LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

Lecture on Earthquakes—By Dr. J. J. Edwards.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, held last evening in room No. 24, Cooper Institute, Professor Gilman presiding, Dr. J. J. Edwards read an interesting paper on earthquakes. Having briefly considered the physical facts and condition of the earth he proceeded to show that all our earthquakes and volcanoes resulted from the action of internal fire. It was doubtful whether a correct idea was generally formed as to the earth's component parts. But before dilating upon that, the theory of earthquakes must first be developed, as follows:—That the earth is kept in its parts by the reciprocation of attraction and repulsion; that the earth is not a molten mass in its interior, although it may once have been; that the heat of the earth is not sufficient to account for earthquakes, nor for the phenomena which are necessary for the vegetable and animal life on its surface; that the laws which govern the sun and the planets are universal laws, and that to know the laws of one is to know approximately the laws of the whole, and that the differences are only of degree and variety, and not fundamental; that a meteor or aerolite is a planet, and, consequently, its component parts indicate the structure of the earth; that the sun is the fountain of our motion and our life; for that heat, light and electricity are solar emanations, directly or indirectly; that the new scientific laws of the corelations of forces and the conservation of forces are the key to the cause of earthquakes; that the earth stores up any superabundance of heat or light in their corelation to electricity, and that earthquakes are caused by the discharge of this superabundant electricity in its endeavors to equalize itself over the earth or to discharge itself into the surrounding atmosphere under the same laws as the Leyden jar. He having reviewed the igneous condition of the globe, in the course of which he quoted from Baron Von Reichenbach's great work on the subject. Certain physicists asserted that it was impossible for the earth to be magnetic throughout its mass if it be igneous fusion in its interior, as it was known from experiment that great heat was incompatible with the presence of magnetism in bodies. That objection was only important so long as the whole contents of the planet were regarded as a law. It was generally admitted that there was an igneous condition of the earth—at any rate, under the world's crust—although it might not reach far into the interior, and as the earth in cooling off found vents volcanoes would seem to be easily accounted for. It would be well to draw attention to a fact not much known, that in all seasons of the year very few days ever elapse without an earthquake occuring in some part of the world where it could be recorded. Earthquakes did not throw up mountain ridges, although they might cause large districts to suddenly sink. The number of asteroids which come near the earth in the space of a year must be computed to be many thousands of millions. These asteroids in approaching the earth have motion, motion becomes heat, heat becomes electricity; that electricity is added to the store already out in the earth, which store we receive eternally from the sun, the moon and all the stars. Having explained the mode in which electricity may be turned back again into mechanical motion, he proceeded to state that it was very evident that where a few rays of light, polarized by a particular angle of reflection or refraction, will produce peculiar effects so marked and prominent, similar to those of eclipses, with a seldom failing accuracy, to within the hour out of the twenty-four, it was very evident that millions of rays, receiving the same polarization in the same angles, will produce the same peculiar effects on a more extended scale, no matter whether they are polarized by redection from a comet, a distant world or a looking glass. Man is as much a planet to this earth as the moon or any of the asteroids. The same laws that apply to one apply to all. It had now been shown through the argument that the universal action of electricity, when some five and thirty years ago Mackintosh and others showed the electrical theory of the universe, and Blackwell wrote upon the applications of this universal electrical theory to man and to all things living, the world treated them with disrespect. Those times are passing away. It had also been shown that the earth receives its share of the universally pervading electricity, and how under certain circumstance it throws off its superabundance. Man is affected similarly, as also are some other living beings by the same agent acting under the same laws. There are differences of degree and variety, but these differences are not fundamental. Exactly as the earth drives about and throws down churches, steeples, houses, chairs, tables, and other small matters, so there are occasionally human individuals so overcharged with electricity as to do in a proportionate degree exactly what the earth does. There are human earthquakes as well as telluric ones. The lecturer concluded by stating that inasmuch as the greater part of the paper was composed of quotations from others he was not responsible for them, though he heartily concurred in them, believing electricity to be the cause of earthquakes. During the course of the lecture the speaker was interrupted by several of the audience who considered his views on the matter fallacious. A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Farnelle and Professor Vanderweyde took part, the latter holding that the immediate cause of earthquakes was steam. After an interesting debate the meeting adjourned.

The Ladies' Relief Association—John B. Gough on Curiosity.

The announcement that John B. Gough would deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Association, for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who died from diseases contracted or wounds received during the war, caused a large and fashionable audience to assemble at the Cooper Institute last evening. General Sickles, who officiated as chairman, introduced the orator of the evening after a short but earnest appeal on behalf of the thousands of disabled soldiers now in want of employment.

Mr. Gough, who was received with enthusiastic applause, commenced by regretting that his voice was somewhat hoarse, but said he would try and work it clear. The committee had selected "Curiosity" as the subject of the lecture, and although not a very appropriate one he would do the best he could with it. Curiosity commences in the cradle. With the dawning of intellect comes the desire to know. Children are remarkably curious; they want to know everything, and in their eagerness for knowledge they sometimes put very awkward questions. Sterne has remarked that curiosity seems woven in the frame of every son and daughter of Eve. Divest us of curiosity and the mind would done for ever. Bulwer says:—"It is a glorious fever, that desire to know;" but there exists a great deal of feverish curiosity, which is anything but glorious. Dr. Johnson said that although knowledge is the nursing of intellect it is the child of curiosity. Curiosity is a kind of itch for prying into the affairs of other people. Some men, and women too, must ask questions. Silence is torture to them. Such people are the funnels of conversation; they receive but to pass through. In the course of his lecture Mr. Gough reminded his hearers of a number of little stories. The new ones were good and the old ones were told in such a quaint and original manner that they were equally amusing. By the way of apology for repeating a "goak" which was many centuries old when added to the collection of the appreciative Mr. Joseph Miller, Mr Gough said:—"You can't get new stories now unless you make them, and when you make one other people take it and swear you stole it. We are all more or less curious as to the future. A few weeks ago politicians were in a great state of excitement as to who was to be the next President of the United States. Many young ladies put pieces of bride cakes under their pillows in the hopes of dreaming of the "coming man." Ignorance and curiosity are the parents of superstition. No head is a perfect vacuum; there must be something in it, and the more room taken up with solid things the less room for the ghosts of things. Our thoughts can have no influence on the future, but our actions will. A man's life should be measured by his actions, not by the number of years. In concluding the lecturer addressed himself specially to young men, and exhorted them to direct their curiosity toward the acquirement of useful knowledge. The man who lives in idleness lives in torment. He may say, in the words of Milton's Lucifer, "Which way I fly is hell—myself am hell."

EMBEZZLEMENT AT A BROADWAY JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. for several months past have missed from their stock many valuable precious stones, and in addition thereto have been sorely perplexed in relation to certain sums which their patrons assured them they had paid, but upon their books have been no evidence of settlement; and because of these two serious discrepancies the firm thought it proper to institute, by means of detectives, a surveillance upon certain of their employes, which they did, resulting yesterday in the arrest of a boy, who had been in their store for a long time, named James W. Coy. From proof submitted to Captain Mills, of the Eighth precinct, by the persons who had detected this boy in his manipulations, this gentleman caused his arrest, and, when searched, there was found in his possession a number of sapphire stones, valued at $200, and money to the amount of twenty-eight dollars, which is known to have been collected on the account of the firm. This money had been collected but the day before and the precious stones stolen within the same period it is believed. The young man arrested acknowledged his guilt, and was incarcerated in the station house, from which he will be removed this morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court to answer.

INSURANCES ON THE SYRACUSE FIRE.—The following insurance companies are interested in the recent fire at Syracuse. The list is only in part, however:—Germania, $3,000; Phoenix, $3,700; Queen, $3,000; Imperial, $3,000; Putnam, $2,800; International, $1,500; Market, $500; Continental, $1,000; Ætna, $2,000; Enterprise, $1,000; Norwich, $1,000; Atlantic, $1,000; Astor, $1,000; Phœnix (Hartford), $2,500; Albany, $3,600; Connecticut, $2,500; National, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Howard, $5,000; City (Hartford), $3,000; Lorillard, $2,000; Fulton, $7,000; Liverpool and London, $5,000.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Pike's" that was is no longer. The white elephant has been rechristened and will henceforth be known as the "Grand Opera House." "What's in a name?"

"Geneviève de Brabant" will hold a matinée and evening reception to-morrow at the Théâtre Français.

"Barbe Bleue" will, at matinée and evening performance to-morrow, dispel the blues of all those who visit the Grand Opera House.

"After Dark" is attracting immense audiences. The railroad scene in this piece is the best ever placed upon the stage in this country, and it is worked in such an excellent manner that those who witness it scream with fright and delight. There will be two "After Dark" matinées to-morrow—one at Niblo's and one at the Bowery.

To-day the performances at the European Circus will be for the benefit of Mr. James Robinson and the graceful and clever little Clarence. A mammoth programme is offered, and the canvass establishment will doubtless be crowded by the numerous admirers of horse opera.

The flying column of opera bouffers of General Bateman will make a descent on Brooklyn on Tuesday evening next, where they will pitch their tents in the Academy of Music. Here they will dictate terms to the pious Plymouth pilgrims of the village on the Heights to the familiar strains of "The Grand Duchess." Tostée will be in command.

Mr. Stephen Massett ("Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville") will this evening at the Travellers' Club, 222 Fifth avenue, give his new lecture, called "Sixty Minutes' Chat About China and Japan." It being the first reception of the club this season, as well as Jeemes' first appearance since his return from California.

A Jewish theatre has been erected near Warsaw. It is constructed to hold 800 persons. The internal arrangements are excellent and the decoration tasteful. The pieces to be played will be selected from the principal episodes of the Old Testament. The actors, thirty in number, will be all Jews, and the parts of the females will be impersonated by young boys. The dialogue will be in German.

Barney Williams and his estimable "better half," will make their *rentrée* on the boards of the Broadway theatre on Monday evening next in "The Fairy Circle" and "An Hour in Seville." On the following Monday night the ever popular Barney will make his first appearance in his new play, entitled "The Emerald Ring," concerning which there are great expectations. During the first nights of the piece Barney will present every person in the auditorium with a magnificent "emerald ring," ten thousand of which are now being manufactured for that purpose.

Miss Kate Reignolds, who is playing an engagement at the Exeter Theatre Royal, recently met with a serious accident. In the play of "Stolen, or The Sweet Ballad Singer," she sustained the character of Jenny Milsome. In the course of the drama she had to cross a drawbridge, which broke under her, and she fell to the stage, a distance of about eight feet, several pieces of scenery falling upon her. The curtain was instantly lowered and Miss Reignolds, who had sustained severe injury, was removed to her lodgings.

Wood's Museum announces the arrival of three beautiful dwarfs not half the size of General Tom Thumb, and offers to wager $50,000 upon the truthfulness of the statement. It is claimed that Joyce Heth in breeches has hitherto (having the control of living human phenomena and curiosities) kept Commodore Foote, his sister, Miss Nestelle and Colonel Small out in the cold, in other words, bought up those liliputians from exhibiting in New York against the Thumb party. Manager Wood now presents the Foote party, who in point of intelligence and diminutiveness beyond any question of doubt, have never been excelled.

The Pacha of Egypt is having a theatre built in the principal square in Cairo. No less than 7,500 workmen are laboring at it day and night. The architect has received orders to have it finished in two months. And for what, think you, has this enormous work been undertaken? Simply in hopes of inducing Madame Schneider to accept an engagement on its boards! In brief, the offer made the fair enslaver is the munificent one of 50,000 francs for ten performances, without reckoning perquisites.

Madame Olympe Audouard (the Countess de la Morliere) has made a change in the programme of her *conférences*. The third *conférence* will take place on the 24th inst., instead of the 20th, and its subject will be, not "Victor Hugo," but "Turkey," with a comparison between Turkish and Mormon polygamy.

A numerous and select audience passed a very agreeable evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on Wednesday last, listening to a lecture on "Fashion," written by M. Carvalho and delivered by Mrs. Marie Wilkins, together with a musical performance, vocal and instrumental, in which several distinguished artists took part and which was judiciously sandwiched in between the three parts constituting the lecture. The first section treated of "girlhood," the second of "maidenhood" and the third of "womanhood." In each the playful humor and good-natured satire of the author fairly bubbled over, and as delivered in that arch and telling style of expression so characteristic of Mrs. Wilkins evoked repeated applause, accompanied at times by merry peals of laughter. The performance was altogether one of rare and elegant character.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS.

By far the finest collection of paintings which has been presented to the public in this city during the last score or more of years is that of Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, which has been on exhibition during the past week at the Fine Art Gallery on Broadway, near Fourteenth street, and which last evening was placed at the mercy of the art-loving community by public auction. The collection is not said to abound with original works by the old masters, but the subjects of the pictures and the manner of treatment leave no room for doubt as to the genuineness of the greater portion of the gallery, as the works of the most finished representatives of the American, French, Belgian and Dusseldorf schools. Among those sold last evening—and it might here be mentioned that the sale was attended by many of the leading connoisseurs—and which brought noticeable figures, were the following:—A well drawn interior, "The Happy Home," by A. Schmidt, $300; a landscape scene, with cattle, by Dalwaille and Verboeckhoven, $260; "Winter in Holland," by J. Ruyten, $255; a pastoral sketch, by A. K. Jones, $250; an interior, "The Antiquary," by C. M. Webb, $285; "Landscape and Cattle," by A. Mauve, $275, and a similar study by H. Savry $300; an evening scene, "Return from the Field," by W. Verschuur, $610; an animated picture, "Look Out for the Locomotive," by Mari Ten Kate, $390. "The Connoisseurs," by David Col, of Antwerp, $400; "The Antiquary," a picture of the sixteenth century, by H. Schaefels, $385; a stable scene, by Van Kuyck, remarkable for its minuteness of detail, sold for $375; "A Glimpse of Home," by T. Gerard, $925; an interior and figures with still life, by Knarren and David de Noter, of Brussels, brought $1,150; a wood scene by Portelje, $470. Several other smaller but exquisite pictures sold at prices varying from $50 to $275. This evening several masterpieces by Roble, Van Kuyck, Verboeckhoven, Schaefels, David Col and others, comprising the better portion of the gallery, will be disposed of.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT.

Meeting of Seventh Avenue Property Owners in Opposition to the Scheme.

There was held last evening, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a meeting of property owners on the Seventh avenue who are opposed to the laying of the Stafford pavement on the avenue.

Mr. Peter Dolan called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to devise means to oppose the action of the Common Council, which had authorized the laying of the pavement. A year ago an effort was made by the Common Council to have the Nicolson pavement put on the avenue, but, by the legal opposition of the property owners, the project fell through. The injunction that had been sued out against the Common Council in regard to the Nicolson pavement was now on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term. There had been already an assessment committee appointed, and there was but little doubt that funds to defray the expenses of the legal proceedings would be collected, the assessment having been fixed at five dollars a house. The Stafford pavement was only an experimental pavement, and would cost, if laid, at least $700 or $800 per house, or $10 per square yard. It was an outrage to ignore the rights of the property owners as the Common Council had done in the matter. It was a well known fact that the resolution passed over the Mayor's veto had been passed by a piece of "snap" strategy, and that a false representation had been made by the "ring" to the effect that the property owners were in favor of the laying of the pavement, and that several of the Common Council had been proven to be large holders of the stock of the Stafford Company. It was high time that the Common Council should be made to understand that property owners had rights which should be respected.

Mr. C. G. Shurragar said that the upper part of Seventh avenue was unfit, as yet, for any pavement of a permanent character, as it would require an immense amount of work in the way of rock blasting to put it in good condition. Not one-half of Seventh avenue was at present sewered, and he, for one, was not willing to spend a cent on any pavement until sewers were placed in those parts of the avenue where there were no sewers at present. All the property owners would be willing, he believed, to do their utmost to improve the avenue in every way they could, for it was their interest to do so; but they would not be cheated and fooled that other men might grow rich. The Stafford pavement was a job that should be knocked in the head, and no man who felt any interest in the condition of the avenue would hesitate to fight the "ring," tooth and nail, in this one of their new schemes of villainy.

After detailing a certain number of collectors to go the rounds of the property holders and collect the necessary funds required to defray the expenses of the opposition, the meeting adjourned.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Legislature—War Department—Preparation for the Frenchman's Coming—Danish Flack—Danger to Young Adopted Citizens—A Hit at Pius IX.—Provincial Administration—Row at Dresden—Russian Arrogance.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, 1868.

By a royal decree, dated Baden Baden, the 15th inst., and countersigned by Count Bismarck and the other seven ministers, both Houses of the Prussian Diet are to assemble on November 4 in this city. It has been noticed that similar decrees convening the chamber were not countersigned by the Premier, and this gives rise to the belief that the Count intends to take an active share in the proceedings of the Diet. Many rumors are afloat concerning a tall deficit and an increase of taxes to be demanded by the government. It is said that Baron Von der Heydt offered to group his budget figures in a way that the deficit could be as easily found as a needle in a pottle of hay, but that Count Bismarck ruled against such legerdemain and demanded a straightforward course in the shape of a loan or new taxes. No doubt exists as to the fact of the War Department being the cause of enormous drafts on the Treasury and the subsequent deficit. Whenever the *Military Gazette* is in ecstacies over some new improvement in the military line it is sure to cost the State a few millions extra. One of these costly inventions is the new material for fortifications, already mentioned in a previous communication, though not consisting of—as erroneously supposed—iron blocks, but of heavy plate, which, embedded in solid masonry and presenting no other than a convex surface, is permitted to weaken or neutralize the effect of hostile projectiles. "Let us employ it in all our land and coast defences," says that journal, "and then our works will be invincible. We must also have it for the protection of our batteries and in the construction of turrets, for even if the enemy should gain an entrance by surprise we need only to close the powerful iron doors of such works, in which case our gunners would be secure and could not be forced to surrender except by long siege and hunger." The casting of the huge iron plate alluded to in our last inspires the *Military Gazette* with an immense deal of pride, making it exclaim:—"Nothing like it has ever been attempted in either America or England, and though it was at a late moment when Prussia entered into the monitor plate construction, it has at once taken the lead of all other nations." We doubt that the poor German taxpayers will enjoy the idea of this prominence. They are more likely to curse this prospect of iron fortress walls, bulwarks, bastions, turrets and the like, which will be no less expensive than that other urgent proposition of the War Department concerning the fortifying of railroads by transforming stations, crossings, bridges, tunnels, &c., into so many military strongholds. What a glorious idea! Instead of building new railroads—so much needed in all sections of the country—to fortify the old ones for military purposes! While thousands of square miles in Germany are yet without proper means of communication, millions of its citizens suffering (as in East and West Prussia) from the want of such promotion of agriculture and industry, it is loudly announced, "No more railroads!" While billions are needed to complete the railway net of Germany the cry is, "Fortify them!" and if beyond the enormous expense of the standing army a single dollar can be saved it must needs be invested for future war purposes. Yes, war and nothing but war. Under such auspices, in perpetual danger from foreign foes, living in a country always armed to the teeth, it would be proper for the inhabitants to do something for their own safety. Why should they not, as in times of yore, surround their dwellings with walls and ditches, parapets and intrenchments, or, duly considering the danger from Krupp's and Zündnadel's blue pills, explosive and non-explosive, one to 300 pound missiles, remove from their exposed cities and villages and take up, in digger Indian fashion, lodgings in subterranean hovels. Indeed, there is no longer safety above ground. They ought to live in casemates, procreate children in bomb-proof beds and rock them in monitor-plated cradles. Then the Prussian Chauvinists, who do not care whether the country is ruined or not, may cry out:—Come on, you French, or other enemy, and find us well prepared! See how we are fortified; what armies we have to oppose to you; how every railway bridge, crossing or station is a fortress; how our convex iron walls are impregnable to your shot, and how our people, even happily stowed away in subterranean wigwams, snap their fingers at you!

Before finally dropping this picture it ought to be added that a new kind of ordnance, an eleven inch gun, has been tried by the Danish government on the island of Amak, near Copenhagen, and turned out quite successfully, its shot regularly penetrating the heaviest monitor targets. At the close of the trial an experiment was made with the new Swedish dynamit (an improved nitro-glycerine). The large eleven inch ordnance was charged with ordinary powder and then loaded with a grenade filled with dynamit. It burst at the first discharge—no doubt on account of the dynamit having taken fire too soon. No casualties occurred, as precautions had been taken in the expectation of such an event—prudent Danes—whose State treasury is just good enough to pay for Remingtons and eleven-inch ordnances.

An important decision has been arrived at by the Ministers of War and the Interior regarding the loss of citizenship of Prussian minors resident abroad. Both departments agree on the point that a minor not sharing his residence abroad with his father cannot be considered to have tacitly lost his citizenship by the mere fact of his absence any more than an explicit renunciation on his part would be valid, owing to his minority. According to this interpretation it seems that the period of ten years' absence from Prussia, heretofore understood to constitute the loss of citizenship, commences only from the year of the party's becoming of age, which in Prussia is the twenty-fourth. Hence it follows that young emigrants to the United States, who, unaccompanied by their father, have declared their intention of becoming citizens, would, if ever they happened to step upon Prussian territory, be still considered Prussian subjects. How does this decision agree with the naturalization treaty of Mr. Bancroft? Does it not look like a loophole by which to avoid some of its enactments?

The Weser *Gazette* reports that the overtures made by the North German Confederate Post Department respecting money orders and remittances to the United States have been without result. Similar propositions made by Switzerland having likewise been refused by the Senate at Washington, and the convention with that country not containing them, a treaty has been entered into between the North German Post Department and the Bremen Lloyd's Steamship Company, to come into force on the 1st proximo, by which money orders can be forwarded either way. The right of joining this treaty is reserved to all European Powers who have postal conventions with the German Bund.

The pastoral letter in connection with his ecumenical circular addressed by Pope Pius IX. to non-Catholic Christians has roused Prussian evangelic church authority. The following circular has been addressed to its consistories:—"An open letter of the 13th ult., by the Chief of the Roman Catholic Church, is directed to all Protestants, thus including the members of our evangelical State church. As this document contains, besides unjust accusations, many expressions of respect and kindness towards Protestants, we are ready and willing to consider it as a pledge of friendly and peaceable relations for the future between both confession for the sake of the State and its citizen, and for the efficiency and triumph of Christian truth. Every sincere evangelic Christian acknowledges the duty of loving others' confession and deplores the separation in the Church, especially among members of a common country. But as the chief of another Church undertakes in the said letter to demand, with assumed authority, from the members of ours a renunciation of their cherished creed, founded upon the inviolable Word of God, and a retractation of evangelical truth won by the blessed Reformation, without offering on his part the least prospect of a reconciliation on the basis of evangelical truth, we must decidedly reject his action as an unjustifiable trespass upon our Church, and in so doing we are sure of the agreement of all evangelists. An appeal to the members of our Church not to heed this voice may be deemed unnecessary, but it is proper to keep still more in mind, opposed to such pretensions, the numerous members of our persuasion, who in the midst of Roman Catholicism are exposed to the temptations of infidelity towards the evangelical creed; therefore, to procure the means for preaching to them, giving them the sacraments, the evangelical school and pastoral care, collections are directed soon to be made in all our churches. The royal consistories will communicate this to the ministers of the dioceses, who on the days of collection on the following Sundays are to make proper mention of it to their congregations." This little specimen of hard hitting shows that the clergy, with all their milk of human kindness, understand pretty well how to tread very heavily on each other's toes.

The government is beginning to show temper against Schleswig-Holstein for being the cause of so much unpleasant comment in the French press, and for not allowing the Prague treaty to rest. At the late communal election at Sonderburg and Augustenberg there have been numerous instances of refusals on the part of Councilmen to swear the oath of office, in consequence of which their places remained vacant. But, said the Prussian government, according to statute no member elected has, without legal reasons, a right of refusing to serve. As the resistance to the oath is not a legal reason, but a political demonstration, we will no longer tolerate, but oppose it by all means in our power. And next came the order to the district authorities that all communal offices which had been refused should be attended to by government deputies at the expense of the refractory members. "We hope," says the official organ, "that this will have the effect of neutralizing Danish intrigues, which not only extend to the northern districts, which may possibly, according to article five of the Prague treaty, be again returned to Denmark, but also to the southern section, such as Sundewitt, and Alsen, which, as every one knows, Prussia will never give back."

Great rigor is displayed towards the opposition press of Danish and Augustenburg sympathies. The latter, represented by the Kiel *Zeitung* and the Itzehoe and Altona *Journal*, altogether with a circulation of 15,000 to 20,000, and have no particular affection for Prussia and its provincial policy, is constantly harassed by the courts for spreading hate and contempt; and the former, with its organs in North Schleswig, the *Haderslev Avis*, the *Freya* and the *Flensburg Avis*, and their frequent appeals to that knotty article five, are invariably hauled up, confiscated and fined by the State attorney.

The self-administration of the annexed provinces, which was faithfully promised last year by the government, is exemplified in the following arrangement for Hanover:—Two marshals, elected by the King of Prussia; three burgomasters and three farmers are placed at the head of the Provincial Diet and authorized to act within the power delegated by it. All its resolutions are subject to government consent, provided no objection be first raised by the chief President, from whom appeal may be made to the Minister of the Interior. It is curious enough that henceforth these administrative officials shall be exempt from the usual examinations, though other classes of citizens in Prussia, such as knackers, physicians, apothecaries, midwives, surgeons, sea captains, mates, pilots, &c., are compelled to submit to them in order to obtain permission to ply their trade.

Though Russia is really on the most friendly terms with Prussia, it has lately published a ukase concerning the surveillance of its customs regulations, which does not at all savor of great regard for its neighbor.

Here Russia arrogates the right of hostile pursuit all over the Baltic Sea, which, if asserted, would open the way for abuse and great trouble. The Konigsberg Chamber of Commerce has already petitioned the Prussian Ministry for relief against this ukase.

The handsome and aristocratic city of Dresden has had, last week, a little *emeute* within its walls, the work of a few hundred public porters, who, without occupation and the means of living, had been maddened by the injudicious action of the police. The latter had licensed several firms to carry on "porter's express business," and they were made responsible for the men, their uniform dress and messages or errands entrusted to them. But the Chief of Police, not satisfied yet with these measures, made the exorbitant demand to be informed of the particular services rendered by the porters to the public. He also induced a brother-in-law of his to obtain a license for this business, and especial favors were granted to him. The consequence was a strike and rebellion on the part of the porters, aided by the scum of the city; the windows of the said contractors' houses were smashed, other outrages committed and the police were quite unable to quell the riot. They called for the assistance of the military, and with their aid upward of one hundred arrests were made, not before the tumult had occupied three consecutive evenings and considerable damage had been effected.

A brief controversy about Schiller's poems is being carried on between Herr Kempel, a publisher of classical authors, on the one hand, and the influential proprietors of *Cotta's Allgemeine* and the Leipsic *Gartenlaube*.

A reliable statistician gives the following comparisons between the four principal cities of the Continent—London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna:—The greatest number of legitimate children are born in London; the smallest in Paris. Vienna ranks foremost in illegitimate births; London has the least. Most marriages take place in Berlin; the fewest in Vienna. Still-born children are most numerous in Paris; least numerous in Vienna. Paris has the greatest density of population; London the least. Berlin consumes the least quantity of meat; London by far the greatest.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Committees of the State Association.

President Voorhies, of the New York State Association, has appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the association, the following committees:—

On Nominations.—W. H. Murtha, of the Excelsior of Brooklyn; C. St. John, of the Delaware of Port Jervis, and A. B. Forbell, of the Eureka of East New York.

Judiciary—Eastern Division.—E. B. Barnum, of the Gotham of New York; B. Mason, of the Nepperhan of Yonkers; J. B. Aitken, of the Athlete of Washington Heights; W. Glenn, of the Oriental of New York; Thomas E. Miller, of the Empire of New York; Samuel Bartlett, of the Alaska of Brooklyn; J. B. Reeve, of the Momoweta of Greenport; G. A. Thompson, of the Harlem; W. F. Norton, of the Eagle of New York.

Judiciary—Western Division.—E. A. Server, of the National of Albany; O. P. Moore, of the Niagara Falls; S. Holroyd, of the Ontario of Oswego; G. Lewis, of the Niagara of Buffalo; T. Sheard, of the Pastime of Little Falls; A. A. Yates, of the Ancient City of Schenectady; J. W. Schofield, of the Union of Lansingburg; T. A. Gaffney, of the Union of Cohoes; L. Pruyn, of the Knickerbocker, of Albany.

On Printing.—M. J. Kelley, of the Empire of New York; W. Herring, of the Union of Morrisania; E. L. Gill, of the Oriental of Greenpoint; J. Wildey, of the Mutual of New York; J. M. Thompson, of the Gramercy of New York.

On Finance.—A. H. Rogers, of the Resolute of Brooklyn; E. Tilton, of the Athletic of Brooklyn; D. M. Van Cott, of the Una of Mount Vernon.

On Bylaws.—G. H. Albro, of the Union of Morrisania; T. Tassie, of the Atlantic of Brooklyn; F. S. Belton of the Mohawk of Brooklyn.

Official notification of their appointments will be served on the appointees without delay and the gentlemen named on the several committees will be requested to notify the Recording Secretary at once, whether they can and will attend to the duties assigned them, so that the president may be enabled to fill any vacancies which may be occasioned by the declination of those now nominated.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Titcomb, an old and respected citizen of Concord, N. H., committed suicide on the 17th inst. by hanging himself.

The jury in the case of William Dunn, for the murder of David Mohegan, at Greensburg, Va., have rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

M. H. Sannon, of Brookville, Pa., lost $6,000 in greenbacks and United States bonds, taken out of his pocket last Saturday night while in the cars for Pittsburg.

The Mayor and a number of other members of the city government of Philadelphia have been visiting New Hampshire, overhauling its stone quarries, wood preserving works, &c., and enjoying themselves with an visits to Rattlesnake Hill, Kearsarge Mountain and otherwise.

A despatch from Williamstown, Mass., says the students of Williams College, accepting the President's assurance that the law to which they objected shall be "reconsidered," have resumed their studies. The Boston *Transcript* says that the troubles at the college ceased on the arrival home of a little good sense in the person of President Hopkins.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 53	Moon sets	eve 10 24
Sun sets	4 38	High water	morn 12 11

Weather Along the Coast.

NOVEMBER 19—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood	N	Snowing	65 above
Halifax	N	Cloudy	36 above
Portland	E	Cloudy	36 above
Boston	W	Raining	39 above
New York	SW	Clear	42 above
Philadelphia	W	Clear	39 above
Wilmington	NW	Clear	42 above
Washington	S	Clear	42 above
Fortress Monroe	SE	Cloudy	50 above
Richmond	W	Clear	38 above
New Orleans	W	Clear	51 above
Key West	—	Clear	77 above
Havana	—	Clear	77 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Siberia (Br), Martyn, Liverpool via Queenstown—E Cunard.
Steamship Weser (NG), Wenke, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Charleston—Benner, Brown & Pinckney.
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston—A Leary.
Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk—N L McCready.
Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Feetwing, Bray, San Francisco—G D Hutton.
Ship John Bertram (NG), Paterson, Hamburg—Edye & Brock.
Bark Jane Woodburn (Br), McDonald, London—E E Morgan & Son.
Bark Eliza (Br), Sprague, Cardenas—J W Elwell & Co.
Brig Leif (Nor), Carlsen, Trieste—Ruger Bros.
Brig Tyro (Br), Layton, Yarmouth, NS—Crandall, Umphrey & Co.
Schr Sarah Maria, Horton, Moule (Guadaloupe)—B J Wenberg.
Schr Kate Brigham, Luce, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr W O Irish, Rathbun, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Statesman, Newton, Norfolk—A Abbott.
Schr Rebecca, Smith, Norfolk—A Abbott.
Schr Pawnee, Weaver, Norfolk—T B Chase.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Philadelphia—Bryan & Pease.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Loud, Chester, Pa—H W Jackson.
Schr Eliza S. Ruell, Hartford—O K Hackett & Bro.
Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Galveston Nov 6, and Key West 11th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy NE gales up to the 15th inst, remainder of the passage strong SE gales. Nov 16, lat 33 33, lon 75 35, exchanged signals with steamship Cortes, hence for New Orleans.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, New Orleans Nov 6, and SW Pass 7th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Put into Charleston 13th for coal, and left on the 14th. Nov 16, 25 miles north of Hatteras, passed close to the hulk of an iron steamship, still burning; 17th, 25 miles south of Five Fathom Bank light, saw brig Antilles, of Portland. The G S experienced heavy head gales and head sea the entire passage.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with cotton and naval stores, to Jas Hand. Nov 18, off Chincoteague, spoke yacht Eva, bound S; same time, schr W B Hopkins, bound S.

Steamship Volunteer (new), Gallagher, Philadelphia, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse to master.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship North East, Copeland, Calcutta Aug 11, with mdse, to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept 20, crossed the Equator Oct 15 in lon 33 W; had strong NE winds during the last 7 days. Nov 13, lat 35 31, lon 74 42, spoke brig W H Bigelow, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Clara Killam (Br), Crosby, Cardiff, 42 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Wynaud (Br), Jones, Colombo Aug 19, and St Helena 45 days, with coffee, to Arnold, Sturges & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct 14 in lon 36 W, and had moderate weather up to the 17th inst, then had a heavy gale from ESE, but received no damage.

Bark Helena (of Bangor), Jackson, Leghorn Sept 22, with marble and rags, to Holyoke & Murray. Passed Gibraltar Oct 11; had pleasant weather up to Nov 1, when, in lat 26 30, lon 57, took a hurricane from ENE to NE, which lasted for 24 hours with great violence, and on the 2d had a heavy gale from SW; 7th, lat 29 15, lon 66 30, passed brig Ranger (Br), steering S; 11th, lat 35 50, lon 73 50, had a heavy gale from NE; 17th, when off the Woodland, took a heavy gale from ESE, with very heavy sea, and split sails, &c.

Bark Lord Palmerston (Br), McCready, Buenos Ayres Sept 15, with hides, &c, to Harbeck & Halsey. Had moderate weather.

Bark Ann (Br), Campbell, Shields, 52 days, with mdse, to H & F W Meyer. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Johann Rudolph (NG), Jansen, Cephalonia, 70 days, with currants, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Oct 12; had moderate weather.

Brig Corrientes, Lord, Malaga, 30 days, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 20, and had moderate weather.

Brig Gazelle (Br), Meshod, Tarragona Sept 11, and Gibraltar Oct 11, with wine, &c, to A P Francia. Nov 2 and 3, had a heavy gale from S around to N; since then, light, moderate weather.

Brig Mary Cobb, Farrell, Carthagena and Port Cispata Oct 19, and Delaware Breakwater Nov 18, with fustic, to F M Bixby. Had heavy weather and split sails. Sailed in company brig J Blenkhorn, for New York. The M C was boarded