couple stood beneath an evergreen archway, from which was susp