TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Elections—Suspension of Business.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1868.

The elections absorb the attention of all classes of people. Little business will be done during the week. The cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuffs market will probably be closed on those days. In London the Stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday. Sanguine liberals estimate that Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of 130 in the next House of Commons.

FRANCE.

Prosecutions by the Government—Public Indignation—The Police and Military in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1868.

The prosecution by the French government of the parties who promoted the subscription for a monument over the grave of M. Bandin, one of the victims of the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by the suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against the disturbance of order.

Prosecution of the Gaulois.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1868.

The French government has commenced a prosecution against the *Gaulois* (newspaper) for infraction of the press law.

SPAIN.

Tranquillity Restored in Seville.

MADRID, Nov. 15, 1868.

A band of malcontents, who held possession of Seville since the revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the national government, were yesterday disarmed by the regular troops after a fierce combat. Complete quiet has now been restored in that city.

CUBA.

The Rebels Destroy the Railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe—They Capture Prisoners and Plunder the Baggage Cars—Rains—Naval Intelligence—Market Reports.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1868.

The rebels have appeared on the railroad track between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. They captured a train of cars with a number of passengers on board. Four of the latter were retained as prisoners and the others were allowed to proceed to their destination on hand cars. The baggage vans were plundered of their contents and the railroad track was torn up for a considerable distance.

Heavy and continuous rains during the past week have prevented cane grinding on the plantations.

The United States flagship Contoocook has arrived at this port from Norfolk.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending last night:—

Sugar—No. 10 to No. 12 D. S., 8¼ a 8¾ reals; No. 15 to No. 20, 9¼ a 10 reals per arroba; sales of the week, 1,000 boxes; exports of the week, 12,000 boxes, of which 6,000 boxes were for the United States. Lard is steady at 18½c. a 18¾c. per pound for tierce, and 19c. a 19½c. in 25 pound tins. Flour flat at $10 a $12 per barrel. Butter dull at 23c. a 30c. per pound. Tallow firm at 10½c. a 11c. per pound. Bacon dull at 16c. a 18c. per pound. Honey flat. Wax—Yellow is selling; sales at $8 50 per arroba; white heavy at $10 a $11 per arroba. Petroleum quiet at 3¾ reals per gallon. Potatoes active at $3 50 a $4 per barrel. Shooks, 8¾ a 9¾ reals for box; $1 75 for hogshead. Hoops, $50 a $55 per thousand for long, $40 a $45 for short. Hams, 16c. per pound for common salted, 20c. for sugar cured. Freights flat; per box of sugar to Northern ports, $1 a $1 50; per hogshead of sugar to Northern ports, $6 a $6 50; per hogshead molasses to Northern ports, $3 a $3 50.

Exchange on London, 15 a 15¾ per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 22 a 21 per cent discount; short sight, 20 a 19 per cent discount; in gold, short sight, 5 a 6 per cent premium.

FLORIDA.

Governor Reed's Opinion of the Legality of His Impeachment—The Colored Republicans and the Nomination for Congress.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 15, 1868.

Governor Reed in a requisition to the Justices of the Supreme Court for a written opinion on the legality of the impeachment, refers them to an article of the constitution providing for extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, by which only such business can be transacted as is mentioned in the call or brought before them while in session by the Governor, except by unanimous consent of both houses. He also states that four persons who voted as Senators were not entitled to seats, by reason of his proclamation declaring their seats vacant, they having held them since the last Legislature—one the office of Secretary of State, one that of Circuit Judge, one that of clerk of a court and the other that of solicitor. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members. Governor Reed claims that there were only eight present; consequently no extraordinary acts are of no force. The session convened and their acts the State do not know, Governor says the officers of the condition of things, in this unsettled and anomalous state of the Executive Department. The administration of the State government is obstructed and the peace and welfare of the whole State jeopardized, and he asks that their opinion on the points subjected be given at the earliest moment.

Saunders, the independent candidate for Congress, who signs himself Grand President of the Union League of Florida, in a quite lengthy circular to the voters of the State of Florida, denounces the nomination of Hamilton by the republicans as a fraud upon the colored voters, and says Hamilton's supporters boasted of having cheated the colored republicans out of their last chance.

In another circular, dated headquarters of the Union League of Florida, addressed to the members of the League, he says the republican nominating convention have put up a man whose name alone insures defeat, and calls on the colored republicans to send a live black man to the next Congress.

The democrats have adopted the Grant motto, "Let us have peace."

MISSOURI.

Fire in St. Louis—Projected Fight Between McCoole and Heenan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15, 1868.

The hardware house of Skinner, Neal & Co. took fire at six o'clock to-night and was almost totally destroyed, together with the crockery warehouse of Westerman & Meir. The latter house was completely gutted. Some of the stock will probably be saved. Skinner, Neal & Co.'s stock was valued at $75,000. The stock of Westerman & Meir was valued at $45,000; insured for $30,000, mainly in home companies. The dry goods house of Henry Bell & Sons will suffer some loss from smoke. No estimate can be made to-night of their loss. The buildings were owned by Charles P. Chateau and valued at about $12,000 each and insured for $5,000 each.

Charles B. Lord, Judge of the Circuit Court, died this afternoon.

The *Times* states that a gentleman who left this city yesterday for New York was authorized on behalf of the friends of McCoole in this city to arrange for a fight with John C. Heenan, providing the terms, place, &c., can be mutually agreed upon. The report from the East that "Dublin Tricks" has brought suit against McCoole for money due him as trainer for the latter for the Coburn fight is authoritatively contradicted here.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Returns from ninety-nine counties show that the proposition for a constitutional convention in Illinois is defeated.

Lyman, son of Mr. Lyman Tremain, aged eight years, fell over the banisters from the second story of his home at Albany, and received injuries from which he died early yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. Ludlow, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Albany, has resigned and accepted a call from the Collegiate Presbyterian church of New York.

John Deare was killed by John Grove in Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, on Saturday night. Deare, it is supposed, was intoxicated, and while endeavoring to enter Grove's house was shot and instantly killed. Grove has surrendered himself to the authorities.

A fire in Rutland, Vt., on Saturday night, destroyed two barns, a carriage house and woodshed, involving a loss of $6,000. The interesting event was telegraphed yesterday all over the country by the Rutland agent, who probably felt that he ought to telegraph something.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Defeat of the Allies Before Villeta—Ineffectual Bombardment of Angostura—Argentine Revolt Against President Sarmiento.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1868.

The South American mails bring the following intelligence from Paraguayan sources:—

A battle took place on the 24th of September at Villeta, where Lopez was strongly entrenched with all his troops. The allied forces attacked his position, but were repulsed by means of ambuscades which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy. After this defeat the allied army went into camp at Palmes. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communications.

The Brazilian iron-clads had bombarded Angostura, but without effect.

It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine confederation against President Sarmiento.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Contested Municipal Election in Charleston—Expected Attempt to Instal the Mayor Elect by Force.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, 1868.

The hearing of the contested election case will begin to-morrow, according to law, before the present City Council.

There are rumors that an attempt will be made to-morrow to instal Pillsbury as Mayor by force. All is quiet so far, but the deepest excitement pervades the community.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Burning of the Old United States Mint at Philadelphia—Loss of the Burned Menagerie.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1868.

This morning the building on North Seventh street, used as a United States mint for nearly forty years, was destroyed by fire. The loss is small.

The loss by the burning of Forepaugh's menagerie last night is about $45,000, on which there was no insurance. None of the animals were burned, but a large number of expensive show wagons, tents, &c., were entirely destroyed.

The loss on Roscoe & Clark's mill is about $18,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Barbe Bleue," with M. Aujac and Mlle. Irma in their original *rôles*, will be the musical attraction at Pike's Opera House during the present week. This sparkling opera enjoyed an extraordinary run at Niblo's last summer, and as it is now to be produced under better auspices, with entirely new and superb scenery, new costumes and an enlarged orchestra, it will, doubtless, enjoy another long run in its new home. The ballet, with Mlle. De Rosa as the principal danseuse, will form part of the opera, as heretofore, and as all the old favorites will appear in the cast it is but fair to presume that the rollicking vocal bigamist will be welcomed back to the boards this evening by a crowded house.

"Genevière de Brabant," like good wine, is improving with age. The scenery works smoother; the artists, having become familiar with their parts, act better and sing better, and as a natural consequence the music-loving public enjoy the opera a thousand-fold more now than during its incipiency. Crowded houses attest its popularity, while the wild enthusiasm with which the beautiful solos and duets which abound throughout the entire opera are encored, bears witness that the music is both understood and appreciated by the large audiences who nightly assist at the representations of this, the most effervescent of Offenbach's gems. It is but necessary to add that standing room only is obtainable by those who go late to the Théâtre Français, and that "Genevieve" will continue to sing until further notice.

"After Dark" must be a piece of great brilliancy, or the managers of two of our most notable theatres would not make such efforts to bring it out exclusively under the gaslight of their respective establishments. The long promised darkness will cast its shadows this evening at Niblo's with all the adjuncts that the skill of the gas man, stage carpenter, engineer and scene painter can bring to bear to make it a success. Big things are promised and large results looked for. New artists will be introduced to give the piece *eclat;* many old favorites will make their re-entree, and great preparations have been made for this much talked of sensation.

That injunction having been removed, Freleigh, at the Old Bowery, starts off again "After Dark," with his original locomotive, that goes conveniently slow so as to allow the chap on the track to be taken off uninjured. The thrilling accident on the river Thames, where ferryboats ply and no collisions occur; the rescue of the drowning woman, recognition by her father and the varied incidents in the piece will be reproduced to-night with all the original effects. There is little doubt but that the stoppage of the piece will add to its success and crowds will be attracted to both theatres to witness for themselves the dramas which have attracted no small degree of attention by theatre goers and the public generally.

Mrs. Lander at the Broadway theatre repeats her fine *role* of Marie Antoinette to-night in the play of that name. It is a fine piece of acting, inferior, however, to her Elizabeth, still a remarkably good representation. The support she receives from the excellent company gathered round her helps to make her engagement a most brilliant one. Messrs. Taylor and Carden in the parts of Louis XVI. and General Lafayette make decided hits in those two parts, both by their acting as well as make up. "Marie Antoinette" will be repeated to-morrow evening, "Marie Stuart" on Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday evening the popular tragedienne will be tendered a farewell benefit, upon which occasion her numerous admirers will doubtless turn out in force. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will be the next star attractions at this theatre.

"The Lancashire Lass" is in the fourth week of her prosperity at Wallack's, and is still attracting large and fashionable audiences. The careful manner in which the piece has been mounted has never been excelled even at this establishment, while the cast embraces some of the best histrionic talent in the country. The piece is destined to hold possession of the boards for weeks to come, but in the meanwhile Mr. Wallack is making extensive preparations for the production of Shakspeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," which will be produced so soon as "The Lancashire Lass" "shuffles off" the "coil."

Manager Wood is determined to make his museum a place of resort for *sayans*, students and families as well as for play-goers. "Ixion" still flourishes in all the glory of jigs, cancans and songs, but the golden haired beauties now divide the honors with the polar bears, the leopards and the elephants which have recently been added to the attractions at this establishment. "Cinderella" holds court in the afternoon and "Ixion" in the evening.

"Humpty Dumpty," somewhat flattered by the spinning to which he has lately been subjected, and rendered vain by the endorsement of his policy by General Grant, still continues his clever and laughable tricks at the Olympic, to the infinite delight of hundreds who are unable to procure seats. So much for going late. Saturday evening next will mark the two hundred and eighty-second representation of this unequalled pantomime.

The Chinese extravaganza of "Cling-Chow-Hi" will be given for the first time this evening at the Theatre Comique, with Miss Susan Galton in the principal *role*. The inimitable Lingard continues his sketches, and numerous other attractions have been added to the bills.

Tony Pastor offers another monster bill of sensational novelties to his numerous constituents. Harry Gurr, "the man fish," will eat, drink and smoke under water every night during the week; while songs, dances and athletic performances will prepare the audience early in the evening for the new drama entitled "The American Farmer," which will close the entertainment.

The New-York Circus, besides its usual attractions of clowns, acrobats and performing horses, announces "Cinderella," with a troupe of sixty little children. Melville, the bareback rider is, however, the equestrian attraction.

The European Circus remains under its canvas tent for another week. It now boasts of three clowns, Charles Parker being the latest addition in this line, besides a "champion tumbler." James Robinson and little Clarence are the bareback sensations here.

Our minstrel halls all offer excellent programmes for the present week. "Orphee," at Kelly & Leon's; "Somnambula," at Bryants'; "Barber Brown," at the San Francisco, and a variety of novelties at Manager Hooley's two opera houses in Brooklyn are the attractions announced.

The memorial concert, for the benefit of the family of the late Edmund Remack, will take place at Steinway Hall, on Saturday next. Thomas' orchestra, the chorus of the Mendelssohn Union, and some of the most distinguished solo artists, will appear in a programme of rare excellence.

There will be a genuine sensation at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. Miss Henrietta Markstein, a youthful pianist, will make her début, assisted by Bergmann's orchestra.

The Burnett and Taylor combination, at Apollo Hall is steadily gaining in popularity. Songs and comic portraitures are the features of the entertainment for the present week.

Mr. de Cordova delivers the second humorous lecture of his present course at Steinway Hall this evening. "Mrs. Grundy" is the subject.

Mr. Raymond gives his third and last Shakesprian reading at the Union League theatre this evening. The play selected is "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Robert Nickle, a young but clever prestidigitateur, will give his first entertainment at 616 Broadway this evening.

Mrs. Marie Wilkins delivers a humorous lecture at Apollo Concert Hall this evening. There will be a variety of other entertainments.

Signor Blitz, the great original, will give his magical soirees of sleight of hand and ventriloquism at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, every evening during the week.

Mrs. Bowers, the favorite tragedienne, commences an engagement at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, this evening as Elizabeth. She will be supported by Mr. J. C. McCallum.

RELIGIOUS.

BEECHER ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Extraordinary Developments from the Pulpit—Fraud and Corruption Triumphant—Hard Knocks at the Whiskey Ring—Assemblymen Criticised—Judges Weighed and Found Wanting.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening treated his large and fashionable congregation to one of the raciest sermons he has preached for a considerable period. At times indignation was depicted on all sides, and again a universal smile would suffuse itself over the vast sea of human faces. The subject was unquestionably popular, and was apparently relished by every one in attendance. The usual exercises having been concluded the reverend gentleman read the text from twelfth Romans, ninth verse—"Abhor that which is evil." Having dwelt at some length on what he considered the demoralizing public sentiment which now prevailed he adverted briefly to the mania which existed during the Presidential contest. What was the condition of affairs at the present day? He would say it was simply disgraceful. Presidential pardons had only to be asked for in order to be obtained. A man has only to be a counterfeiter, a swindler, the agent of the so-called "rings" or an ex-rebel and he is sure of pardon from the President. The general character of the applicants was admittedly notorious. Let men steal through the customs, counterfeit, rob and plunder; let them belong to a "ring," and they are sure to be on the right path. Corruption holds direct influence throughout the land, while the state of the community is demoralized in the extreme. Gigantic dishonesty struts forth unrebuked. And to what may this be attributed? The money power of the country. Then pillage and plunder, yet the stern voice of justice, the frank expression of honesty never reach their ears. Counterfeiters and polished swindlers are received with smiles on all sides. Their friends meet them with kindness and tokens of esteem. Men are ashamed to mention their ideas or give utterance to their indignation, and thus to a degree acquiesce in their villany by their reticence. Their friends know that those public plunderers are committing stupendous frauds. They will not be allowed to be sunk and prostrated, and thus crime rides triumphant. But there should be honest men in the community to let these plunderers know that they are watched and scrutinized. They should be singled out and denounced and held up to public degradation. Alas! it was otherwise. Those very villains were received with smiles, and honest men with whom they sometimes mingled thanked them for coming to see them and felt honored in their presence. Why? Because the plunderers had money enough to go through the whole calendar of transgressions. We are not accustomed to honestly or boldly express our convictions or applying such epithets as would finally crush the public robbers of the time. Instead of which they are applauded for their dishonesty. If honest men did their duty there would be no plunderers. ("Amen," cried an old lady, emphatically.) This government, like a new boat, was built on quicksand and could not stand so long as the corruption of the present day was so glaring. The events within the last fourteen days had aroused a worthy indignation and given to sober-minded men causes for anxiety. No man was true to God who would conceal such fraudulent doings or fail to upset them. He was sorry to say that those persons were led as sheep to the slaughter. Their engineers were native born men. It was not the ignorant man who was guilty and snubbed besides, but it was he who sat in his embellished house and planned, who had hordes of agents to scout and skirmish and carry out designs—he was guilty, and should be encountered, wrestled with and knocked down. Talk about patriotism! While men were mouthing large words, while men proclaimed sentiments that attracted applause, they were cutting the garment of justice and taking away the grand foundation of everything that was patriotic. Then there was another stage of corruption in the legislative halls. He did not think he slandered when he said that the general rule to-day in the Legislature was buying and selling. Money was the cry and men were undisguisedly bought and sold. Men formed plans, cliques or rings, in which the great public interests were bought and sold amid bribery and corruption of the most atrocious and appalling character. Those men were not denounced. Corruption triumphed. Every man who went to Albany in the capacity of representative was dissolved in the great cauldron of dishonesty, and if an honest one did proceed there his voice was so feeble as to be unheard in the mighty roar of plunder. After dilating at length on the necessity of constituents inquiring rigidly into the conduct of their representatives the speaker proceeded to demonstrate the fact that all men sending forth an assemblyman should be thoroughly acquainted with his character; for where the known recipient of a bribe was allowed to pass unheeded those concealing the fact were participants in the crime. When a corrupt villain was sent to Albany it must be taken that he represented his constituents. Adverting to the judicial system, Mr. Beecher proceeded to say:—Corruption does not dwell only in Albany; it travels in another direction. It desecrates the last refuge of justice—the courts. Yet so corrupt are the courts of law that the name of judge stinks. (Laughter.) I say there is nothing arouses my indignation, nothing so far beyond the pale of forgiveness as a corrupt judge. Strike him down. The judges plunder and are known to plunder. They make decisions and hold them up for sale. They auction justice and grow fat on bribes. Our courts are becoming more and more corrupt and our judges more and more infamous. Some time ago I was written to by a young man, the son of a judge, who complained of observations I had made. Alas! no one will write now, for that would be a sign that some conscience was still left. It is useless to say they care not. But I am worthy of notice; this will go into the newspapers, will be copied abroad, and a worthy public sentiment will be aroused. They may revile, but their acts will become known by men. The Judges will be reticent, because they are lost to rectitude. The community is so low in its moral tone that indignation cannot rise in thunder against them. The justice of the courts, I repeat, is rotten, rank and foul. I say we are in more danger now than before slavery was wiped away; for truth, justice and honesty have departed. Our most sacred liberty and institutions are being destroyed. Money rules supreme and our courts of justice stink with corruption. We are in more danger now than by being overwhelmed by slavery. Money is our danger and the corruption which follows it. Friends and brethren, I have borne my testimony, I have not overstated anything; I have not been extravagant in marking out your line of duty. Your indignation must be aroused. You must learn to speak that which you feel and be known by discretion. Let right be pitted against wrong. No matter under what circumstances it may come to pass be true to your feelings. You must do your duty in all public affairs. I do not think we are so far gone yet as to be wholly irrevocable. There may be still lightning in our community to strike forth and annihilate the abuses that exist. We are not ignoble enough to corruption that abounds. Arouse the expressions of your indignation. Send the air by appealing to truth and cling to that which is right. The reverend gentleman concluded with an earnest prayer, and a hymn having been sung the congregation dispersed, wondering in what a world they lived.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. D. Kay Lee.

Rev. D. Kay Lee, pastor of this church, delivered a sermon last evening on "The Perils of the City." Taking for his text that part of the psalm in which David cries out "My soul is among lions," the reverend gentleman said that the great psalmist meant by this exclamation that his soul was in jeopardy, as if it had been benighted or cast into a cage full of wild beasts. Though David knew he was in such danger he found that when he smote the lions he conquered them, and though his life was a constant struggle with lions, he overcame them at last and closed his life in peace. And all the men in this city could cry out with David, in their various walks of life that they were among lions. There were, it should be conceded, some of the noblest of men and women in this city, some of the best of institutions and places of goodness; that the great heart of the city itself was true and pure; yet there was in it a dark side as well as a light side—good and evil standing out in bold contrast; false tastes, false amusements, false ambitions and false luxuries. Many young men had been known to begin life as nobly as the noblest, yet they were encountered by the lions of temptation along the way and, falling, were devoured. Young men in the city, like everybody everywhere else who had lent a willing ear to the siren voice of evil passion, had fallen at first by giving way to small temptations. First, probably, to intemperance, which was quickly followed by those of lust, deceit and every kind of crime. The young man may often say, "I will trifle with these small things only. I will not go so far as to hurt myself or any body else." But the first indulgence weakening his resolution, and, finding less satisfaction with each temptation, he gives way to he goes on from bad to worse until he is utterly undone. A litter of lions might be a pretty sight to look at and might be fondled without fear, but once the claws and teeth of the animals have grown they will turn upon and rend the hand that toyed with them. So it was with temptations. They might be trifled with slightly, yet they would grow and be all the more unconquerable and cruel as their growth increased. "No matter if I am wild in my young days," some young men say, "when I come to manhood I shall reform;" yet when he reaches manhood he finds that his passions have grown probably beyond his strength to conquer them, and he goes down in the struggle. These lions of the soul should not be trifled with. The city abounded with them. They stalked about in the streets seeking whom they could devour. They were on every corner where liquor stores were located. They were quiet in the daytime, but roamed about in the night season roaring and furious. They were like the lions mentioned in the Arabian story, deceitful and cowardly. They made great promises which were never fulfilled; for there never was a man who had ever found in the enjoyment of an evil passion that gratification which he anticipated. Young men in the city were beset on all sides by lions that dragged them often to the earth and devoured them; and many a one who had been the hope and pride of his friends and the very picture of health and purity had, by listening to temptation, become broken down and ruined. Young women there were, also, who had left their homes with pure hearts, but who had given ear to the tempter and, believing in his promises, had become a shame to their names and families. Temptations could be conquered by persistent efforts, and he who conquers will never fail to receive ample reward for all his struggles.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Sermon in Behalf of St. Luke's Home.

Rev. Morgan Dix preached last evening at Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street, to a full congregation in behalf of the asylum for old and infirm women, known as St. Luke's Home. He alluded to it as one of those few but rarely excellent institutions hid away from the public gaze, doing its kind and heavenly work with a quiet unostentation. It appealed to the best sympathies of the Christian heart, and he had no doubt the modest, unpretentious and yet touching character of the appeal would be well appreciated. He spoke eloquently on the subject of old age, and concluded by expressing a hope that substantial aid would be rendered to the Home.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.

Lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles.

The first of a course of lectures explanatory of the doctrines of the New Church, as taught in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, was delivered last evening at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, by the Rev. Chauncey Giles. The lecture was purely introductory, and consisted in a statement of the principles and doctrinal theories of the New Church and the various points of difference between it and the former Christian churches, claiming for it recognition as a new dispensation. These may be briefly summed up as, first, the belief of man's spiritual being as his natural being, and of the spiritual world as the natural world, and of the existence of spiritual form, shape and essence, independent of material manifestation. It recognizes God as a divine humanity, the Trinity being established by its type in man of the soul, the body, and the manifestation of the soul through the body. It further proclaims its teachings as but the truths of a spiritual science, a system deduced from the Bible by as rigid a law as prevails in the mathematics. It will be the purpose of the succeeding lectures of the course to prove the truth of the new rule of faith by rational demonstration.

MORE ABOUT THE METEORS.

[From the Hartford Times, Nov. 14.]

All over the civilized world the astronomers were looking last night (November 13) for the return of the meteoric shower, and they were happily favored in this region at least. The display last night was remarkably fine. Here the atmosphere was clear, the stars twinkling and shining brilliantly through the blue sky—more brilliantly, indeed, than they have appeared on any night this fall. At midnight Jupiter blazed in the west like a diamond, and seemed to preside over the carnival of the dancing myriads of "shooting stars."

At about half-past eleven o'clock the display commenced, and it lasted till four in the morning, showing to the best advantage from twelve to three. Two or three of the dashing meteors could be seen in the skies every minute, and often several at a time were coursing on their way, some of them from the southeast to southwest, and others from the north to the southwest. A few of them were low down and coursed from the north to the south at the horizon. Most of them, however, seemed to start from the zenith and take a northwesterly course, often leaving a trail of different colors. One more brilliant than the rest, coursing from the zenith in a westerly direction, lighted the heavens and made a blazing track, to the eye as broad as an ordinary road; and it left a luminous trail for eight or ten minutes, which finally appeared like a white fleecy cloud and soon dissolved. From 2,000 to 3,000 of these stars were counted here.

The following communication from a student of Trinity College tells us of the number noted at that institution.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Nov. 14, 1868.

The usual November shower of meteors, which occurred last night, was well and carefully observed for three hours by a number of the students of Trinity College. Several beautiful meteors had been seen while the telescope was being used for observations on Jupiter and the Pleiades; but the counting did not begin until after the magnificent display of a large meteor in the southeast, which left a train of light plainly distinguishable for at least seven minutes. During the first hour observations were taken from the ground, and 289 were seen. For the next two hours the observers took their station on the roof of one of the college buildings, and thus commanded a view of the whole heavens, unusually clear as they were, to the horizon. The sky was divided among six observers, each confining himself to a certain part, and a seventh counting as fast as the others announced the appearance of a meteor, so that nearly if not quite all were counted, and no one was reckoned twice. In the second hour 864 were seen, and in the third (from half-past one to half-past two A. M.), 1,563. The total, therefore, for three hours was 2,527. Many of these left trains which were visible for a very perceptible length of time. Quite a number were green, and some seemed to explode, though noiselessly, into blue and red lights. The meteors radiated from a point in the heavens near Gamma Leonis—the place from which the November meteors seem to come. Though coming into view in all parts of the heavens, their tracks when traced back led to this point on the northeast. Six were noticed which seemed to go in a different direction, and these probably did not belong to the shower. After half-past two the meteors appeared to diminish in number; but many were very brilliant, their light flashing around the whole sky like lightning. H.

The astronomers have fixed upon the 13th of November as the time when the earth passes most directly and closely into the meteoric showers. But displays are recorded as occurring in October, 902; October 19, 1202; October 21, 1366, O. S.; and the stars were described as falling all night "like locusts" in numbers which no one could count. In 1787, November 9-10, the shower was noticed; and November 12-13, in 1799. The astronomers of that day computed their distance from the earth at 1,419 miles.

In 1818, on November 12-13, the showers were seen in great brilliancy; and again in 1822 on the same nights. In 1831 and in 1832, November 12-13, the showers were noticed on both continents.

But in the year 1833, on the same 13th of November, appeared the magnificent and memorable display, greater than any known in modern times. The shower was visible all over the United States, a part of Mexico and the West India Islands. The "shooting stars" were countless. They fell like snowflakes, and those who witnessed it compared it to a snowstorm in the numbers of its falling particles of fire. But besides the smaller stars on that occasion there were large fireballs at intervals, leaving long trails of various hues, which remained distinct for several minutes, as was the case of the splendid one witnessed at half-past eleven last evening. One of them seen in North Carolina appeared larger and more brilliant than the moon. Some of the luminous bodies were of irregular form, remained stationary for some time and emitted streams of light. At that time, as was noticed last night, the motion of these stars was generally from the east to the west, though in both cases there were a few exceptions. The source from whence the meteors came was shown to be independent of the earth's rotation and exterior to our atmosphere. Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, estimating that the distance could not have been less than 2,233 miles from the earth.

Annually, for six years, following the great display in 1833, astronomers discovered a return of these showers, to a greater or less extent, on the same 13th of November; and in 1841 and 1846 the meteors were abundant on the 12th and 13th of November.

Some astronomers compute the real period of return of the meteors to be thirty-four years; but in almost every year at this date they have been witnessed, to a greater or less extent in this country or in Europe.

And considerable showers have been noticed also about the 10th of August, 22d to 25th of April, 6th to 13th of December, 27th to 29th of November, and even about the middle of July. But unquestionably the 13th of November is their anniversary.

Professor Olmsted explains that the meteors probably emanate from a nebulous body which revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit, the aphelion of which meets the orbit of the earth at the times of the annual exhibitions. The nebulous character is inferred from the fact that none of these meteors, though they fall towards the earth with prodigious velocity, ever reach it in a solid state, all being dissipated in the atmosphere and no material substance found to indicate their nature. The rapidity with which these meteors move is estimated at 1,000 miles a minute.

A scientific correspondent furnishes the Boston *Transcript* (November 14) with the following:—

The meteor shower this morning was much finer than there was reason for anticipating. Before midnight hardly any shooting stars were to be seen—certainly not more than on an ordinary November night, and even up to two o'clock occasional glances at the heavens showed no increase to the number. A little after three o'clock regular observations were begun and continued until daylight. The writer, observing alone, counted more than 500 in a little less than two hours and a half. The following table gives the number observed during every five minutes, the observer facing south:—

Time. —A. M.— H.M.	H.M.	No. of Meteors.	Time. —A. M.— H.M.	H.M.	No. of Meteors.
3.23 to	3.25	12	4.35 to	40	15
25 to	30	14	40 to	45	25
30 to	35	11	45 to	50	17
35 to	40	18	50 to	55	28
40 to	45	17	55 to	5.00	26
45 to	50	20	5.00 to	5	29
50 to	55	16	5 to	10	32
55 to	4.00	10	10 to	15	34
4.00 to	5	20	15 to	20	30
5 to	10	10	20 to	25	27
10 to	15	20	25 to	30	10
15 to	20	18	30 to	35	17
20 to	25	22	35 to	40	21
25 to	30	20	40 to	45	15
30 to	35	10	45 to	50	15
Totals			3.23 to	5.50	623

A moment's inspection of the above shows a perceptible increase up to half-past five. This will be more evident from the following average numbers of meteors seen in one minute:—

H.M.	H.M.	No. of Meteors.	H.M.	H.M.	No. of Meteors.
3.23 to	4.00	3.7	4.30 to	5.00	4.3
4.00 to	4.30	4.0	5.00 to	5.30	5.7

The apparent decrease after half-past five is due to the approach of daylight, which obscured all but the larger meteors, and, in a measure, also to the fatigue of the observer. The actual number of shooting stars was undoubtedly on the increase. The maximum probably took place between eight and nine o'clock this morning, and was visible either on the western coast of America or the Pacific ocean.

The number of meteors counted is 623; but this by no means represents the whole number visible, since one person can give his attention to but a portion of the heavens. If, with Professor Newton, we estimate that one observer sees only one-sixth part of the whole, we shall have nearly 4,000 as the number visible at Boston between half-past three o'clock and daylight this morning. This is doubtless too large an estimate, but enough remains in any view—even if no more favorable accounts reach us from other parts of the world—to give this display a very respectable position among the recorded star showers of the last thirty years.

Of the 623 observed only thirteen—an extraordinarily small proportion—were non-conformable; that is, appeared to emanate from some other point than the well established radiant of the November meteors, in Leo. For the rest, the radiant was wonderfully well marked, and the writer much regretted having no assistance in charting the meteor paths, several of which were exceedingly favorable for determining the position and form of the radiant.

The average duration of flight was three-tenths of a second—no flight of more than a second having been noted, except among non-conformable meteors. The duration of flight for these latter was, I believe, without exception, larger than for the others. I do not know that this has ever before been remarked, but last night it was very obvious. It may be added that the estimated average length of path was ten degrees.

The average brightness of the meteors was perhaps that of stars of the second magnitude. Several rivalled Venus. In color almost all were of a decided green, and the trails with which the greater part of them were accompanied were of the same hue. A few of these trails remained visible for some minutes, and their behavior in one or two instances was peculiar. One near the cluster Præsepe in Cancer and another in Canis Major curved into a U shaped figure and drifted slowly to the south. A third, in Ursa Major, drifted more than ten degrees to the north, assuming a serpentine form, the time from the flight of the meteor to the disappearance of its trail being more than five minutes.

WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Third and Last Day of the Session—The Permanent Officers Elected—Another Series of Papers Read—The New Organization an Undoubted Permanent Success.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1868.

Punctuality evidently is not regarded among the social virtues by the members of the newly fledged Western Social Science Association. Although nine A. M. was the hour fixed for this morning's session nearly an hour passed with not enough members to warrant, it seems, calling the meeting to order and an entry on the varied, abundant and complicated business still awaiting disposal. Representatives of the Chicago papers detailed to the rather arduous ten hours' daily work of "taking notes" of the protracted proceedings, gave, however, prompt exhibition of the marvellous ubiquitousness of the profession. In the interval of waiting these gentlemen, in graceful attitudes, surrounded the table set apart for their use on the platform in cheery mood, and, talking over the lighter topics of the day, as well as various inchoate local sensations specially indigenous to the "Garden City," but not yet sufficiently matured for ventilation in type. Before them, on the main floor of the capacious music hall of the Crosby Opera House, where the Convention meets, in groups apart, were the members of the Convention already assembled, discussing grave topics, reformatory movements, education, public health, finance, jurisprudence and the like. Conspicuous among the group was the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, of the City of Churches. He was talking with Mrs. Dall, of Boston, the most prominent lady in attendance at the meeting—a brown-haired, slender, fragile-looking woman physically, but with a sweeping strength of will and purpose and pungent force of talk that betrays a masculine intellect. A little way from them was Professor Wayland, talking to an attentive group, mostly Western savans and college professors. There were many other able, earnest men of varied professions and pursuits, worthy pen and ink sketches.

Mr. Sharon Tyndale, temporary President, called the meeting to order. The first business, after the usual opening prayer, entered upon was presenting the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. The committee submitted a list of officers, as called for by the constitution, heading the list with the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher as President. At the close of the report Dr. Beecher, in a very neat and graceful speech, begged leave to decline the honor sought to be conferred on him. He declined not from want of interest in the association and its aims and purposes, but on account of his inability, from the multifarious burdens already resting on him, to assume such additional responsibility.

Following the above speech of declination by Dr. Beecher the name of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, Mich., was on motion substituted in his place, and that of Dr. Beecher substituted for Mr. Brockway as Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts. The officers of the association for the ensuing year, as therefore agreed upon, were as follows:—

President—Z. R. Brockway, Detroit, Mich.

Secretary—Sharon Tyndale, Springfield, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. F. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.

Treasurer—W. F. Coolbough, Chicago.

Department of Education.—Vice President, Rev. Dr. Richard Edwards, Bloomington, Ill.; Director, Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago; Secretary, T. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.

Department of Public Health.—Vice President, James F. Hubbard, M. D., Richmond, Ind.; Director, N. S. Davis, M. D., Chicago; Secretary, C. C. Gibbs, Chicago.

Department of Finance—Vice President, James H. Bowen, Chicago; Director, Samuel D. Hastings, Madison, Wis.; Secretary, Murray Shepley, Cincinnati.

Department of Jurisprudence—Vice President, Hon. Lyman Trumbull; Director, Wirt Dexter, Chicago; Secretary, C. J. Walker, Detroit.

Department of Fine Arts—Vice President, Dr. Edward